

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22







# a n n u a l r e p o r t 2021-22





C Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

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#### Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) 8/19, Sir Syed Road (3rd Floor), Block-A, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Phone : +88-02-41022772-74, E-mail : info@mrdibd.org, Web : www.mrdibd.org

# FOREWORD

Annual report is the documentation of MRDI's accomplishment of work, opportunities availed, and challenges faced in the previous year. It also highlights structure, systems and management of the organization. This report presents the picture of MRDI in the year 2021-22 before development partners, beneficiaries and the stakeholders. In addition, this is also a legal compliance as a non-governmental organization under the purview of RTI Act to which MRDI shows zero negligence.

The reporting year has been marked with an abating trend of Covid pandemic resulting in lifting of movement restrictions thus facilitating meetings and interactions in physical presence. Face-toface discussions in capacity building and other programmes made communications more comfortable and interactive.

The year 2021-22 has been the first year of MRDI's five-year strategic plan. By implementing the planned activities, the base year gave an opportunity to learn and gain experience on how to achieve the strategic objectives, thus contribute to attaining the stated mission of MRDI. Challenges had also been there in terms of coping with the strategic directions and relating performance with set indicators. MRDI team faced the challenges with courage and commitment. To keep track of the progress, quarterly meetings were organized according to the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) plan.

MRDI continued its running projects with its mandated focus on development of media and promoting people's right to information. Three projects were phased out during this period. Response to call for proposal and negotiation with donors and development partners continued.

Side by side with implementing the capacity building, advocacy programmes and awareness campaigns, MRDI conducted a very important research study that will be of great value in designing future programmes in line with the strategic plan of the organization. Involvement of an eminent international media researcher has upgraded the value of the findings among our editors and the global media thinkers. We extend our hearty gratitude to him and the Bangladeshi team member.

The annual report compiles the performance of activities, achievement of success, opportunities availed, and challenges faced during the fiscal year 2021-22. It also discloses major decisions taken by the board of directors during this period and attaches the auditor's report on consolidated financial statements.

We hope, our partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders find an overview of MRDI's accomplishment in the year in this report.





ACD	Association for Community Development			
AGM	Annual General Meeting			
CD	Cabinet Division			
CSO	Civil Society Organization			
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility			
DO	Designated Officer			
DRU	Dhaka Reporters Unity			
EGDI	E-Government Development Index			
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office			
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures			
GIJN	Global Investigative Journalism Network			
IC	Information Commission			
IDEA	Institute of Development Affairs			
IJ	Investigative Journalism			
IJP	Investigative Journalism Partnership			
JANAK	Jagroto Nagorik Committee			
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning			
MRP	Maximum Retail Price			
NGO	Non-government Organization			
NGOAB	NGO Affairs Bureau			
RBM	Result Based Management			

RTI	Right to Information
RTIA	Right to Information Act
Sida	Swedish Development Cooperation Agency
WASA	Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
WJNB	Women Journalist Network, Bangladesh

Vision

Just and open societies where all people enjoy their rights

Mission

To support the development of a strong and independent media that exercises excellence in journalism, and to empower all people including the marginalised to freely enjoy their right to information, working with partners in Bangladesh and beyond

Strategic Objectives

- To develop the capacity of the media to produce quality investigative, objective, ethical, and in-depth reports.
- 2. To promote people's access to information.
- To work toward gender equity in media using a gender transformative approach.
- 4. To contribute to a free and diverse media environment



# ORGANOGRAM



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After a long nightmare of worldwide pandemic, the year 2021-22 started with an abating trend of the hazard. People's life and livelihood, business and economy, other development works started trying to revive from the state of stagnancy. But people around the world found another block on their way forward, when a man-made disaster appeared in the shape of Russia-Ukraine war. This was another blow to human life, global peace and the fragile world economy.

The adverse impact on the economy and other sectors including media and journalism caused by these factors was not easy to recover. Apart from these, media and journalists have been facing challenges in the forms of fall in revenue earning, safety & security of journalists, news literacy of media consumers, trust of the audience and shrinking liberal space for free speech.

Despite hurdles and challenges, Bangladesh media got a good news, a verdict of the High Court, part of which says, "Article 39 (2) (b) has clearly mentioned about the term of 'freedom of the press'. Journalists work as watchdogs and in appropriate situation, they ventilate information not to undermine any person but to serve the cause of justice. Production of journalistic sources is one of the basic conditions for the freedom of the press. Without such protection, sources may be deterred from assisting the press in informing the public on the matters of public interest."

MRDI has always treated media's limitations as its own problem, because the organization works for the development of news media. For example, after incidents of women journalists' death due to trauma, MRDI floated the discussion on the need for setting a counseling facility for the journalist victims of psychological breakdown. This call has drawn attention of and positive response from different quarters.

Amidst challenges and limitations, MRDI continued its advocacy and capacity building initiatives for the development of media and promotion of right to information during the reporting year. Survey and research studies were conducted to explore new thoughts and interventions for addressing emerging needs in the context of changing national and global situation.

To contribute to the strategic objective 4 of MRDI's strategic plan "To contribute to a free and diverse media environment", MRDI has started working on the significance of self-regulatory framework for the news media that will strengthen the institutional and organisational capacities, bring trust among the audience, contribute to sustainability of news outlets and keep newsroom free from external pressure and influence.

GIJN Bangla resource contents have made a wide-ranging impact including building capacity, opening access to networks, providing new ideas and investigative techniques, and increased knowledge on digital security among journalists, not only from Dhaka but also from the periphery. The monthly GIJN Bangla newsletter is furnishing examples of good investigations in and outside the country that facilitates newspersons get resources from a one-stop platform.

Lobby for including factchecking course in journalism school curricula, developing online course on investigative journalism and advocacy for ensuring self-regulation in the news outlets are significant interventions to contribute to the development of news media.

A summary of MRDI's work during 2021-22 is furnished below.

#### Journalism and News Media

Interventions for capacity building of journalism and news media in the forms of residential & classroom training, selfoperated online training, mentorship support, follow-up training, helpdesk support, gatekeepers' engagement meeting, journalist bootcamp continued and support to academic learning also continued this year.

One three-day follow-up conclave focusing on writing skills, storytelling, and ethics was organized to develop the capacity of mid-career journalists in investigative journalism and encourage them to report on corruption-related issues. Participants had the opportunity to interact closely with their mentors for production in a learning by doing approach.

District correspondents of national news outlets participated in a two-month production-based mentorship programme on public interest investigation. They developed their skills in public interest reporting through a residential training and a follow-up training.

Safety and security had always been a concern for the investigative journalists. MRDI organized a workshop for seasoned investigative journalists with scope for interaction with instructors for different situations including trauma management. The programme aimed to create awareness among the investigative journalists and build their capacity to remain safe.

Series of workshops and trainings were organized for different journalist organizations throughout the reporting year with the aim to build the capacity of individual journalists in different aspects of journalism and make the organizations capable to arrange training/workshop on their own. The associations include - Law Reporters Forum, Economic Reporters Forum, Women Journalist Network of Bangladesh, Dhaka Reporters Unity and Television Camera journalist Association.

To make the mentorship activities of MRDI more fruitful and effective, an interaction workshop was organized with the mentors and potential mentors with a view to create a structure or framework for the mentorship activities based on the discussions and suggestions of the participants.

A team of journalists and MRDI personnel visited Sweden to participate in an advanced International Training Programme on "Media Regulation in a Democratic Framework". The Training Programme was organized jointly by NIRAS Sweden AB, Fojo Media Institute, Global Reporting, and International Media Support, on behalf of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The visit was part of a year-long fellowship.

A full-fledged media monitoring unit has been established to inform and strengthen organization with relevant data on targeted issues from targeted news outlets and use data for future research, publication and preparing new proposals.

This year, MRDI launched its online training course on investigative journalism. Four eminent journalists, trainers, and academics conducted the sessions of the course. It has been highly appreciated as an effective learning platform by the editors, academics, news managers and the reporters. Development partners also acknowledged and appreciated the initiative. To enhance knowledge capacity of journalists on their safety and security, developing an online course on the subject is about to be launched.

GIJN Bangla continued to provide knowledge and resources to journalists, academics, and journalism learners. Along with notable investigations, it helped develop the capacity of journalists and news outlets to conduct in-depth investigations. Available in 13 languages, pageviews from Bangladesh have remained the third highest after the United States and India.

MRDI went into partnership with the journalism departments of two public universities in order to make the learners conceptualize the importance of fact-checking and develop their skills on how to differentiate between fake and the

fact. MRDI initiated advocacy among the faculties for incorporating fact-checking in the course curricula. Both the universities acknowledged the importance of incorporating the topic in the academic curriculum. MRDI developed content on fact-checking and countering misinformation with the help of experts.

MRDI organized foundation and advanced training on business and economics reporting for business journalists to strengthen newsrooms on contemporary business and economics journalism. The production-based capacity building effort enhanced on-hand skills of participants on business reporting through practical exercise sessions.

#### Investigative Journalism Helpdesk

Providing capacity building and knowledge support to journalists to produce quality investigative reports is a prior area of MRDI's work. The Investigative Journalism Helpdesk of MRDI assists reporters expand their story ideas into investigative reports. Reporters seek helpdesk support for their investigations in the areas of their reporting which has two implications. Firstly, a quality investigative story is produced that somehow contributes to transparency and accountability by unearthing hidden facts. And secondly, the knowledge and tips the reporter gets from the desk enhances his/her capacity and he/she develops as a good investigative reporter. The desk continued its knowledge and technical support to reporters during the year.

#### **Right to Information**

To comply with the strategic objective of MRDI to promote people's access to information, the organization implemented programmes and events to promote people's right to information by keeping the demand-supply chain of information increasingly operative.

RTI orientation programmes were organized for the government officials at the upazila level of MRDI project areas. Such programmes were also organized for the designated officers of NGOs to remind the DOs about their responsibilities. MRDI Assisted the NGOs in developing their information disclosure policy.

MRDI conducted an assessment of proactive disclosure of information by NGOs. It also prepared a list of information providing authorities of the government.

Community mobilization meetings were organized in remote areas to create awareness on the importance of information and on how to seek information from authorities. Specific marginalized communities attended these meetings.

Citizens' group JANAK held their regular review and planning meetings. In addition, the group organized campaigns in the communities through entertaining programmes. Right to Know Day was observed by JANAK members in collaboration with the upazila administration.

Awareness campaign on RTI was also organized for the school students, who have some idea about right to information from their textbook.

MRDI formed RTI youth groups in three districts with the aim to enhance demand for information among people. Their activities include social campaigning, production of communication materials and organizing lessons learnt workshop.

A template on web-based disclosure was developed to help ministries and divisions comply with the provisions of RTI Act. Information Commission and a2i programme of ICT Division provided technical support to MRDI in developing the

#### template.

#### **Research and Survey**

To understand the factors behind the low level of confidence in Bangladesh's news media by its audience and to facilitate media houses develop their audience engagement plan, MRDI commissioned a national survey on media trust among news consumers.

Gender equality in media is not only a concern of equal participation and presence in news content; but also integrated into media-related regulations. To find the level of this integration, MRDI conducted a study on 'Gender Equality and

Media Regulation Study' which is a part of a global study initiated by Fojo Media Institute, in collaboration with the Gothenburg University's Department of Journalism, Media & Communication.

#### **MRDI Strategic Plan**

The year 2021-22 has been the first year of implementing its five-year strategic plan. This was a year of learning by doing. Maximum efforts have been given to align the performance reports with the programme plan framework linking the activities with the strategic objectives and key performance indicators. Making this link was found difficult sometimes. However, all the performances have been accommodated within the MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning) framework with some notes and remarks as required.

#### **Organizational and Staff Development**

As a part of its Enterprise Resource Planning, MRDI started the process of automation of its programme, financial management, administration and other systems. Needs identification has progressed substantially through brainstorming on functional requirement by different departments of the organization during the reporting year.

Knowledge and skills enhancement of staff is vital for the growth of the organization and proper functioning of its programmes. The perception of project management has changed these days, and programme managers, implementers and monitors need to get updated with modern concepts. To meet the perceived need, three staff members, participated in an international workshop on Result Based Management (RBM) organized by Sida Partnership Forum in Sweden.

#### **RTI Help Desk**

One of MRDI's prior area of works is to keep the supply-demand chain of information operative in order to ease the process of disclosure. RTI help desk has been extending support to seekers and providers of information through a dedicated phone number recognized by the Information Commission and the Cabinet Division. To popularize the desk, MRDI ran some campaigns in different newsrooms.

#### Publications

During the reporting year, MRDI published two research reports, number of communication and advocacy materials and learning publications on issues related to media, journalism and RTI. These publications are meant to help future planning, increasing awareness and sharing knowledge on relevant issues.

#### Partnership and Collaboration

During the year 2020-21, MRDI received support from Fojo Media Institute; Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); The Asia Foundation; Manusher Jonno Foundation and The Carter Center. MRDI also received support of the state agencies -- Information Commission and Cabinet Division in terms of cooperation and knowledge. MRDI partnered with Bangladesh Bank, Mutual Trust Bank, City Bank and HSBC in CSR interventions and knowledge enhancement.

#### **Governance and Compliance**

MRDI Board of Directors meet on regular intervals to oversee the overall performances and compliance with the systems and regulations through discussions and making decisions. One important decision taken during the year was modification of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of MRDI in line with the new vision, mission and strategic objectives of the organization. Four meetings of the Board of Directors have been held during the reporting year to discuss and decide on administrative, governance and programmatic issues. Annual General Meeting approved annual audit of MRDI consolidated accounts conducted by a reputed audit firm and appointed auditor for the next year.

Important decisions of the board meetings are disclosed in this report.



# Thinking the other way

Change process starts with an innovative thought. The foundation of MRDI's success is built on its uniqueness - its capability to think and do things in a different way which creates good practices and examples of success. Replicating others' success bears the risk of getting involved in an unhealthy competition that may not produce the desired result. Some initiatives taken during the reporting year are presented here.





### Let Media Regulate Itself

Throughout two-decade journey in media development and while contributing to significant growth of journalism, MRDI has developed a profound insight into the Bangladeshi media landscape. In recent years, MRDI has been engaged in numerous programmes and projects to build capacity of both individual journalists and news outlets, undertake research and advocacy programmes. Also, MRDI has taken new organizational strategies to pinpoint the specific working areas to bring desired change.

In doing so, media self-regulation has emerged as a great starting point to make the media industry sustainable. In fact, the practice of quality, ethical and objective journalism can only be achieved through a strong system of self-regulation, which is somehow rare in our country.

Even after 50 years of independence of the country, Bangladeshi media is still struggling to curve a niche as a viable industry, depending more on subsidies, corporate investment, and advertisement. As a result, news outlets often find themselves compromising their core values, and thus losing the trust of people.

Through a research under a fellowship programme funded by SIDA and facilitated in Bangladesh by MRDI, it is found that Bangladesh media leaders and professionals are also worried about the declining media trust. However, they tend to put the blame mostly on the external factors, ignoring media's own challenges in maintaining effective internal governance standards. Given that, there is also a strong urge from media leaders and practitioners to develop a functional media code of conduct and improve self-regulations. This can be a strategy for media industry to survive. Self-regulation can be also an effective tool to avoid the self-censorship we are observing in the media.

Indeed, we have already a code of conduct in place, prescribed by the press council. But that code of conduct is decades old and now almost everyone has forgotten about it and there are indications that no newspaper or journalists are interested in the implementation of that code of conduct.

A collaborative approach involving all relevant stakeholders is needed to make a functional, unified code of conduct for journalists, which will enable individual news outlets to develop their own self-regulation mechanism. It can be in the format of internal governance system, rules of professional conducts, code of ethics, separate gender policy, media/press ombudsman etc.

Among these mechanisms code of ethics can be seen as the most effective tool to ensure quality journalism. It makes the journalists committed to providing accurate news, respect privacy and integrity, be sensible in the use of picture, and also forces the news outlets to publish corrigendum, which is very rare in our country at present.

By practicing self-regulation, news outlets can increase their audience too. For example, if a news outlet wants to reach the women audience, (which is half of the total audience according to the population), they need to provide content that will serve their interest. But if the news outlet cannot ensure gender balance in the newsroom, it will be almost impossible. Having a gender policy can ensure required representation and sensitivity among all the staffs which will ultimately help achieving the goal. All it takes is to be inclusive and practice diversity in newsroom.

As for editorial guidelines, few newspapers have their own guidelines and usually these are not publicly available. Only one Bangla daily has its own style guide in following the spellings. In terms of media's own transparency and accountability mechanism, there are serious governance deficits in Bangladesh's media sector. For example, assets and balance sheets are not disclosed to the public or income from state advertising not reported. On the other hand, except for a few leading media houses, not many journalists' salaries are regularly paid on time, and bonuses or festival allowances are issues to be frowned upon by the media management.

These are all affecting quality journalism. Developing workable professional best practices for media self-regulation can contribute to regain public trust, thus making the media industry sustainable. MRDI has already started to work on promoting the concept of self-regulation that will contribute to sustainability of news media. The aim is to persuade the news outlets to introduce some form of 'inward' or 'outward' self-regulatory mechanism to ensure basic professional standards of accuracy and fairness, and dedication to the public interest.

# Learning Fact-checking A Weapon to Fight Misinformation

Five billion people of the world use internet, 4 billion are active in the social media, 40 million messages are posted in the WhatsApp every minute, 2.8 billion Facebook users write 550 thousand comments every minute. Amidst this superabundance of information and influx of social media, distinguishing between fact and fake has become a big challenge for people who want to get the right information. Knowingly or unknowingly, news media often publish reports that give wrong information to the audience. Accuracy of information and data is essential precondition for good journalism, that again, can be ensured by proper checking of the fact.

