

RURAL COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



Rural Community Development Society

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2022 **ANNUAL** *Report*

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MISSION

A struggle for a just and democratic society through making marginalized communities' socio-economically empowered.



VALUES

Transparency
Adaptability

Accountability
Partnership



PURPOSE

Empowerment of disadvantaged groups of society through improved resilience and integrated development.



ENVISIONED

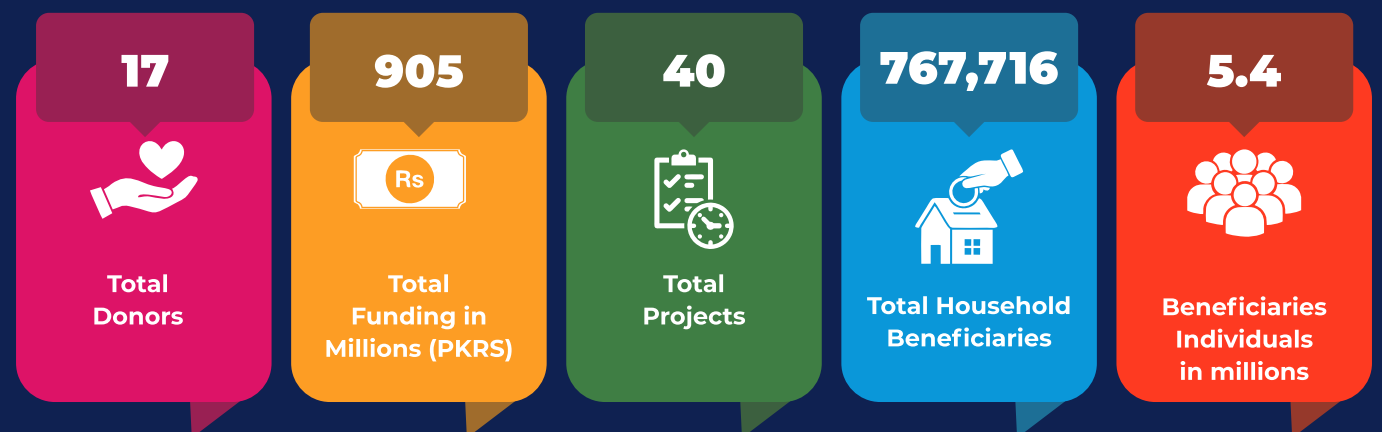
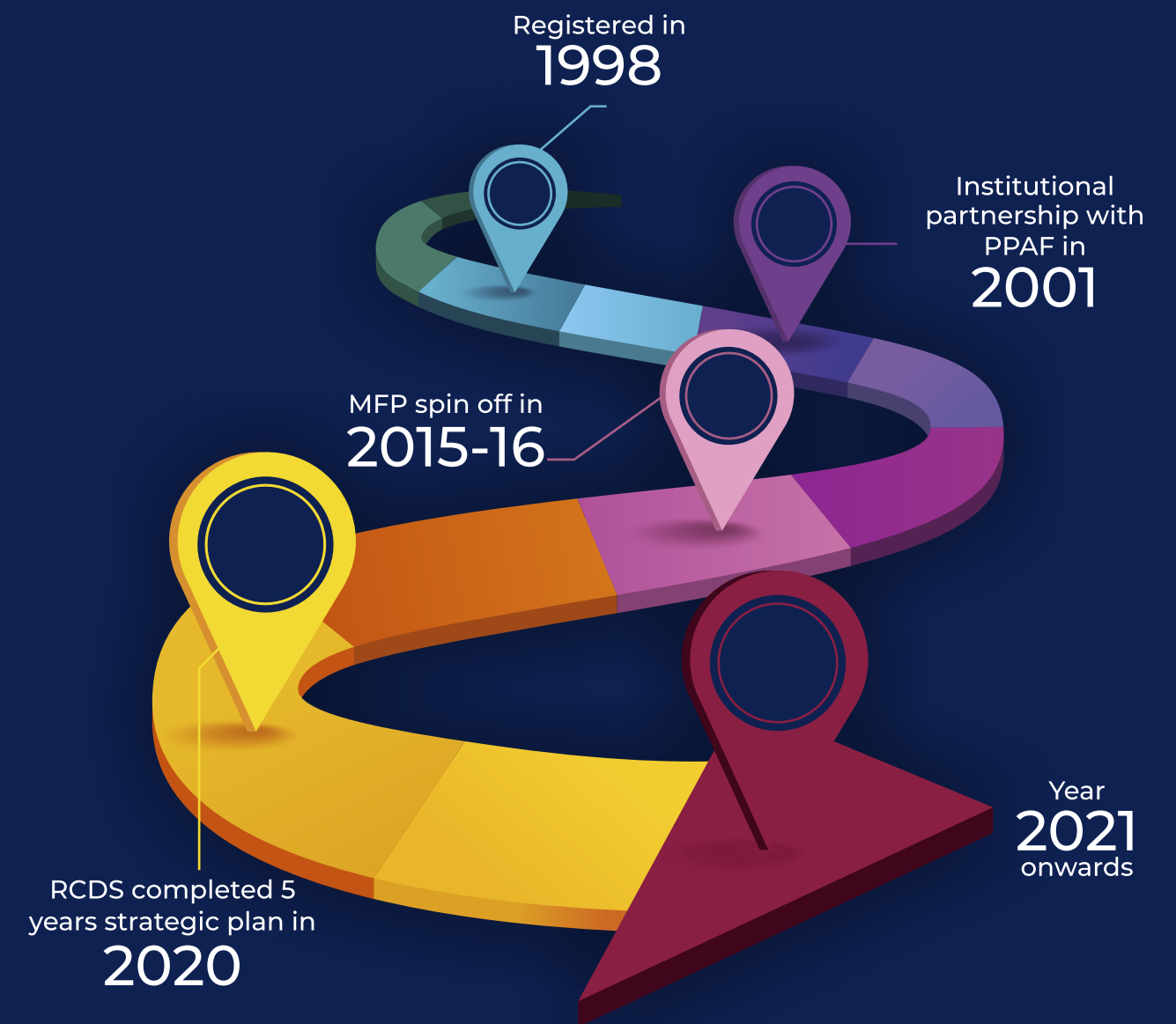
Socio-economic empowerment of society where all citizens avail their potential for the societal benefits on equal basis.



