



**RURAL**

**DEVELOPMENT**

**&**

**STABILITY PROGRAM**

**(RDSP)**



*“WORKING TO IMPROVE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF RURAL LIFE”*

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## INTRODUCTION

Rural Development & Stability Program (RDSP) is a non-profitable and non-governmental organization, established in December 2008 by local people of Mardan District. The primary purpose of this organization at that time was to aware people of their basic rights e.g. education, health, human rights, women rights etc.

It's been recently registered under Voluntary Social Welfare (Registration & Control) Ordinance 1961, registration number is DSW/NWFP/3226.

The team of RDSP has always worked to improve the standards of rural life here in Pakistan and is continuously working to improve its services through out its sectors. RDSP's working style is specially designed to involve the local communities as its stake holders and support them in developing the standards of their own lives through standardized education, quality health facilities, women and children empowerment.

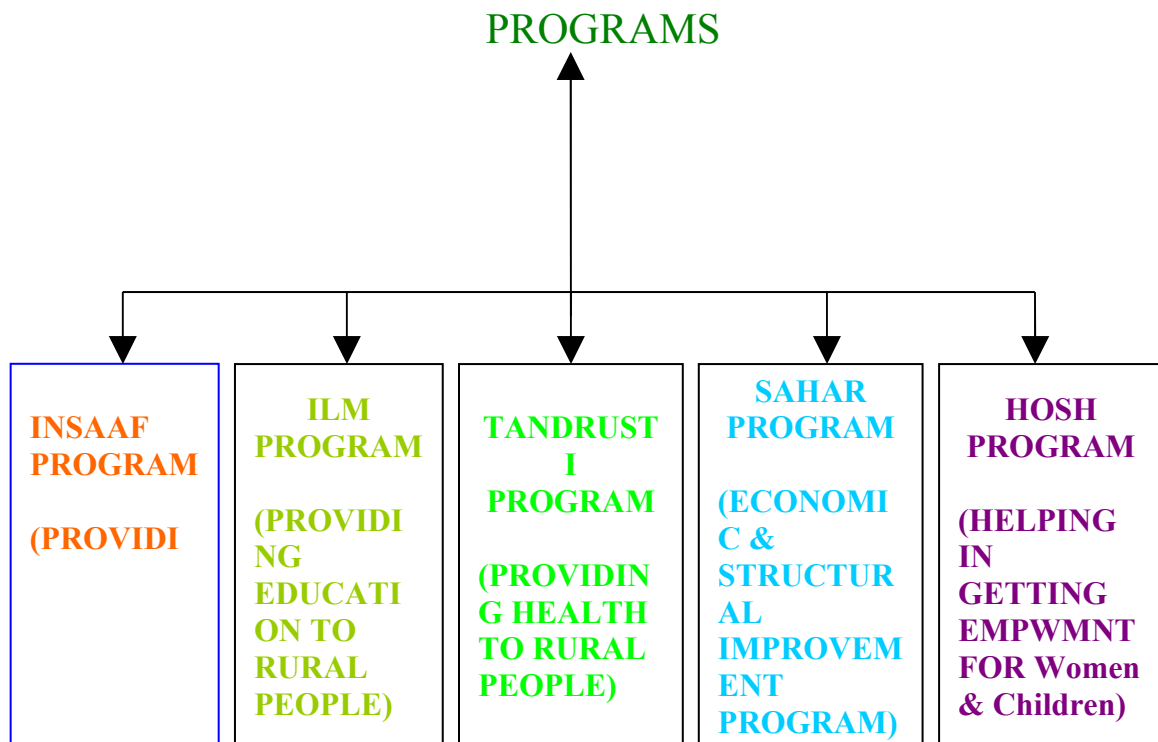
The RDSP team has established communities in 45 Union Council's in Mardan, 10 UCs in Swabi, 12 in Bannu and 17 in Swat.

RDSP works through its communities, which consists of 28 members, including General Secretary and Finance Secretary under the supervision of Chairman for each community. For every 5 to 8 Communities there is a Community Coordinator depending on the geographical location of the UCs.

There are separate communities in every UC for Women due to the conservative nature of the society. These communities bring forward the problems of the local women and work closely with the RDSP to find their solutions.

RDSP is working closely with all these communities to target the problems of poor people by providing them better education, health facilities, good sanitation, clean water, basic human rights with the help of it's partner organizations and donor agencies.

RDSP is expanding its activities to other rural parts of NWFP and FATA and in future plans to work throughout the rural parts of Pakistan.