Fact-checking is not an isolated issue, rather it is a combination of some methods and techniques. Journalists need fact-checking skills to deliver authentic information and produce credible investigative stories. Since this is a technical issue, fact-checking skill has to be earned through formal, institutional learning. Journalism schools are meant to teach journalism. But they have very limited scope to teach the fact-checking component, need for which is felt strongly. Side by side with capacity building in the newsrooms, a generation of journalists, skilled in checking the fact has to be created from among the journalism learners. Journalism schools should incorporate fact-checking courses in their curricula.

Out of this felt need, MRDI took an initiative with the support of The Asia Foundation to convince the university journalism departments to introduce fact-checking in their curricula. As a result of our advocacy and lobby, journalism departments of Rajshahi and Chittagong universities acknowledged the need for incorporating factchecking as a topic of their syllabus. Both the universities agreed on principle to incorporate the topic in their curricula and requested for support to develop separate modules and capacity building of the responsible teachers. The universities developed course outlines for their own departments with the support of MRDI and one factchecking expert. MRDI is now working to expand this programme in other universities.

Once disseminated in the classroom, this course will provide the young learners with the knowledge on fact-checking and equip them with the skills of distinguishing between fake and

fact. This will also prepare those who plan to take journalism as career to produce authentic and objective stories, thus enhance audience's trust in media.



# Boot Camp Enabling Journalists

With the aim to create capability and enable journalists to conduct in-depth investigations, MRDI has taken initiatives in different approaches that resulted in production of quality investigative stories. Towards that end, the organization works with targeted news outlets as partners and enthusiastic reporters who are keen to conduct in-depth investigations. Having implemented number of interventions and having completed a number of successful investigative partnerships for several years, the project realized that the number of new faces in the realm of investigative journalism in Bangladesh were not increasing as had been expected. There appeared to be a vacuum.

This, it became increasingly apparent, was not due to a lack of talent among the new entrants in journalism but rather because of a lack of appropriate training and orientation. Many of the younger reporters were not being provided with the basic journalistic skills that they would traditionally gather during an intense orientation and training period soon after they joined a news outlet. While this practice had been quite the standard method of inoculation, many outlets appear to have skipped that altogether.

With that in mind, MRDI decided to introduce a new type of intervention - a bootcamp, which would replicate the first few weeks of training that young reporters would receive after joining a TV station but often do not get nowadays. This boot camp would take them through the steps practically, explaining the importance of every element related to reporting for a TV station including visuals, sound and script.

To begin the first ever boot camp, under the IQJB project, 12 TV journalists were identified with no more than three years of experience in the field. This batch of 12 reporters were taken through every aspect of basic story telling for television. There were simulation exercises to report on a major event or going live from a spot. The reporters were assigned to produce a report from around the training venue to show how well they had mastered the basic skills. Within months, every single one of those reporters surprised the organizers and their news managers with their reporting.

The boot camp is merely another example in a series of innovative approaches to develop journalism and infuse dynamism into the newsrooms across the country. In light of the success of the boot camp, holding true to its core commitment of enabling journalists and strengthening journalism, MRDI has decided to produce an online course fashioned after the boot camp that will be open to all and users will be able to take the course at their own time. This will then contribute to building and developing basic skills of journalists as well.



## Learning Investigative Journalism Online

Pursuing to enhance the capability of news outlets and journalists, an online course on investigative journalism was a natural choice. This course, which was a significant development under the IQJB project, is an online learning platform that users can easily access and take at their own pace. This course is more comprehensive and effective compared to other journalism courses.

Launched in November 2021, the course had almost 1480 registrations till June 2022. Considering that the course constitutes at least six hours of engagement with five compulsory quizzes each with a passing score of 70%, a completion rate of just about 24% is quite impressive.

The online course brings together a group of journalists and academics with in-depth knowledge in investigative journalism, ethics, research and storytelling techniques. The course is designed in a manner that engages participants from the beginning and takes them on a journey which is enjoyable in itself. As such, the course does away with the typical boredom that comes with the monotony of such online material often found on the internet.

The modules were designed in such manner that the content would not become dated because they deal with the techniques of investigative journalism that will remain true for many more years to come. This is an example of MRDI using development funds in a sustainable manner. The course has been uploaded to MRDI's website and will remain long after the project has ended.



# PROJECTS AND PARTNERS

During the reporting year, MRDI implemented the following projects in partnership with the organizations/agencies mentioned.

> PROJECT Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh.

> > OBJECTIVE

Media in Bangladesh contributes to strengthened democracy and gender equality, greater respect for human rights and freedom from oppression.

WITH SUPPORT OF

: Fojo

#### PROJECT

Project: Improved Governance through Open Flow of Information

#### OBJECTIVE

1. Enhance capacity of youth on fact checking to fight disinformation during Covid 19 and how they would make authorities accountable using RTI during and post Corona situation.

2. Engage newsroom managers and reporters in

to strengthen democracy and political participation with an additional focus on the pandemic period through conducting a survey

4. Facilitate media houses develop their audience engagement plan



















PROJECT Safe Water for the Sundarbans Peoples OBJECTIVE

To improve health condition of the people of the Sundarbans villages by facilitating PROJECT Financial Literacy

OBJECTIVE To promote CSR as an alternative and





# **Accomplishment** Linking strategic objectives

The year 2021-22 has been the first year of MRDI's five-year strategic plan. In the programmatic part, the plan sets four strategic objectives.

Linked to the first strategic objective related to supporting quality journalism, good number of reports were published through either capacity building or knowledge support by MRDI in the forms of training, mentorship, fellowship and IJ partnership, exceeding the expected target fixed for the reporting year. MRDI set some measuring indicators to assess the quality of reports, and most of the reports fulfilled those criteria. The number of target training participants was overachieved during the reporting year.

The strategic objective to promote people's access to information indicates MRDI support to RTI applications, seekers and providers of information and number of designated officers, response from authorities and number of designated officers who completed RTI online course developed by MRDI. The organization continued advocacy for RTI demand creation through community meetings and campaigns involving citizens' forums and youth groups. MRDI took knowledge support of cabinet division and Information Commission in planning and implementing RTI activities.

As for the strategic objective of promoting free and diverse media environment in Bangladesh, MRDI thinks media self-regulation is an entry point to creating such an environment. This idea was generated from the International Training Programme of SIDA. Safety and security training for journalists is also contributing to achieve this objective.

The strategic objective, to support the media in their transformation in the use of digital platforms, the organization has taken initiative to gain knowledge within the team, find the requirement of support for the news outlets, good examples of how a legacy media can integrate its newsroom and attain sustainability.

This report narrates the year's accomplishment in the following areas that conform with the structure of the strategic plan.









Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh (IQJB)

The project Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh strives to facilitate the media for contributing to strengthen democracy, gender equality, greater respect for human rights and freedom from oppression. Through its multifarious activities, the project builds capacity of journalists and news outlets with increased ability and willingness to conduct investigations, that hold power to account and eventually contribute to strengthening transparency, accountability and thereby democracy. Further, the project encourages and prioritizes investigations related to climate change and environment with a view towards contributing to the sustainable development, gender issues to contribute towards gender transformation, labour rights and corruption to contribute towards good governance and accountability. Having successfully completed its first phase of five years and eight months, IQJB is now on its second phase for another five years.

#### Mentorship follow-up conclave : investigative reporting on corruption

With an objective to develop the capacity of mid-career journalists in investigative journalism and encourage them to report on corruption-related issues, the three-day conclave focused on writing skills, storytelling, and ethics which was follow-up of the conclave, organized in the previous year. Participants shared their draft stories with mentors, idea of which they developed during the conclave, fixed a timeline and developed a 'to-do' list and finalized the drafts of their investigative reports. This activity complied with the project outcome where targeted news outlets and news providers identify, research, and produce high quality investigative journalism, particularly on gender equality, labour rights, corruption and environmental impact and climate change.





#### Special mentorship programme on public interest investigative reporting

There is much potential for public interest journalism in Bangladesh since there are firstly a number of issues for investigation and secondly because it directly benefits the people at the grassroots. Fifteen district correspondents from national media houses took part in a two-month special mentorship programme selected by the respective news managers. The objective of this programme was to develop the capacity of local journalists in investigative reporting and encourage them to report on public interest issues. The four-day residential training was organized to train the reporters on investigation and public interest reporting and finalize their investigative plan under the supervision of mentors. Later, the same participants joined a three-day residential follow-up training, where they reviewed previous learnings and learned new tools and techniques of investigative journalism. All 15 mentees successfully completed the mentorship programme.



#### Safety & security training for investigative journalists

Safety and security had always been one of the issues of concern faced by investigative reporters. With the objective to create awareness among them and build their capacity to remain safe, 10 seasoned investigative reporters were selected for the training, who frequently do investigations in Bangladeshi media. Although there had been several initiatives on safety and security, it was felt that they were either too basic or too theoretical for investigators on the field to benefit from. The workshop had ample scope for interaction with instructors for different situations including trauma management. The group of participants included journalists who have been assaulted, harassed, forcibly

detained or followed in the course of their investigations. It provided also instructions and advice on how to be safe, be on the lookout and secure all electronic devices. There were a number of tips reporters that should do in risky situations where security might be compromised.





#### Capacity building for journalist association

Six workshops and trainings were organized for different journalist organizations / associations throughout the year. Objective of the programmes is to build the capacity of individual journalists in different aspects of journalism and make the organizations capable to arrange training/workshop of their own. Under the capacity building activity, journalist organizations did the planning, devloped content, training materials and session plan and communicated to the resource persons and experts. The project helped them with technical and financial support. On a special request from the Dhaka Reporters Unity (DRU), a three-day residential training on investigative journalism was arranged for the reporters who applied for DRU Best Investigative Reporting Award, other than the awardees. A total of 163 members of different journalist associations participated in the programmes.

#### Interaction with mentors: improving quality reporting

MRDI has been organizing mentorship and long-term training regularly as part of the skills development programme. To make the mentorship activities more fruitful and effective in future, MRDI organized an interaction workshop with the mentors and potential mentors. The session aimed to create a structure or framework for the mentorship activities based on the discussions and suggestions from experience journalists who have already worked as our mentor at different times and some of the experience journalists who will be mentors in the future. 11 journalists attended the two-day interaction, who have long experience and expertise in investigative and in-depth journalism.

#### Sweden visit: ITP Team & MRDI Staff

Under an advanced International Training Programme (ITP) on "Media Regulation in a Democratic Framework", a twoweek visit to Sweden was arranged in May 2022 in which MRDI is the facilitator for Bangladesh. The Programme was organized jointly by NIRAS Sweden AB, Fojo Media Institute, Global Reporting, and International Media Support, funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The visit was part of a year-long fellowship in which 11 participants from 2020 and 2021 batches participated together because of the pandemic.

Apart from the ITP fellowship prgramme, a 5-member IQJB project team had a study tour to Sweden that included visiting several legacy newspapers, Swedish Radio and TV stations to learn different methods of investigation and how to leverage the power of social media to drive up audience and provide them with a good user experience with content. The team and executive director of MRDI along with a senior programme officer attended the Grav, the yearly conference of Sweden's investigative journalists with the prestigious Golden Spade award giving ceremony in Lulea, Sweden. Furthermore, a 3-member team participated in a training on Results Based Management (RBM) from Sida partnership forum at Harnosand which brings together all partners of Sida projects.

#### Investigative Journalism Partnership (IJP)

In an abating situation of the pandemic, the investigative journalism production started slow, but got gradual pace in the following months. Three print, TV and online partners produced some good stories that demonstrated remarkable improvement in terms of quality.

Apart from the existing IJ partnership, a new idea of sustainable journalism partnership was floated to focus on financial sustainability of news outlets with assistance for digital production and distribution. The sustainable journalism partnership will support news outlets with implementing digital first strategy, with development of strategies to manage digital transformation with a focus on IJ and quality journalism, gender balanced media and sustainable journalism. It was decided, all sustainable journalism partnership applications will be obligated to have an accompanying proposal for production of quality journalism under an investigative journalism partnership. Four news outlets showed interest and discussions are going to understand how the project can extend its best support to achieve the objective of the initiative.



#### Investigative Journalism Helpdesk

Investigative Journalism helpdesk was active throughout the year. The helpdesk provided support on 189 instances. This excludes the assistance under the mentorship programme which would increase the number even further. Around 74 reporters from TV, online and newspapers took support from the helpdesk in the reporting year. 34 reports have been published in the media after taking support from the helpdesk this year, of which number of reports were awarded, acknowledged by GIJN and actions were initiated by authorities after publishing the stories.

#### Media Monitoring

To support research, training content development, project development and provide regular feedback to newsrooms, MRDI established a media monitoring unit under this project. The structure and modus operandi of the desk were set through a consultation meeting with the editors and newsroom heads. Starting with a limited scope of work, the desk will expand the sphere of its coverage and support, with strengthened capacity.

#### Investigative Journalism Online Course

To build capacity of greater number of journalists on the basics of investigative journalism, MRDI developed an online training course on investigative journalism which aims to make investigation easy for the reporter. Six chapters of the course have been designed with some academic lessons, video and examples. A team of four experienced journalists including seasoned investigative reporters, academics, journalism trainer & researcher and GIJN Bangla editor made their deliberations as trainers. The course was launched on November 3, 2021. During the reporting period, a total of 1478 learners enrolled in the course, 24% of whom successfully completed the course with a passing score of 70%.

#### International Training Programme (ITP)

ITP is a fellowship programme that provides a forum for constructive, creative dialogue between high level representatives from media, government and civil society on how to improve self-regulation and regulatory framework for media. Jointly organized by NIRAS, Fojo Media Institute, IMS and Global Reporting with the support of Sida, this programme aims to contribute to the development of self-regulatory frameworks for the media sector, strengthening the institutional and organizational capacities among relevant stakeholders and contributing to national reform and change processes. During the reporting period, 2 teams for 2021 and 2022 were formed comprising academics, journalists and development workers from educational institution, news outlet and organizations based in different parts of Bangladesh through a selection process by National Facilitator - MRDI and NIRAS. As a part of the fellowship each group developed one change initiative that contributes to attaining the objective. The group 2021 worked on how media self-regulation can help the journey towards Sustainable Journalism in Bangladesh through an evidence-based desk review of relevant literature, three Focus Group Discussions and five in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. With the findings of the study the team undertook various advocacy, communication and outreach activities to popularize the concept of sustainable journalism in Bangladesh by improving media self-regulation.

#### **GIJN Bangla**

GIJN Bangla continues to provide valuable knowledge and resources to journalists, academics, and students of journalism departments. It continues to remain relevant to journalists, students, and academics with useful practicable

information. GIJN Bangla helps Bengali-speaking journalists remain updated with cutting edge techniques and technology in the world of investigative journalism. With regular publication of guides, tip sheets, tools and techniques of modern journalism, along with notable investigations, GIJN Bangla helps develop the capacity of journalists and news outlets to conduct in-depth investigations. This platform also puts practitioners, students and academia of the sector in touch with an online resource hub contributing further to bring the Bangladeshi news community closer to their foreign counterparts.



GIJN Bangla produced 90 contents along with 12 newsletters which directly reaches over 800 journalists. Over the past year more than 55,000 users have read GIJN Bangla contents more than 71,000 times. Available in 13 languages, pageviews from Bangladesh have remained the third highest after the United States and India. Notably there is a significant number of users of GIJN Bangla from West Bengal of India as well.

GIJN social media channels also observed a modest growth. Facebook reach and impressions have been on the rise by 61% and 54% respectively, and yet the number of followers grew by 41% over the year. Facebook following of GIJN Bangla page has increased and twitter channel has seen stable growth even though in Bangladesh twitter is less popular compared to other social media channels. The number of Twitter followers has increased (55%) in a year and same with engagement (53%).

Improving Governance Through Open Flow of Information (IGTOFI)

Supported by The Asia Foundation Bangladseh, MRDI implemented the project with an aim to enhance capacity of media to strengthen democracy. The first phase of the project saw the COVID 19 outbreak, so fact-checking and safety & security of journalists appeared as a top priority, in addition to capacity building on public interest journalism. During this phase, most of the activities were targeted to measure the level of people's trust in media through conducting a national survey.

#### Mentorship Programme

Under three experienced journalists as mentors, 10 correspondents of national print and TV, nominated by their editors, have gone through a three-month production-based mentorship programme on public interest journalism. Significant among the reports are - a series report on a mega project by Khulna WASA to purify water that failed to provide drinkable water, three-part series report on water pollution due to violation of the government regulation to install Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) by an industry; lack of toilet facilities among the tea garden workers, and indiscriminate sand lifting along River Gumti.

#### Survey on People's trust in the media

Trust in the media institutions in Bangladesh has fallen to troubling lows amid a rapidly changing information ecosystem, state-controlled ownership, and a journalist community divided on political lines. To have an understanding of the situation, a survey on people's trust in media was conducted under the project. The survey applied both qualitative and quantitative indicators including one-to-one interview with media professionals to understand the current situation, focus group discussions among women, men and youth in urban and rural locations and a questionnaire survey with samples selected on the basis of urban and rural population. Lead researcher of the survey Ross Settles, Adjunct Professor in Hong Kong University teaching digital media and entrepreneurship observed, as a corollary to a shared understanding that bias exists in all news media, Bangladesh's news consumers have developed a tradition of verifying the facts of stories that are important to them. One of the most commonly mentioned techniques is to "compare and contrast" important facts to verify authenticity.

