Verdict becomes a farce when the acid offenders get bail by the procrastinated judicial process

According to Acid survivors Foundation, Acid Monitoring Cell under the State Department and Acid Crime Monitoring Cell of the Police Department 3 thousand 632 people are victimized in the 3 thousand 249 incidents of acid violence in Bangladesh during 2002 to September 2014. The number of children out of the victims are around One thousand five hundred. Only 608 are arrested out of the 5 thousand 90 alleged perpetrators. The court has sentenced 13 of them to death and 116 to life imprisonment. The most of the life sentenced prisoners got bail and came out of jail while no death sentence is executed. Though the law clearly states that the acid criminals are not eligible for bail but the reality is something else.

The legal procedure initiated by the acid victims has been facing failure quite often. The victims are ended up carrying the physical scars along with the mental stigma of seeing the offenders set free by the loopholes of the law. Not only that, the victims are facing vindication, defamation and rejection from the society as well. Acid does not destroy the face alone, it also burns the heart. Being alive becomes more painful than death.

There was a time when even going to a funeral with the death of family members, it also burns the heart. Being alive becomes more painful than death. There was a time when even going to a funeral with the heart also burns. Being alive becomes more painful than death. There was a time when even going to a funeral with the heart also burns. Being alive becomes more painful than death.

The social movements, and the awareness and resistance of the general people against the acid violence must come along strongly beside the government’s initiatives. The acid criminals should be rejected by their families and society. With the hard work of everyone along with the central administration, the country will one day be free of the acid violence. It is our ardent hope that, everyone including Police, Public Prosecutor, the Judges and civil society will strive to eradicate such a heinous crime against humanity.
National Conference on Legal Aid for Acid Survivors

ASF along with Brac arranged a Legal Conference on “Preventing Acid Violence and Establishing Justice” on 7th June, 2014. Selina Ahmed, the Executive Director of ASF inaugurated the conference where she highlighted the goals and objectives of the conference. This was followed by a presentation on ASF’s activities, challenges and recommendations by Advocate Animesh Sarkar, Coordinator, Legal Support ASF. Two case studies were presented at the conference; one outlined the measures taken by different stakeholders to ensure justice for the acid survivors and the second one showed the challenges that one survivor is facing in pursuing legal action.

The national conference was held in the BRAC IN center. Mr. Showkot Mostofa, Additional Secretary (Law and Planning) to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Chairperson of the Acid Crime Case Monitoring Cell was the Chief Guest of the conference. As Special Guests, Advocate Bishwajit Roy, Deputy Attorney General and Dr. Faustina Periera, the Director of Human Rights and Legal Services of Brac were present. Participants included PPs/APPs from 18 districts of the country, panel lawyers, Brac district staff lawyers, representative of Victim Support Center, ASP and acid survivors. ASF Board Member Advocate Habibun Nesa, chaired the open discussion of the conference. The conference was presided over by Advocate Fawzia Karim Firoze, president of BNWLA and member of ASF’s Board of Trustees.

ASF had been working along with Bangladesh Government and various Non-Government organizations to ensure the prevention of acid violence, to provide the acid survivors with medical treatment, legal aid and rehabilitation. It is imperative that the law is properly implemented to eradicate the acid violence. From the case filing to the inquiry and legal
The mission of ASF is to provide assistance to the Acid survivors for Canadian Government for financing ASF. She said, “The Executive Director of ASF Selina Ahmed thanks the government for their making of the laws The Acid Crime Eradication Law 2002 and Acid Control Law 2002 for the eradication of acid violence. To successfully materialize its implementation, ASF and Brac arranged this national conference.

In this daylong conference, the participants discussed about how to streamline the legal aid process for the acid victims and how to prevail justice. The present participants also provided various recommendations and suggestions about it.

Acid Survivors Foundation and the Canadian High Commission jointly observe International Day for the elimination of violence against women

Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF) and the Canadian High Commission jointly arrange a program to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on the last 25th November 2014. The function starts with singing and dancing performed by the survivors along with an exhibition of photographs of Shafiqul Alam Kiron, a renowned photographer of Bangladesh.

Representatives of civil society and private sectors, women entrepreneurs, honorable ambassadors of different countries and journalists from different print and electronic media are present in the function.