## Profile of District Mardan

### GEOGRAPHY

#### **Name, Location, Boundary and Area**

In the beginning, the name Mardan was given to a small area after the name of Pir Mardan Shah, a prominent religious figure. Gradually, a large surrounding area came to be known as Mardan. The area constituting Mardan district is part of Peshawar valley, which first appears in history as part of Gandhara Kingdom. Until 1937, Mardan district was a part of Peshawar district. In 1937, Mardan was set up as an independent district after the name of its headquarters town.

The district lies from 34° 05' to 34° 32' north latitudes and 71° 48' to 72° 25' east longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Buner district and Malakand protected area, on the east by Swabi and Buner districts, on the south by Nowshera district and on the west by Charsadda district and Malakand protected area. The total area of the district is 1632 square kilometers.

### HISTORY, ETHNICITY/TRIBES AND CULTURE

#### **History**

The area constituting Mardan district is a part of the Peshawar valley, which first appears in the history as part of the Gandhara kingdom. After invasion of Alexander the Great, the mists of obscurity began to clear up. The armies of Alexander reached the Indus valley by two separate routes, one direct through the Khyber Pass and the other led by Alexander himself through Kunar, Bajaur, Swat and Buner in 326 B.C. After Alexander's departure, the valley came under the rule of Chandragupta, who ruled the valley from 297 to 321 B.C. During the reign of the Buddhist emperor Asoka, the grand-son of Chandragupta, Buddhism was the religion, of the Peshawar valley. The valley saw the revival of Brahmanism after the Greeks took over in the time of king Mehanda. The Seythians and Indians followed and retained control of the valley till the 7th century A. D.

Before the close of the 7th century, the Afghans appeared in the valley. At that time Peshawar valley was under the control of the rulers at Lahore. The Afghans joined the Gakkhars who held the country between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers and compelled the Lahore rulers to cede to them the hill country west of the Indus and south of the Kabul River. In the 10th century the area came under the control of Sultan Sabuktgin who defeated Raja Jaipal, the Hindu ruler of Lahore. Sabuktgin's son Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni made this area as the rallying point for his numerous raids into the interior of India. In the 11th century the Pathans of Ghor overthrew the Ghaznavis and the era of Ghaznavis came to an end. In 1505 the Mughal Emperor Babar invaded the area through Khyber Pass. It remained under the rule of the Mughal emperors up to the time of Aurangzeb's. During his regime the Pathan tribes revolted and Aurangzeb himself led his army to re-establish his authority but after a hard struggle which lasted for two years (1673-75) he was compelled to agree to the terms which left the Pathans practically independent. In 1738 came the surrender of Peshawar to

### **Profile of Rural development & Stability Program**

Nadir Shah by which all the territory west of the Indus, which included present Mardan district, was ceded by the Mughals to Nadir Shah.

Ranjit Singh took Attock in 1814 and Peshawar in 1818. He left Hari Singh Mfl1a in command and withdrew himself to Lahore. This valley remained under the control of the Sikhs up to 1849. They were defeated by the British in the Second Sikh War. Major Lawrence was appointed as the first Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. From that date Peshawar became an administrative district under the Punjab\* Government. At that time the present Mardan district was a part of Peshawar district. In 1909 Frontier Province was constituted and in 1937, Peshawar district was bifurcated into Peshawar and Mardan districts.

### **Ethnicity and Tribes**

Mardan district is mainly inhabited by the Yusufzai Pathans but the Lundkhwar valley has sizeable Khattak population. The origin of the Pathans is traced back to two brothers Khakai and Ghori who gave their names to the two divisions of the tribes settled near Qandhar. The Khakal were subsequently expelled by the Ghoris and they settled near Kabul about the middle of the 13th century. When they increased in number and acquired wealth they split into three clans, the Yusufzais, Gigyanis and Turklays. At the close of the 15th century, the Yusufzais and the Gigyanis moved to the plains of Peshawar and eventually ousted the Dalazaks and spread into Buner district. They eventually moved into Mardan district and the area came to be known as "Yusufzai Plain"

The other main tribe of Mardan is Khattak. The Khattaks trace their descent from Lukman, surnamed Khattak, son of Burhan and grand son of Kaman. The Khattaks and Yusufzais were in a state of perpetual war with each other before the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. In the time of Aurangzeb, Khushal Khan Khattak the great Pushtu poet and warrior fell out with Aurangzeb and made peace with the Yusufzai. After the construction of Upper and Lower Swat canals from the Swat river, the Mohmand tribes started penetrating in the district. They started as petty tenants of landlords of the district and gradually by their hard work they replaced many of their landlords. The Mohmands are mainly found in Shumali Kamalzai and Junubi Kamalzai area of Mardan tehsil, but are also found in small number all over the district.

Besides these main tribes, some Sayyeds and Gujars are also found in the district. The Gujars are more in number and some historian told that they are the original inhabitants of the area.