#### Orientation programme on Fact checking

With an objective to enhance capacity of youth on fact checking to fight disinformation, MRDI organized orientation programme on fact checking for the students of journalism department of four selected universities. MRDI has taken such an initiative that emerged as one of the major concerns for social and democratic values in Bangladesh. Spread

of fake news and misinformation has grown alarmingly with the growth of the number of internet and social media users. Initiative to combat the situation is hardly visible in Bangladesh and it is especially essential for journalism students to know how to differentiate between fake and fact. MRDI collaborated with the following two public and two private Universities for the programmes: Rajshahi University, Jagannath University, Daffodil International University and Independent University Bangladesh.

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#### Report launching and sharing workshop

To share the findings of the survey "Trust, but Verify: Factors affecting media trust in Bangladesh" with the newsroom managers of 10 leading media houses, MRDI in partnership with The Asia Foundation organized National Trust Survey Sharing Meeting to launch and share the findings with newsroom managers. During the meeting it was decided to share the findings of the report with individual news outlets.





#### In-house meeting for sharing findings and report hand over

To share the findings of the survey, in-house meetings with news managers were organized in 10 media houses. Appreciating the report, newsroom managers said, it would be a big support to them for regaining people's trust in media and they would try implement the recommendations. They requested MRDI to come up with such unique initiatives that would contribute to attaining sustainability of media in such a difficult time.



Journalism Skills in Media and Academia (JSMA)

Supported by The Asia Foundation, MRDI implemented the project with the objectives to develop partnership with universities to teach fact checking and countering misinformation and to build capacity of journalists in business and economic reporting. The project contributed to creating an opportunity to reduce the gap between newsroom and classroom and develop capacity of mid-career business and economic reporters through a production-based approach.

#### Partnership with universities to teach fact-checking and misinformation

In order to develop the skills of journalism students on fact-checking, MRDI went into partnership with the journalism departments of Rajshahi University and Chittagong University. The partnership aimed to make the learners conceptualize the importance of fact-checking in an ocean of information where misinformation looms large. To make it happen, fact-checking needs to be taught as a subject in the classroom. MRDI initiated advocacy among the faculties for incorporating fact-checking in the course curricula through virtual and in-person meetings with the faculties of both the universities. The result of these meetings was a set of course contents developed with the support of a factcheck expert and both the departments agreed to incorporate it in the syllabus.

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#### Developing courses on fact-checking for two universities

After a series of meetings with the faculties of journalism departments in Rajshahi and Chittagong Universities, MRDI developed content on "Fact-checking and countering misinformation" with the help of experts. Both the universities acknowledged the importance of incorporating the topics in the academic curriculum and promised to take necessary steps to develop a separate course for the next academic curriculum in 2023. MRDI proposed draft course outlines titled "Fake contents and fact checking" to both universities. Faculties of respective universities reviewed the contents, finalized and agreed to incorporate the topic in next curriculum. The faculties requested MRDI to continue the support in developing the modules and provide technical & logistics facilities for practical learning by the students.



#### Award fellowship on business reporting after the foundation training

After completion of a foundation training on business and economic reporting fundamentals, 15 journalists from print, electronic and online news media were awarded a two-month production-based fellowship. All the reports have successfully completed the fellowship. The training was designed to provide practical exercise sessions and contribute for enhancing on-hand skills. The training content was jointly developed by Shawkat Hossain Masum, Special News Editor, Prothom Alo and Miraj Ahmed Chowdhury Editor, GIJN Bangla who also facilitated the training. A gatekeeper meeting with 10 business editors was also organized to finalize the content of the foundation and the advanced courses.

#### Advance training on Business and Economic reporting:

After successful completion of the foundation training and fellowship, a three-day advanced training on business and economic reporting was organized for the journalists who took part in the foundation training other than one.

#### **Reflection Workshop**

MRDI organized a workshop on "Future of Business Journalism and Ethics & Etiquette in Business Reporting" in which Shawkat Hossain Masum presented a keynote paper and floated discussion. Business editors of the respective news outlets of the trainees, representatives from USAID, other development partners, CSOs working in the field of business and economy were present in the workshop. Training participants and the mentors discussed the challenges and obstacles faced by them during investigation. The workshop participants emphasized on the quality and ethical investigation in the areas of business and economy to make the parties accountable and transparent.





Better Governance for Better Services (BGBS)

Right to information is closely linked with strengthening of service delivery institutes and thus making them responsible and accountable to people. Open flow of information on entitlement and access to services, distribution system, category and list of beneficiaries and other relevant information can develop a transparent and accountable service delivery system. Due to lack of awareness about the right to information, people cannot hold the local authorities accountable to them. This project aims to improve transparency and accountability of public service institutes by keeping the demand-supply chain of information and service increasingly operative.

The project implemented the following activities during the reporting year.

#### Orientation of Government Officials on RTI Act, WBP Act and GRS

To sensitize government designated officers on how the demand-supply chain of information can be kept operative to empower people, MRDI organized day-long orientation programmes at 3 upazilas of Jashore and Barishal to sensitize them on RTI Act and Whistle Blower Protection Act. Deputy commissioners of respective districts, high officials and experts discussed on responsibilities of DOs. A total of 85 Government officials attended the orientations from these Upazilas and enhanced knowledge about importance of the RTI Act, its main spirit, role of designated officers to ensure people's access to information. The key features of whistle blower protection Act and grievance redress system were also discussed.

#### **Orientation for NGO DOs on RTI**

NGOs are information providing authorities by definition of the RTI Act. It is necessary for the designated officers of NGOs to conceptualize the main spirit of the act to discharge their responsibilities. Day-long orientation programmes were organized for the NGO designated officers of eight upazilas at Jashore to provide them with basic understanding about the RTI Act and the role of DOs in its implementation. A total of 209 NGO DOs attended the programme. In addition, DOs were also introduced with the RTI online course which is placed at the website of the Information Commission and NGOAB to fulfil their requirement.





#### IDP for NGOs

To facilitate the NGOs comply with the RTI Act, and provide support in developing Information Disclosure Policy for their organizations, a two-day training was organized at Barishal. Executive director and designated Officer of 10 NGOs under Barishal Division took part in the training. Through discussion and interaction, 7 organizations prepared their draft IDPs and 3 of them reviewed their existing IDPs. Later, an IDP presentation workshop was organized where 10 NGOs presented their IDPs before placing them to their board for approval. All the NGO boards approved the IDPs.



#### Capacity building for journalist on RTI

To build capacity on how reporters can best use the RTI Act as an authentic tool for investigative reporting, a planning and interaction programme was organized at Jashore. Twenty-two district correspondents of national media and 4 editors of local newspapers participated in the programme. The discussion covered possible areas of using RTI for investigative journalism while story planning. An interaction was held to discuss present challenges and risks of using RTI.

#### Workshop on demand creation

Citizen forum JANAK is playing the watchdog role to bridge the gap between service provider and service recipient at 8 upazilas of Jashore. They also facilitate the community people file RTI application to the appropriate authority when required. A daylong workshop on how JANAK can work for demand creation in their communities was organized at Jashore. 79 JANAK members from 8 upazilas participated in the workshop. Participants took part in a self-realization and self-evaluation exercise as JANAK members. The interaction highlighted what challenges they are facing in creating RTI awareness among their communities, and also proposed possible way-out to overcome the situation. They identified the scope of RTI application for creating demand for information.

#### School students' awareness campaign

Having a good understanding of



the RTI Act, school students can grow as responsible citizens of the country. With this aim in view, part of a chapter on Right to Information Act has been included in the textbook of classes IX & X. The project organized awareness campaigns in four secondary schools of



Jashore to make the students aware about information and its importance as well as conceptualize the main spirit of RTI Act. A total of 491 students studying from grade VIII to X along with teachers and the headmasters of the schools were present in the sessions. After the discussion, some students instantly asked whether they can seek information from authorities through RTI application. RTI easy learning book and leaflet were distributed among the participants for further knowledge enhancement.

#### **Community mobilization meetings**

Four mobilization meetings on the importance of information in life and livelihood were organized involving potter, fishermen and cobbler communities and cultural activists at Jashore. A total of 495 people from these communities participated in the meetings. Two more community mobilization meetings were held - one exclusively for women with 30 participants; and another with 42 community leaders of the same district. Perception and importance of information, main spirit of RTI Act and application process of seeking information were discussed in these meetings.

#### **Right to Know Day observance**

28 September is observed as the International Right to Know Day around the globe. Each year the Information Commission observes it at national and local levels. To celebrate the day, JANAK of 8 upazilas organized awareness campaign, leaflet campaign, art competition for school students, discussion session on RTI Act and cultural programmes in partnership with upazila administrations. These programmes create opportunity of mass gathering to introduce the RTI Act among the community. A supplementary was published over the prominent local Daily Gramer Kagoj on RTK day. 3000 RTI easy learning books, leaflets and comic books were distributed at 8 upazilas of Jashore to create mass awareness on RTI.



#### JANAK meeting

Jagroto Nagorik Committee (JANAK) at 8 upazilas in Jashore is playing the watchdog role in their community to create demand and awareness on RTI Act. JANAK members met 56 times (7 meetings for each committee) this year to plan and update their initiative.

#### Information board on RTI Act

To reach more people with RTI message, information boards have been installed at Jashore and all of its eight upazilas containing the preamble, salient features of the RTI Act and procedure of filing application, appeal and complaint. The boards were placed at a visible location of the offices of Deputy Commissioner and UNO to draw attention of people visiting these offices.



#### Distribution of RTI Online course for NGO DOs offline version

RTI Online course for NGO DOs developed under this project is now placed at the website of Information Commission, NGOAB and Department of Social Service. Offline version of the online training course was printed, and 100 copies have been distributed.

#### RTI awareness programme by JANAK

JANAK of Jhikargacha, Manirampur and Keshabpur organized three individual events as part of their RTI awareness campaign which included mothers gathering, discussion sessions and cultural programme. One drama with the message of RTI Act was performed as a part of the cultural programme.

#### Proactive Disclosure Assessment for NGOs

During the reporting period, Transparency International Bangladesh conducted an assessment of proactive disclosure of information by authorities. The position of NGOs was alarmingly low compared to that of the government. In this situation, Manusher Jonno Foundation requested MRDI make an assessment of its 60 EPR partner organizations to find their current status of proactive disclosure of information and what support they need to improve the situation. MRDI presented the results of the assessment before MJF senior management team.

#### List of RTI authorities

RTI Act has empowered citizen to seek information from authorities using a prescribed form. But applicants often face difficulties to find the right authority and are refused at times due to approaching the wrong authority. To support the information seekers in submission of applications to the proper authority, a list of authorities including appellate authorities has been developed.

More Information More Accountability (MIMA)

The MIMA project supported by The Asia Foundation, intervened to facilitate ministries and divisions comply with the provisions and regulations of RTI Act, create awareness on RTI and enhance demand for information in the community using the strength and potentials of youth. During the reporting year, this project implemented following activities to achieve the desired result.

#### Proactive disclosure template for ministries

A template on web-based disclosure was developed with technical support from Information Commission and the ICT Division along with its A2i programme to help the ministries and divisions comply with the provisions and regulations of RTI Act. The template will facilitate the authorities disclose information proactively through their websites. MRDI team under the supervision of two experts made an assessment of the current scenario of proactive disclosure of

information through website using a scoring matrix. Based on the findings generated from web-assessment, a common template on proactive disclosure of information was drafted for the ministries/divisions.

#### Future Search Workshop: Web- Based Proactive Disclosure to Enhance E-Participation

To increase E-participation that will ultimately improve the country's position in global E-Government Development Index, the workshop was organized to get the template acknowledged by the ICT Division and A2i for ensuring proper use of the template in the national web portal. The Chief Information Commissioner; Senior Secretary, ICT Division, Secretary, Land; Director General of NGOAB; Executive Director of Bangladesh Computer Council and Project Director of A2i programme were present as chief guest and special guests. The chief innovation officers of 48 ministries and

divisions and experts from media and the civil society participated in the workshop and gave their comments on how the template can increase e-participation, thus contribute to the country's ranking of EGDI. The template was shared by the Lead Expert, former Secretary of Information Commission and Information Commissioner.



#### Young RTI change-makers

Keeping in mind that young people can make big changes, RTI youth groups were formed in three districts - Barishal, Jashore and Rangpur to enhance demand for information among people. Greater demand for information will increase flow of information that will eventually increase accountability and transparency in delivery of public services and spending of public money. The initiative includes social campaigning, production of communication and organizing lessons learnt workshop by youth group members of three districts who participated in a bootcamp organized in March 2021. To facilitate the campaign, a short video documentary on how RTI can help resolve community problem was produced that has been shared through Facebook page of MRDI RTI Helpdesk. To share the experiences of their campaigns and demand creation, a lessons learnt workshop was organized where the Chief Information Commissioner was the chief guest. The participants extended thanks and hoped MRDI will involve them in future RTI programmes.





Promote Gender Equity in a **Transformative Approach** 

Gender equality has always been a cross-cutting issue for MRDI. In every programme, project activities, decision making and other engagement, MRDI tries to integrate gender concerns. However, upon adoption of the five-year strategic plan, a paradigm shift has taken place and an enabling objective on gender has been coined as 'To work toward gender equity in media using a gender transformative approach.' By this approach, it is meant that MRDI will work for specific outcomes seeking to transform unequal power relations between men and women (and other genders) through changes in roles, status and through redistribution of resources. The programmes aim to challenge existing norms and attitudes that reinforce gender role stereotypes. Gender is built into the response and the causes of inequality are addressed head on.

> Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh (IQJB)

#### Consultation Meeting for Developing Gender Guideline

Aiming to formulate a set of gender guidelines for newsrooms of Bangladeshi media, a half-day consultation meeting was held over Zoom platform in which 10 experts from the academia, newsroom managers of TV and newspaper and working reporters participated in discussion and provided in-depth inputs based on the presentation.

#### Workshop on Safety and Security for Woman Journalists Network of Bangladesh (WJNB)

Safety and security for journalists is a much talked about issue now-a-days about which most of the journalists in their day-to-day duty do not always remain concerned. The most important thing for journalists is to remain safe and sound in order to carry out their journalistic responsibility. It is even more critical for women, as their situation is more vulnerable compared to their male counterpart. In this context, the project organized a workshop on safety and security for women journalists in partnership with Woman Journalist Network of Bangladesh. 22 woman journalists from different print, television, online media, and news agencies participated in the workshop with sessions and group works, where they identified challenges they faced and possible solutions for the risks in their working area. They were also trained in security of their digital devices.

#### Safety & Security in Investigative Reporting workshop for DRU Woman members

As a part of collaboration with journalist associations, a day-long workshop for woman journalists on 'Safety & Security' in Investigative Reporting' was held for the woman members of Dhaka Reporters Unity where 23 reporters from different news outlets participated. Through lectures, multimedia presentation and group work, the workshop participants identified safety risks and challenges they faced and possible solutions.

#### Gender Equality and Media Regulation Study

MRDI conducted a study on 'Gender Equality and Media Regulation' to understand how gender equality concerns are integrated into media-related regulations, policies and self-regulatory frameworks in Bangladesh. This is a part of a

global study initiated by Fojo Media Institute, in collaboration with the Gothenburg University's Department of Journalism, Media & Communication. Apart from Bangladesh, the study also included research in Armenia, Rwanda, Somalia, Zimbabwe and Sweden on the extent to which national media regulatory and self-regulatory instruments provide for gender equality. It explored the ways in which media organizational policies and editorial guidelines seek to uphold gender equality principles in the study countries. Following the recommendations of the study, MRDI is developing new programme plans, activities, and advocacy strategy both in short-term and long-term, to contribute to a gender equal media landscape.

Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh (AWRAIB)

To spread the message among their respective communities about the benefits of information and support them to claim information from authorities as a right, the project with support of The Carter Center (TCC) groomed a new group of 60 young women from four districts as RTI advocates. They enhanced their knowledge on benefits of information in bringing positive changes in life and developed and retained as RTI advocates/educators in their communities.

#### **RTI Bootcamp**

To create awareness on RTI and enhance demand for information in the community, MRDI organized two three-day bootcamps to facilitate women's right of access to information. A total of 60 young women from Rajshahi, Satkhira, Sylhet and Khagrachhari districts participated in the camps. Fifteen youths from each district were selected with the assistance of the local TCC partner organizations, ACD, Rajshahi, Agrogoti Shongstha, Satkhira, IDEA, Sylhet and Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha, Khagrachhari. The highly participatory camp aimed to engage youth in promoting and popularizing RTI in a group approach that would increase demand for information in their communities. The vibrant and enthusiastic participants got deeply engaged in the process of learning through funs, games, songs, drawing, drama, debate, plenary and group discussions. During the camp days, the participating girls demonstrated their creative skills as artist, singer, actor and debater. The participants also drafted their awareness campaign plan in accordance with the context of their community for next six months.





# CSR Intervention in the Field

#### Safe water for the Sundarbans people

People of the Sundarbans unanimously identified scarcity of safe water as not merely as a problem, but as a crisis that is related to their life and death. Numbers of initiatives were taken previously to address the crisis, many of which failed, and some produced partial results. It has also found that the best easy source of fresh drinking water for the community is rain, than anything else which can easily meet the needs of drinking water for at least 3 to 5 months.

