



A N N U A L R E P O R T 2011-12

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MRDI Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

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To attain its mission of developing the media and helping the marginalized section of people, MRDI passes yet another year of new efforts and initiatives. In the year 2011-12, MRDI simultaneously experienced success and limitations, opportunities and challenges.

As stated in its mission, MRDI like previous years focused on media capacity development on ethical reporting of better quality and advocacy for matters of public interest. The advocacy issues include people's right to know, transparency in public fund management, use of corporate money as a source of sustainable development fund, creating awareness among vulnerable groups on development issues and advanced role of media in a sustainable approach during the reporting period.

In addressing the issues, MRDI applied methodologies like capacity building training and fellowship for journalists, interactive advocacy meetings and dialogue on issues of people's needs, using media for creating awareness on development issues, extending technical assistance to other organizations and creating good examples through implementation of development interventions.

MRDI has been continuing its efforts of advocacy for RTI, utilizing media and using the strength of civil society organizations (CSOs). Apart from providing training, MRDI extended technical assistance to CSOs in developing their information disclosure policy. MRDI facilitated media reporters to use RTI law as an effective tool to generate investigative reports.

MRDI's untiring efforts to attain financial and programmatic sustainability through a long term strategic way of programme operations for addressing the development priorities still continues. Developing a self sustained training institute is a long cherished dream of MRDI. We are determined to realize the dream.

VISION

MRDI, a multi-disciplinary, not-for-profit, non-government organisation as well as a company limited by guarantee, is engaged in a wide spectrum of social development activities and seeks to render services to national and international organisations, both in the public and the private domains.

MISSION

To endeavour for developing the standards of media, skill & ethics of the media professionals, physical and mental health and well-being of the people and empowerment of women, adolescents, children, minority and other marginalised sections of the population.

GOAL

In order to attain the mission and realize the vision, MRDI has set its goal to raise the standard of mass media and media professionals, facilitate welfare of the target population through advocacy, policy modifications and proper utilization of media.

Major Focus

- Assisting the media in practicing ethical journalism
- In-house training in media houses to improve and strengthen their capacity in an effective way
- Implementing RTI in a pro-people approach
- d. Facilitating effective reporting on corruption and public fund management
- e. Maximizing development impact through media relations
- f. Poverty reduction through mainstreaming CSR funds in development interventions
- g. Establishing better linkage between journalists and business community to promote business and entrepreneurship
- h. Facilitating effective reporting on health and child nutrition



MRDI's Mandate

To achieve its stated goal, MRDI undertakes most of its activities in two approaches. Firstly, capacity building of media and the journalists through issue specific and need-based training and orientation programs. Secondly, advocacy at different levels including policymaking bodies, institutions, professional groups, corporate sector, civil society and the community as a whole. Some activities cover both the capacity building and advocacy approaches. Moreover, MRDI undertakes research and studies on development issues. The organization also implements some special interventions and campaigns within and beyond its plan.

The **Organization**

A Board of Directors headed by its Chairman governs the affairs of MRDI. Executive Director is the chief executive responsible for organizational management and programme implementation with the support of the staff members and local coordinators.

ORGANOGRAM Asstt. Manager Manager Training Training Trainer Monitoring Unit Head Media Monitoring Monitoring Officer Officer Asstt. Programme and Communication Manager **Board of Directors Executive Director** Computer Operator Asstt. Programme Senior Programme Programme Officer Officer Officer Financial Accountant Account Assistant Store Accountant Asstt. Manager Store Assistant Manager Finance Cashier Finance Administrative Officer Administration & HR Security In-charge Driver & Cleaner Security Guard Asstt. Manager Administration Office Junior Manager



MRDI is publishing its Annual Report this year incorporating its activities performed in the fiscal year 2011-12 as a regular activity.

During the reporting period MRDI pursued its capacity building and advocacy efforts in conformity with its mission and goal.

As a part of capacity building for media and journalists, MRDI undertook several programmes during the reporting period. Three issues of capacity development were disaster preparedness, public fund management and financial transparency and accountability. UNESCO, The World Bank Institute and the British High Commission were the partners respectively in these programmes. Methods of capacity development included training, fellowship, field visit, roundtable and guidebook production.

In addition, MRDI organized in-house training of journalists on ethical reporting on and for children in five national and five local print media houses. UNICEF Bangladesh office supported the prgramme. Another training on child protection was organized for twenty journalists that aimed to promote messages of communication campaign against child labor through frequent reporting in media.

Quite a big package of activities was undertaken to use Right to Information for government oversight and providing support to CAG outreach with the support of USAID PROGATI. These activities developed capacity of civil society organizations, journalists and CAG officials through training, technical support on proactive disclosure of information, submitting application for information by using RTI Act, fellowship, workshop, following up audit findings, production of video documentary and publication of handbooks and success stories.

MRDI organized a seminar "Right to Information: Making the Difference" as a part of its advocacy for RTI. It also organized a sharing meeting on RTI with the secretaries of ministries of the government in collaboration with the Information Commission.

MRDI in partnership with The Asia Foundation PRODIP is implementing a project titled "Engaging media in governance and legislation", which aimed to strengthen linkage between parliament and civil society. As a part of the project a residential training was organized for the journalists to increase their issue based reporting capacity on political governance and people's participation.

Last year MRDI implemented the first phase of connecting media with child nutrition project with the support of GMMB. This helped build a positive environment in Bangladesh media in covering Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) issues. The second phase of the project was implemented during the reporting period aiming to focus on more output as well as advocacy oriented activities.

In conducting training programmes, MRDI emphasizes upon maintaining the chain of comprehensive needs assessment, content/curriculum designing, implementation, pre and post training evaluation and follow-up for visible results. A team of training and issue experts developed the contents and suggested resource persons for the training sessions. MRDI strongly feels that a comprehensive need based training module in a compiled volume is most useful in conducting training programmes for skills and capacity development.

Under the CSR programme, MRDI contributed to reviewing the SRO of NBR on CSR tax rebate like previous years. This year MRDI organized training for the CSR desk officers of scheduled banks. More interventions with CSR funding are now in operation at the field.

This report is an account of MRDI's activities in the year 2011-12. Success achieved, challenges faced and overall lessons learnt during the year will definitely help us take forward the activities to achieve MRDI's mission and establish it as a potential development organization of the country. Two basic principles - zero compromise on quality of programmes and highest level of transparency in financial management and operations have enabled MRDI to earn confidence of donors and development partners. Sustaining this confidence and maintaining the pace of growth of the organization have to be ensured in the days to come.



In the year 2011-2012 MRDI implemented its projects and programmes with the support of development partners and also took some initiatives with its own resources. All these activities have been classified into capacity building and advocacy initiative in this report.

CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES

Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Child Reporting

MRDI implemented a project on ethical child reporting with UNICEF this year. The project was designed on the basis of lessons learned from a project 'Building capacity of journalists on ethical reporting on children' implemented last year which aimed to assess the extent of adherence to ethics in reporting on and for children. A study conducted under this project found that the media





allocated very little space to children issues, which is around 3% only of the total news coverage. It can be noted that only 1% of this 3%, covered thirteen vital child related issues. These largely neglected issues included vulnerable children at street situation, domestic worker and other marginalized children, government policies related to children, juvenile justice etc. The study recommended that journalism in Bangladesh needs to be more ethical in reporting on and for children and their affairs.

Taking the project outcome and recommendations into consideration, MRDI initiated the above mentioned project with the support of UNICEF.

OBJECTIVE

- To identify the gaps in compliance with ethical standard of reporting on children in print and electronic media
- To increase capacity of journalists on ethics of reporting on children
- To create an enabling environment in the media houses in practicing high standard of journalistic ethics in reporting on children

ACTIVITIES

Training content was developed by training and issue experts. In-house training on ethical reporting on and for children was organized in five local and five national print media houses.

OUTPUT

A total of 198 journalists working in national and local newspapers developed their skills and knowledge on ethical reporting on children. Gatekeepers of the media houses instantly decided and gave instructions to their participating reporters to follow ethical standards of reporting. The media houses developed their own codes of ethics for reporting on children.

MRDI, at the request of UNICEF implemented another intervention on child protection to promote messages of communication campaign against child labor. One training programme on child protection with specific focus on hotline 1098 was conducted. Fellowship for journalists and study circles were also organized.

Connecting Media with Child Nutrition

There is tremendous economic and social impact of poor nutrition among infants and children. Child nutrition is a growing but not yet a top national priority. An urgent issue like nutrition for children of 2 years' age is remaining unaddressed. As a result, health and nutritional status of the future generation is at risk. Proper importance has to be given on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) to address the risk. To make policy makers keep IYCF high on public health agenda and obtain proactive support at all levels, advocacy is a much needed tool. The best channel of communication for reaching decision makers and the stakeholders as a whole, is the media. Therefore, capacity building of media professionals is vital in this regard.

MRDI implemented a project on IYCF with the support of GMMB last year which helped build a positive environment in Bangladesh media and now they seem to be more proactive in covering IYCF issues by enhancing journalists' capacity. In 2011-12 second phase of the project, implemented with the support of GMMB aimed to focus on more output as well as advocacy oriented activities i.e. advance training for journalist, media gatekeepers' engagement, experts' training, fellowship for widening coverage and study circle.

OBJECTIVE

- To enhance capacity of Bangladesh news media for proactive reporting on IYCF and nutrition issues
- To provoke thoughts among policy makers, opinion leaders on this issue



ACTIVITIES

An advanced training course was organized for the journalists of national print and electronic media based on a set of training contents. Fellowship was offered and study circles organized involving the trained journalists. Meetings were also held to engage gatekeepers of media houses.

OUTPUT

Training contents on IYCF were developed. Twenty-one journalists from national print and electronic media improved their knowledge on different scopes of IYCF reporting and updated on the most recent data to generate in-depth news story ideas by participating in an advanced training. These trained journalists took part in four study circles to sharpen their skills in IYCF reporting. Fourteen of them were awarded fellowship for preparing in-depth reports. A total of 56 reports on different aspects of IYCF were published in newspapers and aired over TV channels. Media gatekeepers took part in an interactive meeting to discuss the importance of IYCF as an issue of national priority.