### **Food**

The most common diet of the people is bread which is made of wheat or maize flour. The people of the area are fond of meat, especially various forms of beef cooked in shape of *chapli kabob*, *seekh kabob*, *tikkas* and *qahwa* (green tea) is popular and is liked by most of the people.

### **Dress and Ornaments**

There is significant difference in dress of common people and educated and upper classes. The upper class people are inclined to western dress. The middle and lower classes are generally wearing typical Pathan dress, the old loose coat or *khalqa* has been replaced by the less cumbersome *qamiz* with blanket or coarse *chader* during winter season around the body. Among the villagers use of *mazari* cloth is common for *qamiz* and *shaiwar*. A *chitralli* woolen cap is used in winter white a typical light color cap in summer. *Chapplies* are the most common foot wear. *Shalwar qamiz* and *dopatta* is the dress of female. *Pardah* is universal among women in a form of a printed coarse *chaddar* or plain white *chaddar* or *burqa*.

The use of ornaments among female is also common in the district. The women adorn themselves with ear rings and bangles with rare use of *band quba*, which consists of two egg like cups connected by chain or a flat circle shaped gold hanging on forehead.

## **Dwellings**

The villages are divided into Kandis have congested house. Each Kandi is further occupied by sub-section. The division of Kandis is on the pattern of agricultural lands. Their houses are generally consists of two or three rooms and a court-yard turned as ghollai and verandah. The tattles and poultry are also accommodated beside the shelter for family.

Each Kandi of the village has its own mosque and its own Maulvi and a place of meeting or for public assembly called Hujra. In most cases it is the property of elders of the Kandi who is expected to feed and give shelter to the visitors and travelers. These Hujras are commonly used for the settlement of public disputes/business beside public meetings. Residents of Kandi assemble there to smoke, hear news of the day and discuss their problems and politics. Now days the people in service abroad have accumulated sufficient wealth which brought a distinct change in the life of the villagers who construct pacca houses of cement, bricks and timber.

A Tandoor (Oven) is also found for baking bread in many houses and some time women of three or four houses assembled on one Tandoor (Oven) for baking bread on their turn. The houses have huge compound walls around with gates. Chairs and tables are used in the houses of well-to-do persons whereas others use the ordinary cot (Charpoy).

## **Occupations**

Most of the people are farmer in profession in villages. They are engaged in agriculture either directly or indirectly. An industrial labor has increased after the establishment of factories in different places of the district. Some people are engaged in-business and Government service also.

## **Culture, Customs and Traditions**

Religion has a great impact on the culture of people. Most of the people are is. However, there are some Hindus, Buddhists and Parsis. .

The Sayyeds, Mians and Sahibzadas enjoy special respect amongst the pathans of their ancestry. The visit to shrines or ziarats is very common specially the women.

The Yousafzai Pathans are lively, brave and hospitable people. They are very towards each other. A slight insult to it is greatly resented and sometimes in violence. It is considered permissible to take revenge even from the son or grand-son for the wrongs of the father or grand-father. This pattern of life has resulted in extreme insecurity and utter disregard for human life.

There are many forms of greetings and salutations. It is very usual for the pathans to embrace each other when they meet. This is followed by a chain of inquiries like *jor ye* (Are you all right), *Khushal ye* (are you happy) besides, some other similar expressions of good will.

## **Marriage and Deaths**

There are different customs and traditions which are followed on occasions, such as marriages, births and deaths. The main features of such occasions are described below:-

### **Marriage Customs**

Frequently the parties have some previous acquaintance before the marriage. The parents of the boy and girl make the choice. Sometimes after the girl's father agrees to the match, the relatives of the boy take presents to the girl's house and the engagement is announced. On that occasion shots are fired and friends of both the parties congratulate each other. After engagement the boy seldom sees the girl till they are married. The

### **Profile of Rural development & Stability Program**

ornaments, clothes for the bride and other articles required for the marriage ceremony are provided by the parents of the boy.

#### **Births**

The birth of a boy is an occasion of great rejoicing. The parent of the baby receives felicitations from friends and relatives. The birth of a girl is not welcomed and generally goes unnoticed.

#### **Deaths**

On the death of a person, the women of the neighborhood also join the women of the deceased family in lamentation. After the funeral rites are completed alms are distributed to the poor at the graveyard. At the house of decess (the mourners are provided with food by relatives or friends of the deceased' family, as no food is then cooked at home. People continue to come for condo fence to the Hujra of the area for three consecutive days.

#### **Festivals and Fairs**

Festivals and fairs are a part of the Pathan life. The most important festival is the two Eids. Apart from that, there are weekly cattle fairs in all towns an important village, at which cattle and other necessities of life are bought a sold.