Matching the need for water with aspiration for better life, MRDI in partnership with Bangladesh Bank once again started an initiative for three villages of the Sundarbans to provide 1200 liter plastic water tanks among 300 families with an objective to improve health condition of the people of the Sundarbans villages by facilitating rainwater harvesting.



#### **Financial Literacy**

Financial literacy is a tool for translating our dreams into reality. Disseminating the knowledge among the young learners will facilitate them to grow as financially literate citizen which will eventually contribute to making their future. MRDI in partnership with HSBC has been working in the area of financial literacy since 2017 to create a positive mindset on financial literacy among the wider audience.

#### PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHT

Online course on Financial Literacy: To develop capacity of and create a positive mindset on savings among the students of classes 8 to 10, an online course on financial literacy has been developed in partnership with the a2i programme of the ICT ministry. The course contains 15 video sessions. Each session has quiz questions based on the discussion through which participants can easily assess their knowledge on the issue.
The course is placed at 'Muktopaath' @ https://muktopaath.gov.bd/course-details/704 an open e-learning platform operated in Bangla by a2i.

After launching the course, MRDI announced a quiz competition through the facebook pages of a2i and MRDI. a2i's teachers' panel around the country have been involved in introducing and popularizing the course. This competition awarded first 50 highest scorers of quiz from among the early respondents.

 Radio programme with Bangladesh Betar: To reach a wide range of targeted audience for disseminating the importance of financial literacy, MRDI in partnership with Bangladesh Betar produced and broadcast 3 episodes of the radio magazine on financial literacy with a duration of 20 minutes which included interview with issue experts, drama and quiz competition. Three winners of quiz selected from each episode through lottery were awarded prizes.

# Livelihood programme for the women and health clinic for the community

Poverty is a major roadblock for the development of Char Patila, a village of Char Kukri Mukri, a remote off-shore island of southern Bangladesh. The inhabitants are also deprived of healthcare services as well as job opportunities. People of the isolated village are mostly dependent on fishing and agriculture for their livelihood.

The project with support of CSR fund of Mutual Trust Bank established one livelihood training center cum health clinic to meet needs of health care and create the opportunity of livelihood for the villagers.

## PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHT

Villagers of Char Patila are getting primary health care services from the health center. This center also sells common medicines to the patients with MRP rate.



# Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) for Oversight

Monitoring and evaluation of activities and performances have so far been done sporadically based on the outcome indicators of different projects and informally documented in the project reports. To integrate this important aspect of the organization's overall programmes, the strategic plan of MRDI has set a framework of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) for structured monitoring and oversight of programmes and activities. The framework presents a flow of strategic objectives, activities and key performance indicators (KPI) with target and a timeframe.

Year 1 of the five-year strategic plan has been completed. Initiative has been taken to give M&E a formal shape. The concept of MEAL has been introduced to monitor the results against certain KPI, findings of which will contribute to periodic evaluation of project, make everyone accountable and generate lessons learnt from the success and limitations. With this aim in view, MEAL meeting was organized once in every three months during the year. Managers, coordinators and officers of programmes and projects submitted their reports for the quarter to the MEAL team, which were compiled and placed in the format. The performances, limitations and way-out measures were discussed in the quarterly meetings.

It appears from the analysis that accomplishment against target is quite satisfactory. Performance of some activities even exceeded the target in numbers. Indicators have also been set to measure the quality and standard of programmes and products. Qualitative aspect also shows a satisfactory level of performance which is reflected in the accomplishment chapter of this report.

Programme personnel also mentioned some lessons learnt during the reporting quarter in their reports. One observation was that some activities did not fit in the format which they mentioned as notes, as no activity should remain unreported. The form is now in the process of review. Some important lessons and recommendations are mentioned below.

# Lessons and Observations

- Youth activists are more enthusiastic and committed to work with their peers.
- Quality of the stories produced from the mentorship programme for District Correspondents is not up to the
- mark.
- Reduced duration of the mentorship to 2 months has affected the quality of the stories.
- Mentoring process has to be updated and structured in the future
- Authorities are reluctant, and often refuse to disclose information on budget allocation on new projects, election, government officials' information, details of beneficiaries.
- Journalists need more training on safety, especially on digital safety.

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# **Recommendations and Decisions**

- Data on media monitoring and IJ Helpdesk need to be preserved and documented in a more structured manner.
- In conformity with the MEAL framework, quality of reports should be assessed in a formal method
- Business reporters need updated academic learning and professional training on business and economics reporting for their deeper understanding.
- Lobby with media managers is essential to introduce separate desk of fact-checking in the newsroom
- Mentoring process will be updated and structured as discussed in the mentor's workshop.
- Story evaluation will be structured in future to get the score of individual stories on a scale.

# Organizational Development

MRDI is stepping towards automated operations of its programme, finance, administration and other systems through a scientific Enterprise Resource Planning. This planning includes developing modules on Financial Management System, Administration, Human Resource Management, Fixed Asset Management, Inventory and Store Management, Petty Cash, Budgeting, Procurement, Information Management System, Consolidated Audit, Training and Workshop Modules, Project Management Tool, Team Management. These areas were identified through a Software Requirement Specification (SRS) exercise, broken down to Functional Requirements placed by the MRDI staff in a series of brainstorming sessions. These highly technical exercises were conducted by a consultant.

# Staff Development

Three staff members, Md. Shahid Hossain, Tanim Ahmed and Aktarun Naher participated in an international workshop on Result Based Management (RBM) organized by SIDA Partnership Forum at Harnosand, Sweden. The workshop focused on the shift from traditional perception of project management based on the performance of activities to modern concept of managing projects based on their results and the changes that have taken place. Stakeholder analysis, theory of change, sphere of changes, performance monitoring and relevant learning topics were presented and discussed in plenary and group sessions. Back home, participants shared their knowledge with their colleagues for applying their knowledge in reporting.



# RTI Helpdesk

Since its inception in 2013, MRDI's RTI helpdesk has been providing support to the information seekers and the authorities under the purview of RTI Act. Side by side with supporting general people in filing applications, appeal and complaint, the desk also extends support to journalists in seeking information for in-depth and investigative reporting. Promoting RTI and popularizing the RTI Act among people is another mandate of the desk that continued during the reporting year.

The supports provided through a dedicated phone number (approved by the Information Commission and Cabinet Division) and e-mail communications comprise of information seeking processes & procedures (technical and operational support in all steps of application, appeal, complain), identifying authorities, explaining clauses of the act, consultation with RTI Helpdesk expert, making applicants aware of safety & security issues, answering questions regarding availability of RTI training, mentorship, and fellowship programmes of MRDI along with other expert advice. It also provides one-to-one in-person support to helpseekers when needed. During the reporting year, helpdesk provided 188 supports to 76 persons, out of whom 48 were males and 28 females. The supports include 95 applications, 40 appeals and 13 complaints.

These numbers are not higher compared to those of the previous year. But support of the desk to the journalists had better implications. Journalists produced stories of in-depth nature, collecting information through filing RTI applications with the support of the desk which were published in local and national dailies. These media reports not only disclosed the incidents of corruption and irregularity in the health and social safety-net programme, but also brought into public the inspiring work done by the RTI changemakers of MRDI. With a decreasing trend of RTI demand creation campaigns, number of applications is not increasing, which is a learning. MRDI needs to take up more initiatives to enhance the demand for information.

# IJ Helpdesk

The toughest challenge facing the IJ helpdesk was to earn the trust of reporters. It has been able to do that in the last three years since its inception. New reporters are seeking assistance and counsel of the helpdesk and producing increasingly better stories.

Most of the award-winning reports of the TIB Investigative Journalism Award, which is considered the most prestigious in Bangladesh, have been produced with the assistance of the helpdesk. The IJ helpdesk shows a similar result in other journalism awards of the country as well.

Investigative reporters, by and large, agree and believe that the IJ helpdesk offers its services without any strings attached and contributes to improving the quality of the reports. What turns out to be key is that the helpdesk acts as a sounding board where reporters can seek a second opinion outside their newsrooms.

> The helpdesk has essentially taught me how to go deeper into a story, how to plan such a story and how to execute it. This has helped improve the quality of my reporting and what is more I am also winning awards with those skills.

Nayan Aditto, Reporter, Ekattor TV

investigative reports in year, but now, with the IJ helpdesk at their disposal, they are always on the lookout for solid investigations. The IJ helpdesk provided 182 instances of support to 75 reporters between July 2021 and June 2022, which produced 34 reports.



Reporters seek helpdesk support regularly for their investigations. It used to be that these reporters would try to produce one or two

# Opportunities and Challenges

Despite the abating trend of the prevalence of Covid pandemic, its impact on all sectors of development is still there. Challenges the news industry faced in terms of business, freedom and audience trust appeared as challenge also for MRDI. MRDI's approach to media capacity building is significantly different from that of other development organizations. Starting from the needs assessment, our process of capacity building ends with the production of report, that ensures quality of training. This uniqueness is an opportunity for the organization; and again, a challenge in the sense that it is more resource-consuming. Containing the special features of our capacity building approach within the structure of projects sometimes becomes challenging, because donors have to be convinced on the approach. High level of trust of the development partners, government agencies and the news media on MRDI is a big opportunity; retaining the trust is a challenge; yet again, MRDI has to face the challenge with courage and self-confidence. The perception of media self-regulation has created a new opportunity for MRDI to work in. MRDI is now in the process of automation of its systems as a part of Enterprise Resource Planning. This is a significant shift in technical operations and systems management of the organization. The initial challenge is coping with the new system in skills and mindset.

# Governance and Accountability

# Disclosure of decisions by the board

During the reporting year, the following major decisions were taken by MRDI board of directors in four meetings.

- Rename the organization as "Media Resources Development Initiative" keeping the acronym MRDI unchanged considering its brand identity. This will be placed as a modification in the Article of Association and Memorandum of Association for legal affiliation and then the decision will come into effect.
- Increase the number of women to two in the board in its next election and try to make it three by the end of its five-year strategic plan.
- Approve the revised mission statement of the organization as: To support the development of a strong and independent media that exercises excellence in journalism, and to empower all people including the marginalized to freely enjoy their right to information, working with partners in Bangladesh and beyond.
- Introduce the digital banking system along with existing manual system.
- Revise the existing budget committee, whistle blower committee, provident fund trust committee of MRDI.
- Approve the amended and restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of MRDI to attain its main purposes in the welfare of the Association.
- Appoint Howladar Yunus & Co. (HYC) as external auditors for conducting the audit of MRDI consolidated financial statements for 2021-22 along with MRDI staff contributory provident fund.

# Committees

# Procurement Committee

Md. Shahid Hossain Advisor, Planning & Development

> Aktarun Naher Manager, Programme

Sarwat Tarannum Nadia Senior Programme Officer

Tahmina Ferdowsy Senior Accounts Officer

# Whistle Blower Committee

Farid Hossain Chairman

Hasibur Rahman Executive Director

Md. Shahid Hossain Advisor, Planning & Development

> Samsun Nahar Manager, Finance

# Anti-money Laundering Committee

# CAMLCO

Md. Shahid Hossain Advisor, Planning & Development

Members of AML/CFT Compliance Unit Aktarun Naher Manager, Programme Samsun Nahar Manager, Finance

# Gender Committee

Dr. Azizunnahar Islam Director of MRDI Board

Md. Shahid Hossain Advisor, Planning & Development

# External Expert

# **Budget Committee**

Aktarun Naher Manager, Programme

Md. Mominul Islam Manager, Accounts

Samsun Nahar Manager, Finance

# Safeguard Officer

Md. Shahid Hossain Advisor, Planning & Development

# Provident Fund Trust Committee

Hasibur Rahaman Chairman

Kajal Kanti Sen Gupta Member Aktarun Naher Member Samsun Nahar Secretary Md. Mominul Islam Member

Shahnaz Munni Chief News Editor, News 24 Aktarun Naher

Manager, Programme

Samsun Nahar Manager, Finance

Mohua Alam Snigdha Senior Officer HR & Logistics



# Board of Directors (As of 30 June 2022)

Name	Position	Profession
Farid Hossain	Acting Chairman	Journalism
Hasibur Rahman	Executive	Director Private Service
Rokia Afzal Rahman	Director	Entrepreneurship
Md. Nazrul Islam	Director	Former Sectary, Coordination & Reforms, Cabinet Division; Former permanent member, National Human Rights Commission
Sakiul Millat Morshed	Director	Private Service
M. Emamul Haque	Director	Social Entrepreneur
Syed Ishtiaque Reza	Director	Journalism
Kajal Kanti Sengupta	Director	Private Service
Dr. Azizunnahar Islam	Director	Supernumerary Professor of the Department of
		Philosophy, Dhaka University

# Policy Documents

- 1. Financial and Administrative Policy containing
  - Human Resource (HR) Policy
  - Procurement Policy
  - Fixed Assets Management Policy
  - Bank & cash management policy
  - Travel policy
  - Anti- corruption policy
  - Conflict of interest policy
- 2. Information Disclosure Policy
- 3. Gender Policy

# Contributions to other Organizations this Year

Provide salary and benefits of two personnel to coordinate and facilitate in implementing activities of three somities at Sundarbans and one in Basatpur, Jashore.

# MRDI Adviser

Md. Shahid Hossain Adviser, Planning and Development



Rashid Naim

Coordinator, Programme Development



# CORE STAFFS

& Designation	Responsibilities		
. Badruddoza Id of IJ Helpdesk & Id of Capacity Building	Responsible for implementation and oversight of capacity building programmes complying with the policies and practice of organization and regulations of the donor organization; developing news ideas and concepts as per need of the organization; represent the organization in different forum and support media houses and journalists to improve their journalism skills through IJ Helpdesk.		
dul Gofur nager Finance	Responsible for preparation of capital and revenue budget; financia analysis of the organization; budgetary control; analyzing the cash/func flow and investment opportunity; monitoring accounts department and their works; organize external audits and any other duties assigned by the Executive Director.		
	His resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 November 2021.		
. Hamidul Islam Hillol ad of RTI Helpdesk	Responsible for effective operation of the RTI Helpdesk through plan to popularize the desk, liaise with media houses, arrange legal support to RTI applicants when required and ensure support to mentorship fellowship programmes of MRDI and its projects.		
arun Naher nager Programme	Deputed as programme coordinator in the project, 'Better Governance for Better Services' and ITP programme under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible for successful implementation of project activities.		
	She is responsible to coordinate and supervise the overall programme related activities of the organization in consultation with the supervisor maintain effective communication with the donor/s, NGO Affairs Bureau and others as determined by MRDI management.		
	She has been promoted to Manager, Programme, MRDI from Marcl 2022.		
. Mominul Islam nager, Accounts	Deputed as finance officer in the project 'Improved Governance through open flow of Information' and 'Journalism Skills in Media and Academia' Also performed responsibilities as finance controller in the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible for preparing required financial report and statements for financial analysis; prepare budget as per requirement; perform duties and		
	. Badruddoza d of IJ Helpdesk & d of Capacity Building dul Gofur mager Finance . Hamidul Islam Hillol d of RTI Helpdesk arun Naher mager Programme		

He has been promoted to Manager, Accounts, MRDI from March 2022.

6. Samsun Nahar Manager, Finance Deputed as finance manager in the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible for preparing required financial report and statements for financial analysis; prepare budget as per requirement; perform duties and responsibilities assigned by the supervisor.

She has been promoted to Manager, Finance, MRDI from March 2022.



Name & Designation		Responsibilities		
7.	Sarwat Tarannum Nadia Senior Programme Officer	Deputed as training coordinator in the project 'Improved Governance through open flow of Information' and project coordinator in the projec 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible to facilitate programme coordinator for successful implementation of project activities.		
8.	Md. Tarik Hasan Al Mahamud Senior Programme Officer	Responsible for handling all IT needs of the organization; responsible to maintain website and the server of MRDI; coordinate and supervise with all the vendors and suppliers related to IT.		
9.	Tahmina Ferdowsy Senior Accounts Officer	Deputed as finance officer in the project 'Improved Governance through open flow of Information' and 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible for maintaining accounts of al expenditures of the project activity and bank account of the project.		
10.	Mohua Alam Snigdha Senior Officer HR & Logistic	Deputed as programme officer in the projects 'Journalism Skills in Media and Academia'. Responsible for facilitating programme coordinator in successful implementation of project activities.		
		She has been promoted to Senior Officer HR & Logistic, MRDI fron March 2022.		
11.	Afra Nawmi Senior Programme Officer	Deputed as RTI helpdesk officer in the projects, 'Better Governance and Better Services' and 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase II'. Also, deputed as programme officer in the project 'More Information More Accountability' and responsible to facilitate team leade for successful implementation of project activities.		
		She has been promoted to Senior Programme Officer, MRDI from Marcl 2022.		
12.	Naila Fahmin Rasha Programme Officer	Deputed as RTI helpdesk Officer in the projects, 'Better Governance and Better Services' and 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Banglades Phase II'. Responsible for running the RTI help-desk of MRDI.		
		Her resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 November 2021.		
13.	Minhaz Sheikh, Office Junior	Providing support services as per requirement.		
14.	Hamida Begum, Office Junior	Providing support services as per requirement.		
15.	Mohammad Siraj, Gardener	Responsible for gardening and natural beautification of MRDI		



# CORE STAFFS (Contractual)

Name & Designation		Responsibilities		
1.	Sk. Shaniaz Ahmed Deputy Manager, Accounts	Deputed as accounts coordinator in the project 'Better Governance for Better Services' and 'More Information More Accountability'. Responsible for maintaining accounts of all expenditures of the project activity and bank account of the project. Preparing financial reports according to the format and time frame; facilitating programme team regarding the financial transaction of the programs; taking care of project administrative work relevant to finance; maintaining liaison with donor.		
2.	Md. Mizanur Rahman Senior Logistic Officer	Responsible for overall logistic related activities of the organization; look after the maintenance of the office premise and ensure the facilities of the employees.		