Capacity building of Bangladeshi media in disaster reporting

Media is an important tool to make people aware of the impending disaster. They can bring out the experts opinions and make policy makers aware of the reasons of and solution to the problem associated with disaster. Media coverage of disasters has become an important issue in disaster management. An increased coverage of risk reduction issues in the media would supplement and reinforce national efforts of disaster management. MRDI, with the support of UNESCO, worked for enhancing capacity of journalist for disaster reporting through residential training and developing guidebook.



OBJECTIVE

Better management of natural disasters, addressing climate change issues and reduction of losses of lives and properties caused by these disasters through capacity building of journalists.

ACTIVITIES

Under this initiative MRDI conducted residential training on disaster reporting for journalists of national media and developed a guidebook for journalists on disaster reporting.

OUTPUT

Twenty journalists of national media developed their skills and knowledge on disaster reporting. One thousand and five hundred copies of handbook on disaster reporting were published and distributed.

Capacity Development of Journalist on Public Financial Management / Financial Transparency

Public financial management (PFM) is an important issue that needs to be addressed properly to combat corruption. Media has a vital role to play in tracking irregularities and exposing corruption in PFM. Journalists need skills on PFM to prepare in-depth reports on the issue. Keeping this in mind, MRDI undertook two initiatives on transparent management of public money - one with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and World Bank Institute and the other with British High Commission in Bangladesh.

Initiative with the World Bank Institute

MRDI in collaboration with CIDA and the World Bank Institute implemented a sustained capacity development programme for media practitioners on public financial management, which was tailored to the context of Bangladesh.

OBJECTIVE:

 To enable a coalition of Bangladeshi media practitioners to sustain coverage of PFM issues



ACTIVITIES

A residential training was organized for journalists of national print media using need based training contents. Fellowship was offered to journalists who attended follow-up sessions and took part in field visit with CAG officials to learn how the PFM process works. The journalists were also awarded internship at the CAG office to help them observe and understand the process of how the OCAG operates.

OUTPUT

Twenty reporters of national media developed their skills on PFM reporting through training. Ten fellow journalists updated their knowledge on PFM through follow up sessions and field visit. Thirteen journalists developed liaison with the CAG officials by taking part in an internship programme.

Initiative in partnership with British High Commission

In the other initiative, MRDI undertook a programme to enhance the capacity of journalists of national level to carry out investigative reporting on financial transparency and accountability aiming to serve as public watchdog against corruption. A residential training was organized for the senior business reporters in partnership with British High Commission, Dhaka.

OBJECTIVE

 To enhance the capacity of journalists to carry out investigative reporting on financial transparency and accountability with the aim of enlightening public disclosure and serve as effective public watchdog against corruption



ACTIVITIES

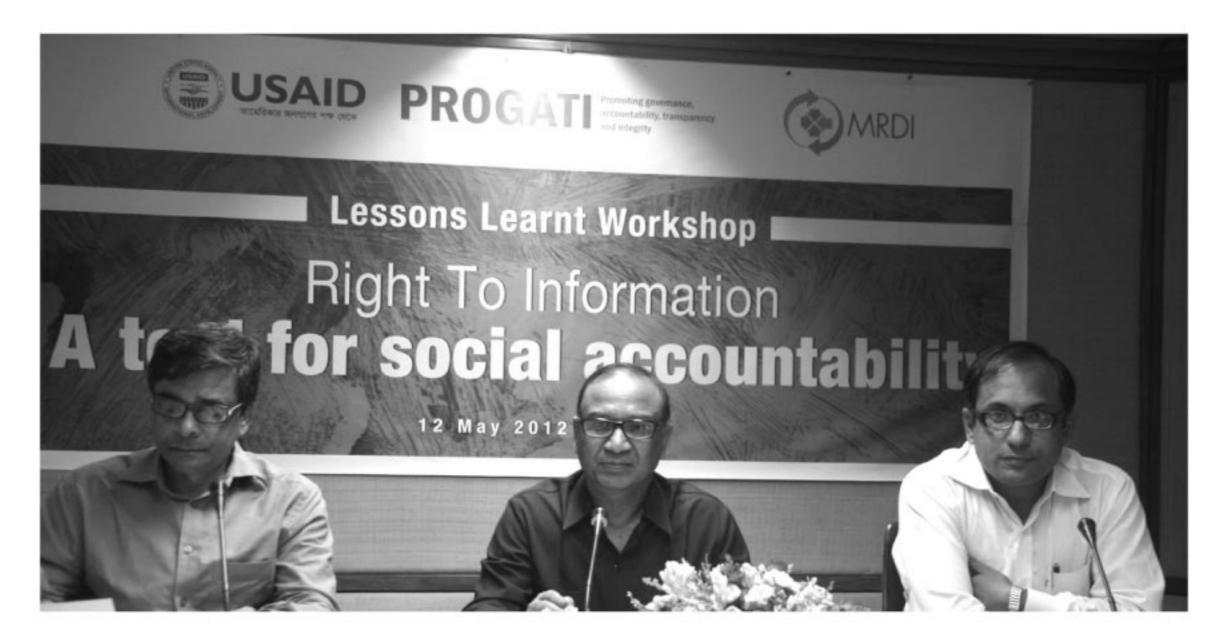
The project organized a residential training of two days' duration for the journalists of major national level media houses. A roundtable was organized with the title Media as watchdog: Ensuring fund accountability.

OUTPUT

Twenty correspondents of national media enhanced their reporting capacity on financial transparency and accountability by participating in a two day residential training. In the training assessment, it was found that knowledge level of 90% of the participants had increased. A roundtable organized under this project aimed to improve news reporting on financial corruption through better interaction among the media, representative of CAG, ACC, civil society organizations and the procurement unit of the government. Dr. Muhiuddin Khan Alamgir MP, Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Ahmed Ataul Hakeem FCMA, Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh were present as chief guest and special guest respectively.

Using Right to Information for Government Oversight and Support to CAG Outreach

The Right to Information Act, 2009 was enacted to empower the people and ensure transparency and accountability in the government, autonomous and non-government and foreign aided organizations. So NGOs are also under the purview of the law and they have to comply with it. Over last couple of years, MRDI with the support of USAID PROGATI provided training to NGO workers and journalists on RTI. The training covered the issues like how the act can be used in



tracking corruption and how the NGOs can be more transparent in terms of disclosing information. During the reporting period MRDI provided assistance to CSOs and journalists with direct interventions like proactive disclosure of information, submitting RTI requests, using audit reports in writing investigative news stories.

OBJECTIVE

 To support the work of the Information Commission by advancing the Right To Information (RTI) and the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) through public awareness and advocacy to address understanding of audit findings.

ACTIVITIES

In providing technical assistance to CSOs, MRDI conducted training on proactive information disclosure using need based module, organized lessons learnt workshop and developed handbook on the issue. Similar activities - training, workshop and handbook publication were also accomplished addressing submission of RTI requests. A collection of journalists' experience on RTI request submitting was also published. Training programmes on using audit reports for investigative reporting and following up on outstanding audit findings were organized. A video documentary on RTI request and information disclosure was produced.

OUTPUT

Eighty officials of 40 organizations acquired capacity to develop their organizational Information Disclosure Policy (IDP). Out of them, 39 have been reported to have developed their IDP. Fifty eight RTI requests were filed by the CSO representatives and most of the information have been provided by the authorities. Twenty five RTI requests were filed by the trained journalists to the local authorities. Failing to collect information from the authorities, four journalists complained to the Information Commission. The commission arranged hearing on the complains, warned the concerned authorities and instructed them to disclose the requested information.

The training on Audit report helped the reporters build rapport with the CAG officials and dig out investigative stories on corruption. Information Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission and CAG have come closer through the initiative.

Engaging Media in Governance and Legislation

Democracy requires that people should have the right to know the activities of the government, especially the decision of the government that affects their life, liberty and property. Information is important for people to make choices regarding their participation in the state policy.

Parliament has the most important stake in promoting good political governance. Frequent and close interactions between MPs and the civil society members can facilitate better reflection of development priorities. Both print and electronic media help people know what is happening in the policy level, socialize them with the values of pluralism and equip them with the updated information.

MRDI with the support of USAID, UKAID under the PRODIP project of The Asia Foundation is now implementing a project which intends to strengthen linkage between parliament and civil society, contribute towards making parliament more open to citizens, empower the target communities and strengthen capacity of local CSOs and members of the District Public Policy Forum (DPPF) by utilizing a group of actors. The initiative also aims to increase issue based reporting capacity of journalists on political governance and people's participation. The activities of the project are on going.

ADVOCACY INITIATIVES

Two important issues that MRDI is strongly advocating for are Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Right to Information (RTI). MRDI has continued its advocacy efforts on these two vital areas during the reporting period.

Advocacy for CSR Mainstreaming CSR to address poverty (MCAP)

MRDI has been implementing its MCAP project with the support of Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) which aims to address poverty reduction issues through effective utilization of CSR funds as a sustainable source of development fund and create an enabling environment for social development by improving coordination among different stakeholders.



Apart from policy advocacy, MRDI organized advocacy meetings in the community. Initiatives have been taken to increase awareness on CSR in terms of its concept and practice in the context of Bangladesh. Meetings, roundtables and interactive discussions took place on the issue involving corporate leaders and relevant stakeholders. Policy dialogue with National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Bangladesh Bank produced some positive results like modification of the SRO on CSR tax rebate and opening of CSR desk in banks. Two senior officers of NBR and Bangladesh Bank are now advisors of MRDI's CSR team.

OBJECTIVE

- To pursue implementation of development interventions using CSR funds and support local organizations in seeking such funds by linking them with corporate houses.
- To advance advocacy efforts for promotion and expansion of CSR and facilitate policy updating in this regard.

ACTIVITIES

Implementation of development interventions with CSR funds took a visible shape. Advocacy meetings in the community continued. Capacity of NGO officials and CSR desk officers of banks enhanced through training. MRDI's newsletter CSR Review was published. Policy advocacy initiatives during the reporting period included policy dialogue and reviewing SRO on CSR tax rebate.