Emphasizing the prevention for this kind of violence the Canadian High Commissioner Mr. Hether Cruden says, “We know what we have to do to stop this violence.” He adds, “We need security by the law, we need to convict the criminals and take coordinated steps against the crime. Important thing is that we need political and social will to help the victims and necessary capital and opportunities for the women and girls who fall victims to such heinous crimes.”

The Executive Director of ASF Selina Ahmed thanks the Canadian Government for financing ASF. She said, “The mission of ASF is to provide assistance to the Acid survivors for their rehabilitation and to stop the acid violence in the country. Photographer Shafiqul Alam Kiron also speaks in the session.
Community Clinics for the survivors

Community Clinics take place in different districts for survivors during June 2014 to November 2015. Community Clinics are organized to assist acid survivors to have a nice and sound life by overcoming mental depression and social crisis. It enables acid survivors to become self-dependent and to build up self respect. Survivors with mental, familial, or legal crisis are organized through door to door visits and brought to these clinics. The partner NGOs of ASF run these clinics in secluded rooms of their offices with 10-15 survivors from the respective districts. The clinics run for 3-4 hours once in every three months. From the clinics, it is easier to determine what activities should be taken up by the families and communities of survivors to mitigate her mental and social crisis.

Danish Ambassador and Women Painters Association Visit ASF

Mr. Han Fugol Escoz, the Danish ambassador to Bangladesh, along with a representative group of Women Painters Association, come to visit ASF on 8th June 2014. The ambassador is accompanied by Asif Aziz Khan, the program officer of the embassy. The representatives of painters’ association include Konokchapa Chakma, Kuhu Plamdon and Fareha Jebra. Previously an art exhibition was organized at The Danish embassy by the association titled ‘Sako’, which promised 50 percent of the sold paintings would be donated to ASF. The visit was a part of this initiative. Their visit was attended by Selina Ahmed, the Executive Director of ASF along with other staffs and survivors.

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ASF participates in the conference to establish Gender Justice held in Delhi

Gender justice is considered as the essential condition to secure human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention eliminate all Forms of Discrimination against Women, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Convention on Rights of the Child. In this context, the Global Symposium 2014 is held during 10th to 13th November in Delhi and culminates with the ‘Delhi Declaration’.

Around 1200 ambassadors from 94 countries participate in the conference with the central tagline “Men and Boys for Gender Justice”. ASF from Bangladesh along with Brac, Save the Children, FPAB, CARE, representatives from different donor organizations and the Ministry of Children and Women Affairs participate in the conference. Ms. Selina Ahmed, the executive director of ASF presents some posters depicting the organization’s activities on the role of men preventing the Acid Violence in the conference. Delegations from different countries and organizations come across the overall situation about the acid violence in Bangladesh from her presentation. She remarks that men can play a significant role to prevent this violence as they are also the victim.
Group meetings of the survivors have been held in various districts

In order to make the acid survivors mentally more confident and brave, ASF has arranged meetings in different districts with the participation of the survivors of acid violence. These meetings have the agenda of making the acid survivors the examples for the society by dint of their own motivation, organization and empowerment. For this, ASF, with the help of its partner organizations, have arranged survivors group meetings in different districts.

Survivors and their family members had attended the meeting. The main goal of the meetings is to change the mindset of the acid violence victims and their families. The meetings also seek to change the mental, social state of the families of the survivors along with their family members. Every one needs to work together to eradicate the acid violence. The survivors eagerly joined the meetings in different districts. They present survivors opined that they like to attend such meetings as these meetings have proven useful for them. They also expressed that that their participation in these meetings help them to solve many problems they are going to face. They hoped to routinely participate in the following such meetings.

The survivors and their families were congratulated and thanked on behalf of the ASF and its affiliate organizations. The goals and outcomes of the group meeting were discussed with them. They were advised that to achieve their true potential, they had to be aware of their rights. To change one’s destiny, one has to take steps according to his or her strengths. They have to be motivated to receive the aids from the government and non-government organizations. The proper process of receiving such aids has been discussed with the participants. They were told how to change familial, mental and social situations. The meetings stressed not to depend on others, rather to be self-dependent.
Human chain events are organized in different Districts

One of the most heinous form of violence against women is the acid violence. The rate of acid violence in Bangladesh is steadily decreasing, but it has not yet been eradicated. In order to raise awareness and make an impromptu protest, human chains appeared in districts such as Sirajgonj, Gouranodi and Borguna against acid violence. It is to be noted that among the districts with the recent occurrences of the acid violence, these districts have the highest rate. In Sirajgonj, acid violence rate is the highest. Even in the recent days, this rate of acid violence is increasing in Sirajgonj. As a result, and the ASF and its partner organization “Manab mukti Sangastha’ arranged these human chain where professionals from all the walks of life came to protest.