# PROJECT STAFFS

Name & Designation 1. Qurratul Ain Tahmina Principal Investigator		Responsibilities Worked as the Principal Investigator of the global mapping study - Gender equality in media regulation and a Gender baseline survey in Bangladeshi media along with developing a set of gender guidelines under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'.		
2.	Tanim Ahmed Project Manager	Worked as the project manager in the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'.		
3.	A K M Sanaul Haq Capacity Building Manager	Worked for all capacity building programme of the project; organize trainings, roundtables and other activities as per project plans; ensure project delivers expected outputs and outcomes, in line with the budge and activity plan; ensure quality of capacity building activities online/classroom/in-house training and publications; supervise development of communication materials (print/multimedia) and represent the organization in different forum and maintain liaison with donors and other stakeholders		

# 4. Selim Bashar Project Coordinator

Worked as programme coordinator in the project, 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh-Phase II' projects. Responsible for successful implementation of project activities.

5. Md Razu Ahmad Masum Programme Coordinator Worked as programme coordinator in the project, 'Journalism Skills in Media and Academia'. Responsible for successful implementation of project activities.

His resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 October 2021.



Na	me & Designation	Responsibilities		
6.	Konika Azhar Programme Coordinator	Worked as programme coordinator in the project, 'Journalism Skills i Media and Academia'. Responsible for successful implementation of project activities.		
		Her resignation from MRDI came into effect from 16 March 2022.		
7.	Mahpara Alam Training Coordinator	Worked as training coordinator in the project 'Improved Governanc through open flow of Information'. Responsible for successful implementation of project activities.		
		Her resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 February 2022.		
8.	Modina Jahan Rime Training and documentation Officer and Senior Media Monitoring Officer	Worked as training and documentation officer in the project, 'Bette Governance and Better Services' and responsible to facilitate programm coordinator for successful implementation of project activities. Also worked as senior media monitoring Officer in the project 'Improvin Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II' and responsible to run the media monitoring department of the project.		
9.	Md. Hamza Kamal Mostafa Sub-Editor at GIJN	Worked as Sub-Editor GIJN in the project, 'Improving Qualitativ Journalism in Bangladesh-Phase II' projects. Responsible to facilitat GIJN editor to run the GIJN facebook page.		
10.	Partho Protim Das Sub-Editor GIJN	Worked as Sub-Editor GIJN in the project, 'Improving Qualitativ Journalism in Bangladesh-Phase II' projects. Responsible to facilitat GIJN editor to run the GIJN facebook page.		
		His contract with MRDI ended on 1 December 2021.		
11.	Umme Rayhana Coordinator Gender Study	Worked as a project coordinator of the global mapping study - Gende equality in media regulation and a Gender baseline survey in Banglades media along with developing a set of gender guidelines under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'.		
		Her resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 April 2022.		
12.	Farzana Afrin Media Monitoring Officer	Worked as a media monitoring officer of the global mapping study Gender equality in media regulation and a Gender baseline survey i Bangladeshi media along with developing a set of gender guideline under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Banglades Phase-II'.		
		Her resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 December 2021.		
13.	Murshida Khatun Media Monitoring Officer	Worked as a media monitoring officer of the global mapping study Gender equality in media regulation and a Gender baseline survey i Bandadeshi media along with developing a set of gender guideline		

Bangladeshi media along with developing a set of gender guidelines under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'.

Her resignation from MRDI came into effect from 22 August 2021.

# 14. Mohammad Zakir Hossain Finance Officer

Worked as finance officer in the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible for maintaining accounts of all expenditures of the project activity and bank account of the project. His resignation from MRDI came into effect from 1 September 2022.

Name & Designation	Responsibilities		
15. Syeda Sumaya Tasnim Programme Officer	Worked as programme officer in the project 'More Information More Accountability' and as project coordinator in the projects, 'Journalism Skills in Media and Academia' & 'Improved Governance through open flow of Information'. Responsible for successful implementation of project activities.		
	Also worked as programme officer in the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase II' and to facilitate programme coordinator for successful implementation of project activities.		
16. Atiqur Rahman Media Monitoring Officer	Worked as Media Monitoring Officer in the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh Phase-II'. Responsible for working with senior media monitoring officer of the project.		

Designate	dl	nformation Officer under RTIA
Name	:	Aktarun Naher
Designation	:	Manager, Programme
Tel	:	+88 02 41022772-74
E-mail	:	aktarun.naher@mrdibd.org
Alternative	e D	esignated Information Officer under RTIA
Name	1	Afra Nawmi
Designation	:	Senior Programme Officer
Tel	:	+88 02 41022772-74
E-mail	:	afra@mrdibd.org
Appellate	au	thority under RTIA
Name	:	Hasibur Rahman
Designation	:	Executive Director
Tel		+88 02 41022772-74
E-mail		hasibur.rahman@mrdibd.org



# PUBLICATION IN THE YEAR

# Trust, but Verify: Factors affecting media trust in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has experienced an increasingly complex environment that has undermined news media trust. The increased competition and the shift to digital media and digital revenue models have steadily undermined the business model for media. Added to this already difficult environment, Bangladesh has experienced an outbreak of "fake news" providers aggravated to "infodemic" proportions by the disinformation associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. To understand the factors undermining confidence in Bangladesh's news media, MRDI has commissioned a series of studies looking at media literacy, media viability and economics. This national survey of media trust among Bangladesh's news consumers is an important addition to this effort.



This survey was conducted under 'Improved Governance through Open Flow of Information' project supported by The Asia Foundation. The objective of the study was to enhance the level of people's trust in media and assess level of external stakeholders' engagement to strengthen democracy and political participation with an additional focus on the pandemic period. The study observes, as a corollary to a shared understanding that bias exists in all news media, Bangladesh's news consumers have developed a tradition of verifying the facts of stories that are important to them. One of the most commonly mentioned techniques is to "compare and contrast" important facts to verify authenticity. News consumers in every group mentioned this as an important way to deal with bias and "fake news".



# Gender Equality and Media Regulation Study Bangladesh:

To understand how gender-equality concerns are integrated into the media-related regulations, policies and self-regulatory frameworks in Bangladesh, MRDI carried out this study on gender equality and media regulation. It tries to find ways that can help increase freedom of expression for the people experiencing inequality because of their gender status, without compromising media freedom and independence guaranteed by Bangladesh constitution. The study is expected to help policy-makers, regulators and media houses formulate norms that will create an enabling environment in the media industry, free from all kind of discrimination.



The study found, an overarching gender-equality law and an umbrella gender policy for media could help achieve gender-related goals. Bangladesh recognizes three sexes or genders, i.e. female, male and Hijra, a non-binary community.

The earlier media-related provisions for gender equality and sensitivity in laws and policies were concerned more about decency, obscenity, and other such issues, not really articulated from a rights perspective but from a moralistic one. These were focused on supposedly protecting society from the effects of such contents.



Following the Beijing declaration and platform for action in the late 1990s, gender-related provisions in media regulations and policies have been influenced by development concerns. But gender equality in media organisations is yet to be a dominant approach.

# Fact checking and Verification Handbook (ফ্যাক্ট চেকিং ও ডেরিফিকেশন হ্যান্ডবুক)

Superabundance of information delivered through traditional media outlets and social media platforms has wide opened the flow of misinformation and disinformation. Distinguishing between fake and fact has become too difficult for the news consumers and the news providers as well who depend on sources for gathering news. So, fact checking, skill is now an important matter for news consumption and production. This fact checking and verification handbook of MRDI written in simple terms will not only will help news media professionals and professional fact checkers, but also the common readers.





# Gender in Journalists' Ethics

## (সাংবাদিকতার নীতিনৈতিকতার দিগন্তে জেণ্ডার: পথ খোজার নির্দেশিকা) Under the project Improving Qualitative Journalism in Randadashi a

Under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh' supported by Fojo Media Institute, Linnaeus University, Sweden, MRDI has published a Gender Guideline for Media (সাংবাদিকতার নীতিনৈতিকতার দিগন্তে জেন্ডার), under the activity of gender survey and guideline development conducted by Qurratul-Ain-Tahmina, the principal investigator of the survey. This guideline facilitates the journalists and newsroom managers to make themselves more gender sensitive in their reporting & editing. This booklet of guidelines is meant for journalists, and aspiring journalists. This is also for the media managers and editors. The guidelines aim to inspire thoughts and creative actions for upholding journalism ethics and ensuring gender-equality and gender-sensitivity in journalism.

# Story-based Investigation- Manual for Investigative Reporters (স্টোরি-নির্ভর অনুসন্ধান: অনুসন্ধানী সাংবাদিকদের জন্য ম্যানুয়াল)

'Story based enquiry: A manual for investigative journalists' has been globally appreciated by investigative journalists. It is an extensive guidance written by famous investigative journalist Mark Lee Hunter. It is a UNESCO funded manual which includes research, writing, quality assessment and promotion etc. through case studies. Initiated by Fojo Media Institute and MRDI, for a better learning experience for the investigative reporters this valuable and significant manual has been translated into Bangla with the permission from open access policy. Its copyright is protected by UNESCO. MRDI is responsible for the quality of translation. The manual has been translated by Iraj Ahmed.



Under the project 'Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh' supported by Fojo Media Institute, Linnaeus University, Sweden, MRDI has published a book 'স্টোরি-নির্ভর অনুসন্ধান: অনুসন্ধানী সাংবাদিকদের জন্য ম্যানুয়াল' translated into Bangla from the original English book by Mark Lee Hunter. We expect, this book will facilitate Bangla speaking journalists to make proper understanding and planning for successful investigations.



# Annual Report 2020-2021

As a compliance of proactive disclosure, MRDI published the annual report 2020-21 following the provision of the RTI Act, 2009



# Finance and Administration

MRDI practices a transparent financial management and a scientific and reliable accounting system. Committed and efficient finance team has been able to keep up the reputation with the support of the management. A strong internal control system is there in place. Policy documents like financial and administrative manual, HR policy, gender policy, information disclosure policy are now in place for its managerial operations. MRDI meticulously 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. Software based accounting system has been introduced from the fiscal 2013-2014. 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 regulations.

Separate books and documents are maintained for the individual and independent projects.

During the financial year 2021-2022 MRDI finance team maintained ten separate sets of books of accounts. One set for transactions of the core organization and the other nine sets for the individual projects.

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

In 2021-2022 MRDI received fund from the following funding authorities/Organizations:

Fojo Media Institute	Tk. 54,642,463
The Asia Foundation (TAF IGTOFI)	3,259,578
The Asia Foundation (TAF JSMA)	7,344,148
The Asia Foundation (TAF MIMA)	2,246,180
Manusher Jonno Foundation	7,627,958
Bangladesh Bank	3,406,150
The Carter Center	2,613,000
Sunderban Women Association (SWA)	680,000
Fojo Project	550,000
HSBC Bangladesh	1,925,000
	Total 94 204 477

Total 84,294,477

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 and VAT are deducted as per the income tax and VAT at ordinance. MRDI has its own TAX Identity and updated regarding the submission of tax return.

During 2021-2022 MRDI deducted at source and deposited the following amounts of money in the government treasury:

VAT	Tk. 1,322,334
Tax	Tk. 4,718,003



# Howlader Yunus & Co.

# Chartered Accountants

Member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd.

Corporate Office Howlader Yunus & Co. House-14 (Level 4 & 5) Road-16A, Gulshan-1 Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh T: +88 0 2 58815247 Independent Auditor's Report On the Consolidated Financial Statements of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) For the year ended 30 June 2022

Submitted by

Howladar Yunus & Co. Chartered Accountants

# 14 December 2022

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- 5 Notes to the Financial Statements
- 6 Annexures (A-H)





Howlader Yunus & Co. House-14 (Level 4 & 5) Road-16A, Gulshan-1 Dhaka-1212 Bangladesh T: +88 0 2 58815247

Independent Auditor's Report To the Board of Directors of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) on the Audit of the Financial Statements

# Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) (the Organization), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022 and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the organization as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its Receipts and Payments for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial and Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

# **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's

ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organizations to cease to continue as a going concern.



 Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Ahammad Farrog

Muhammad Farooq FCA Managing Partner, Enrolment No. 0521 Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: [N/A] DVC No.: 2212140521AS471751

Dated: Dhaka 14 December 2022

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2022

		Amount in BDT	
	Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
ASSETS	12		45
Non-current assets	8		
Property and equipment	3.00	7,084,194	5,106,681
Right-of-use asset	4.00	1,698,079	2,547,119
Total non-current assets	1	8,782,273	7,653,800
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.00	6,227,264	22,222,749
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	6.00	1,274,586	1,226,975
Advance and prepayments	7.00	1,784,672	1,696,643
Stock of RTI books & Gaon Swapna products	8.00	404,522	414,139
Deferred expenditure	9.00	-	-
Reimbursable cost from projects		83,551	43,281
Other receivables-PF forfeiture account	1	-	29,810
Total current assets	8	9,774,595	25,633,597
Total assets		18,556,868	33,287,397
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Fund	2		
Unutilized project fund	10.00	4,969,269	21,559,536
Capital fund	11.00	606,570	281,793
Gaon Swapna fund	12.00	1,851,912	1,928,878
Project fixed assets fund	13.00	6,632,866	4,789,973
Total fund	3	14,060,617	28,560,180
Non-current liability			
Lease liability	4.00	1,007,683	1,928,944
Total non-current liability		1,007,683	1,928,944
Current liabilities			
Outstanding liabilities	14.00	2,167,306	1,556,020
Loan from Executive Director	15.00	400,000	400,000
Lease liability	4.00	921,262	842,253
Total current liabilities		3,488,568	2,798,273
Total Libilities		4,496,251	4,727,217
Total fund and liabilities	1	18,556,868	33,287,397

The accompanying notes (1 to 29) and annexures form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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As per our annexed report of same date.

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Anhammad Farrog

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Muhammad Farooq FCA Managing Partner, Enrolment No. 0521 Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: [N/A] DVC No.: 2212140521AS471751

Dated: Dhaka 14 December 2022

# Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) **Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income** For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Amount in BDT		
	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
Income			
Grant income	16.00 <b>[</b>	81,742,574	55,909,237
Interest on bank deposits	17.00	9,547	2,182
Reimbursement of cost against facilities & achiving		1,628,900	1,153,000
Other Income		36,725	10 10 II.
Other income including forfeited PF balances		-	550
	-	83,417,746	57,064,969
Expenditure			
Programme cost	18.00	41,524,657	22,059,569
Salary and benefits	19.00	33,840,551	27,913,356
Office rent	20.00	2,645,478	2,635,477
Professional and audit fees	21.00	1,172,000	789,000
Transportation and conveyance	22.00	748,071	536,226
Utility and office maintenance	23.00	928,389	794,414
Phone, fax, internet, postage & others	24.00	325,562	369,685
Printing and stationery	25.00	181,769	189,214
Depreciation on Fixed Assets and ROU	26.00	1,801,476	1,130,949
Advertisement expenses	2012/07/2012/07/2014	50,000	79,225
Donation and assistance		75,000	-
Bank charges		73,658	91,903
Newspaper & periodicals	27.00	188,030	192,902
Facility charges	1.000.000.0000.0004	420,000	565,600
Staff Capacity Building		46,700	
Programme Planning & Design		14,778	-
Interest expense on lease liability	4.00	215,227	287,460
Loss on disposal of assets	10042-0-000	17,932	20,493
Staff Group Health Insurance Premium		100,781	85,456
Total Expenditure before provision for Income Tax	10	84,370,059	57,740,929
Excess/(Short) of income over expenditure before I	ncome Tax	(952,313)	(675,960)
Provision for Income Tax		6,984	7,331
Excess/(Short) of income over expenditure		(959,297)	(683,291)
		83,417,746	57,064,969

The accompanying notes (1 to 29) and annexures form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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As per our annexed report of same date.