MAJOR OUTPUT

- Advocacy meetings continued with the community people of intervention areas that created a sense of ownership of the community to the interventions. Lobby meetings helped receive CSR funds and create opportunities for future cooperation from the corporate sector.
- Implementation of interventions with CSR funds has progressed further. In addition to pond digging for safe water and distribution of eco-friendly oven, renovation work of three schools in off shore areas is near completion with the funding of Reliance Insurance Limited & Mutual Trust Bank Limited. Construction of a training centre for women at Basatpur, Jessore is almost complete. However, skills training of the first batch of women has started in an alternative venue. This CSR intervention of The City Bank Limited aims to create better livelihood options for 200 poor vulnerable women of the village.
- A training programme on CSR was organized in two batches involving 31 NGO executives during the year. These executives were oriented on how to approach corporate sector for supporting development initiatives. They also had an opportunity to interact with corporate executives in this regard. Another training programme, also in two batches involved 27 CSR desk officers of banks. Issues like concept of CSR, role of CSR in social development and need for a CSR strategy were discussed in the training.



- Three issues of CSR Review have been published and distributed during the year.
- One policy dialogue was organized in Chittagong involving chamber leaders, local business people and high officials of National Board of Revenue (NBR). The dialogue facilitated the business community to directly interact with the revenue personnel. A total of 80 participants took part in the meeting.

- MRDI conducted a study involving corporate houses, business chambers and individuals to suggest modifications to the SRO on CSR tax rebate at the request of NBR and submitted the report to NBR.
- Under the additional activity plan, embroidery training has been completed in the Sundarbans community. Eighty women from two villages have received this skills development training. Now they are producing items which are ready for sale. Re-excavation of ponds is now in progress.

A Special Recognition

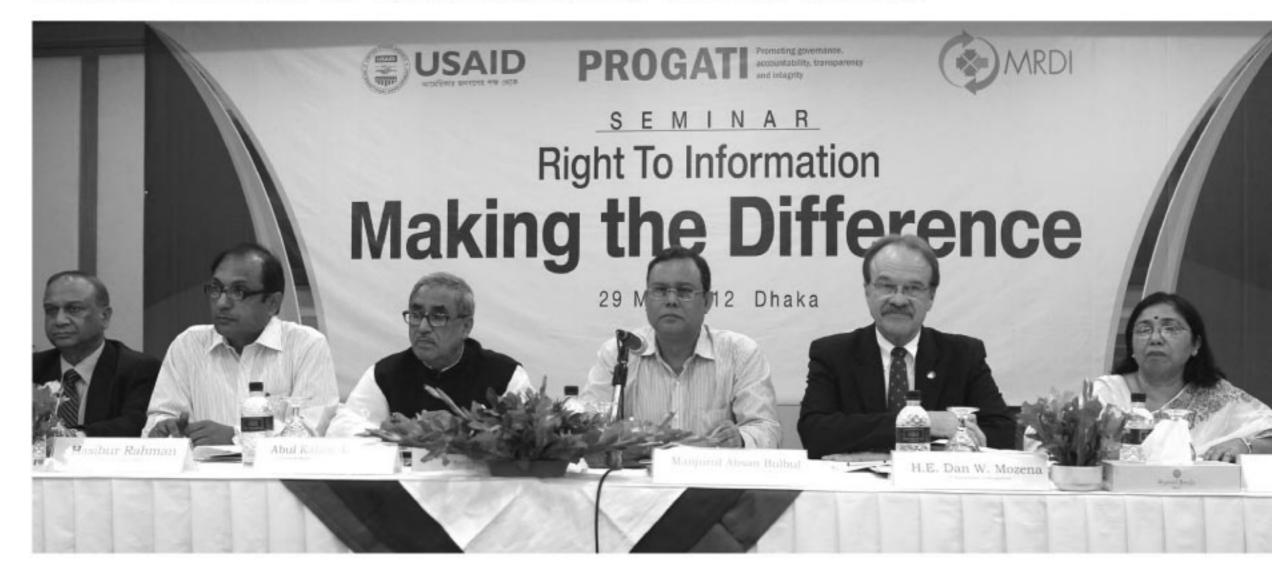
Standard Chartered Bank and The Financial Express offer a special award to the companies performing best CSR every year. A jury board comprised of high profile academics and activists select the award winners. This year the board sought help of MRDI in finding and nominating the best CSR performing companies of the country. MRDI performed the task professionally and efficiently which the board highly appreciated. Out of three recipients, two of the companies nominated by MRDI received the award. This was a recognition to MRDI's initiative in advocating CSR in the country.

Advocacy for RTI

MRDI is continuing its role as a strong advocate of RTI. Throughout the year the organization has represented in all the meetings of RTI Forum and also took active part in the events of the forum.

Seminar on RTI

MRDI organized one seminar titled "Right to Information: Making the Difference" to popularize RTI Act and promote its implementation through involvement of CSOs and journalists. The seminar was organized in partnership with USAID PROGATI.



Two papers were presented on Right to Information and Proactive Disclosure- Preparation of supply side and Right to Information in Practice - Experiences of demand side. The objective of the seminar was to enhance the knowledge of CSOs and journalists on using RTI Law and to discuss the strengths and limitations of RTI implementation in investigating corruption. Following recommendations generated from the seminar.

- The discussants pointed out the role of individual institutions, limitations to the implementation of the law and suggested remedies to overcome the challenges.
- RTI is an effective tool for investigative reporting and ensuring social accountability. Journalists and CSOs need to come forward to use it.
- NGOs should play a role in creating awareness at local level besides Government and Information Commission
- Proactive disclosure needs to be monitored by the authority

Shotota Shongho Shomabesh

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) observed 'Anti-corruption week', this year as their regular annual activity. As a part of the week, ACC organized a public gathering 'Shotota Shongher Shomabesh' on Saturday, 31 March 2012 at Osmani Memorial Auditorium with support from USAID PROGATI and technical cooperation of MRDI.



The youth possess the power to challenge corruption. Their active participation and awareness can substantially help reduce corruption and subsequently eradicate it from the society. With this view in mind, over 700 students hailing from different schools of Dhaka division took part in the gathering. Their teachers and advisory members of the integrity unit of those schools were also present.

Hon'ble Minister of Education Nurul Islam Nahid MP was present as the Chief Guest. ACC Chairman Ghulam Rahman led the event as the chair. Among others ACC Commissioners Muhammad Shahabuddin Chuppu and Mohammad Badiuzzaman and ACC Director General M H Salahuddin also addressed the function.

Study visit to USA

A team from Bangladesh comprised of the Chief Information Commission, media personnel and Executive Director of MRDI visited USA to see and meet several US departments, members of civil society and media who are involved in promoting and analyzing the federal freedom of information law of the US. The organizations included department of justice, department of state, office of government information services, national security archive, Georgetown University, reporters committee for freedom of the press etc.

USAID PROGATI hosted this study tour to attend meetings with a specific focus on the balance between disclosure and concerns of national security.



Bangladesh delegates with the officials of different departments and organizations.



Sharing meetings with secretaries of ministries of the government

MRDI in collaboration with Information Commission organized four interactive meetings with the secretaries of different ministries and divisions at Information Commission's conference room in four consecutive weeks of December 2011. Secretaries of 46 ministries and divisions and concerned Designated Officers attended the meetings.

Each meeting had two sessions. Secretaries exchanged views with the Information Commission in the first session. The second session was an orientation on RTI Act involving the designated officers.

Guests and participants of the meeting termed the RTI Act as a vital document for ensuring transparency and protecting citizen's rights. Success of the act will depend upon an effective coordination between people and the government. One officer should be deployed in the Information Commission to review the types of applications placed to the designated officers, they observed.

The discussants also mentioned some challenges such as lack of positive mindset in proactive disclosure of information, web portals of the organizations are not updated, high officials are reluctant to discuss about the RTI Act etc.





Begum Matia Chowdhury, Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture; Barrister Shafique Ahmed, Minister of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of the Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs and Ambassador (Retd) Mohammad Jamir, Chief Information Commissioner addressed inaugural sessions of the meetings.

Information Commissioners Abu Taher and Dr. Sadeka Halim, Secretary of the Commission Nepal Chandra Sarker and MRDI's Executive Director Hasibur Rahman were also present in the meetings. In each meeting two Information Commissioners and Secretary Information Commission made presentations on the Act, its implementation and challenges.

At the end of the meeting the participating Secretaries put some individual views on the RTI Act. Major comments are mentioned below.

- A circular should be issued mentioning the duties and responsibilities of a designated officer. The order has to clarify employee of which level will act as designated officer.
- RTI Act 2009 should be synchronized with Official Secrets Act 1923. Conflicting clauses of Official Secrets Act 1923 have to be modified.
- Right to information is an important factor in establishing rule of law and ensuring fair and transparent economy. RTI Act 2009 will help accountability take an institutional shape.
- Information commission should be linked with the Backbone of Strengthening Information & Communication Technology (SICT) project of the secretariat. This will help the Commission accomplish its works.
- Reports of ministries, directorates and divisions should be published in the website instead of printing them in paper for easy access of people to the documents. Limited number of copies can be printed.
- Dissemination and wide publicity of the Whistle Blower Protection Act 2011 has to be ensured.
- The issue of administrative head / appellate authority of a ministry needs to be clarified.
- Both information seekers and information providers should be trained on RTI Act and its procedure.
- The term 'Information' needs to be defined more specifically and precisely.

- Delegation of authority can be introduced, if necessary, for appeal resolution.
- Mindset for disclosing information has to be developed. Simultaneously, practice of harassing the designated officer by seeking unnecessary information should also be discouraged.
- RTI Act 2009 can be a bridge between citizens and the government offices to ensure accountability and good governance.
- In a country like Bangladesh with low level of civic responsibility, maintaining secrecy is necessary in the decision making process. Applying RTI Act may also create adverse reaction on citizen's interest and socio-political stability. These issues also need to be considered.
- Displaying citizen's charter would help easy dissemination of information.
- The issue of disclosing information to media has to be more clarified.
- Union and upazilla administration have to be activated to provide information to rural people on demand.
- Proper implementation of RTI Act will make people aware of their rights and reduce corruption.
- Information commission representative can attend monthly meetings of Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to exchange views and create awareness about the RTI Act.
- Telecommunication, information technology and mail services have to be modernized to reach grassroots people with information.
- Specific provision should be made in the Act to ensure children's right to information.
- Length of time for providing information should be reduced.
- Office of the Information Commission should be opened at the divisional level.
- All the organizations under the jurisdiction of RTI Act should provide information which are likely to be demanded by people in their annual reports.
- Designated officers should be trained on information technology.