In the other districts mentioned, human chain protests were also arranged by the joint initiative of ASF, its affiliate organization Brac and The Hunger Project, in a similar manner. The main goal of the human chain protest as to conscious the authority about the buying and selling of Acid and banning its use, demanding the proper punishment of the offenders and protesting against such offence and inviting the local news source and the civil society to take steps to prevent such situations.

The chairperson of the district NGO coordination forum, Acid survivor representative, affiliate association representative, ASF representative, representatives from the district journalists, general secretary of the district jewelry shop owners association, teachers and students from schools and colleges along with various professionals and leaders of NGOs spoke in these events. It becomes apparent from everyone’s speeches is that they are very vocal against the acid violence. And they all expressed their demand for the identification and conviction of the Administration for these incidences of acid violence.

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Workshop held on creating an outline of information discloser policy

On 21st September, the monitoring and evaluation unit organized a workshop entitled “Setting an Outline for Developing Information Discloser Policy of ASF” in ASF boardroom. This workshop intended to provide a clear and extensive idea for the mainstreaming of Right to Information Act 2009 to the ASF staffs and to develop a draft institutional disclosure of information policy. The Executive Director of ASF Selina Ahmed greeted all participants at the beginning with an inaugural speech. In that speech, she emphasized the importance and implications of an information disclosure policy. The workshop, planned and conducted by Senior Coordinator of Monitoring & Evaluation unit, Mr. Nurul Kabir, emphasized much on providing the ASF staffs ideas on this. All level staffs of ASF were present in this workshop.

Acid survivors deserve not only security and justice but also a normal life with family and society. ASF organizes community meetings during June 2014 to November 2015 with survivor's family, neighborhood, local personalities and local government to raise their significant participations regarding this concern in several districts. These meetings address the wreckage of acid violence, relevant laws and the immediate actions on acid affection. Awareness development among people about the prevention of acid violence and seeking the attention of chairmen and counselors to offer survivors the recommended assistance from local government was also its objective. As a result, local people get their perceptions on relevant psycho-social issues and well manners with the survivors.
The Acid Attack
Could Not Put Down Hafiz

Hafizul Islam is a boy from the Chandargati village of Ullapara in Sirajgonj district. He was born in a lower middle class family. He is the youngest among the five siblings of the family. He had lost his father a long time ago. His father was an Imam in a mosque. The financial struggle was real for the family. Nevertheless, the poverty of his family could not make him leave his education. During the vacation periods he used to work in the earning from his work. He used to pass his days chatting away with his friends, playing carom and cricket and so on. But all of a sudden darkness swooped down on Hafiz's life. It disrupted his daily life. His family had long standing a conflict with a neighboring family regarding a piece of land. As a result of that on the 6th April of 2013, some thugs of the other family threw acid on a sleeping Hafiz. Because of the acid, the right side of his face, his right eye, throat and lips got badly damaged. Initially, the treatment in the sadar hospital did not improve the situation of Hafiz. Then, with the help of ASF and its partner organization ‘Manabmukti’, he came to ASF for a better treatment. He had to undergo four surgeries including both major and minor categories.

Hafiz had to face this atrocity just four months before his SSC examination. This heinous act broke his resolve and confidence. This made him lose his interest in education. ASF had provided him with personal counseling during the treatment and till he went back to home. Because of his unwavering resolve and the dedication of ASF, Hafiz completed his SSC examination even after going through such a lengthy treatment. After returning home, he had to go through vicious judgmental attitude from his family and neighbors. They opined that the horrific face of Hafiz would prevent him from doing anything worthwhile, prevent him from getting a proper wife and will scare the people away. This negativity from everyone depressed Hafiz. But then he overcame this depression through the counseling of his family. He himself had seen that many survivors had overcome the judgmental and negative attitude of their family and neighbors. And they are now leading normal lives.
The Acid Attack

