



World Autism Awareness Day-2013



**Autism Related International Conferences and
UN Resolution (Sixty- Seventh Session: Agenda Item 127) -
Role of Bangladesh**

**"Autism -
Courageous March of Life
for Peace and Happiness"**

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2 April 2013



Local and Foreign dignitaries attending the International Conference on Autism spectrum disorders and developmental disabilities in Bangladesh and South Asia on 25 July 2011 .

Dhaka Declaration, adopted unanimously in the International Conference on "Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in Bangladesh and South Asia" held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 25-26 July 2011.

United Nation General Assembly (Sixty Seventh Session: Agenda item 127) unanimously adopted Bangladesh's resolution on the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and other Developmental Disorders (DD) and Associated Disabilities exactly at 12:12 noon on 12.12.12.

Delhi Declaration adopted in The First meeting of the South Asian Autism Network (SAAN) in New Delhi, India on 11 February 2013.

Abstract

On 25 July 2011 in Dhaka, the Government of Bangladesh hosted the largest and most high profile International Conference that has ever been held for a single psychological disability. The government representatives and experts from 11 countries around the world and about 1000 people of which nearly 200 people were the parents of children with disabilities who attended the conference. HE Smt. Sonia Gandhi was the Chief Guest and Our Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, HE Shiranthi Rajapaksa the first lady of Srilanka and HE Ilham Hussain Lady wife of the Vice President of Maldives were the Special Guests. They unanimously declared the Dhaka Declaration. Our honorable Prime Minister's daughter, Global Ambassador on Autism and Chair GAPH Bangladesh Mrs. Saima Wazed Hossain, has taken the initiative to make lasting positive change for those with autism and neuro-developmental disabilities.

Bangladesh- proposed resolution on autism and developmental disorder was unanimously adopted in the UN General Assembly (Sixty Seventh Session: Agenda item 127). The Dhaka Declaration was recognized in the UN resolution putting Bangladesh as the pioneering status in the world autism movement. 71 countries including Russia, China, India, Brazil, Argentina, Saudi Arab, and Indonesia co-sponsored the Bangladesh resolution while USA and EU supported it. Landmark Dhaka Conference on Autism Spectrum Diseases in July 2011 contributed significantly to the UN resolution. A total number of 193 member states of the UN voted for the autism resolution, with none took aide against it. The UN resolution would influence governments to prepare a database for the autistic children and take necessary steps for their rehabilitation. It will also act as the basis for high level discussion on autism at the United Nations in 2013.

Bangladesh brought autism in the fore over years as Saima Wazed Hossain has relentlessly been working to bring smiles on the faces of millions of autistic children in the world. In the resolution, the UN also urged all its member states to take necessary steps to ensure equal rights of autistic and other developmental disorder people in societies and their participation in all segments of societies as well as to remove negative attitude towards these people. The steps include awareness programmes for administrative employees, professional, non-professional service providers and families of autistic people to meet the needs and rights of the people affected by autism and developmental disorder and more research and training on autism to provide service to autistic children.

The First South Asian Autism Network (SAAN) meeting was held on 11 February 2013 at Vigyan Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi. The Inaugural ceremony was attended by HE Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, National Advisory Council of India as the Chief Guest. Saima Wazed Hossain Chairperson National Advisory Committee on Neurodevelopment and Autism, Bangladesh and Global Autism Public Health (GAPH) Bangladesh was the Key note Speaker on this occasion. Health Minister of Bangladesh Prof. Dr. Ruhul Hoque gives his speech on the present situation and future planning on Autism and Neurodevelopment in Bangladesh. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad Minister of Health and Family Welfare, India gives his opening remarks. Conference was also addressed by Ms. Krishna Tirath, Minister of State women and child development, India and Ms. Selja , Minister of social Justice and Empowerment, India. Vote of Thanks was given by Secretary of Health, India.

Background:

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental neurological disorder characterized by deficits in social behavior and communication, and a restricted range of activities. ASD transcends social, cultural and geographic boundaries. The US Centre for Disease Control estimates that at least 1 in 88 individuals are affected with ASD. A recent study in South Korea found 1 in 38 children affected. The cost of autism to society in the U.S. is \$137B per year and up to \$2.4 million per individual across his/her lifespan.

A major barrier to improving the health and wellbeing of children and families touched by autism is the lack of knowledge and expertise. This limits access to care and early intervention and impedes the development of appropriate public health programs that can improve the quality of life for individuals with ASD and their families. These challenges are further complicated by a shortage of experts and trained professionals.