## **STRUCTURE & ADMINSTRATIVE STEPUP**

### **Organizational Structure**

RDSP is a local based organization working with the help of two bodies i.e., general body and Board of Governor & Management.

#### **General Body**

General body has prominent members with majority of them are management experts, teachers, engineers, laboratory technicians, farmers, agriculturist etc. Almost all of the members belong to rural agro-based community of District Mardan, NWFP. General body meets every 2 years and elects the Board of Governors for the coming two years term. The BOG meet after three months to review the policies and update them if needed, which works as a strategy for the management team to work on.

### **Governance**

Boards of Directors consist of Seven 7 members, 2 of them help with management in office related maters full time. While the others provide expertise to the office in second time and participate in the BOG meeting on calling. All of them are qualified and experts in their fields.

Boards of governors are responsible to prepare policies and strategic guidelines for program of RDSP and to review financial status and Project implementation impacts. They are also responsible to take care of RDSP staff welfare and also to take serious action against management if any conflict or injustice with any staff member occurred. Board of governors meets usually quarterly regularly but in any emergency they meet at any time.

### **Management Team**

Management consists of 6 members, who perform their duties regarding office matters from 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM. Management team is to handle all the organization related projects and activities and is responsible to the BOD's of RDSP. They will conduct meeting weekly and monthly to discuss project activities and share progress to the Program Manager and discuss the future plan of any running project.

## RDSP Board of Governors

S#	Name	Qualification	Profession/ Occupation	Designation
1-	Hammad Ahmad Khan	PGC, MBA UK.	Social Worker	Chairman
2-	Mohammad Ali Khan	B.A.	Secretary to MNA	Vice Chairman
3-	Rahman Shah Khan	Msc Statistics	Retired Agriculture EDO,	General Secretary
4-	Syed Amjad Ali Shah	MBA	Social Worker	Joint Secretary
5-	Mehmood Shah	BBA	Bank Manager	Finance Secretary
6-	Israr ULLAH	B.A	Social Worker	Coordination Secretary
7	Azeem Shah	F.A	Imam and Islamic Scholar	Secretary

## Management Team of RDSP

S#	Name of person	Qualification	Profession/ occupation	Designation
1	Hammad Ahmad Khan	PGC, MBA, UK	Ex-CEO HAKRA Pvt. Ltd. UK	CEO
2	Mohammad Ali Khan	B.A.	Secretary to MNA	Public affairs Director
3	Rahman Shah Khan	M.sc.	Ex- EDO Agriculture	Food & Agriculture Director
4	Syed Amjad Ali Shah	MBA	Ex-Sales Manager	Director Operations
5	Mehmood Shah	B.A	Bank Manager	Director Finance
6	Azeem Shah	F.A.	Imam & Islamic Scholar	Advisor on Islamic matters.

## **VISION, MISSION, VALUES & THEMES**

### **Our Vision**

“Helping people get their very basic rights”.

### **Our Mission**

“Bringing development, peace and economic stability to the society by providing better education, health facilities and their basic rights”.

### **Our Values**

Dedication

Commitment

Rule of Law

Trust

Gender Equality

Transparency

### **Cross Cutting Themes**

Empowerment of Women

Empowerment of children

Gender Equality

Standardizing rural life

Promotion of human right

Improving the infrastructure of rural life

## **PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS/PEOPLE**

RDSP believes in working through communities and its partner organizations. We have built a community in every Union Council in Mardan district and our target is to build more communities in almost every district in NWFP and all tribal areas.

We have also registered over 200(of which about 100 are women organizations) other welfare organizations in Mardan district and 37 in the rest of NWFP, so that we can all work together like a team and they can support us in all of our developmental and infrastructural projects. Currently our community coordinators are working to organize those organization, so to use them effectively and efficiently for rural development whenever, required. Our teams are currently mobilizing people in the Buner and Kohat District. A list of all communities shall be published soon in our yearly broacher.

*(List of all partner organization can be provided on request).*



*(Meeting of RDSP's General Body)*

## **RDSP PROGRAMS**

RDSP team has divided its activities in 5 different categories, so that, all the local people understand the culture of our organization and participate in different programs. The details of all these programs are given below.

### **1: Insaaf Program**

Not Just Justice, “Just Justice”, this is the kind of justice we would like to implement in our society. RDSP team has always worked to get justice for the poor and needy people. Following are the main objectives of the Insaaf program.

- Rule of Law.
- Political and Civic education of youth and women to enhance their active participation and develop their vibrant political role in society.
- Organize civic responses through institutional support to engage civil society in democratic political process.
- Helping people in knowing their basic rights.
- Helping children in getting their education and standardized life.
- Women empowerment through education and job creation.
- Promoting gender equality at grass root level.
- Awareness rising about human rights.