Ahammad Faroog

Muhammad Farooq FCA Managing Partner, Enrolment No. 0521 Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: [N/A] DVC No.: 2212140521AS471751

Dated: Dhaka 14 December 2022

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments For the year ended 30 June 2022

		Amount in	BDT
	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
Opening balance			
Cash in hand	5.01	18,453	23,834
Cash at bank	5.02	22,204,296	4,323,156
	1	22,222,749	4,346,990
Receipts	4. <del>.</del>		
Donor fund received	10.01	84,294,477	74,564,074
Encashment of FDR		-	1,603,061
Realization of advance and prepayments		1,298,141	653,509
Deferred Expenditure from International travel		-	688,275
Interest on project bank account		130,077	185,131
Reimbursement of cost from project		1,628,900	1,153,000
Capital Fund (Closing from Project Bank account)		13,144	57,592
Sale of Gaon Swapna products		78,521	72,819
Reimbursement of cost against MRDI writing pad, folder & booklets		64,012	10,000
Interest on MRDI bank account		9,547	2,182
Sale of old newspaper		38,725	550
Pervious years adjustment Account		178,547	5,200
Directors entry fee and subscription		5,500	4,500
Other Receivable: CPF Forfeture Account		29,810	-
Received against reimbursable cost from project		-	72,612
	10	87,769,401	79,072,505
Total receipts	-	109,992,150	83,419,495
Payments			
Programme cost	18.00	41,042,657	22,019,569
Salary and benefits	19.00	33,840,551	27,037,958
Office rent	20.00	2,645,478	2,635,477
Professional and audit fees	21.00	650,000	459,000
Transportation and conveyance	22.00	748,071	536,226
Utility and office maintenance	23.00	893,051	760,824
Phone, fax, internet & postage	24.00	324,953	369,685
Printing and stationery	25.00	172,807	181,949
Facility Charges	0.000.000	420,000	565,600
Purchase of fixed assets		3,052,369	2,298,396
Deferred expenditure for International Travel	9.00		-,,
Payment of outstanding liabilities		436,430	1,857,479
Donation and assistance		75,000	.,
Advance and prepayments		1,422,186	853,404
Newspaper & periodicals	27.00	188,030	177,312
	2.100	0,000	50,000

Investment in FDR Staff Group Health Insurance Premium Bank charges Reimbursable Cost from Projects Advertisement expenses Repayment of Ioan to Executive Director

Gaon Swapna operational expenses

52,939	61,774
100,781	85,456
74,743	94,043
26,400	
50,000	79,225
-	250,000

59,298

2,063



		Amount in	BDT
	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
Lease payment	28.00	1,057,479	697,478
Training Centre Reparing (Basatpur)		-	51,800
Unutilised Fund (Project Bank Account)		185,005	64,792
Income Tax Paid in advance		6,984	-
Purchase of Gaon Swapna Products		37,600	-
Receivable from MTB Representative		13,870	-
Staff Capacity Building		46,700	-
Programme Planning & Design		14,778	-
Stock of MRDI Folder and Writing Pad		135,226	2
Fund for programme: FOJO		16,042,471	-
Previous years adjustment Account		6,264	-
Total payments		103,764,886	61,196,745
Closing balance	-		
Cash in hand	5.01	18,986	18,453
Cash at bank	5.02	6,208,278	22,204,296
		6,227,264	22,222,749
	1.7 1.2	109,992,150	83,419,495

The accompanying notes (1 to 29) and annexures form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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**Executive Director** 

As per our annexed report of same date.

Muhammad Farrog

Muhammad Farooq FCA Managing Partner, Enrolment No. 0521 Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: [N/A] DVC No.: 2212140521AS471751

Dated: Dhaka 14 December 2022



## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As at and for the year ended 30 June 2022

## 1.00 Background

## 1.01 Legal form of the organization

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) is 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 and Firms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under Section 28 of the Companies Act 1994 having incorporation # C-544 (57)/2003 dated 13 May 2003 as a Company limited by guarantee. It is also registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau having registration # 1962 dated 21 September 2004 under the Foreign Donations Regulation Ordinance 1978 which was renewed on 24 July 2019 for a period of 10 years up to 20 September 2029.

The registered office of the organization was 2/8 Sir Syed Road (Ground floor), Block-A, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh. Currently, the organization is sifted to 8/19 Sir Syed Road (3rd floor), Block-A, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

## 1.02 Objectives of the organization

To support the development of a strong and independent media that exercises excellence in journalism, and to empower all people including the marginalised to freely enjoy their right to information, working with partners in Bangladesh and beyond.

## 2.00 Significant accounting policies

## 2.01 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with:

a) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IASs).

b) Other relevant laws and regulations applicable in Bangladesh

### Authorization for issue

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Organization on 14 December 2022

## 2.02 Consolidation of Financial Statements

MRDI maintains its books of account project wise and consolidated financial statements are prepared by adding each accounting head of individual project's financial statements. The projects include:

SI.	Name of project	Funded by
1	Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh	Fojo Media Institute, Lineaus University, Sweden
2	Increasing the effective use of the Right to Information Law by media and civil society	Internews, Thailand
3	Improved Governance Through Open Flow of Information	The Asia Foundation
4	Journalism Skills in Media and Academia	The Asia Foundation
5	More Information More Accountability	The Asia Foundation
6	Better Governance for Better Services	Manusher Jonno Foundation
7	Livelihood Programme for the Women and Health Clinic for the Community	Mutual Trust Bank Limited
8	Understanding Finance for the Youth and Garment Workers	HSBC Bangladesh
9	Gaon Swapna	The City Bank Ltd., HSBC Bangladesh and Manusher Jonno Foundation

#### 2.03 Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared applying accrual basis of accounting on going concern basis.

### 2.04 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organization and the cost of item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and accumulated depreciation is shown separately. Cost represents the cost of acquisition, purchase price and other directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working conditions for its intended use.

#### 2.05 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on property, plant and equipment 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 assets are acquired during the second half of the year and also in the year of disposal. Depreciation is charged at the following rates:

Property, plant and equipment	Rate
Furniture and fixtures	20.00%
Computer, printer & multimedia	33.00%
Office equipment	30.00%
Vehicle	25.00%
Other assets	20.00%

#### 2.06 Related party transaction

As per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements. Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged as per IAS 24. In case of MRDI, related parties include the directors, key management personnel, associates, companies under common directorship etc. as per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". All transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted at arm's length at normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions using valuation modes as admissible.

### 2.07 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the receipts and payments comprise of cash and bank balance. Cash and bank balance includes donations received through donor grants which are available for the use of organization without restrictions.

### 2.08 Investment

Investments are accounted for at cost. No provisions were made in respect of impairment of such Investment. Interest earned on investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR) before maturity date is recognized as income on accrual basis. When FDR reached in maturity date, Investment in FDRs debited and receivable interest is credited. **Details are given in Annex-C**.

### 2.09 Taxation

In accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Ordinance 1984, all NGOs working in Bangladesh are assessable entities and submission of Income Tax return is mandatory whether the income of any NGO for any year is taxable or not is decided only after regular assessment to be made by the assessing authority. MRDI considers itself an association of persons and submits its income tax return under section-82BB of Income Tax Ordinance 1984.

# 2.10 Provision for liabilities

Provision and accrued expenses are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the organization has a present obligation resulting from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount

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can be made.



### 2.11 Foreign currency transactions

MRDI maintains its books of account in Bangladeshi Taka. Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for in Bangladeshi Taka at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transactions.

#### 2.12 Grant income

International Accounting Standard IAS-20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance" has been followed for recognizing the grant income. As per IAS-20 grant received is initially recorded as liability. Grant amount used for project expenses has been recognized as income to the extent of expenses incurred.

#### 2.13 Capital fund

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) is registered with the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under Section 28 of the Companies Act 1994 as a company limited by guarantee and without capital. MRDI receives grants/donation from national and international funding agencies based on agreement signed between them. The capital fund represents excess of income over expenditures.

#### 2.14 Gaon Swapna fund

MRDI has created this fund from the completed projects "Livelihood Programme for Women" implemented for the poor and marginalized women in Basatpur, Jessore and Bonlaodob, Kailashgonj & Dhangmari in the Sundarbans. This fund is meant for the capacity building of the beneficiaries of the projects for the betterment of their lives and livelihoods. The beneficiaries of the four areas formed four Samities under District Women and Children Affairs Office under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. Through Gaon Swapna, MRDI is aiming to showcase and sell the handmade products of the Samities to the people living at the urban area and abroad. The objective of the Gaon Swapna fund is to generate income for disadvantaged women under a common brand. The fund is operated following the policy of MRDI. To ensure the transparency of the fund operation, a separate set of books of account along with a separate bank account have been maintained.

### 2.15 Consolidation

MRDI's consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the following principles:

- a) Total project cost has been segregated considering the nature of expenditure and booked under the related head of consolidated financial statements.
- b) Mutual debts has been adjusted during the consolidation.
- c) Balance of fund against unimplemented activities has been shown under unutilized fund.

### 2.16 IFRS 16 Leases

At the inception of a contract, the company assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Organization uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16. This policy is applied to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after 01 January 2019. The organization recognizes a right-of-use leased asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases - i.e. these leases are on-

balance sheet. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to those lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption. Leases are recognized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.



### Applying IFRS 16, the Organization:

- Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of income and expenses.

The Organization has used the following practical expedients when applying the IFRS-16:

- The organization has applied a single discount rate
- The organization has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities to leases for the
  portion of the rent charged in the project accounts.
- The organization has excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- The organization has analysed the situation of the lease term when the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

## 2.17 Reporting year

The consolidated financial statements of MRDI cover 12 months starting from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 consistently.

## 2.18 General

- The figures in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka (BDT) whenever necessary.
- ii. Previous year figures have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.



			Amount	in BDT
		Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
.00 F	Property and equipment			
0	Cost:			
(	Opening balance		10,529,245	8,622,775
1	Add: Addition during the year	3.01	4,140,965	2,298,396
			14,670,210	10,921,171
L	ess: Disposal during the year		(2,273,109)	(391,926)
	fotal cost		12,397,101	10,529,245
1	Accumulated depreciation:			
(	Opening balance		5,422,564	5,512,093
	Add: Depreciation charged for the year	Annex-A	952,436	281,909
			6,375,000	5,794,002
L	ess: Disposal during the year	Annex-A	(1,062,093)	(371,438)
L	ess: Adjustment for previous year error		5	12
1	otal accumulated depreciation		5,312,907	5,422,564
١	Vritten down value		7,084,194	5,106,681
,	Details are shown in Annexure-A			
01 /	Addition during the year			
F	Purchased under MRDI core:			
(	Computer, printer and multimedia			3
	Office equipment		41,797	
F	Furniture & Fixture		24,595	
1	ransfer from Projects:		66,392	32
	Computer, printer and multimedia		517,823	2
	Office equipment		160,272	8
F	Furniture & Fixture		410,501	
			1,088,596	ş.
	Purchased under FOJO project:		0.005.077	4 040 507
	Computer, printer and multimedia		2,985,977	1,046,597
	Purchased under TAF project: Computer, printer and multimedia			428,700
	Purchased under TAF/JASMA project:			420,700
	Computer, printer and multimedia		22	601,898
	Purchased under TAF/MIMA project:		-	
	Computer, printer and multimedia			148,419
F	Purchased under Internews project:			(R)
(	Computer, printer and multimedia			72,782
			2,985,977	2,298,396
			4,140,965	2,298,396
	ease (Company as a lessee)			
I	Right-of-use asset			Building
	Cost		1.015.100	1993 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -
	At 01 July Additions		4,245,198	4,245,198
-	At 30 June		4,245,198	4,245,198

Accumulated depreciation

1,698,079	849,039
849,040	849,040
2,547,119	1,698,079
1,698,079	2,547,119
849,040	849,040
849,040	849,040
215,227	287,460
215,227	287,460
	849,040 2,547,119 1,698,079 849,040 849,040 215,227

	Amount	in BDT
Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	1,007,683	1,928,944
	921,262	842,253
	1,928,945	2,771,197

In calculation of Lease Liability on 01 July 2019, future payment against Lease as per agreement is adjusted with the recovery of rent from different project. As per agreement, monthly rent is Taka 201,000 However, in calculation of Lease Liability, rent is considerred Taka 88,123 as the remaining amount of Taka 112,477 is recovered or expected to be recoverred from different projects.

#### 5.00 Cash and cash equivalents

Lease liability Non-current Current

	Cash in hand	5.01	18,986	18,453
	Cash at bank	5.02	6,208,278	22,204,296
			6,227,264	22,222,749
5.01	Cash in hand	-		
	Core account		7,986	10,638
	MJF-BGBS project		6,000	5,235
	Gaon Swapna	12	5,000	2,580
			18,986	18,453
5.02	Cash at bank			
	Project bank accounts	5.02.1	1,855,796	5,547,743
	Core bank accounts	5.02.2	4,352,482	16,656,553
			6,208,278	22,204,296

#### 5.02.1 Project bank accounts

Name of bank	Accounts title	Accounts no	2022 BDT	2021
Name of bank	Accounts title	Accounts no.		BDT
Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	MRDI-MTB	STD-00430320000789	118,867	728,797
Modhumoti Bank Ltd.	Char Patila Heath Service and Women Development Center	SB-111412100001160	1,000	
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-FOJO	STD-2138314003939	884,762	700,959
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-MJF-BGBS	SND-2138313015421	3,378	147,057
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-HSBC	STD-2138313002171	589,994	401,040
Prime Bank Ltd.	Gaon Swapna	STD-2138311005680	240,243	203,849
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-TAF-IGTOFI	SND-2138313016379	-	1,713,471
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-INTERNEWS- IERTIMCS	SND-2138313016378	-	665,111
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-TAF-JSMA	SND-2138318017661	17,552	63,243
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-TAF-MIMA	SND-2138319017660	-	924,216
To	otal		1,855,796	5,547,743

#### 5.02.2 Core bank accounts

Name of bank Accounts title Accounts no.	2022	2021		
Name of bank	Accounts title	Accounts no.	BDT	BDT
Southeast Bank Ltd.	MRDI mother account	CD-001211100006616	2,040	16,048,881
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI operational account	STD 2138315008259	4,350,441	607,671
Prime Bank Ltd.	MRDI-INFCOUS	STD 2138315003581	1	1
Т	otal		4,352,482	16,656,553

#### 6.00 Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)

FDR against MTB Livelihood Project FDR against Gaon Swapna fund

6.01	-	
6.02	1,274,586	1,226,975
	1,274,586	1,226,975



			Amount in BDT	
		Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
6.01	FDR against MTB Livelihood Project			
	Opening balance		23	1,644,224
	Add: Investment made during the year			
	Add: Interest received during the year			7,192
	Less: Encashment during the year			(1,651,416)
	Balance of FDR			-
	Add: Accrued interest			-
	Closing balance			
6.02	FDR against Gaon Swapna fund			
	Opening balance		1,185,126	1,168,378
	Add: Investment made during the year		2 B .	N N -
	Add: Interest received during the year		52,939	16,748
	Less: Encashment during the year		81	-
	Balance of FDR		1,238,065	1,185,126
	Add: Accrued interest		36,521	41,849
	Closing balance		1,274,586	1,226,975
	Details are shown in Annexure-C			
7.00	Advance and prepayments			
	Advance income tax	7.01	1,075,327	1,068,343
	Security money	7.02	364,645	364,645
	Advance for programme	7.03	344,700	164,655
	Loan to Livelihood programme	7.04		43,000
	Advance to staff against salaries	7.05	<u>.                                    </u>	56,000
			1,784,672	1,696,643

#### 7.01 Advance income tax

Particulars	Opening balance as on 01 July 2021	Addition during the year	Deduction made during the year	Closing balance as on 30 Jun 2022	Closing balance as on 30 Jun 2021
	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
MRDI	1,030,334	4	955	1,031,289	1,030,334
Gaon Swapna	38,009	-	6,029	44,038	38,009
Total	1,068,343		6,984	1,075,327	1,068,343

### Details are shown in Annexure-E

	Total		164,655	344,700	(164,655)	344,70
	Project Staffs for programme implementation	MIMA	655	-	(655)	
	Project Staffs for programme implementation	FOJO	164,000	344,700	(164,000)	344,70
	Particulars	Name of project	Opening balance	Paid during the year	Adjustment made during the year	Closing balance
	Closing balance Details are as follows:				344,700	164,65
	Less: Adjustment made of	luring the year			(164,655)	(28,09
	Add: Advance made duri		344,700	164,65		
	Opening balance		164,655	28,09		
)3	Advance for programm	0				
					364,645	364,64
	Less: Security money ad	usted during the year				(360,000
	Security money against of	ffice rent		2	364,645	724,64
	Opening balance				364,645	724,64
2						
255						



	Amount in BDT	
Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021

## 7.04 Loan to Livelihood programme

	Particulars	Name of project	Opening balance	Loan disbursed during the year	Adjustment made during the year	Closing balance	
	Livelihood Programme, Kailashgonj	МТВ	28,000	6 <b>.</b>	28,000	ð	
	Livelihood programme, Basatpur	мтв	15,000	<u>a</u>	15,000	5	
	Tota	al	43,000		43,000	4	
.05	Advance to staff against	salaries				-	
	Opening balance Add: Advance made during	g the year			56,000	70,000	
	Less: Adjustment made du	ring the year			(56,000)	(14,000	
	Closing balance				-	56,000	
8.00	Stock of RTI books & Ga	on Swapna products				2	
	Gaon Swapna products				288,045	364,465	
	RTI books				29,615	35,194	
	MRDI folder 46,590					14,410	
	MRDI writing pad				40,272	70	
	Deferred concerditions				404,522	414,139	
9.00	Deferred expenditure - 688,275						
	Less: Return back to project account through R&P account -					(688,275	
	Less. Retain back to projet		account			(000,210	
0.00	Unutilized project fund						
	Opening balance				21,559,536	5,195,536	
	Add: Fund received during	the year		10.01	84,294,477	74,564,074	
	Add: Interest on fund recei	2013년 2017년 11월 11월 11월 11월 11월 11월 11월 11월 11월 11			69,283	72,827	
	Add: Sales of old assets (B	BGBS)			2,000		
	Lessy Declast fixed sects t				105,925,296	79,832,437	
	Less: Project fixed assets f Less: Adjustment of last ye				(2,985,977) (16,227,476)	(2,298,396) (65,268)	
	Less: Grant income recogn			16.00	(81,742,574)	(55,909,237	
	<b>-</b>				4,969,269	21,559,536	
	Details of project-wise ur	nutilized fund are as fol	lows:				
	Fojo Media Institute				572,462	864,959	
	MRDI Operational				3,603,650	16,042,471	
	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.				177,018	772,078	
	Manusher Jonno Foundatio	on			9,378	152,292	
	HSBC Bangladesh				589,994	401,040	
	The Asia Foundation (TAF	-IGTOFI)				1,713,471	
	The Asia Foundation (TAF	JSMA)			16,767	63,243	