Contribution to other organizations this year

- Technical partner of DIU national debate festival 2011 organising a debate show on the issue of Right to Information Act
- Give mugs to the economic Reporters Forum on the occasion of general meeting
- Support to Kra U Dong Hill Reforestation and Preservation Committee for plantation in hilly areas
- Donated a computer to Durbar Somaj Kallyan Sangstha, Raipura, Narsingdi for its training and information centre
- Scholarship to one poor meritorious student for higher studies

Disclosure of decisions by the board

- Reappointed ACNABIN Chartered Accountants as auditor for conducting the audit of consolidated financial statements of MRDI for the year ended 30th June 2012.
- Reappointed Howladar Yunus & Co. Chartered Accountants for auditing projects of MRDI.
- Unanimously elected Mr. Inam Ahmed as Chairman and Mr. Hasibur Rahman as Executive Director of MRDI for the next tenure.
- Revised Assets Register, Performance Appraisal & Organgram of MRDI.
- Maintain separate bank account(s) and books of accounts for CSR fund management.
- Approved Tk. 3.5 Lac for conducting interaction meetings with the Secretaries on RTI in collaboration with the Information Commission.
- Approved demolition of date expired financial documents according to rules and manual of MRDI.
- Approved lease agreement along with the advance & security money for a new office space at Mohammadpur with Mr. Magsudur Rahman and others.

List of policy documents

- Administrative and financial manual
- Human resource (HR) policy
- Gender policy
- Information disclosure policy



(As of 30 June 2012)

Name	Position in the Board	Profession
Inam Ahmed	Chairman	Journalist
Hasibur Rahman	Executive Director	Development activist
Dr. Baquirul Islam Khan	Director	Business
Sakiul Millat Morshed	Director	Development activist
Md. Abdur Rahim	Director	Corporate executive
M. Emamul Haque	Director	Development activist
Syed Ishtiaque Reza	Director	Journalist

MRDI Adviser and staff

(As of 30 June 2012)

Name	Designation	
Md. Shahid Hossain	Adviser, Planning & development	
Nepal Chandra Sarker	Adviser, Programme Operation	
Md. Abdul Gofur	Manager, Finance	
Farhana Afroz	Manager, Programme & Communications	
Sk. Shaniaz Ahmed	Assistant Manager, Finance	
Mohammad Sahil	Programme Officer	
Md. Mizanur Rahman	Programme officer	
Aktarun Naher	Programme Officer	
Md. Mominul Islam	Accounts Officer	
A H M Reaz Mahamud	Programme Officer	
Ishrat Latifa Parveen	Intern	
Rasel Mia	Office Junior	
Md. Minhaz Sheikh	Office Junior	
Kohinoor Begum	Office Junior	
Mohammad Siraj	Gardener	

Designated Information Officer under RTIA

Name: Md. Shahid Hossain

Designation: Adviser, Planning and Development

Tel : +880 2 9134717, +880 2 9137147

Fax : +880 2 9134717 Ext-111

E-mail: shahid.hossain@mrdibd.org

Appellate authority under RTIA

Name : Hasibur Rahman

Designation : Executive Director

Tel : +880 2 9134717, +880 2 9137147

Fax : +880 2 9134717 Ext-111

E-mail: hasibur.rahman@mrdibd.org

Publication of the year

Handbook

- Proactive Information Disclosure Handbook (Bangla and English)
- CSOs RTI Submission Handbook (Bangla and English)
- Durjoger Mukhomukhi (Combating Disaster)

Newsletter

CSR Review (volume 6, 7 and 8)

Report Book

Annual Report 2010-2011





Gaon Swapna Dream of touching the sky

Dream appears not only in sleep. It does appear in conscious state of mind. Dream appears in the journey, in the thoughts, in the eyes... But such dream needs to be created - for people who would chase it.

This is a story of the dream makers and the dream chasers

Seed of the dream was sown in the salty soil of a remote village in the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest of the world. A bit more than two thousand people of the village Bon Laudob were in an extremely hazardous condition in terms of availability of water for domestic use. Women had been the worst sufferers who had to spend several hours of the day for collecting a pitcher of water from a far off pond, which again was not sufficiently safe for human health and body.

Another hazardous work of these women was collecting firewood from the deep forest for cooking, which consumed time and involved the risk of injury, even death.

The scenario came up when MRDI's team conducted a social investigation in the village as a part of its CSR advocacy programme. The

problem was initially identified by the media monitoring team of MRDI.

Both the problems were addressed at the CSR initiative of two corporate houses - Bank Alfalah Limited providing funds for reexcavation of four ponds with installation of filtering device and Midas Financing Limited which provided eco-friendly oven for each family of the village that consume less fuel and emit less carbon.

This small initiative had a BIG effect on the women of the village. Their pale faces turned





into smiling ones and the blank eyes glittered in dreams for a better life. Fetching safe water from nearby ponds and collecting small amount of firewood from neighbouring bushes have made their life easier. Rina, Shormila, Nomita, Tulsi, Kabita and hundreds of other women have now plenty of leisure time.

But should they waste this time only in idle gossips? Can't they make better use of it for a productive cause? These questions came up when MRDI and its implementing partner Green World Communication Ltd. talked to the women of the village and male members of their families in a courtyard meeting.

At one point of discussions, the idea of developing skills of women in tailoring and stitching, and using the skill in generating income emerged as a potential one. Now selected women of two villages are receiving training, and some of them have already started producing embroidered gift items.

The initiative took the shape of a dream when the question of marketing the products came up. It was decided that an independent marketing outlet will be launched with the entire ownership of women of these villages. Without much delay, the outlet was launched at Dhaka on the eve of the Bangla new year with its brand name - Gaon Swapna - which means dream of the village. Knowing well that establishing

a new brand in a competitive market would not be an easy task, the organizers are committed to fulfill the dream with proactive participation of the revitalized women.

MRDI team identified another group of marginalized women in Basatpur, a village in the border district of Jessore. These women cross the border as irregular migrants in search of job in the neighboring country and become victims of harassment. MRDI has established a women's centre in the village with financial assistance of The City Bank Limited and in collaboration with Banchte Shekha, a local NGO of Jessore and Gramer Kagoj, a local daily newspaper of the town. Women of the village have started receiving skills training. They are also going to be a part of Gaon Swapna.

All these have been possible due to the technical assistance provided by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) to MRDI in its effort to mainstream CSR to address poverty. MJF provided support to launching the advocacy campaign to popularize CSR as an alternative source of development funds.

Gaon Swapna is still a young plant which needs proper nourishing to mature. The venture -- carrying the dreams of numerous marginalized women, will grow as a deep rooted tree with a healthy trunk, spreading its branches, producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

Story of fire and water

Fire and water - two essential factors of day to day life have not been comfortable for the people of Bon Laudob village of the Sundarbans for many years. Women of the village had to walk several kilometers everyday with pitchers and cans to collect water from far away ponds for domestic use - washing, drinking, cooking and bathing. The unclean and contaminated pond water caused chronic physical ailments putting people, particularly women and children of the village in vulnerable health condition.

Another routine work of the women was collecting firewood from the forest across the river. This involved health risk of women and contributed to the process of deforestation, thus polluting the environment.

The fire and water picture of Bon Laudob is different now. Four ponds of the village have been re-excavated to find a better layer of water. A filtering device with a big plastic tank has been installed by the side of each pond. Women now collect safe water from nearby ponds. It saves their time and protects them, their children and other family members from water borne diseases.

The fire story is also encouraging. Each of the 355 families of the village has been provided with an eco-friendly fuel efficient oven. These ovens consume one third of fuel compared to

the traditional ovens and hardly pollute the air because the smoke passes through a tall chimney. Women do not have to go deep into the forest to collect firewood. They can collect the small amount of required firewood from nearby bushes.

All these have been possible due to the initiative taken by MRDI to establish CSR fund as an alternative development fund. MRDI, under its Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty (MCAP) project with the funding support of Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) identified several local problems through a process of social investigation that could be addressed through corporate interventions. One such issue was health problem of the people of Bon Laudob village.

After a series of discussions and presentations, Bank Alfalah and Midas Financing showed interest in providing funds for safe water and improved oven respectively. Green World Communication Ltd. a development organization took the responsibility of implementing the project.

MRDI reached the people of a remote village with the services they need badly for their very survival in collaboration with two socially responsible corporate houses and a development organization. This collaboration is essential for making the desired change.



Information Disclosure Leads to Empowerment

With people beginning to enjoy their right to information, they feel more empowered now than ever before. The enactment of RTI Act, voluntarily adoption of disclosure policies by more and more organizations and growing practices of people filling RTI applications asking for information - all these developments eventually are leading us to a society where people are better empowered. Series of intellectual brainstorming, trainings and exchanges, in fact, further sharpen the concept of freedom of information among the people and made them aware about exercising their rights.

A Welcome Transition From closed door secrecy to window of disclosure

Little did Husne Ara Joly anticipate that the conversation she picked up with her colleagues in the office would spur such a debate. They did not like the idea she had tossed. They rather wondered what went wrong with their boss (Joly) who had steered the non-government organization (NGO) they all were working for to a formidable success thenceforth.

It didn't immediately occur to her. But then Joly realized that it was she who alone had converted, not all she worked with. So she took it upon her to make the colleagues understand the value of her newfound concept.

It was sometime early 2012. Husne Ara Joly, Executive Director of an NGO called Program for Women Development (PWD), was actually sharing her idea with colleagues at the organization's cozy office in northern township of Sirajganj about introducing an information disclosure policy.

As she informed them that once such a policy is in place their NGO would share its programme and organizational information with the beneficiaries, in particular, and members of the public, in general. Her colleagues at PWD demanded to know the rationale. One of them asked her "Why do we need to disclose our information to others?"

In her own words, as Joly recollects, she says, "There were initial hiccups. I became aware of Right to Information (RTI) Act and also about the obligation of charting out an information disclosure policy after participating in training on the issue. But my colleagues in the organization had no idea whatsoever. They raised the question why should we share our information with wider community."