## 2: Ilm Program

ILM (Education) is the most important thing a human being needs to survive and excel in this world. RDSP works closely with the local community to promote education and all of our ILM programs are aimed at promoting and addressing critical educational development issues including gender equality, improvement in literacy standards, community participation and socio economic empowerment. RDSP also works closely with other non-government organizations (NGOs) and community- based organizations (CBOs) to enhance their capability to provide basic education and literacy to the children of their communities. An essential aspect is close co-operation with the private sector as government doesn't have enough resources to fund basic education for everyone. The current programs not only provide education but also mobilize communities to meet their educational and development needs.

Following are the objectives of our ILM program.

- To promote Public Private Partnership in attaining basic education for all through multiple delivery systems with special focus on disadvantaged communities and girls by direct support to private and NGO schools in the form of grants and loans.
- To extend assistance to existing special needs initiatives within existing mainstream programs to address needs of children.
- To mobilize and manage resources and to act as a conduit for promotion of education through multiple sources.
- To assist and facilitate formulation of National Educational Policies for the private sector.
- To develop and implement gender sensitivity and awareness rising programs among teachers students and other members of the academic community.
- To enable street children to enjoy the standards of living guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989 and ratified by almost all the nations.
- To establish adult literacy centers in those areas where educational graph in adults is extremely low.
- To struggle for creating awareness regarding rights of the mentally & physically retarded people according to the Declaration proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, and Declaration proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX) of 09-December-1975.



### 3: Tandrusti Program

Following are the main objectives of our Tandrusti program:

- Increase health services and health seeking behavior
- Increase Awareness regarding reproductive health and reproductive health rights
- Increase awareness, knowledge and skills regarding STIs including HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B/C.
- Provide testing facilities of different diseases in different rural locations.
- Polio, Malaria and TB awareness.
- Provide Mother and Child health care facilities



## 4: Sahar program

Sahar program is about improving the socio- economic conditions and infrastructure of rural life. It is to build a sustainable economy through the involvement of communities. RDSP team believes in a well developed society, which has quality living conditions, good socio-economic conditions, excellent sanitation system, clean water facilities and quality food. RDSP team is working closely with its partner communities and donors to develop the under developed conditions or rural people here in District, Mardan



RDSP team helping the IDP's of Swat in form filling.



*(Vice Chairman RDSP, Mr. Mohammad Ali Distributing Cheques to IDP's)*

## Hosh Program

Here at RDSP we believe that investment in women's empowerment is the key element in improving the economic, political and social conditions in Pakistan, particularly for NWFP in the context of sustainable development. The experience, insight and knowledge of both men and women are needed for 'development' to be more effective and sustainable. Hence decision making processes, evaluation planning and policy formulation should emphasize



on mainstreaming gender equality around Pakistan. Women empowerment is not limited to control over reproduction or financial independence only, rather it is a combination of literacy, employment and health. Women empowerment is an important and useful concept in the development of a community as it represents women as active agents rather than passive recipients of development policies. A lot of studies conclude that if women are provided access to education, employment and health then they have more control and power over household decision making, improved child well-being, income, reduced fertility rates and increased resources. These studies have shown that women empowerment has a positive relation with the well-being of children and lead to the overall betterment of the family. A critical analysis revealed that NWFP has the second highest value for economic participation and opportunity sub-index.

## **RDSP Achievements**

### **Insaaf Achievements:**

1. RDSP has helped many needy people through our team of solicitors to get justice free of cost. These people would otherwise not be able to get justice, because of the expensive soliciting services. Our solicitors, work closely especially with the women with children, who are involved in such cases. The team of solicitors also makes regular visits to prisoners and make sure they are treated well. They also make sure that they get all medical treatment inside the prison free of cost if needed.

### **Ilm Program Achievements:**

1. Awareness rising workshop to promote education in 22 Union Councils in Mardan. In which 780 males and 355 females were given training, on the importance of education for children and women.
2. In cooperation with the Dept of Education, Govt. of Pakistan, RDSP trained over 150 teachers of rural areas of Mardan, to improve their teaching skills. The training was headed by Mr. Tariq Mehmood Msc Physics, Deputy Registrar Abdul Wali Khan University.
3. Special Workshop held at the head office of RDSP on the importance of Women Education and its future positive effects on their families.
4. RDSP is currently working with the department of Special Education, Mardan, to find and register those children with them in the rural areas of NWFP , who require Special Education. We have until now helped 165 children, in registering with Special Education Department, Mardan.
5. RDSP has also worked with Bait-UI-Maal in their Sweet Home Project to find and register orphans with them. RDSP has registered 103 children with Bait-UI-Maal Sweet Home Project.
6. RDSP team is also working closely with the local Madrass's( Religious Schools), and has registered over 65 Madrassa's in District Mardan, to ensure all students get the right kind of religious education and are well informed of modern technologies.
7. RDSP worked with Bait-UI-Maal in providing 105 students scholarships of rural areas of NWFP to study at the Government Universities in Pakistan.
8. Our team has also convinced many parents, in sending their children to schools, who were forced into child labor.