The Asia Foundation (TAF JSMA) The Asia Foundation (TAF MIMA) Internews

 4,969,269	21,559,536
 <u> </u>	625,111
	924,871
10,707	00,240



		Notes	Amount 30 June 2022	30 June 2021
0.01	Fund received during the year	HOLES	50 50ne 2022	50 Julie 2021
0.01				
	FOJO Media Institute		54,642,463	26,497,973
	The Asia Foundation (TAF IGTOFI)		3,259,578	9,890,127
	The Asia Foundation (TAF JSMA)		7,344,148	4,832,373
	The Asia Foundation (TAF MIMA)		2,246,180	3,776,062
	The World Bank (MRDI Operational)			16,449,427
	Manusher Jonno Foundation		7,627,958	4,245,071
	UNICEF		-	558,184
	Internews			8,314,857
	Bangladesh Bank (MRDI Operational)		3,406,150	
	The Carter Center (MRDI Operational)		2,613,000	3
	SWA (MRDI Operational)		680,000	3
	FOJO (MRDI Operational)		550,000	5
	HSBC Bangladesh		1,925,000	
	hobo bulgadosh		84,294,477	74,564,074
			04,234,411	74,504,014
1.00	Capital fund			
	Opening balance		281,793	863,312
	Add: Excess/(short) of income over expenditure		(959,297)	(683,291
	Add: Transfer of Project Bank Balance		13,144	10000
	Add: Previous year's adjustment		176,834	38,879
	Add: Profit on sale of scrap assets			57,592
	Add: Directors' subscription		5,500	4,500
	Add: Other receivables-PF forfeiture account		-	325
	Add: Unicef Project utilization fund			476
	Add: Transfer Fixed assets from Projects (MJF AWRAIB, MR MRDI-TAF-IGTOFI project)	DI INTERNEWS and	1,088,596	
	Closing balance		606,570	281,793
2.00	Gaon Swapna fund			
	Opening balance		1,928,878	1,916,411
	Interest on bank deposit	12.01	53,596	65,824
	Less: Centre Reparing cost	12.01	00,000	(51,800
	Add: Profit/(loss) during the year	12.02	(37,562)	(1,557
	Less: Land adjustment previous year	12.02	(50,000)	(1,007
	Less: Loan adjustment previous year		(43,000)	
	Closing balance		1,851,912	1,928,878
2.01	이 같아요. 이 이 이 가지 않는 것은 이 가지 않는 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것이 있다. 것은		1,001,012	1,020,010
2.01	Opening balance of interest on SND account		1,084	1,059
	Add: Interest received on FDR during the year		59,710	70,082
	Add: Accrued interest			2.50.005.001.0
	Add. Accrued Interest		<u>36,521</u> 97,315	41,849
	Local Last varies' provision		020120303333330000	112,990 (45,026
	Less: Last years' provision		(41,849)	
	Less: Bank Charges		(1,870)	(2,140) 65,824
2.02	Profit/ (loss) from Gaon Swapna			1994 <b>199</b> 4 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 199
	Sale of Gaon Swapna products		78,521	72,819
	Operational expenses			
	Opening stock of products		364,465	379,543
	Add: Burchase of products		37 600	58 65

Add: Purchase of products Add: Operational expenses Less: Closing stock of products

Profit/(loss) from Gaon Swapna

### 13.00 Project fixed assets fund

Opening balance Add: Addition during the year Less: Project Assets transfer to MRDI Less: Project Assets Disposed Closing balance



58,658	37,600
640	2,063
(364,465)	(288,045)
74,376	116,083
(1,557)	(37,562)

20 /	6,632,866	4,789,973
_	(54,488)	7
	(1,088,596)	
13.01	2,985,977	2,298,396
	4,789,973	2,491,577

			Amount in BDT		
		Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	
13.01	Addition during the year Internews Project			70 700	
			-	72,782	
	Fojo Project		2,985,977	1,046,597	
	TAF IGTOFI Project		-	428,700	
	TAF JSMA Project		-	601,898	
	TAF MIMA Project		-	148,419	
			2,985,977	2,298,396	
4.00	Outstanding liabilities				
	Opening balance		1,556,020	2,151,590	
	Add: Addition during the year		1,047,716	1,301,909	
	Less: Adjustment made during the year		(436,430)	(1,897,479)	
	Closing balance		2,167,306	1,556,020	
	Details are shown in Annexure-D				
15.00	Loan from Executive Director				
	Opening balance		400,000	650,000	
	Add: Addition during the year		-	-	
	Less: Payment made during the year		·	(250,000)	
	Closing balance		400,000	400,000	



			Amount in BDT	
		Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
16.00 0	Grant Income			
F	OJO Media Institute		51,997,643	26,791,155
т	The Asia Foundation (IGTOFI)		4,961,842	7,911,090
1	The Asia Foundation (JSMA)		7,395,302	4,170,011
Т	The Asia Foundation (MIMA)		3,172,541	2,705,084
т	The World Bank (MRDI Operational)			406,956
li II	nternews		453,575	7,945,076
N	Manusher Jonno Foundation		7,776,827	4,212,782
L	JNICEF		-	643,704
N	Autual Trust Bank Ltd.		599,089	906,239
H	ISBC Bangladesh		1,740,255	213,795
E	Bangladesh Bank (MRDI Operational)		-	-
Т	The Carter Center (MRDI Operational)		2,613,000	-
S	SWA (MRDI Operational)		680,000	-
F	OJO (MRDI Operational)		352,500	20 <del>0</del>
	Bank Alfalah Ltd. (CSR Intervention)		-	3,345
			81,742,574	55,909,237
17.00 li	nterest on bank deposits			
li	nterest received on other bank accounts (MRDI Operational)		9,547	2,182
			9,547	2,182
18.00 F	Programme cost			
	Programme cost		41,047,538	21,684,381
A	Add: MRDI Contribution to project	18.01	477,119	375,188
A	As per Income and Expenditure Account		41,524,657	22,059,569
L	ess: Payable during the year	18.02	(482,000)	(40,000)
A	As per Statement of Receipts and Payments		41,042,657	22,019,569
0	Details are shown in Annexure-B			
18.01 N	RDI Contribution to project			
C	Contribution to BGBS Project		75,170	192,767
C	Contribution to FOJO Project		33,252	-
C	Contribution to TCC Project		2,997	07
c	Contribution to CSR Project Sundarbans		65,000	65,000
c	Contribution to CSR Project Basatpur		60,000	56,000
C	Contribution to IGTOFI Project		-	32,248
	Contribution to MIMA Project		9,000	29,173
	Contribution to Staff Picnic		231,700	500.000 -
			477,119	375,188
	Dutstanding			
	MRDI		-	5. <del></del>
	FOJO Project		482,000	
h	nternews Project		-	40,000
			482,000	40,000

#### 19.00 Salary and benefits

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**Executive Director** Head of Programme & Advisor Manager & Deputy Manager SPO, PO & APO Office Junior As per Income and Expenditure Account Add: Payment made during the year Less: Payable/adjustment during the year As per Statement of Receipts and Payments Yunus d C

10- 	33,840,551	27,037,958		
Annexure-D	-	(875,398)		
	0 <del></del>	25		
	33,840,551	27,913,356		
2	666,810	580,600		
	10,168,135	4,971,585		
	10,886,103	10,388,613		
	4,585,867	5,234,951		
19.0	7,533,636	6,737,607		
			Amount in	BDT
-------	--	----------	-----------------------------	----------------------
		Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
19.01	Executive Director's benefits include the following items:			
	Basic salary		3,392,675	3,201,892
	House rent		1,696,338	1,600,946
	Festival allowance		1,365,136	915,985
	Medical allowance		616,850	582,162
	Conveyance allowance		462,637	436,622
			7,533,636	6,737,607
20.00	Office rent			
	Office rent Recovered from Projects		1,824,072	2,398,562
	MRDI contribution		821,406	236,915
	As per Income and Expenditure Account		2,645,478	2,635,477
	Less: Amount adjusted from security deposit		-	
	As per Statement of Receipts and Payments	2	2,645,478	2,635,477
21.00	Professional and audit fees			
	Audit fee for MRDI Consolidated Accounts		187,000	170,000
	Professional fee for tax assessment and company affairs		160,000	160,000
	Audit fee for Fojo project		375,000	165,000
	Audit fee for Internews project		575,000	144,000
	Audit fee for MTB project			50,000
	Audit fee for TAF-IGTOFI Project		150,000	100,000
	Audit fee for TAF-JSMA Project		200,000	100,000
	Audit fee for TAF-MIMA Project		100,000	
	Expenses for secretarial service		100,000	
		8	4 472 000	700 000
	As per Income and Expenditure Account	Assess D	1,172,000	789,000
	Less: Payable during the year As per Statement of Receipts and Payments	Annex-D	<u>(522,000)</u> 650,000	(362,250) 426,750
	As per otatement of receipts and rayments		030,000	420,750
22.00				
	Local transportation for executive movement		274,677	382,648
	Local transportation for programmatic and administrative movement		359,086	153,578
	Overseas travel		114,308	5.
	As per Income and Expenditure Account		748,071	536,226
	Add: Payment made during the year		( <b>5</b> 7)	13
	Less: Payable during the year As per Statement of Receipts and Payments	2 1	748,071	536,226
23.00	Utility and office maintenance			
	Electricity bill		253,130	140,465
	Office service charges		80,000	100,000
	Repair & maintenance		595,259	553,949
	As per Income and Expenditure Account	5	928,389	794,414
	Less: Payable during the year		(35,338)	(33,590)
	Less. Fayable during the year	13	(00,000)	(33,330

## As per Statement of Receipts and Payments

## 24.00 Phone, fax, internet, postage etc.

Internet Mobile phone Telephone Postage As per Income and Expenditure Account Less: Payable during the year As per Statement of Receipts and Payments



215,185	202,852
139,966	110,251
7,638	9,734
6,896	2,725
369,685	325,562 (609)
369,685	324,953



			Amount in	n BDT
		Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
25.00	Printing and stationery			
	Printing and stationery		181,769	189,214
	Add: Direct project Expenditure			
	Less: Transferred to programme cost			
	As per Income and Expenditure Statement		181,769	189,214
	Less: Adjustment during the year		(8,962)	(7,265)
	As per Statement of Receipts and Payments		172,807	181,949
26.00	Depreciation on Fixed Assets and ROU			
	Depreciation on property, plant & equipment		952,436	281,909
	Depreciation on right of use assets		849,040	849,040
			1,801,476	1,130,949
27.00	Newspaper and periodicals			
	Newspaper and periodicals		188,030	192,902
	As per Income and Expenditure Statement		188,030	192,902
	Less: Payable during the year			(15,590)
	As per Statement of Receipts and Payments		188,030	177,312
28.00	Lease payment			
	Lease payment for 3rd floor and 4th floor North		1,057,479	1,057,478
	Less: Adjusted with security money			(360,000)
			1,057,479	697,478
	Polated party disclosure has been shown in Appevure F			

### Related party disclosure has been shown in Annexure F

### 29.00 Number of employees

### 29.01 Core employee

The number of core employees engaged by the Company for the whole or part of the year from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, receiving a total salary of more than Taka 36,000 p.a is 17. The number of core employees engaged by the Company for the whole or part of the year from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, receiving a total salary of less than Taka 36,000 p.a is 3.

### 29.02 Project employee

The number of project employees engaged by the Company for the whole or part of the year from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, receiving a total salary of more than Taka 36,000 p.a is 15. The number of project employees engaged by the Company for the whole or part of the year from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, receiving a total salary of less than Taka 36,000 p.a is 4.

Chairman

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**Executive Director** 



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Annexure- A

# Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of property, plant and equipment As at 30 June 2022

			Cost	st				Depre	Depreciation		
SI.	Derticulare	Opening	During the year	he year		Rate (%)	Opening	During	During the year		Written down
No.	Lancuars	balance	Addition	Adjustment /disposal	Closing balance		balance	Charged	Adjustment/ disposal	Closing balance	0
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
1.0	Land	50,000		50,000		•					
	Sub-total (A)	50,000		50,000		•	10.00				
2.0	Furniture and fixture:										
2.1	Table	185,167	207,248	2,750	389,665	20%	151,520	119,170	2,750	267,940	121,725
2.2	Chair, sofa etc.	161,156	149,016	2,446	307,726	20%	156,619	74,716	2,446	228,889	78,837
2.3	Shelf, paper stand, notice board etc.	300,897	78,832	4,600	375,129	20%	275,319	53,175	4,600	323,894	51,235
2.4	Interior decoration	269,951			269,951	20%	248,123	7,276		255,399	14,552
	Sub-total (B)	917,171	435,096	9,796	1,342,471		831,581	254,337	9,796	1,076,122	266,349
3.0	Office equipment:	8				-0					
3.01	Photocopier	195,000		195,000		30%	194,999		194,999		
3.02	_	420,684	2.40	214,350	206,334	30%	410,442	7,940	214,350	204,032	2,302
3.03		55,230		5,600	49,630	30%	55,228		5,600	49,628	2
3.04	Power generator (Honda)	102,250			102,250	30%	102,249			102,249	
3.05	_	47,834	21,079	2,400	66,513	30%	46,750	13,461	2,399	57,812	8,701
3.06	_	778,528	139,193	211,272	706,449	30%	778,527	110,732	211,272	677,987	28,462
3.07	Telephone and internet connectivity	127,243			127,243	30%	124,093	3,149		127,242	
3.08	Camera	180,814		10,700	170,114	30%	178,479	2,019	10,700	169,798	316
3.09	Mobile and telephone set	382,874	41,797	44,651	380,020	30%	315,887	53,333	42,643	326,577	53,443
3.10	Access & Attendance Control Device	55,000			55,000	30%	33,000	16,500		49,500	5,500
	Sub-total (C)	2,345,457	202,069	683,973	1,863,553		2,239,654	207,134	681,963	1,764,825	98,728



Annexure- A

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of property, plant and equipment As at 30 June 2022

			ŭ	Cost				Deprei	Depreciation		14
SI.	Dationization	Opening	During the year	he year		Rate (%)	Opening	During	During the year		Written down
Ño.		balance	Addition	Adjustment /disposal	Closing balance		balance	Charged	Adjustment/ disposal	Closing balance	
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
4.0	Computer, printer and multimedia										
4.1	Tower server	299,360		119,000	180,360	33%	299,359		119,000	180,359	1
4.2	Desktop computer	769,114	67,932	147,756	689,290	33%	717,473	79,568	131,834	665,207	24,083
4.3		690,970	286,679	78,500	899,149	33%	690,969	240,971	78,500	853,440	45,709
4.4	Laser printer	164,480	80,060	35,800	208,740	33%	164,102	66,565	35,800	194,867	13,873
4.5	UPS, IPS and stabilizer	234,885	15,152	5,200	244,837	33%	211,595	35,861	5,200	242,256	2,581
4.6	Multimedia projector	123,225	68,000	1	191,225	33%	123,224	68,000	1	191,224	1
4.7	Computer networking	78,680	1		78,680	33%	78,679			78,679	1
	Sub-total (D)	2,360,714	517,823	386,256	2,492,281		2,285,401	490,965	370,334	2,406,032	86,249
5.0	Other assets										
5.1	Books	25,930	S.		25,930	20%	25,929			25,929	1
5.2	Paintings	40,000	2016		40,000	20%	39,999	5 <b>1</b> 0	1. 1.	39,999	1
	Sub-total (E)	65,930			65,930		65,928			65,928	2
6.0	Project assets							20		2 20	
6.01	MJF PCAI Project	303,472		54,488	248,984		-	210	10 10	-10 	248,984
6.02	MJF AWRAIB Project	60,000	1	60,000	100						-
6.03	MJF BGBS Projects	208,975		-	208,975	а. С	0.0		12		208,975
6.04	Internews Project	489,896	1	489,896		•		2.10			
6.05	Fojo Project	2,438,613	2,985,977		5,424,590	*				•	5,424,590
6.06	TAF IGTOFI Project	538,700		538,700		1	-	210	÷.	-10 20	
6.07	TAF JSMA Project	601,898	1	10	601,898	3			100		601,898
6.08	TAF MIMA Project	148,419		1	148,419	ः •	0.0				148,419
	Sub-total (F)	4,789,973	2,985,977	1,143,084	6,632,866		1				6,632,866
Bald	Balance as at 30 June 2022	10,529,245	4,140,965	2,273,109	12,397,101	10	5,422,564	952,436	1,062,093	5,312,907	7,084,194
		2	50 1				25	2		52 51	.5.1.5
Balt	Balance as at 30 June 2021	8,622,775	2,298,396	391,926	10,529,245	T	5,512,093	281,909	371,438	5,422,564	5,106,681



Annexure-B

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Programme Cost

For the year ended 30 June 2022

5		For the year ended	ar ended
	Project/contract/agreement title	30 June	Ine
.00		2022	2021
E	Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh, supported by Fojo Media Institute, Linnaeus University, Sweden	24,983,930	7,883,460
Be	Better Governance for Better Services (BGBS), supported by MJF	4,766,967	1,355,612
ď	Promoting News Literacy and Ethical Journalism, supported by UNICEF		238,125
4 Liv	Livelihood Programme for the Women and Health Clinic for the Community, supported by Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	320,567	222,161
5 Un	Understanding Finance for the Youth and Garment Workers - Phase III, supported by HSBC	1,526,310	108,288
9 B	MRDI Operational (Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh, supported The Carter Center and Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh, supported by Fojo Media Institute, Linnaeus University, Sweden)	1,955,266	682,966
<u>L</u>	Increasing the effective use of the Right to Information Law by media and civil society supported by Internews	450,000	4,471,809
8 Im	Improved Governance Through Open Flow of Information, supported by The Asia Foundation	1,886,190	3,399,41
	Journalism Skills in media & Academia, supported by The Asia Foundation	3,071,290	1,913,868
10 Mc	More Information more accountability (MIMA), supported by The Asia Foundation	2,087,018	1,783,869
	Total	41,047,538	22,059,569