Courtesy USAID Bangladesh's Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency and Integrity- PROGATI Program, the Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) imparted training on RTI and disclosure policy to many NGO executives like Joly. It not only helped Joly and likes to convert to 'openness' from the orthodoxy of 'secrecy' but also bestowed upon them the responsibility of converting many of their peers in the non-government and civil society fraternity and barefoot development activists in the grassroots.

Today Joly's PWD is not the only one having an information disclosure policy in effect rather there are 38 other NGOs, if not more, which have successfully pursued the policy in compliance with the RTI Act that Bangladesh enacted back in 2009.

Thirty nine NGOs on April 21 announced to have voluntarily formulated their respective information disclosure policy in line with the RTI Act to make more information available to the public.

Of these NGOs, which monitor service delivery of the government agencies at local level across the country, 30 had, by then, already given approval to their policies. The proud group of 39 NGOs made the announcement at a workshop held in the capital's BRAC Centre Inn.

To demonstrate the potential of proactive disclosures, the NGOs, the enlightened ones have already started the groundwork. Joly says, "The government functionaries that we deal with now know that we're (PWD) RTI-compliant. This gave us an image boost. Others are expressing intents to follow the suit. It's now spreading to all - our group members, families, relatives, friends and



stakeholders - that we're following an information disclosure policy."

"We've adopted the disclosure policy on March 15, 2012. We've spelled out the categories beyond ambiguities that which are the information we would be disclosing voluntarily, which we would on requests and which are the ones that we would mark as 'classified'. Thanks to MRDI imparted training that we could formulate our disclosure policy," says Joly.

Ferdousi Begum, Executive Director of Bogra-based NGO, Grameen Alo, can not agree more. Begum's NGO is also RTI-compliant and successfully introduced a disclosure policy. "We drafted our policy during the MRDIimparted training and later we finalized it after necessary scrutiny."

Asked to describe a few salient features of the policy that her NGO is pursuing, Begum says, "Under the disclosure policy we've set up an information help desk and posted a designated official within our NGO to cater to the information needs of the people. We now encourage people to follow RTI in gaining information from us and we also will follow the RTI in seeking information from government offices."

She sees a positive change in her surroundings after the new wave of disclosure policy made a difference. "Now as far as I know another Bograbased NGO, Lighthouse, is drafting a disclosure policy and hints at seeking our assistance if need be. Besides, Bogra-based NGO, Obolombon Nari Sangho, and Barisal-based NGO, AHEAD, showed interests in adopting disclosure policies as we first declared ours one at a district-level meeting of NGOs."

Naresh Madhu heads Pabna-based NGO Satsanga Pallikallyan Samity. He also partook MRDI provided training. He values the training to such an extent that his NGO now contemplates to organize training for other NGOs so that those can also become aware of RTI and disclosure policy.

Own Village Advancement (OVA) is an NGO operating from the northern tip of otherwise Bangladesh under developed Lalmonirhat. Its Executive Director Suzit Kumar Gosh has got quite a lot exposure to right to information.

He had the privilege of taking part in some seminars, workshops related to people's right to know and right to information even before the government enacted the RTI Act in 2009. He also took part in a right to information fair last year.

But it was not until, says Gosh, he was enrolled into the MRDI training that the inspiration came for formulating a disclosure policy for OVA. He now boasts having a disclosure policy and also deputing an official of his NGO particularly to cater to the information requirements of the people.

However it is not something unique applicable to OVA only rather Pallabi Hore of Satsanga Pallikallyan Samity, Aminun Nahar of Paraspor, SM Selim Ahmed of Grameen Alo, Shahnaj Parvin of PWD - all the designated information officials in their respective NGOs - have no formal training whatsoever on the task they are asked to perform. This is commonplace.

The top executives of all these NGOs acknowledge the importance of the training for their designated information officials. But say in unison, in good spirit, that things are not bogged down from being advancing just because they could not arrange such training so far.

Push is on to create new space

Scandinavian welfare state Sweden introduced Freedom of Information Act back in 1766. It was one of the earliest known examples of practicing information rights. Thanks to British colonial legacy, we had, in contrast, an official secrecy act that prohibited officials from divulging information to members of the public.

Starting with Sweden and Finland, the principle of the freedom of information has been approved as part of legislation throughout the world in over 90 countries today, representing nearly five billion people. Bangladesh joined the RTI club only in 2009.

From that legacy of secrecy, which was in force since 1923, to the enactment of Right to Information (RTI) Act in 2009, Bangladesh traversed a long journey of ups and downs. Over the period the balance in favour of protecting state's interests over people's interests has been reversed.

Laws changed so did the organizational structures within our government and non-government institutions. In compliance to the RTI Act many organizations have adopted information disclosure policies; many others are in the process of doing so, many assigned designated officials to look after the RTI issues, many others are following suits.

As this is a paradigm shift from culture of secrecy to culture of openness, the struggle is on for people at large, journalists, NGO workers and intellectuals, in particular, as well as for the RTI activists and pro-active officials to carry forward the journey.

The newsmen and general members of the public who have had some experiences of filing RTI applications seeking a piece of information or two from different government establishments over the last couple of years or so consider itself a success that there are designated desks, officials there to entertain their queries.

Himel Chakma, a vernacular daily's correspondent in a hill district, filed RTI applications seeking to know information on number of legally operating brick fields in his

district, Rangamati, and statistics of foodgrains distributed among the poor.

Chakma got some information, for some more he was in the process of filing an appeal while for some other information he required to re-file his application by correctly following the procedures.

His experience shows - the applicant, the authorities in hold of information and officials concerned - all have got something to learn from their respective exercises.

"As we're practicing it new, we're learning by making some errors. As the officials are also receiving such applications seeking information for the first time, they're also learning from such exercises that how to deal with the RTI issues," comments Himel, who had the privilege to attend a number of MRDI-administered trainings where RTI procedures were taught practically.

Rashed Mehedi, a Dhaka-based reporter of a daily, who has filed several RTI applications for information in past two years, expresses his firm resolve, "I am hopeful that through further exercises we'll be able to make better use of RTI applications in the future and come up with good pieces of reporting."

Sometimes formal introductions and face-to-face interactions between journalists and government officials also yield positive results in terms of journalists getting the right kinds of information that would serve his reporting purpose and at the same time it would no way put any dent to the image of the officials or the offices concerned.

Thanks to MRDI-initiated programmes in divisional township of Rajshahi, a regional correspondent of an English daily Anwar Ali had the opportunity to interact with government audit officials.

Though Ali had previously filed formal applications seeking some information, he was not much pushy in getting the information. But once he caught up with the audit officials in his own city, Ali's interests on audit issues grew. The officials were also helpful resulting in greater inroads for Ali to poke his nose for news in the important area of government's audit sector.

Arunendu and Iqbal

Two RTI Torchbearers

People like Arunendu Tripura and Khademul Karim Iqbal are few and far between. They belong to a select group of government functionaries who not only believe in the power of information sharing but also try to practice what they preach in support of information dissemination.

After the enactment of the Right to Information (RTI) Act in Bangladesh in 2009 many organizations have assigned officials to deliver the task of

designated information official in compliance of the act. But many are yet to follow the suit.

Arunendu and Iqbal are such two designated officials who have been assigned by their respective institutions to cater to the needs of the people's right to information. The Information Commission statistics show till mid-May 2012 as many as 9,147 officials have been assigned as designated information officials in different government offices while 2,011 in the offices of various non-government organizations.

Still hundreds of other organizations need to designate such officials so that they become fully compliant to RTI Act.

Unlike many others, who might have chosen to take the new task as 'business as usual' Arunendu and Iqbal took the mission with a passion. They are ready to go extra miles to quench the information thirsts of the people provided they are backed up by organizational supports and necessary training. Training not for them only but for all the functionaries relevant, on whom, at times, they (the designated officials) have to depend for getting information and deliver to the members of the public, who file RTI applications seeking the information.





They feel that if the organizations they work for adopt information disclosure policies they would be better poised to cater to the information needs of the people at the same time best serving the interests of the organizations.

Obtaining a masters degree in History from the Chittagong University, Arunendu Tripura joined Rangamati Hill District Council as its public relations officer (PRO) in 1991. His office has made him ICT Focal Person and also made him the Council's designated official to address RTI issues. In playing his role as designated official Arunendu received three RTI applications from journalists and two more from public over the last one year.

"Here people get information whenever they so require. That's why usually they don't require filling up RTI form to get information," says Arunendu.

Upon receipt of forms seeking information, he moves file to his higher authorities seeking directives on getting information from other relevant departments to prepare the replies.

"As hill council has to deal with many government departments here, in preparing replies to people's RTI applications we need to seek information from

several other places. Officials concerned in many other departments sometimes say there are objections from their authorities on sharing information," says Arunendu while explaining some of the practical constraints.

"Then I caution them (non-cooperating officials) that if I don't get the information from them and cannot satisfy the people who've asked for the information, they (the officials) would be in trouble too, not only me."

Arunendu then tries to make the non-complying officials understand that if they don't cooperate by providing information under the RTI Act, people seeking the information have got all the right to go for appeal and even can take lawful actions through the Information Commission that has got quasi-judicial power.

It would be good if training can be organized for the designated information officials of different organizations. There are peculiarities in nature of work patterns in different organizations according to their structures. So training can make their understanding about the mandated job more clear, notes Arunendu.

Ministry-wise training can be arranged and then each of the ministries can train the people in their respective subordinate departments, he suggests.

Thanks to his previous career stint as a journalist, none other than Md Khademul Karim Iqbal would have been a better pick for the information job in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (OCAG).

Iqbal is an OCAG Deputy Director (MIS), who was given the charge of manning the information desk where people would come and seek information by filing RTI applications.

At OCAG things were further formalized with President Md Zillur Rahman launching a media and communication cell at its headquarters on May 11, 2011. Iqbal heads the cell.

"We've been putting in our best efforts to comply RTI since the Act's enactment in 2009. If others don't go by books, we ring alarm bell in audit objections. So very consciously we try to follow all the government rules meticulously including RTI," says lqbal.