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9. RDSP has built a network of small organizations through out the District Mardan and surrounding areas, who are involved in all the projects carried out in their respective areas, they are in regular contact with RDSP team and inform us of the problems in their areas.
  
10. RDSP team has developed 3 adult literacy centers in District Mardan. Of which one is established in Takht Bhai Tehsil, and 2 in Rustam village. In these three literacy centers, total enrollment has now reached to 121.

*(List of all the people helped, can be provided on request)*

**Tandrusti Program Achievements:**

1. 140 patients of Hepatitis, 10 patients of cancer, 5 heart surgeries, and 15 patients with other diseases has until now been treated by Bait-UI-Maal, who have been identified by RDSP team.
  
2. RDSP is working with Health Department Mardan, to identify Polio cases in the rural areas and to send Polio teams (LHVs) to those areas.
  
3. In the past year, we have held 12 awareness rising workshops at RDSP head office and over 30 community meetings in rural areas to give people information about Polio, Hepatitis, Tuber Colossus and Malaria.
  
4. RDSP has stressed the importance of clean water especially in the rural areas in community meetings. RDSP has provided literature to many of its partner organizations to distribute it to local people so that they can be educated on the importance of clean water for health life.
  
5. In cooperation with National Commission of Human Development (NCHD), RDSP team has arranged medical camps for the IDP's of Swat.
  
6. RDSP provided bed nets to 155 children in the rural areas of Mardan, as a part of its Anti-Malaria program, so that children can be protected from mosquitoes.
  
7. With the help of our communities in the rural areas, we have arranged medical camps in their local areas and have collected blood donations from those communities, which were later donated to Rural Health Centers, District Headquarter Hospital Mardan, Mardan Medical complex through the association of doctors.
  
8. RDSP team has also arranged 8 RDSP free Eye camps for the rural people of District Mardan.

*(List of all the people helped, can be provided on request)*

**Sahar Achievements:**

#### Profile of Rural Development & Stability Program

1. RDSP, in cooperation with Bait-ul-Maal, has helped people financially through small sums of amounts to enhance their lives. This included cheques of Rs. 5000, Rs 10000, Rs 15000 and Rs. 25000 to 190 families in the rural areas of Mardan, District.
2. Last year in 2009, about 2.5 million people were internally displaced due to the Taliban insurgency from Malakand Agencies. RDSP team has distributed financial aid of about 50 million to over 10,000 families.
3. RDSP team has also distributed food, clothes, camps, fans, water coolers, water filters and other necessary commodities of life
4. In cooperation with Khushaal Bank as a part of its Rozgaar program, RDSP team helped 77 people, to get instant small loans. These loans were to help unemployed people start small businesses.
5. In cooperation with National bank of Pakistan and Allied bank of Pakistan, RDSP helped 53 people to get small loans to start small businesses in President Rozgaar Scheme.

*(List of all the people helped, can be provided on request)*

#### **Hosh Achievements:**

1. RDSP believes in women empowerment to build a stronger nation. For this purpose as a part of our Hosh program, we joined hands with NADRA to get poor women of rural areas get National Identity Cards. RDSP team in August 2008, started identifying those areas to NADRA where women had no National Identity Card at all. To make this task possible, NADRA mobile vans were sent to rural areas of Mardan, and helped women get their National Identity Card at their homes free of cost. Our achievement is outstanding. Almost 21000 women of rural parts of District, Mardan have got their NICs.
2. To build a stronger and a sustainable democratic nation, women has to be a part of it. For which women have to be a part of the election process. But unfortunately, almost 60% of the women were not registered on the voters list. Because they had no NIC in the first place, after we helped them in getting their NICs, we also helped them in getting on to the voter's list. All the women who have got their NICs in this process have immediately been registered on the voters list, so that they can take part in the democratic process and help build a better and stronger nation, where women is empowered and they can brought up a better generation.