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ndolo	with S 2022
Deve	June 20
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nd R	FDR
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gemei	tatem
Mana	ŝ

Closing balance     Received during     Provision of interest as on as at 30 June     Provision of bank Statement)     Provision of interest as on June 2021     Provision of June 2021     Closing Interest as on June 2021     Closing bank Statement)     Closing interest as on June 2021     Closing June 2021     Bor BDT     Bor BDT     Bor BDT     Bor BDT     Bor BDT     Bor BDT     BDT     BLT     BDT     BLT     BLT     BLT     BLT     BLT     BLT     BLT     BLT		Prin	Principal				Interest	est				
BDT     BDT <th>Addition during the year 2021- 2022</th> <th>-</th> <th>Encasment during the year</th> <th>Closing balance as at 30 June 2022</th> <th>Received during the year (As per Bank Statement)</th> <th></th> <th>Provision of interest as on June 2022</th> <th></th> <th>AIT</th> <th>Bank charges</th> <th>Closing balance as at 30 June 2021</th> <th>Total</th>	Addition during the year 2021- 2022	-	Encasment during the year	Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	Received during the year (As per Bank Statement)		Provision of interest as on June 2022		AIT	Bank charges	Closing balance as at 30 June 2021	Total
9     10     11     12 (9-10+11)     13     14     15 (12-13-14)     1       .041     9,861     -     -     9,861     16     8,725     8,725       .500     31,830     -     -     9,861     966     150     8,725       .500     31,830     -     -     31,830     3,183     500     28,147       .565     18,019     -     -     18,019     1,802     150     28,147       .565     18,019     -     -     18,019     1,802     150     28,147       .565     18,019     -     -     18,019     1,802     150     76,067       .126     59,710     5,971     5,001     52,939     7	BDT	-	BDT	BDT	108	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BOT
9,861     -     9,861     966     150     8,725       31,830     -     -     31,830     3,183     500     28,147       18,019     -     -     18,019     1,802     150     16,067       59,710     -     59,710     5,971     800     52,839     1	9		7	8 (5+6-7)	6	10	11	12 (9-10+11)	13	14	15 (12-13-14)	16 (8+15)
31,830     -     -     31,830     3,183     500     28,147       18,019     -     -     18,019     1,802     150     16,067       59,710     -     -     59,710     5,971     800     52,939     1	1			217,041	9,861	•	*	9,861	996	150	8,725	225,766
18,019     -     18,019     1,802     150     16,067       59,710     -     59,710     5,971     800     52,939     1				530,500		8	*	31,830	3,183	500	28,147	558,647
59,710 - 59,710 5,971 800 52,939				437,585	18,019			18,019	1,802	150	16,067	453,652
	-			1,185,126	58,710	•	-9		5,971	800	52,939	1,238,065



	-	~	-	<u> </u>	
Name of bank & branch	2	South East Bank Ltd. Mohammadpur Br.	South East Bank Ltd. Mohammadpur Br.	South East Bank Ltd. Mohammadpur Br.	Total
FDR No.	-	A/C#005424400000138	A/C#00542450000330	A/C#005424300002202	
SI. No.		۰	2	9	

## Annexure-D

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of outstanding liabilities As at 30 June 2022

			Cuting	During the year	the year	Clock
SI. No.	Particular	Project, contract/ component	balance	Addition	Payment/ Adjustment	balance
			BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
-	Audit fees	MRDI core	187,250	187,000	187,250	187,000
2	Audit fees	FOJO Project		175,000		175,000
0	Fee and expenses for tax consultants	MRDI core	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
4	Provision for Office Expenses for company Return	MRDI core	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
2	Hasibur Rahman	MRDI core	875,394	1		875,394
9	Bank Account Closing Charges	JSMA Project	1	785		785
	Programme cost	FOJO Project		482,000		482,000
8	Programme cost	Internews Project	40,000		40,000	
6	Provision for income tax	MRDI core	244,196	6,984		251,180
10	Telephone & Internet bill	MRDI core		609		609
11	Utility bill	MRDI core	18,590	20,338	18,590	20,338
12	Advanced Software Development	MRDI core	12,600		12,600	
13	Shahidullah Khandaker	MRDI core	2,990		2,990	
	Total		1,556,020	1,047,716	436,430	2,167,306



Annexure-E

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Tax liabilities and advance tax position As at 30 June 2022

Income year	Assessmen t year	Tax liabilities as per assessment order	Tax deducted at source/paid	Tax adjustment	Tax liability after adjustment	Total tax paid in advance
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
2010-2011	2011-2012	18,192	114,549	18,192	-	96,357
2011-2012	2012-2013	42,220	201,068	42,220	-	158,848
2012-2013	2013-2014	60,181	164,528		60,181	164,528
2013-2014	2014-2015	61,240	186,678	-	61,240	186,678
2014-2015	2015-2016	14,376	356,676	9,095	14,376	347,581
2015-2016	2016-2017	66,634	34,361	-	66,634	34,361
2016-2017	2017-2018	14,010	24,654	-	-	24,654
2017-2018	2018-2019	5 <del>.</del>	20,324	-	24,176	20,324
2018-2019	2019-2020		16,164	-	10,258	16,164
2019-2020	2020-2021	-	11,517	-	-	11,517
2020-2021	2021-2022	1	7,331	-	7,331	7,331
2021-2022	2022-2023		6,984	-	6,984	6,984
т	otal	276,853	1,144,834	69,507	251,180	1,075,327



26

### Annexure-F

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Statement of related party transactions As at 30 June 2022

Director	Project/Contract	Assigned as	Transaction amount as at 30 June 2022	Transaction amount as at 30 June 2021
			BDT	BDT
		Facilitator for facilating of the 3- day residential follow up training on investigative reporting on corruption under mentorship programme	75,000	
		Expert for participation in Advocacy for enhanced media self-regulation in Bangladesh under International Training Programme	7,500	
Syed Ishtiaque Reza	Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh (IQJB)-Phase II, supported by Fojo Media Institute, Linnaeus University, Sweden	Mentor for provide mentonship support to four participants in producing stories on "Investigative Reporting on Corruption"	100,000	
		Expert of a discussion session on draft gender guideline sharing meeting	5,000	
		Interviewed as an expert in the online course on safety and sequrity of Journalists	5,000	
		Participant in the ITP change initiative report sharing meeting	5,000	
	More Information More Accountability (MIMA supported by The Asia Foundation	Participant in the future search workshop on Web-based proactive disclosure to enhance E-participation	5,000	
	Sub Total		202,500	
Md. Nazrul Islam	Better Governance for Better Services (BGBS) supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation	Resource Person for conducting sessions in the Orientation for Government officials on RTI, WBPA	10,000	
	Sub Total		10,000	

Grand Total	212,500	-
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Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of Consolidated Statement of Financial Position-Balance Sheet As at 30 June 2022

Gaon Swapna BDT PHASE Jach BDT MTB BDT MJF-BGBS BDT PCAI BDT Internews (IERTIMCS) TAF-IGTOFI TAF-JSMATAF-MIMAMJF-AWRAIB BDT BDT BDT BDT BDT FOJO BDT MRDI Operational BDT 2021-2022 BDT ī

		245,243	1,238,065	36,521	44,038	288,045	2		1,851,912	1,851,912
		589,994	•	2	R		2	*	589,994	589,994
		119,867	•		<u>8</u> .		'	57,151	177,018	177,018
208,975	208,975	9,378	•	•		•			9,378	218,353
248,984 - -	248,984		1	•	•	•	,		•	248,984
	1	1	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•
148,419 - -	148,419			•	ŀ		1	-		148,419
601,898 - -	601,898	17,552	•	•	•	1			17,552	619,450
	1	ŝ€	x	×	E)	( <b>1</b> .)	a		•	
<del></del>	3	â	ï	ï	¥	,	ï	ï		
5,424,590 - -	5,424,590	884,762			344,700	•	1	•	1,229,462	6,654,052
451,328 1,698,079	2,149,407 5,424,590	4,360,468	•	•	1,395,934	116,477	•	26,400	5,899,279	8,048,686
7,084,194 1,698,079	8,782,273	6,227,264	1,238,065	36,521	1,784,672	404,522	1	83,551	9,774,595	18,556,868
	11	<u> </u>				50				1

1,851,912	589,994	177,018	218,353	248,984		148,419	618,665	E.	e.	5,997,052	4,210,220	14,060,617
	e		208,975	248,984	1	148,419	601,898		e	5,424,590		6,632,866
1,851,912	£	2	•	•	•		•	×	ĩ		•	1,851,912
	•	'	•	,	•	•		•	ĩ		606,570	606,570
,	589,994	177,018	9,378	•	•		16,767		a.	572,462	3,603,650	4,969,269

1,509,521	657,000		•	785	•	,	•	•			
	•		•	1	•	,	•	•	,		
	•	a	a			3	1	9	2	a	'
	657,000	4	2	785	•	•	•	•			

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218,353 177,018 589,994

248,984

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619,450 148,419

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8,048,686 6,654,052

18,556,868

Particulars     Particulars     ASSETS     Assets     Corrent Assets     Property, Plant and Equipment Right-of-use asset Intangible Assets     Property, Plant and Equipment Right-of-use asset Intangible Assets     Current Assets     Current Assets     Cash and Cash Equivalentis Financial Assets     Cash and Cash Equivalentis Financial Assets     Corrent Assets     Corrent Assets     Corrent Isolos & Gaon Swapna products     Cotter receivables     Stock of RTI Books & Gaon Swapna products     Cother receivables     Cother receivables </th
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## Annexure-H

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income - Income and Expenditure Account For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021-2022	MRDI Operational	FOJO	(IERTIMCS)	TAF-IGTOFI	TAF-JSMA	TAF-MIMA	MJF-BGBS	MTB	HSBC PHASE III
BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
81,742,574	3,645,500	51,997,643	453,575	4,961,842	7,395,302	3,172,541	7,776,827	599,089	1,740,255
5,991,556							1		
1,628,900	1,628,900	,	.1		,	,			
9,547	9,547			1					
- 36,725	36,725				• •			• •	
89,409,302	11,312,228	51,997,643	453,575	4,961,842	7,395,302	3,172,541	7,776,827	680'665	1,740,255

1,740,255	599,089	7,776,827	3,172,541	7,395,302	4,961,842	453,575	51,997,643	11,312,228	89,409,302
		•	•	•	•	•	•	(959,297)	(959,297)
1,740,255	599,089	7,776,827	3,172,541	7,395,302	4,961,842	453,575	51,997,643	12,271,525	90,368,599
210,000	85,104	3			1	1	5,696,452	ì	5,991,556
	•	105	7	3	5	1		17,932	17,932
			,	7	4	1		849,040	849,040
				1				215,227	215,227
	1	1			1	30	-	75,000	75,000
		3	,		1	i.		14,778	14,778
	•		,	•	T	1		46,700	46,700
	•					ä	420,000	•	420,000
	1		•	•		30		50,000	50,000
			•	•	1		1	6,984	6,984
			•	•		A.	*	100,781	100,781
	'		•	•				188,030	188,030
3,945	2,469	4,848	4,487	5,240	4,830	3,575	17,605	26,659	73,658
		•	•	•	1	0.1	•	952,436	952,436
		34,245	12,000	•	23,250			112,274	181,769
		35,700	18,000	•	40,000	-		231,862	325,562
		61,278	30,000	•	61,600	Ē		775,511	928,389
	•	•	•	•	,	1	•	114,308	114,308
		22,510	18,000	74,754	40,000		114,942	363,557	633,763
	•		100,000	200,000	150,000		375,000	347,000	1,172,000
		540,000	144,072	588,000	552,000		•	821,406	2,645,478
	190,949	2,311,279	758,964	3,456,018	2,203,972	1	20,389,714	4,529,655	33,840,551
	•	1	•	1	1	. 1		477,119	477,119
1,526,310	320,567	4,786,967	2,087,018	3,071,290	1,886,190	450,000	24,983,930	1,955,266	41,047,538



Annexure-I

## Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments For the year ended 30 June 2022

Gaon Swapna	BDT	2,580 203.849	206,429	[	•	60,794	-	,	•••	•	h	•		139,315	345,744		,				,	•		1	1	•			52,939	1.870
HSBC PHASE	BOT	401.040	401,040	1,925,000	•	4,209	1	•	• •		100		• •	1,929,209	2,330,249	1,526,310	,	,				'	•		1			2	100	3.945
MTB	BDT	728.797	728,797	ŀ	•	4,029	•	•	• •	•	1	•		4,029	732,826	320,567	190,949			•	•	•	•	1	•	• •		•	•	2.469
MJF-BGBS	BDT	5,235 147.057	152,292	7,627,958	•	3,955	-	1	2,000		13		1	7,633,913	7,786,205	4,766,967	2,311,279	540,000		22 640	-	39,000	22,278	35,700	34,245				c	4.848
TAF-MIMA	BDT	924.216	924,216	2,246,180	655	1,770					5	1		2,248,605	3,172,821	2,087,018	758,964	144,072		000'001	-	30,000		18,000	12,000				0.0	4.487
TAF-JSMA	BDT	63.243	63,243	7,344,148		4,678		•			10	•		7,348,826	7,412,069	3,071,290	3,456,018	588,000	-	200,000	-		,	5			,		503	4.455
TAF-IGTOFI	BDT	1.713.471	1,713,471	3,259,578		1,657		1		•	- 12	•		3,261,235	4,974,706	1,886,190	2,203,972	552,000		000'001	-	61,600	•	40,000	23,250			1		4 830
(IERTIMCS)	BDT	665.111	665,111	•	•	• •	•	,		,	1	•			665,111	450,000	,	•		•	,	•	•		•	40.000	-	,		3.575
FOJO	BDT	700.959	700,959	54,642,463	164,000	48,985		- 1		-	1		10	54,855,448	55,556,407	24,501,930	20,389,714	90 52 52		200,000	-		,			ILR'COR'Z	344.700		c	17.605
Operational	BDT	10,638 16,656,553	16,667,191	7,249,150	1,133,486	1 1	64.012	9,547	36,725 178.547	5,500	29,810	13,144	5,991,556	16,340,377	33,007,568	1,955,266 245,419	4,529,655	821,406	1,057,479	363 667	114.308	182,192	557,981	231,253	103,312	306,420	1.077.486	188,030		26.659
Total 2021-2022	BDT	18,453 22,204,296	22,222,749	84,294,477	1,298,141	130,077	64,012	9,547	38,725	5,500	29,810	13,144	5,991,556	93,760,957	115,983,706	40,565,538	33,840,551	2,645,478	1,057,479	000,000	114,308	312,792	580,259	324,963	172,807	1067 300'S	1.422.186	188,030	52,939	74.743



						11/10/10/10/10/10/10	ed, folder & bookl		fianeous)					cilities																					anunk	San San	Exercition (1)	
Particulars	Opening Balance Cash in hand Cash at bank	Receipts	Donor Fund Received	Realization of Advance and Prepayments	Interest on Project Bank Account	Sale of Gaon Swapna Products	Reimbursement of cost against MRDI writing pad, folder & booklets	Interest on Bank Deposits	Sales of old newspaper & scrap goods (Miscellaneous)	Previous year's adjustment account	Directors entry fees & subscription	Other Receivable: CPF Forfeture Account	Capital Fund	Reimbursement of oost against Archiving & facilities	Overhead/organizational Cost from Project	Payments	Discrements Cost	Contribution to Projects	Salary and Benefits	Office Rent	Lease payment-office rent	Audit rees & other professional rees	I ransportation and conveyance Oversease Travel	Utility	Repair and Office Maintenance	Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage	Printing and Stationery & supplies	Purchase of Fixed Assets	Payment of Outstanding Liablines	Newsnaner & nerindinals	Investment in FDR	Staff Group Health Insurance Premium	Bank Charges					

Annexure-I

# Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) Schedule of Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments For the year ended 30 June 2022

Internews TAF-IGTOFI (IERTIMCS)	Folo	
BDT BDT		BDT
-		-
-		
1		•
1		
		- -
-		
1		,
•		
1		6
•		,
1		
1		•
•		
171,536 12,864		325
-	- 1	5,696,452
665,111 4,974,706		54,671,645
5		884,762
		884,762
665.111 4.974.706		EE 650 407



Income Lax Paid In advance Purchase of Gaon Swapna Products	
Gaon Swapna operational expenses	
Lease payment-office rent	
Advertisement Facility Charges	
Receivable from MTB Representative	
Staff Capacity Building	
Programme Planning & Design	
Constitution & Assistance	
Stock of MRDI Folder and Writing Pad	
Fund for programma: FOJO	
Reimbursible Cost from Project	
Previous years adjustment Account	
Unutilised project fund	
Overhead/organizational Cost to MRDI	
Closing Balance	
Cash in hand	
Cash at Bank	



Management and Resources Development Initiative 8/19, Sir Syed Road (3rd Floor), Block-A, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh Phone : +88-02-410 22772-74, E-mail : info@mrdibd.org, Web : www.mrdibd.org