Courtesy USAID Bangladesh's Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency and Integrity (PROGATI) Programme, the Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) organized numerous RTI-awareness and capacity building trainings, seminars.

Iqbal has the privilege to take part in some of those programmes including the one organized to streamline OCAG's media outreach.

Thanks to his academic background in communication, work experience in the field of journalism and wide exposures to various RTI related training and workshops in recent months, lqbal now proactively works for promoting the causes of people's greater access to information.

"We've assigned designated information officials in all of our subordinate offices including 10 audit directorates. We uploaded all RTI-related information in our website. And now work is underway to draft a disclosure policy," says an enthusiastic lqbal.

He notes, "People have tendency to get information from us informally, verbally. However, one organization and 8 journalists sought information from us through RTI applications over the last one year. Not a single case of appeal was registered against us as we furnished them with their required information on time."

"Besides", he adds, "We've pro-actively posted many of our reports on our website for members of the public to have easy access."

Finance and Administration

Since its inception, MRDI has been demonstrating a transparent financial management and maintaining a scientific and reliable accounting system. This has been possible due to committed efforts of an efficient finance team and support of the management. A strong internal control system has been established. Policy documents like financial & administrative manual, HR policy, gender policy, information disclosure policy are now in place for its managerial operations. MRDI always abides by the law of the land and regulations of the concerned regulatory authorities.

MRDI maintains required Books of Accounts and related records in accordance with the Bangladesh Accounting Standard using the double entry book keeping system. Management and control of all funds, assets, procurement and expenditure are done through a very transparent and controlled system complying with the in-house policies, rules and government rules and regulations.

During the financial year 2011-12 MRDI finance team maintained 6 separate sets of books of accounts. One for total transaction of the organization which provides a consolidated statement of accounts and the other 5 sets for the individual projects.

The financial statements of MRDI reflect the true & fair view of the financial position and are free of material misstatement.

In 2011-2012 MRDI received fund from the following funding authorities:

Total	47,532,716
Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	600,000
Reliance Insurance Ltd.	900,000
UNESCO	839,982
USAID-Progati	15,529,810
UNICEF	5,112,064
The Asia Foundation	3,128,814
British high Commission, Bangladesh	1,761,349
The World Bank Institute	4,214,730
Manusher Jonno Foundation	11,521,623
GMMB	3,924,344

As per willingness of ACNABIN Chartered Accountants for conducting the audit of consolidated accounts of MRDI for the year ended 30 June 2012 the board appointed them increasing 5% remuneration. The board also appointed Howladar Yunus & Co. Chartered Accountants for conducting project audit as per approved budget of the project for auditing.

MRDI meticulously follows the Government policy and procedures as well as standards in all spheres of its programme and administration. In Particular the income tax & vat are deducted as per the income tax and vat ordinance. MRDI has its own TIN identity.

During 2011-2012 MRDI deducted at source and deposited the following amounts of money in the government treasury-

VAT Tk. 241,942.00 Tax Tk. 1,507,462.00

During 2011-2012 MRDI paid Tk. 141,350 as tax and Tk. 63,608 as VAT which is deducted by the Asia foundation at source. The same amount was deposited in the government treasury by the Asia foundation.

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

Auditor's Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Financial Position of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) as at 30 June 2012 and the related Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year then ended and a summary of significant policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management of MRDI is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, prepared in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned in Note no. 02 of notes to the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Financial Position of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) as at 30 June 2012, and of its Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year then ended and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

Dated: Dhaka 29 July 2012

Chartered Accountants





Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012

	Notes	30.06.2012 Taka	30.06.2011 Taka
Property & Assets A. Non-current Assets			
Fixed Assets at Cost	4	4,979,634	4,243,735
		4,979,634	4,243,735
B. Current Assets	_ 1		1 054 204
Accounts Receivables	5	201,779	1,854,294
Advance and Prepayments	6	1,008,613	270,000
Investment in FDR	7	4,676,704	3,255,948
Security Deposits	8	514,000	114,000
Loan to Projects	9		62,031
Income Tax Paid in Advance	1972	59,717	
Cash and Bank Balances	10	7,341,837	3,956,486
		13,802,650	9,512,759
C Cant linkilities			
C. Current liabilities	11	1 262 142	1,971,826
Outstanding Liabilities	11	1,263,142 5,980,123	2,992,924
Grant Received in Advance	12	7,243,265	4,964,750
		7,243,203	4,904,730
D. Net Current Assets (B-C)		6,559,385	4,548,009
Total Assets (A+D)		11,539,019	8,791,744
Funds and Liabilities			
Capital Fund	13	7,634,239	5,442,592
Accumulated Depreciation	14	3,904,780	3,349,152
		11,539,019	8,791,744

This is Statement of Financial Position referred to in our separate report of even date

Manager, Finance

Executive Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Statement of Financial Position

Dated, Dhaka 29 July 2012 ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants







Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2011-12 Taka	2010-11 Taka
Income			
Grant Income	15	44,610,296	39,040,118
Interest on Bank Deposits		597,182	357,168
Miscellaneous Income		25,018	4,750
		45,232,496	39,402,036
Expenditure			
Programme Cost	16	29,430,845	25,638,826
Expenditure Against CSR Fund	17	1,212,195	-
Salary and Benefits	18	8,450,356	8,039,376
Office Rent		1,218,943	683,100
Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage etc.	19	341,658	337,798
Utility	20	176,876	150,084
Donation and Assistance		174,438	201,021
Audit Fees & Other Professional Fees	21	380,464	540,617
Repair & Office Maintenance		282,951	418,981
Bank Charges		20,187	24,556
Conveyance & Communication		138,307	116,361
Transportation Expenses		300,000	239,999
Printing & Stationery	22	283,041	321,980
Newspaper & Periodicals		426,289	111,630
Advertisement Expenses		16,675	10,000
Loss on Writing off of Fixed Assets	23	14,250	7,692
Depreciation on Fixed Assets		610,466	594,763
Overseas Travel		30,661	-
Office Shifting Expenses		67,267	-
Programme Planning & Design		117,989	-
VAT & Income Tax Deducted at Source		-	194,475
Registration & Renewals		-	14,000
Staff Capacity Building			3,200
		43,693,858	37,648,459
Excess of Income over Expenditure		1,538,638	1,753,577
		45,232,496	39,402,036

This is the Statement of Comprehensive Income referred to in our separate report of even date

Manager, Finance

Executive Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Statement of Comprehensive Income

Dated, Dhaka 29 July 2012

'ACNABIN
'Chartered Accountants







Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2011-12 Taka	2010-11 Taka
RECEIPTS			
Cash & Bank-Opening Balance (Note:10)		3,956,486	3,027,616
Advance & Prepayments (Note:6)		321,660	427,540
Donor Fund Received (Note: 15)		47,532,716	37,832,869
Interest on Bank Deposits		597,182	357,168
Receipts against Account Receivables		1,845,659	30,250
Other Receipts	24	142,018	16,250
Received against previous years expenditure		548,249	_
Exchange Gain		27,069	-
		54,971,039	41,691,693
PAYMENTS			
Advance & Prepayments (Note: 6)		1,060,273	372,540
Investment in FDR (Note: 7)		1,421,655	1,216,573
Programme Cost (Note: 16)		28,811,522	23,986,114
Expenditure Against CSR Fund		1,212,195	-
Salary and Benefits (Note: 17)		8,450,356	8,039,376
Office Rent		1,218,943	683,100
Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage etc.		332,344	329,471
Utility		138,135	134,917
Transportation Expenses		300,000	239,999
Repair & Office Maintenance		282,951	418,981
Printing & Stationery (note: 22)		219,041	321,980
Bank Charges		20,187	24,556
Conveyance & Communication		138,307	107,828
Newspapers, Periodicals & TV news clipping		426,289	98,110
Donation & Assistance Account		174,438	201,021
Purchase of Fixed Assets(Note:4)		818,987	411,199
Payment of Outstanding Liabilities		1,811,270	350,059
VAT & Income Tax Deducted at Source		59,717	194,475
Advertisement Expenses		16,675	10,000
Security Money		500,000	-
Overseas Travel		30,661	-
Office Shifting Expenses		67,267	-
Programme Planning & Design		117,989	-
Audit Fee and Other Professional Fees		-	329,000
Payment Against Previous Years Expenditure		-	240,073
Reimbursable Cost		-	8,635
Staff Capacity Building			3,200
Registration & Renewal			14,000
Cash & Bank-Closing Balance(Note: 10)	3	7,341,837	3,956,486
		54,971,039	41,691,693

This is the Statement of Receipts and Payments referred to in our separate report of even date

Manager, Finance

Executive Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Statement of Receipts and Payments

Dated, Dhaka 29 July 2012

Chartered Accountants







Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

1.00 Background

1.01 Legal form of the Organization:

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) a multidisciplinary, Not for Profit, Non-Government Organization engaged to a wide spectrum of social development activities and seeks to render services to national and international organizations, both in the public and the private sector. MRDI is registered with the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under Section 28 of the Companies Act. 1994 having incorporation # C-544 (57)/2003 dated May 13, 2003 as a Company limited by guarantee. It is also registered with the NGO affairs Bureau having registration # 1962 dated September 21, 2004 under the Foreign Donations Regulation Ordinance 1978 which was renewed on November 19, 2009.

1.02 Objective of the Organization

Standard of mass media and media professionals raised; developing modern event management services; physical and mental well being of the enhanced; empowerment of women, adolescents, children, minority and other marginalized sections of the population augmented; development of peoples' education and skills etc.

2.00 Accounting policies

2.01 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS). Accrual basis of accountings is applied for preparation of the financial statements except for Interest on FDR which is recognised on cash basis.

2.02 Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are stated at cost and accumulated depreciation is shown separately.

2.03 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on fixed assets using straight line method. If assets are acquired during the first half of the year then full year depreciation is charged on assets. No depreciation is charged if the fixed assets are acquired during the second half of the year and also in the year of disposal. Depreciation is charged in the following rates:

Assets Class	Rate
Furniture & Fixture	20%
Computer, printer, multimedia	33%
Office Equipment	30%
Vehicle	25%
Books	20%

3.00 General

- 3.01 The figures in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka whenever necessary.
- 3.02 Previous year figures have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.