*(List of all the people helped, can be provided on request)*

#### **Flood Activities:**

1. As soon as the flood hit the surrounding areas of Nowshera and Charsadda the team and RDSP started searching for the survivals and started helping the most affected people immediately.
2. In our immediate efforts, we have arranged for food packages which were immediately delivered to the neediest people at that time.
3. Our second priority was to arrange for clothes and camps for the neediest people, which were delivered in the second phase of our Relief Program.
4. Clean water was the most important item that was required immediately as the flood hit. RDSP team has also supplied a large number of water coolers and water tanks to the people of Nowshera and Charsadda, which were distributed through our volunteers and staff members.

5. RDSP team is currently involved in a long term program for the rehabilitation of the flood affected people by providing them better health, education and sanitation facilities.

### **Core Level management**

The Core level management will be in charge of all the activities of the program. Along with all members of BoDs is Advisor to the Chief Executive of the RDSP. The operational funds are transferred from Head Office into the account and then into the RDSP project account. The Board of Directors operates through a Project Management Unit (PMU) on all the activities chaired by the Chief Executive Officer in order to ensure:

- Sharing of experiences and facilitation of linkages/networking;
- Integration with NCS/ other activities within NCS, and
- Follow-up on legislative matters.

The Chief Executive Officer will meet quarterly and will discuss issues of general policy/overall strategy and will go into any details of project implementation.

### **Project Level Management**

The Project-level implementation is supervised by the Project Management Unit (PMU) composed of Project Director, Project Technical Advisor and Field Manager. The Project Director (PD) and Project Technical Advisor are cosignatories of the project joint bank account. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will bear final responsibility for the implementation of the project. The PMU will be responsible at Provincial level for the executions of this sub-project are in collaboration with local Government. Project has mainly five sectors of investment as below:

- Insaaf Program
- Ilm Program.
- Tandrusti Program.
- Sahar Program.
- Hosh Program

### **Strategy for fiscal year of RDSP**

1. Introduction and Linkages development with Government organizations, Provincial, National & international Organizations
2. Capacity building of RDSP members
3. Social Mobilization & Organization of the Community to implement development initiatives at village level.
4. Arranges workshops, training programs and seminars for awareness, information dissemination and motivation of the rural community for peace promotion

5. Conducts surveys and collects information to identify community welfare schemes.
6. Establishment Advance Computer Training center in District Mardan
7. Women skill development Center
8. Arrange Seminars, training workshops for awareness raising, information dissemination and motivation of young students to prevent drugs addiction and promote peaceful environment.

### **Physical Resources/Assets of RDSP**

Presently the Physical Resources/assets of the Organization are given as under:-

1. Building with 6 rooms on rent.
2. Furniture.
3. 3 Computers & 1 Printer
4. Office materials including stationary
5. Telephone, electricity etc.

### **Our Human Resources**

RDSP is rich in human resources. There are 45 members. Most of them are Educationist, Social workers, Doctors, Engineers and progressive Farmers. Most of our staff has been trained by different organization to perform duties. All the members are energetic, hard workers & provide regular services to RDSP.

Beside our own staff, all the members of our general body and local communities are ready to volunteer in case the team of RDSP needs them.

### **Current Source of Funding**

1. Member's Donations
2. Small grants.
3. Income saving from different Seminar, workshop & small projects.

### **Organizational Weakness:**

- Management of Human Resource.
- Financial Management & Accounting Systems.
- Strategic planning & development.

### **Program/Project Formulation and Implementation Services**

- Community Needs Assessment through PRA/other tools.
- Conceptualization of Development Program

- Complete Project Feasibility & Project Proposal Development
- Project Management/Implementation Services

## **Requested to Philanthropic Organization for strengthen of RDSP:**

### **Office requirement:**

- 1- Photostat & fax machine
- 2- Computer printer (Laser jet 11 )
- 3- Office utilities
- 4- Paid staff
- 5- Internet facility
- 6- Mobility for field work
- 7- Office rent

### **Community needs**

- Social Mobilization & Organization.
- Training on off season vegetables growing.
- Awareness raising regarding Health Promotion
- Awareness raising program for increase enrollment.
- Provide Education to the agro-based communities children.
- Income generating activities for agro-based women.
- Provide Health facilities to backward area.
- Infrastructure development of the rural area.
- Provision clean drinking water to rural community.
- Organizational capacity building of the rural communities/ Groups.
- Reduction the child labors in rural and urban communities.

## **DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE RDSP ACTIVITIES**

### **Awareness rising program for male**

Profile of Rural Development & Stability Program



Awareness rising program of female



Community Meeting in Katlang



RDSP team Distributing Cheques to IDP's of Swat



Wheel Chair Distribution Ceremony at RDSP Office Mardan.