At present, under the leadership of Saima Wazed Hossain Chair GAPH Bangladesh, autism has gained a momentum in Bangladesh, awareness of autism is boosted up. She played a pivotal role to organize the recent International Conference, from South Asia and South East Asia, convened in Dhaka, Bangladesh, titled- "Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in Bangladesh and South Asia" during 25-26 July. The unanimous ratification of the Dhaka Declaration on Autism Spectrum Disorders clearly demonstrates the determination to change forever the attitude of helplessness and inaction that has persisted for decades. The landmark Dhaka Declaration 2011 gave a new direction to create awareness, research and services for autistic children. In this way Bangladesh can make a big impact on autism over the globe.

Building on the momentum of the Conference on Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in Bangladesh in 2011 and the unanimous adoption of the Dhaka Declaration, the South Asia Autism Network (SAAN) was born. The network is a partnership between Ministers of Health of the South Asian region.



Dignitaries from India and Bangladesh attended in the South Asian Autism Network (SAAN) conference in New Delhi India on 11 February 2013

During the conference, representatives from India and Bangladesh presented the official SAAN Charter for adoption by all network member states. The charter notes the commitment to the following goals through SAAN:

- 1) To raise public and professional awareness of ASD
- 2) To provide resources for parents and professionals
- 3) To collect public health data to understand the burden of ASD
- 4) To conduct professional training in the areas of evidence based services to meet the life cycle needs of persons with ASD
- 5) To encourage research in ASD
- 6) To promote inter-country sharing of data resources and expertise
- 7) To explore funding mechanisms to achieve the above goals and objectives

The network is a partnership between Ministers of Health of the South Asian region.

Dhaka Declaration-2011

"Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in Bangladesh and South Asia" held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 25-26 July 2011. A group of leaders, policy makers, health actors and advocates, civil society representatives, family and service user representatives, and other stakeholders from South Asia and South East Asia, convened in Dhaka, Bangladesh to attend a Conference titled- "Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in Bangladesh and South Asia" on 25-26 July 2011.

Inspired by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as resolutions adopted by other forums, in particular the United Nations General Assembly on autism,

Reiterating the provisions of Constitutions of our respective countries safeguarding against discrimination and social exclusion of people on grounds of any disability or condition, and securing the provision of the basic necessities of life, in particular education and medical care, and the right to social security to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from illness and disabilities,

Noting that developmental disorders are being increasingly recognized all over the world as disabling conditions which seriously influence everyday functioning of affected children, severely interfere with their developmental, educational and social attainments, and bring significant economic costs to families and societies,

Aware that autism is a lifelong developmental disability that affects the functioning of the brain, and characterised by impairments in social interaction, problems with verbal and non-verbal communication and restricted, repetitive behaviour, interests and activities,

Concerned that, despite increasing evidence documenting the effectiveness of early interventions in improving the overall functioning of the child and long-term outcomes, children and families in need often have poor access to services and do not receive adequate treatment and care,

Deeply concerned at the prevalence and high rate of autism in all societies and regions and its consequent developmental challenges to long-term health care, education and training as well as its tremendous impact on communities and societies,

Recalling that children with developmental disorders and their families often face major challenges associated with stigma, isolation and discrimination as well as a lack of access to health care and education facilities,

Recalling further that even the basic human rights of children and adults with developmental disorders are often abused, in many cases in flagrant violation of existing UN declarations and treaties,

Recognising the public health importance to address mental and developmental disorders and autism in children, based on their prevalence, disability burden, long-term health consequences and the associated human rights violations,

Recognising further that attention received by policy makers and public health experts and consequent allocation of resources have so far been inadequate to address the treatment gap for developmental disorders, and stronger concerted efforts are required,

Acknowledging efforts undertaken by governments and international global health actors to tackle the problem, including the commemoration of the UN World Autism Awareness Day, which led to increased international public concerns for autism and other developmental disorders,

Inspired further by a vision that all individuals with autism and developmental disorders ought to receive adequate and equal opportunities to enjoy health, achieve their optimal developmental potential and quality of life, and participate in society.



Honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina delivered her speech on 25th July 2011 in the International Conferences on "Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in Bangladesh and South Asia" held in Dhaka, Bangladesh

In keeping with the theme for the year 2011 - "Investing in Mental Health" to highlight the need for investing in developmental disorders including autism,

1. Adopt this Declaration with the objective of promoting stronger and coordinated actions in the region and globally towards the improvement of access and quality of health care services for individuals with autism and developmental disorders.
2. Endorse the following priority actions for realizing our vision to meet the health care needs of children with developmental disorders:
 - a. Increase awareness of the rights of children with developmental disorders and to highlight social responsibility to persons with such disabilities.
 - b. Strengthen health systems' capacity to address the needs of children with developmental disorders and their families.
 - c. Improve capacities of professionals involved in provision of integrated care services for children with developmental disorders at various levels, from primary health care and communities to specialized services.
 - d. Mobilize and allocate increased human and financial resources for the health care of children with developmental disorders and for stepwise implementation of the identified priority actions.
 - e. Support provision of care as close as possible to families' homes and schools and promote participation in family life, education and society.
 - f. Establish measures for assurance of quality of services.
 - g. Promote a supportive national legislative and policy environment to ensure social inclusion.
 - h. Ensure effective collaboration mechanisms across sectors and particularly, among health, education, and social services, and promote adoption of a holistic approach to care provision for developmental disorders.
 - i. Hold regularly scheduled regional conferences to continue to share information and best practices as well as monitor progress.
3. Recognise that low and middle income countries need prioritization and adaptation of support according to local context and specificities.
4. Call upon the governments, especially the Ministries of health, education and social affairs, to strengthen their mental health services and prepare them to attend to the needs of people with developmental disorders and autism.
5. Invite the United Nations, including the World Health Organization, and other relevant UN Agencies to provide technical support and assistance to Member States in the implementation of actions towards increased public awareness and scientific evidence, and improved health care services for children with developmental disorders including autism, in the context of integrated case services for child mental health.
6. Request other international, bilateral and non-governmental organizations, especially those dedicated to developmental disorders and autism to support this Declaration according to their specific mandates.
7. Appeal to the donor community to pay attention to the unmet needs of millions of people affected by developmental disabilities and autism and financially support the technical programmes planned to improve the relevant systems of care and services.

United Nation General Assembly: Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disorders on 5 December 2012.

United Nations

A/67/L.33*

5 December 2012



General Assembly

Sixty-seventh session: Agenda item 127

Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disorders

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Georgia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey and Ukraine: draft resolution

Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders (ASD), developmental disorders (DD) and associated disabilities

The General Assembly, Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, Recalling the Declaration of Alma-Ata, the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 1986, and subsequent relevant resolutions of the World Health Assembly and Regional Committees,

Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, according to which individuals with disabilities should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the individual's active participation in the community, as well as the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other individuals,

Recognizing the need to promote and protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities, including all individuals with autism spectrum disorders, by, inter alia, ensuring equal opportunities to achieve their optimal developmental potential and to participate in society,

Recognizing the important contribution that non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors can make in promoting human rights for persons with disabilities, including all individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD), developmental disorders (DD) and associated disabilities, and their integration in societies, as well as addressing the socioeconomic needs of their families and communities,

Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination,

Affirming that ensuring and promoting the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities, without distinction, is critical to achieving internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling its resolution 66/124 of 19 December 2011, by which it decided to convene a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly, on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", which shall be funded within existing resources, in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts,

Aware that autism is a lifelong developmental disability that affects the functioning of the brain, characterized by impairments in social interaction, problems with verbal and non-verbal communication and restricted, repetitive behaviour, interests and activities,

Aware also that the vast variety of needs of individuals with ASD, DD and associated disabilities poses a substantial challenge to addressing the disability and providing the appropriate services for treatment and care by Government and non-governmental organizations,

Deeply concerned that children with ASD, DD and associated disabilities in all regions of the world experience challenges in accessing long-term health care, education, training and intervention programmes undertaken by Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector,

Concerned also that those persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society, and reaffirming that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,

Recalling that early diagnosis, appropriate research and effective interventions are vital to the growth and development of the individual, and emphasizing that early intervention is crucial for addressing the needs of the individual with ASD, DD and associated disabilities, thus improving the opportunities to live a quality life with the ability to participate in the greater community and increasing the likelihood that an individual will need lower levels of support later in life,

Recognizing that the full enjoyment by persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities of their human rights and their full participation will result in significant advances in the social and economic development of societies and communities,