Hafizul Islam is a boy from the Chandargati village of Ullapara in Sirajgonj district. He was born in a lower middle class family. He is the youngest son of a farmer. He had his father and brother. As a result of the acid attack, his right eye, throat and lips got badly damaged. Initially, the sleeping Hafiz was attacked by the acid. Because of the acid, the right side of his face, neck and jaw got burnt. Because of his.Atrocity, Hafiz had to face this four months before his SSC examination. He had to undergo four surgeries including both the eyes. ASF Manabmukti and its partner organizations had provided him with personal counseling during the treatment. He had to go for a lengthy treatment. After returning home, he had to go for another kind of treatment even after going through such a long treatment. He had his treatment at the hospital in the same town. The acid attack had provided him with personal counseling during the treatment. This made him lose his interest in education. He even had established himself and made a name for themselves in the society. He looked up to the other survivors. He used to take part in the survivors meeting which was conducted to coordinate the acid sellers and buyers, the acid survivors meetings, and the development of leadership as an active member.

In the planned change of Hafiz’s life, his family, friends and teachers had a great role to play. Their love, help and guidance had helped him to overcome the negativity he had to face from society. Before the acid attack, he was determined to become a first class government employee, it is not so now. His close encounter with social reality made him learn a lot of things. Although he had his justice prevailed, the verdict was in favor of him; his heart is heavy with a burden. He had experienced the challenges/obstacles the acid victims have to overcome to get the justice they deserve through the court. He had seen the corruption and indifference that runs deep among the police and the public prosecutors. Although, he had his bit of help with his proceedings in the court. He wants to work for the assistance of the acid victims and survivors actively. Presently, he is studying in the 11th standard in the Ullapara Government Science College.

The verdict of his case was reached in the last 16th of April, 2014; almost a year later after his face was gnawed by acid. In the verdict, the court sentenced two of the convicted to life imprisonment and a fine of 1 lac taka. If the fine is not made, the term of life imprisonment would increase 6 months. During the proceedings in the court, the defendants had threatened Hafiz, continually. But he did not lose hope. ASF, Brac and Manabmukti organization had provided constant support for the smooth proceedings of case in the court.

They even have established themselves and made a name for themselves in the society. He looked up to the other survivors.
3 sentenced to 14 years in prison:
3 Police officials under investigation for negligence

The Honorable Judge of Acid Offences Prevention Tribunal S M Solaiman sentenced 14 years imprisonment to 3 criminals who threw acid on Rowsan Ara Sumi in Bagerhat. The court also fined them Tk 50,000 each, and if they fail to pay the fine by default the accused will be sentenced to additional 3 years imprisonment. The criminals were absent in the court during the proceeding. On 24th August, 2014, when reading out the sentence, the Tribunal rebuked 3 police officers for their irresponsibility while investigating this case and advised them to take necessary actions. The court has instructed the Deputy Commissioner to apply Clause 10 of the Acid Prevention Act that says the convicts’ properties must be sold and the money given to the victim. At the same time tribunal ordered Bagerhat District Commissioner to auction off all the fixed and intangible asset of the accused persons and to give the money to the victim Rowsan Ara Sumi under Clause 10 of the Acid Prevention Act 2002.

The court also reprimanded three police officers for negligence and ordered a probe into their flawed investigation. Tribunal has mentioned in the judicial pronouncement that, in spite of having clear document, victim’s statement and expert opinion, the way the police officer published the final report is flawed. They submitted the final report to the court more than once for some incomprehensible reasons which needed special investigation. Those officers in question include a Police Super and two Investigation Officer of Fakirhat police station, Bagerhat.

The Tribunal ordered proper action against the officers and ordered for the copies of the verdict to be sent to the Home Secretary and the Inspector General of Police. Prosecutor Sheikh Mohammad Ali stated that when the aggrieved was denied justice due to irresponsibility of the police, then the tribunal decided to analyze the evidence. He stated that the tribunal’s verdict is quite logical and accurate.