			30.06.2012	30.06.2011
		Notes	Taka	Taka
4	Fixed Assets at cost			
•				
	Opening Balance		4,243,735	3,843,790
	Add: Purchased/Addition during the year	4.1	818,987	526,199
			5,062,722	4,369,989
	Less: Disposal during the year		(83,088)	(126,254)
			4,979,634	4,243,735
	(A schedule of fixed assets has been given in annexure-A)			
4.1	Purchased/Addition during the year			
	Furniture & Fixture		82,201	20,579
	Office Equipment		468,783	112,494
	Computer, Printer & Multimedia		267,558	278,046
	Other Assets		445	80
	Add: Previous year's purchase not included		-	115,000
			818,987	526,199
5	Account Receivables			
	Opening Balance		1,854,294	30,250
	Opening Balance		(1,872,728)	(30,250)
	Less: Realized during the year		(8,635)	(30,230)
	Less: Adjusted Unrealized Receivables during the year		27,069	
	Add: Adjusted excess Receipts against Receivables/exchange gain		201,779	
	Add: Provision for Final payment of GMMB Project		201,775	256,684
	Add: Provision for Final payment of World Bank Instalment Add: Provision for Final payment of CFTFK*		_	1,578,325
	Add: Provision for Bus & Air Ticket Refundable			10,650
	Add: Reimbursable expenses for MCAP**			8,635
	Add. Reillibul Sable expenses for MCAP	9	201,779	1,854,294
	*CFTFK= Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids **MCAP= Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty			
6	Advance and Prepayments			•
	0 1 0 1		270 000	225 000
	Opening Balance		270,000	325,000
	Add. Paid during the year		101 660	372,540
	Advance to Staff Against Salaries		101,660	3/2,540
	Advance Against Office Rent		700,000	
	Advance to Partner Against Programme Implementation		258,613	372,540
	Advance Paid		1,060,273 1,330,273	697,540
	Lossy Dealized/Adjusted during the year		1,330,273	037,340
	Less: Realized/Adjusted during the year		281,660	427,540
	Staff against Salaries Office Rent		40,000	- 127,510
	Advance Received		321,660	427,540
	Advance Received		1,008,613	270,000
7	Investment in FDR			
	Opening balance		3,255,948	2,039,375
	Less: Adjustment due to booking excess Interest in Last year		(899)	-
	Add: Investment during the year		1,000,000	1,000,000
			4,255,049	3,039,375
	Add: Interest received during the year		421,655	216,573
			4,676,704	3,255,948
	(A schedule of FDR has been given in annexure-B)			
8	Security Money		444.000	444.000
	Opening Balance		114,000	114,000
	Less: Realized during the year (Office Rent, 2/9 Sir Syed Road)		(100,000)	-
	Add: Paid during the year (Office Rent, 8/19 Sir Syed Road)		500,000	114 000
			514,000	114,000





	Durterea Accountants	Notes	30.06.2012	30.06.2011
9	Loan to Projects		Taka	Taka
-	Opening balance		62,031	62,031
	Add: Loan disbursed during the year	9.01	1,510,000	3,501,000
	Less: Realized/Adjusted during the year	9.02 9.03	(1,460,000)	(3,161,000) (340,000)
	Less: Adjustment Against Inter Projects Transaction Less: Written off	9.03	(50,000) (62,031)	(340,000)
			-	62,031
9.01	Loan Disbursed during the year			
	GMMB Phase II Project		500,000	200,000 695,000
	Development Alternative Initiative (DAI) Supported Project The Asia Foundation Supported Project		1,005,000 5,000	-
	Unicef supported Project		-	1,200,000
	GMMB Phase I Project		· ·	355,000
	Tobacco Project	-	1,510,000	1,051,000 3,501,000
9.02	Realized/Adjusted during the year		1,510,000	3,301,000
	GMMB Phase II Project		500,000	200,000
	Development Alternative Initiative (DAI) Supported Project		955,000	845,000
	The Asia Foundation Supported Project		5,000	355,000
	GMMB Phase I Project Unicef supported Project			1,375,000
	Tobacco Project			386,000
	Directors' Subscription		1,460,000	3,161,000
9.03	Adjustment Against Inter Projects Transaction			
	Unicef supported Project		- (50.000)	175,000
	Development Alternative Initiative (DAI) Supported Project Tobacco Project		(50,000)	150,000 (665,000)
	Tobacco Project		(50,000)	(340,000)
10	Cash & Bank balances			
10	Cash in Hand	10.01	1,721	4,840
	Cash in Bank	10.02	7,340,116	3,951,646
10.01	Cash in Hand		7,341,837	3,956,486
10.01	Core Account		683	807
	MCAP Project		1,038	4,033
10.02	Cash in Bank		1,721	4,840
10.02	Core Bank Account:			
	Cash at Southeast bank (CD-11100006616)		4,052	6,202
	Cash at Prime Bank Ltd. (STD 31000469/138310800000192)		1,218,906	673,430
	Project Bank Balances:	8	1,222,958	679,632
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831060000188) MCAP		4,525,974	1,262,625
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831020011650) Unicef		2,551	722,593
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831050014628) GMMB		95,133	1,180,962
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831080018837) Progati Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831010019538) EMGL		40,389 1,157,020	1
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831010019553) CSR		296,091	
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831020012999) DAI		<u>-</u>	47,043
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831060012431) Macro			35,565 23,226
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831090015579) CFTFK		6,117,158	3,272,014
			7,340,116	3,951,646
11	Provision			
	Opening balance		1,971,826	401,359
	Less: Paid during the year Less: Excess Provision Adjusted		(1,811,270) (9,256)	(350,059)
			151,300	51,300
	Add. Provision made during the year	11.01	1,111,842	1,920,526
	Total Required Provision	11.01	1,263,142	1,971,826







		Notes	30.06.2012 Taka	30.06.2011 Taka
11.01	Details of Required Provision			
	Audit fees		150,464	125,680
	Fee & Expenses for Tax Consultants		330,000	100,000
	Telephone & Internet Bill		9,314	8,327
	Utility Bill (Electricity and Gas Bill)		38,741	15,167
	Inam Ahmed (Remuneration)		471,300	51,300
	Program Cost (Overhead cost of GMMB Project)		199,323	548,249
	Transparent(Writing Pad) S. S. Transport & Tourism Ltd.		64,000	366,160
	Hotel La Vinci Ltd.		-	8,533 302,098
	Straight Communication		-	55,300
	Image Rain		-	286,555
	Syed Ishtiaque Reza		-	75,000
	Golden View Consultancy		-	15,937
	Advance Software Development			13,520
		-	1,263,142	1,971,826
12	Grant received in advance			
	Opening Balance		2,992,924	2,482,543
	Less: Adjusted during the year 2011-12		(2,992,924)	(2,482,543)
	Add. Unutilized found transferred from projects.		-	-
	Add: Unutilized fund transferred from projects: MCAP Project		4 527 012	1 266 659
	CSR Fund		4,527,012 296,091	1,266,658
	EMGL Project		1,157,020	-
	GMMB Project		-	1,005,976
	Unicef Project			720,290
			5,980,123	2,992,924
13	Capital Fund		•	
	Opening Balance		5,442,592	4,088,138
	Add. Excess of Income Over Expenditure		1,538,638	1,753,577
	Add: Previous Years Adjustment Account	13.01	513,009	(528,002)
	Add: Directors Subscription		3,000	11,500
	Add: Fund For Equipment Acquisition (GMMB)		44,140	52,000
	Add: Fund For Equipment Acquisition (Progati) Add: Fund For Equipment Acquisition (MCAP)		92,860	- 65 270
	Add. Fulld For Equipment Acquisition (MCAP)		7,634,239	65,379 5,442,592
13.01	Previous Year's Adjustment Account			
20.02	Received Against Previous Years Expenses		548,249	4,966
	Add: Unutilized Provision		9,256	-
	Add: Exchange Gain	*	27,069	-
	Less: Bill Receivable Unrealized		(8,635)	: <u>-</u>
	Less: Written off Loan to Project		(62,031)	
	Less: Excess booking of Previous year's FDR Interest		(899)	-
	Add: Addition of Assets From Project		•	115,000
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation due to Recalculation Less: Refund Against Previous Years Grant		-	(402,929)
	Less. Refulid Against Flevious Teals Grafit		513,009	(245,039) (528,002)
14	Accumulated Depreciation	-		
	Opening Balance		3,349,152	2,470,022
	Add. Depreciation Charged for Recalculation		-	402,929
	Add. Depreciation Charged During the Year	-	610,466	594,763
	Less: Adjustment-Disposal during the year		3,959,618 (54,838)	3,467,714 (118,562)
		-	3,904,780	3,349,152
	(A schedule of Fixed Assets has been given in Annexure-A)	•		