Realizing that the challenge of meeting the needs of individuals with ASD, DD and associated disabilities is particularly acute in the developing world, resulting in increased difficulties for individuals and their families, as well as for the health, education and social welfare systems trying to meet their needs,

Further recognizing the work of the World Health Organization in addressing ASD, DD and associated disabilities in its resolutions, notably through resolution 65.4 entitled "The global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive, coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level", adopted by the Sixty-fifth World

Health Assembly, requesting the Director General of the World Health Organization to develop a comprehensive mental health action plan, for consideration by the Sixty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that a major barrier to improving the health and well-being of children with ASD, DD and associated disabilities and their families is the paucity of knowledge and expertise to recognize symptoms and identify ASD, and also recognizing that the absence of effective routine screening that allows for early detection, in turn, limits access to care and early interventions and that, without research to develop and implement effective programmes, the emergence of appropriate solutions that improve the quality of life for individuals with ASD and their families does not occur,

Acknowledging efforts to increase awareness of the rights of those affected by ASD, DD and associated disabilities, including the commemoration of World Autism Awareness Day, which led to increased international public concern for autism and other developmental disabilities,

Taking note of the Dhaka Declaration on Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities of 25 July 2011,

1. Encourages Member States to enhance access to appropriate support

services and equal opportunities for inclusion and participation in society by providing, as appropriate, training to public administrators, service providers, carers, caregivers, families and non-professionals on the needs and rights of persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities; 2. Recognizes that, in order to develop and implement feasible, effective and sustainable intervention programmes for addressing ASD, DD and associated disabilities, an innovative, integrated approach would benefit from a focus, inter alia, on:

- (a) Increasing public and professional awareness of ASD, DD and associated disabilities and reducing stigma associated with these conditions;
- (b) Enhancing and increasing research expertise and service delivery, including through international collaboration, by training researchers, service providers as well as non-professionals in early diagnosis and interventions within health and other relevant sectors;

- (c) Enhancing inclusive educational programmes suited to infants, children and adults with autism;
 - (d) Emphasizing the unique needs of each person with autism across a spectrum of different characteristics and experiences;
 - (e) Increasing awareness of the advantages of the inclusion of individuals with ASD, DD and associated disabilities in the society through occupational and leisure activities;
3. Encourages Member States to undertake to collect appropriate information, including disaggregated statistical and research data, on ASD, DD and associated disabilities;
 4. Looks forward to the development of the World Health Organization's comprehensive mental health action plan, as called for in resolution 65.4, entitled "The global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive, coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level", adopted by the Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly, and its consideration of ASD in the context of a broader systems approach;
 5. Calls upon all States to ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning, as well as to promote vocational training and skills development programmes for persons with autism, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other local, national and regional policies;
 6. Also calls upon all States to enable persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community;
 7. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and United Nations organizations as a contribution to the preparations for the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities to be held on 23 September 2013.



ssL to R standing: Autism Speaks co-founder Bob Wright; Ms. Katie Wright; H.E. Madame Ilham Hussain, first lady of the Maldives; Canadian Member of Parliament Mike Lake and his son Jaden Lake; H.E. Mrs. Sare Davuto?lu, spouse of the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey; H.E. Mrs. Nataasa Jeremic, spouse of the foreign minister of Serbia; Professor Saima Wazed Hossain, Chair of the National Advisory Committee on Autism in Bangladesh; H.E. Mrs. Deolatchmee Ramotar, first lady of Guyana; H.E. Mrs. Eloise Gonsalves, spouse of the prime minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines; H.E. Mrs. Penehupifo Pohamba, first lady of Namibia; H.E. Mrs. Sanja Musić, spouse of the prime minister of Croatia. L-R Seated: H.E. Mrs. Amina Namadi Sambo, spouse of the Vice President of Nigeria; H.E. Mrs. Marta Linares de Martinelli, first lady of Panama; H.E. Mrs. Ban Soon-taek, spouse of U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; H.E. Sheikh Hasina, honorable prime minister of Bangladesh; Mrs. Suzanne Wright, co-founder of Autism Speaks; H.E. Dr. Liri Berisha, spouse of the prime minister of Albania; H.E. Mrs. Odeta Mishani, first lady of Albania

Delhi Declaration-2013

Delhi Declaration at the First South Asian Autism Network -SAAN - Delhi Conference for Autism Spectrum Disorders

We the members of South Asian Autism Network - SAAN- having come together at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly consider the following.