The victim, Rowshan Ara Sumi was present at the court and was satisfied with the verdict. She stated that the accused tried to deceive her from justice by influencing the police officers. But she got justice for the judicial procedure and the discretion of the judge, which sets an example of good practice for other acid related cases. She also demanded immediate arrest of the accused who are in hiding.
Training of trainers held on providing emergency aid to acid victim and other burnt patient

ASF has been working to improve the skill of the doctors and nurses in serving emergency aid to victims exposed to acid and
From 15th to 17th November, 2014, Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF) arranged three days training program on psychosocial support at Hope Foundation in Savar. 31 participants took part in the training. They were survivor ambassadors from 06 partner organizations, projects officer and representatives of ASF.

The training covered topics including psychosocial support and practice, psychosocial theory, group counseling, individual counseling, relaxation exercise, counseling tools and technique, social rehabilitation, burn and trauma management, post injury pressure excursion and moral guidelines of counseling. The training was conducted in an active and participatory way. The key trainer was Mohammad Selim Chowdhury, a Consultant and Psychologist. He was assisted by Jesmin Akhter, psychotherapist of ASF.

A day long orientation and planning session was held in the ASF boardroom on 12th August for the second phase of a UNICEF project titled ‘Survivors Network for Prevention and Better Inclusion’. ASF’s Executive Director Selina Ahmed thanked the representatives from all the partner organization for the success of the project so far, and welcomed them to the next phase. She made a presentation about the case management and program activities conducted by the partner organizations in their activity area during the 1st phase. ASF’s Program Head Farina Ahmed and the Senior Coordinator Siddique Rubel of Survivor’s Support Services Unit discussed the general overview, Strategy, and implementation plan with the participants. The workshop ended with the signing of the MoUs between the partners and ASF.

Other burnt violence. On 18th August, 2014, a TOT was held in ASF board room for the trainers who works in favor of professional development of the doctors and nurses. Executive Director of ASF Selina Ahmed delivered the welcome speech in the commencement of the training session.

Plastic surgery department Ex-head ofBangabandhu Medical University Dr. Sharif Hassan played the role of chief facilitator. There was also Associate Professor, burn and plastic sergeant Dr. Kamruzzaman. The day long training program ended up with providing certificates.
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Campaign on protesting violence

With a view to raise awareness about the acid violence against women and to resist such heinous crime, with the assistance of The Hunger Project, Acid Survivors Foundation carried out a number campaigns in Dhaka, Comilla, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Jessore, Rangpur, Barisal and Mymensing. Of those campaigns, human chain, quiz contest, video presentation in different public places e.g. schools, market places and outreaching are mentionable. People from various professions along with the students joined the campaigns. Every participants of the campaigns expressed indignation and apprehension. While delivering speech, a headmaster of school from the Mymensing campaign area said, “Each student is similar to a flower garden. They are the future of the society. They are the ones who will pull the society forward. Thus, such shameful crime poses as question whether we are human or not. How can a human commit such an atrocity of mangling a mother’s, a sister’s or the face of any other woman? So, we, all, will have to strive to abstain from such crime. And when such unfortunate incident occurs, we all have to do our best to bring back the victims as a whole person to the society.”

The ASF representatives and the students took part in an interactive discussion about the role of Acid Control Act, social values, and the achievement of higher morality to prevent acid violence. Furthermore, the prize winning ceremony of the quiz program regarding acid violence were also held in different schools. In these ceremonies, the champions of the quiz programs were presented with their winnings.
A discussion held between Sellers and Buyers to Ban the Unlicensed Trading of Acid

Among the districts which have the highest rate of acid violence, in 6 such districts (Bogra, Sirajganj, Narsingdi, Dinajpur, Mymensing, and Satkhira) a discussion was held among the buyers and sellers of acid to ban the unlicensed trade of acid. In the joint collaboration of ASF and the funding of its affiliate organization Manusher Jonno Foundation, each district along with the relevant District Acid Committee arranged this discussion. Aside from the selected six districts, a number of discussion meetings were held in Hobigonj, Chandpur, Faridpur and Joypurhat as well.

In those discussions, the district commissioner, the people from the district offices, representatives from the mass media, representatives from the NGOs, acid buyers/sellers and users, acid survivor representatives and representatives from the civil societies.