		Notes	2011-12 Taka	2010-11 Taka
15	Grant Account			
	GMMB		3,924,344	7,569,546
	Manusher Jonno Foundation		11,521,623	5,005,787
	The World Bank Institute British high Commission, Bangladosh		4,214,730	2,252,606
	British high Commission, Bangladesh The Asia Foundation		1,761,349 3,128,814	1,323,208 383,750
	Unicef		5,112,064	3,036,302
	DAI-Progati		15,529,810	10,854,141
	UNESCO		839,982	356,970
	Reliance Insurance Ltd.		900,000	-
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.		600,000	-
	Macro ICF Swisscontact		-	454,218
	Campaign for Tobacco free Kids		5	2,040,474 4,555,867
	Total Received		47,532,716	37,832,869
	Less: Grant Received in advance:	9.5	,	27/22/202
	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MCAP Project)		4 527 012	1 266 659
	The Asia Foundation (EMGL Project)		4,527,012 1,157,020	1,266,658
	CSR Fund Management		296,091	-
	Unicef child reporting Project		-	720,290
	GMMB child Nutrition Project			1,005,976
	Loon Fund Donahund for Flored Assets Association		5,980,123	2,992,924
	Less: Fund Received for Fixed Assets Acquisition:			
	Equipment Purchase (GMMB)		44,140	52,000
	Equipment Purchase (DAI-Progati)		92,860	-
	Equipment Purchase (MCAP)		127 000	65,379
	Add: Account Receivable:	-	137,000	117,379
	GMMB, USA		201,779	_
	Campaign for Tobacco free Kids		-	1,578,325
	The World Bank Institute	_		256,684
	Add. Last was a balance of Count.	-	201,779	1,835,009
	Add: Last years balance of Grant: Manusher Jonno Foundation (MCAP Project)		1 266 650	2.045.600
	Unicef child reporting Project		1,266,658 720,290	2,045,690
	GMMB child Nutrition Project		1,005,976	
	DAI-Progati (RTI Project)		-	436,853
			2,992,924	2,482,543
	Fund Used/Utilized	-	44,610,296	39,040,118
16	Program cost			
	Paid during the year		28,551,767	23,986,114
	Add: MRDI Contribution to Project	_	259,755	
	Programme cost paid	-	28,811,522	23,986,114
	Add: Provision for Outstanding Bills		619,323	1,663,362
	Less: Cost Adjusted due to cancelling Air Ticket (Detail has been given in Annexure-C)	-	29,430,845	(10,650) 25,638,826
17	Expenditure Against CSR Fund			
	The expenditure incurred for reposition and rehabilitation of Charifrens			
	The expenditure incurred for renovation and rehabilitation of Sharifpara Non Government Primary School, Charfation, Bhola	_	1,212,195	-
		-	1,212,195	
18	Staff salary and Benefits			
	Grade I		3,069,475	3,516,807
	Grade II		2,863,425	2,220,437
	Grade III		461,172	419,600
	Grade IV-V Grade VI		1,741,702	1,554,126
	Grade VI	-	314,582 8,450,356	328,406 8,039,376
		=	-,:,	2,000,070





		Notes	2011-12	2010-11
		Notes	Taka	Taka
19	Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage etc			
	Paid during the year		332,344	329,471
	Add: Provision for outstanding bills		9,314	8,327
		_	341,658	337,798
20	Utility			
	Paid during the year		138,135	134,917
	Add: Provision for outstanding electricity bills		38,741	15,167
		_	176,876	150,084
21	Audit fees and other professional fees			
	Paid during the year:			4.000
	Contribution for Unicef supported Project		-	4,000
	Fee & Expenses for Tax Assessment	9	 -	325,000 329,000
	Add, Provision for Tay Assessment & Company Affairs	_	230,000	115,937
	Add: Provision for Tax Assessment & Company Affairs Add: Provision for Audit fees		150,464	95,680
	Add. Provision for Addit rees	_	380,464	540,617
22	Printing and Stationery	-		
	Paid during the year		219,041	321,980
	Add:Outstanding bill for writing pad printing		64,000	-
		_	283,041	321,980
23	Loss on Write off of Fixed Assets			
	Fixed Asset at Cost (Multimedia Projector)		83,088	126,254
	Less: Sale of Scrap		(14,000)	-
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation:	_	(54,838)	(118,562)
		_	14,250	7,692
24	Other Receipt			
	Directors' Subscription		3,000	11,500
	Miscellaneous Income		25,018	4,750
	Security Money (Realized)		100,000	-
	Sale of old Assets (Multimedia Projector)	-	14,000	16 250
		_	142,018	16,250







Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

Fixed Assets Schedule as at 30 June 2012

								100			
			TS02	5				DEPRECIATION	NO		WRITTEN DOWN VALUE
SI No.	PARTICULARS		During t	the year		1		During t	the year	and the second of	Balance as
		01.07.2011	Addition	Adjustment /disposal	30.06.2012	(%)	01.07.2011	Charge	Adjustment/ disposal	30.06.2012	on 30.06.2012
1.0	FURNITURE & FIXTURE:										
1.01	Table	194,941	-	1	194,941	50%	165,429	23,446		188,875	990'9
1.02	Chair, Sofa etc.	135,163		•	135,163	%07	86,387	19,197	7	105,584	29,579
1.03	Shelf,	253,149			253,149	50%	182,837	36,008	-	218,845	34,304
1.04		158,766	82,201	•	240,967	70%	108,812	48,195	5	157,007	83,960
		742,019	82,201	•	824,220		543,465	126,846	-	670,311	153,909
2.0											
2.01		140,000	195,000	•	335,000	30%	139,999	58,500	-	198,499	136,501
2.02		74,035	•	•	74,035	30%	74,034		-	74,034	1
2.03	$\overline{}$	84,747	22,360		107,107	30%	65,240	12,558	r	861'11	29,309
5.04		102,250			102,250	30%	61,350	30,675	•	92,025	10,225
2.05	$\overline{}$	54,775	2,000		56,775	30%	51,095	2,850	F	53,945	2,830
5.06		435,000	177,528		612,528	30%	335,300	75,900	•	411,200	201,328
2.07		107,667	-	(000'9)	113,667	30%	94,017	7,080	(000'9)	107,097	6,570
2.08		10,000	•	•	10,000	30%	666'6		•	666'6	1
5.09		144,375	-	•	144,375	30%	121,419	20,056	-	141,475	2,900
2.10		181,199	71,895	6,000	247,094	30%	106,245	43,215	6,000	143,460	103,634
	Sub-Total (B)	1,334,048	468,783	-	1,802,831	8	1,058,698	250,834	•	1,309,532	493,299
3.0											
3.01	Desktop Computer	902,561	24,813	3 2	927,374	33%	643,689	114,745	1	788,434	138,940
3.02		612,711	65,000	3	677,711	33%	529,256	45,284	1	574,540	103,171
3.03		104,081	47,440	-	151,521	33%	88,101	27,874	1	115,975	35,546
3.04	UPS, IPS, Stabilizer	182,090	28,345	1	210,435	33%	136,973	30,748	1	167,721	42,714
3.05	. Multimedia Projector	303,495	61,000	83,088	281,407	33%	263,546	11,354	54,838	220,062	61,345
3.06	Computer Networking	36,370	40,960	•	77,330	33%	36,369	-	1	36,369	40,961
		2,141,308	267,558	83,088	2,325,778		1,727,934	230,005	54,838	1,903,101	422,677
4.0	VEHICLES										
4.01	Bicycle	3,900		1	3,900	25%	3,899	1	-	3,899	1
	Sub-Total (D)	3,900		•	3,900		3,899	1	•	3,899	1
5.0	OTHER ASSETS										
5.01		22,460	445		22,905	20%	15,156	2,781		17,937	4,968
	Sub-Total (E)	22,460	445	•	22,905		15,156	2,781	•	17,937	4,968
Bala	ance as on 30.06.2012	4,243,735	818,987	83,088	4,979,634		3,349,152	610,466	54,838	3,904,780	1,074,854
Bal	Balance as on 30.06.2011	3,843,790	526,199	126,254	4,243,735		2,470,022	997,692	118,562	3,349,152	894,583





Annexure-B

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

8/19 Sir Seyed Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207

Statement of FDR as on 30 June 2012

<u>8</u>	FDR No.	Туре	Date of Opening	Rate of Interest	Balance as on 30.06.2011	FDR A/C open during 2011- 12	Interest received during the year	Deduction of Bank charges & Tax	Net interest received	Balance as on 30.06.2012
1	A/C#001224400023458	6 month	6 month 30-Dec-09	12.50%	1,125,699	-	138,731	(13,873)	124,858	1,250,557
2	A/C#005424400000013	6 month	6 month 21-Apr-10	12.50%	1,079,259	-	141,479	(15,148)	126,331	1,205,590
3	A/C#001224300040106	3 month	3 month 28-Nov-10	12.50%	525,046	-	68,406	(7,541)	598'09	585,911
4	A/C#001224300040107	3 month	3 month 28-Nov-10	12.50%	525,046	10	68,406	(7,541)	598'09	585,911
5	A/C#005424100000089	1 month	1 month 05-Jan-12	12.50%	127	1,000,000	54,150	(5,415)	48,735	1,048,735
	Sub-Total				3,255,050	1,000,000	471,172	(49,518)	421,655	4,676,704







2010-11

2011-12

Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Management and Resources Development Initiative (MI 8/19 Sir Seyed Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207

Programme Cost for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Taka	Taka
Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Child Reporting, Phase II by Unicef	3,350,423	346,777
RTI and Government Oversight by DAI-Progati	1,150,871	4,778,765
Media Capacity Building on Disaster Reporting Supported by UNESCO.	894,746	68,430
Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty (MCAP) by MJF	5,696,902	3,882,145
Connecting Media with Child Nutrition, Phase II	2,705,149	11,938
Building Capacity of Journalists on Child Protection, by Unicef	1,188,747	ı
Capacity Development Programme for Bangladeshi Journalists in Public Financial Management, Supported by World Bank Institute	2,714,535	
Capacity development for investigative reporting on financial transparency and accountability, Supported by British High Commission, Bangladesh	1,443,794	•
Using Right to Information for Government Oversight and Support to CAG Outreach, Supported by USAID-PROGATI	9,717,520	ı
Engaging Media In Governance And Legislation (EMGL), Supported by The Asia Foundation	146,879	
RTI Training for responsible information officers and sharing meeting with secretaries of different Ministries of Bangladesh jointly with the Information Commission, Bangladesh	363,994	18
Observation of Right to Know day 2011 & Study Tour In USA	57,285	•
RTI and Government Oversight (FFPPO) by DAI-Progati	1	979,691
Connecting Media with Child Nutrition	ı	3,850,254
Strengthening Public Communication And Outreach Capacity of The CAG by DAI-Progati	1	1,989,583
Training of Trainers Program on Access to Information for Journalists in Bangladesh by World Bank	1	1,319,945
Video to showcase the impact of Stakeholders' Use of the Right to Information Act in Bangladesh.	1	648,111
How to Best Change Tobacco Control Policies in Bangladesh by CFTFK		4,135,347
Capacity building of Diplomatic Correspondents in Bangladesh for better coverage of foreign affairs and diplomatic Issues	1	863,322
Promoting partnerships in building mass awareness on technical and vocational education and training by Swisscontact	1	206,907
	1	8,604
Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Child Reporting by Unicef	1	838,072
"Sharing Session on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Guide for Parliamentarians" And "Local Economic Governance Program" by Asia Foundation	•	190,900
Training Journalists to use Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International Inc.		727,162
On-the Job training for The Daily Star Journalists	1	292,871
	29,430,845	25,638,826



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