Reiterating the commitment of nations to the concept of all human beings being born free and equal in rights and dignity as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2007; the Declaration of 2nd April as World Autism Awareness Day by the United Nations General Assembly 2007; and the Dhaka Declaration on Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities of July 2011;

Committing to safeguard all citizens from discrimination and social exclusion, and ensuring their inclusion in all spheres of life,

Noting with concern the increasing prevalence of autism and related disorders, and the absence of population based mechanisms for early detection and accessible interventions,

Remembering that early intervention can significantly improve the outcome, and that a model for community-based early detection, intervention and care for Autism can become a model for other developmental disabilities,

Concerned that despite increasing scientific evidence of the effectiveness of early interventions in improving the functional outcomes and long-term implications of children with Autism, such children and families in need do not have access to services that are appropriate and affordable thereby increasing human and material costs, to families, communities and nations,

Considering the stigma, discrimination, and social exclusion that such children and their families face on a daily basis,

We do hereby undertake:

1. To commit ourselves to including ASD in all mainstream policies and programmes that address issues related to early childhood development in all spheres of community life;
2. To develop early detection and surveillance services at every level
3. To evaluate and implement cost effective and efficacious programmes that address life cycle needs of person with ASD
4. To undertake collaborative research among member countries on all aspects of autism
5. To strive to improve Awareness, develop collaborative networks for Advocacy and Legislation/Policy changes if required, on ASD which will also provide a platform for the voices of persons with ASD and their families
6. To implement the Dhaka Declaration on Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities of 2011, in both letter and spirit

We hereby solemnly pledge to carry out in partnership and collaboration, all activities related to improving the situation of persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders.



Saima Wazed Hossain, Chair, National Advisory Committee on Autism and Neurodevelopmental Disorders, Bangladesh and Global Autism Public Health Initiative - Bangladesh, delivered her keynote Speech in the SAAN Conference, New Delhi in India 11 February 2013

Important Events of World Autism Awareness Day-2013 in Bangladesh

Organized By: Jatiyo Protibandhi Unnayan Foundation (JPUF), Department of Social Services (DSS), Bangladesh National Social Welfare Council and National Forum of Organization Working with the Disabled (NFOWD)

Ministry of Social Welfare

Observance: Capital City and District Headquarters

Inaugural ceremony :

- * **Venue - Bangabandhu International Conference Centre (BICC), Dhaka**
- * Address of Welcome
Dr. Ranjit Kumar Biswas, ndc, Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare
- * **Special Guest**
Mr. Promod Mankin MP, Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Professor Dr. Syed Modasser Ali, Honorable Adviser to the prime Minister on Health & Family Welfare and Social Welfare
- * **Chief Guest**
Sheikh Hasina Honorable Prime Minister, Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh
- * **Chair- Mr. Enamul Hoque Mostafa Shahid MP**, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- * **Documentary** - Life of autistic persons: Screening to adulthood, Presented by Parents Forum for Differently Able
- * **Cultural program** - Performed by a group of autistic children preceded by the joint recitation of a poem by the parents of autistic children.
- * **Class room demonstration** - How the autistic children are practically taught at different schools and institutions by different Teaching Methods followed by GOs & NGOs.
- * **Early Screening & Detection of autistic children**- Displayed by Centre for Neurodevelopment & Autism in Children (CNAC) under Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU).
- * **Photographic Exhibition**- Still Picture exhibition on gradual development and life style of autistic persons organised by Parents Forum for Differently Able
- * Launching the Publication of a Brochure on Autism Related International Conferences and UN Resolution (Sixty- Seventh Session: Agenda Item 127) -Role of Bangladesh
- * Publication of supplement on the day in the Daily Newspapers
- * **'Light it up Blue'** - At the end of the day illuminating important buildings of the capital city and district headquarters with blue light.
- * Rally, Cultural Program & Seminar highlighting the theme of the day in the District Headquarters organised by the District Administration with the assistance of DDs of the Department of Social Services and NGOs.

WORLD AUTISM AWARENESS DAY-2013



On the celebration of world Autism Awareness day 2012, Speech of Saima Wazed Hossain Chair National Advisory Committee, GAPH Bangladesh readout by Nasima Begum ndc Director General, Department of Social Services



Observance of 'Light it up Blue' on the eve of World Autism Awareness day, 2nd April 2012

For more information

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