The district authority employees said that people have to take care not to make acid easily available. And they urgently stated that those sellers who do not own licenses should opt to renew their licenses as soon as possible. They assured the buyers and sellers that if they face any complications during the renewing process, they will help them as much as possible. If necessary, mobile courts will be launched to bring those without license under the authority. They also requested ardently to keep the register updated while trading in acid. The meetings ended up with the remarks of high hope, ‘No more faces be burnt by acid’.
শারীরিক ও মানসিক যন্ত্রণা প্রশ্নে আর্ট থেরাপির প্রয়োগ বিষয়ক কর্মশালা

শারীরিক ও মানসিক যন্ত্রণা প্রশ্নে আর্ট থেরাপির প্রয়োগ বিষয়ক কর্মশালা অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয় ২৮ থেকে ৩০ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০১৪ তারিখের মধ্যে। এ কর্মশালায় এর সাথে যুক্ত ছিল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যা এবং তাদের চর্চা। আর্ট থেরাপি, মানসিক সমস্যার সমাধানের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় হলো কর্মশালার ভিত্তিভূক্ত।

ফাহমিদা উরমিহোসেন এর লেখার মাধ্যমে আর্ট থেরাপি ব্যাবহারকে দৃষ্টিগৃহীত হয়েছে যা প্রশ্ন ও কথার ভিত্তিভূক্ত। এই কর্মশালায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যা এবং তাদের চর্চা। আর্ট থেরাপি মানসিক সমস্যার সমাধানের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় হলো কর্মশালার ভিত্তিভূক্ত।

Workshop on Art therapy to reduce physical and mental trauma

Acid Survivors Foundation organizes a workshop on healing physical and psychological anguish through art therapy during 28 to 30 September 2014. The workshop is planned and directed by Fahmida Urmihossenn, a Bangladeshi painter immigrant to Canada. Lakhnsana Lucky a post graduate on psychology from the University of Dhaka and the program officer of the Directorate of Women assists to facilitate the workshop.

Works of Fahmida Urmihossen are exhibited in 6 solo and few joint exhibitions in national and international stages. The subjects of her artworks include but not limited to the psyche of the women, their lifestyles and the child marriages. The artist participates in few workshops on art therapy for the psycho-social development of women in Montreal, Canada.
and observed its usefulness. With a vision to do something for women, the artist initiates to implement art therapy to improve the psychological health of the women in Bangladesh. Art therapy is the practice of reducing the physical and psychological anguish through art i.e. creativity and this workshop had been designed and directed by the artist Fahmida to promote this therapy.

The content of the first day includes the use of art as a therapy and its merits, the tendency to use that process in the developed world, psycho-analysis and sharing of feelings among the participants. 2nd and 3rd day holds the applied activities on making art pieces on that purpose. Evaluation and the exhibition of the works of art produced by the participants are held at the end of 3rd Day. Eight survivors of the acid violence took part in the workshop along with Jesmin Akter Hena, the psycho-therapist of Acid Survivors Foundation. The workshop is supervised by Selina Ahmed, the executive director of the ASF.

Visit & Other

Jesmin akter (Barisal) Recently she obtained a degree of masters from Political science discipline, from Govt. Barisal College

Executive Director of ASF is briefing about ASF Medical Services while DFID high officials are in a visit to ASF Hospital

Mr. Ron Pouwels, Regional Adviser, Child Protection, UNICEF and Ms. Rose Ann Papavero, chief, child protection, UNICEF, Bangladesh have visited Acid Survivors Foundation

UNDP High Officials visited ASF
Acid Attack Trend

Acid attack trend (1999 – Nov’2014)

1999 – Nov’2014: 2454 (68.57 %) were female, 1125 (31.43 %) male.

Acid attack statistics- reasons

Year -1999 – Nov’ 2014

- Refusal/rejection of love/marriage/sex: 17%
- Dowry: 5%
- Others: 11%
- Family related dispute: 7%
- Marital dispute: 9%
- Land/property/money dispute: 39%
- Not known: 12%

Acid Attack Statistics

Acid Survivors Foundation
Statistics of Acid Burn Violence 1999 to November 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of incident</th>
<th>Number of Person Attacked</th>
<th>Number of Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Children (Under 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3184</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- Report is generated as per the available data in the computerized database of ASF.
- Information taken from newspapers, local NGOs, local journalists, individuals and survivors who come directly to ASF.
- The report may not claim 100% accuracy.
- If the above statistics are used please mention the name of Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF) as source.
- Up dated till: 30th November, 2014

Acid attack trend (1999 – Nov’2014)

1999 – Nov’2014, 3579 persons were acid attacked from 3237 incident.