**FLOOD RELIEF ACTIVITIES**

Profile of Rural Development & Stability Program



**Chairman RDSP visit to Nowshera Relief Camp assessing the situation himself, and talking to the flood affected people of Nowshera.**



**RDSP volunteers collecting aid for the flood affected people in different locations in District Mardan**

Profile of Rural Development & Stability Program



Immediate relief packages including water coolers and clothes ready to be distributed to the flood affected people.



Profile of Rural Development & Stability Program



Chairman & Staff members distributing clothes in Charsadda



**FINANCIAL**

**REPORTING**

**Sajjad Hasnain & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

**S. Sajjad Hasnain**  
F.C.A.

Ref. No. RURL-SP/0168/2009

Date. November 11, 2009

The Chairman  
Rural Development & Stability Program  
Mardan.

**MANAGEMENT LETTER REGARDING THE ANNUAL AUDIT OF  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009**

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to inform you that we have audited the books of accounts and related evidence of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM** for the year ended June 30, 2009. All the requirements including Books of Accounts and related evidence required for audit purpose were provided to us within stipulated period and no material discrepancy was found in the record maintained by the Foundation.

We found that the donations and subscriptions received during the year are properly on the record and it was allocated according to the generally accepted accounting principles and the figures of the audited accounts reflect the internal financial position of the entity.

Thanking you.

Yours' faithfully,

  
M. AMJAD  
For,  
**Sajjad Hasnain & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

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Suite No. 44-C, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Cantonment Super Market, Saddar Road, Peshawar Cantt.  
☎ 091 - 5275116 Fax: 091 - 5276357  
E-mail: [associat@brain.net.pk](mailto:associat@brain.net.pk)

**Sajjad Hasnain & Co.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

## AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the annexed Receipts and Payments Account of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM** for the year ended **June 30, 2009** together with the notes thereto and after due verification we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

The Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Management and our responsibility is to express our opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conduct our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements are free of any material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by the Management, as well as, evaluating the over all presentation of the Financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the Receipts and Payments Account give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity for the period ended **June 30, 2009** and of the results of its operations.

PESHAWAR  
November 11 2009.

Sajjad Hasnain & Co.  
SAJJAD HASNAIN & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Sajjad Hasnain & Co.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM (RDSP) is working to improve the standards of rural life. The main fields of RDSP are Health, Education and Environment particularly in the rural areas.

The main office is situated on House No. 600, Street 18, Sector - S, Sheikh Maltoon Town Mardan, NWFP, Pakistan.

**2. LEGAL STATUS**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM was established in 2007 and is registered under the Local government Ordinance 98(i) of 2001 Rules 2002.

**3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The following accounting policies have been used in preparing these accounts

- i These accounts have been prepared on cash basis.
- ii Revenues have been recorded when they received.
- iii Grants received in the shape of material have been recorded in the books on its purchase price
- iv No depreciation has been charged on Fixed Assets purchased or sold during the Year.

**4. GENERAL**

- Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

**Sajjad Hasnain & Co.**  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT & STABILITY PROGRAM**  
**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009**

**2009**  
**(RUPEES)**

**RECEIPTS**

<i>Opening Balances</i>	
Cash in Hand	-
Cash at Bank	-
Monthly subscription/Membership Fee	1,158,890
Donations Received	1,929,826
	3,088,716
	<u>3,088,716</u>

**PAYMENTS**

Honoraria/Salaries	1,250,150
Health Facilitation activities	750,890
Education activities	312,580
Traveling and conveyance	25,150
Utilities	67,452
Environment Protection Activities	188,794
Office Rent	180,000
Food and Entertainment	181,680
Miscellaneous expenses	19,870
	2,976,566
<i>Closing Balances</i>	
Cash in Hand	112,150
Cash at Bank	-
	112,150
	<u>3,088,716</u>

The above Receipts and Payments Account should be read in conjunction with annexed notes.

**CHAIRMAN**

**FINANCE SECRETARY**

**MARDAN**

## **RDSP Contact Information**

- Head Office:** RDSP House, 600, Street 18 Sector 'S', Sheikh Maltoon  
Town, Mardan, NWFP, Pakistan.  
Ph: (+92 937) 880740
- Registration Number:** {Registration No. **DSW/NWFP/3226**} under the Voluntary Social  
Welfare Agencies (Registration & Control)  
Ordinance 1961 (XLVI of 1961).
- Contact Person:** Hammad Ahmad Khan MBA, UK  
Chairman RDSP  
Mobile: 0333-8243838  
chairman@rdsp.org.pk
- Bank Account:** Ac name: Rural Development & Stability Program  
**IBAN: 02197900524503**  
Bank: Habib Bank Limited  
Branch: Bank Road Mardan-0219
- Submitted by:** **Hammad Ahmad Khan,**  
**Chairman, RDSP.**