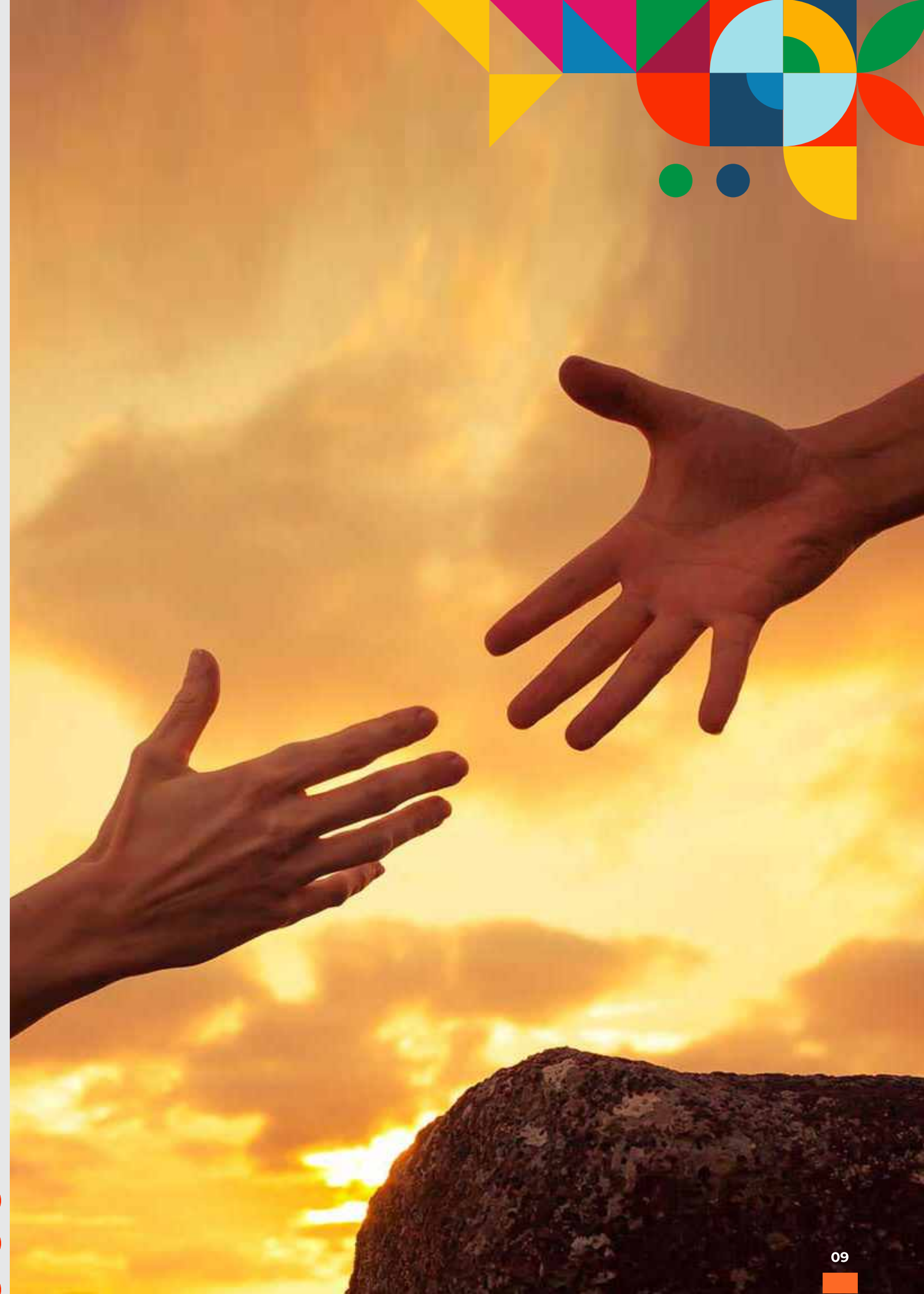
GOALS

RCDS contributes to sustainable development goals (SDG 1 to 8, 13, 17)

Key Facts & Journey



Beneficiaries Outreach (Households)





Community Engagement Strategy

01

Area Selection Mapping

Steps involved area selection, rapport building, mapping and village profiling, documentation

02

CO, VO, LSO Formation

Community based three tier organizations formed through participatory election processes

03

Capacity Building

Capacity building trainings & sessions on skills & issue bases trainings (CMST, LMST, DPs etc.)

04

Project Implementation

Implementation of community led development projects according to the Development Plans

05

Linkages Development

linkages development, handholding & backup support for implementation of DPs & future sustainability



Message from the Chairman

As Chair of the Rural Community Development Society (RCDS) Board, I am honored to have the opportunity to contribute to the organization's 26-year history of promoting community development in Pakistan.

RCDS has strategically utilized the funds raised for community development projects and other campaigns to create sustainable and positive impact. The rigorous government validation process of NGOs in Pakistan, along with regular financial and program monitoring in close association with donors, has ensured that the organization's efforts are effective.

To achieve outcomes at a scale and get a multiplier effect, it is crucial that all stakeholders work together. In the year 2022, RCDS focused on key transformations within its areas of priorities, including environmental changes, humanitarian coordination, health and education, social mobilization, capacity building, and networking at the national and international level. The organization's participatory process and innovative ways of engaging within the membership exemplify how RCDS is a membership-led network and strategic planning.

RCDS has a strong, diverse, and engaged partnership basis, and its ability to deliver while covering crucial topics or crises has been continuously tested. The organization has successfully integrated climate action and equal access to more focus on environmental changes and networking. RCDS's ability to mobilize civil society through networking has been demonstrated by its success in integrating community groups from all over Pakistan through global



coordination and networking.

As an agenda setter, RCDS has been influential in supporting successful advocacy on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. The organization has also catalyzed community engagements for internally resource mobilization and for community groups' engagement in line departments. RCDS has played a convening role for the community such as being on the Facilitation Group or co-chair of the developing networking forum among the community and line departments.

RCDS has supported communities on the ground, including national and local level community groups, through effective organization at the local level to better coordinate and deliver. The organization has established community-level forums such as the youth development forum, WASH network, education nutrition cluster, school councils, district justice network, National Humanitarian Network (NHN), Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), Sustainable Sanitation Alliance, Global Network of Civil Society Organization for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), WEProsper, and Scaling up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance Pakistan (SUN-CSA) by convening and supporting collective action.

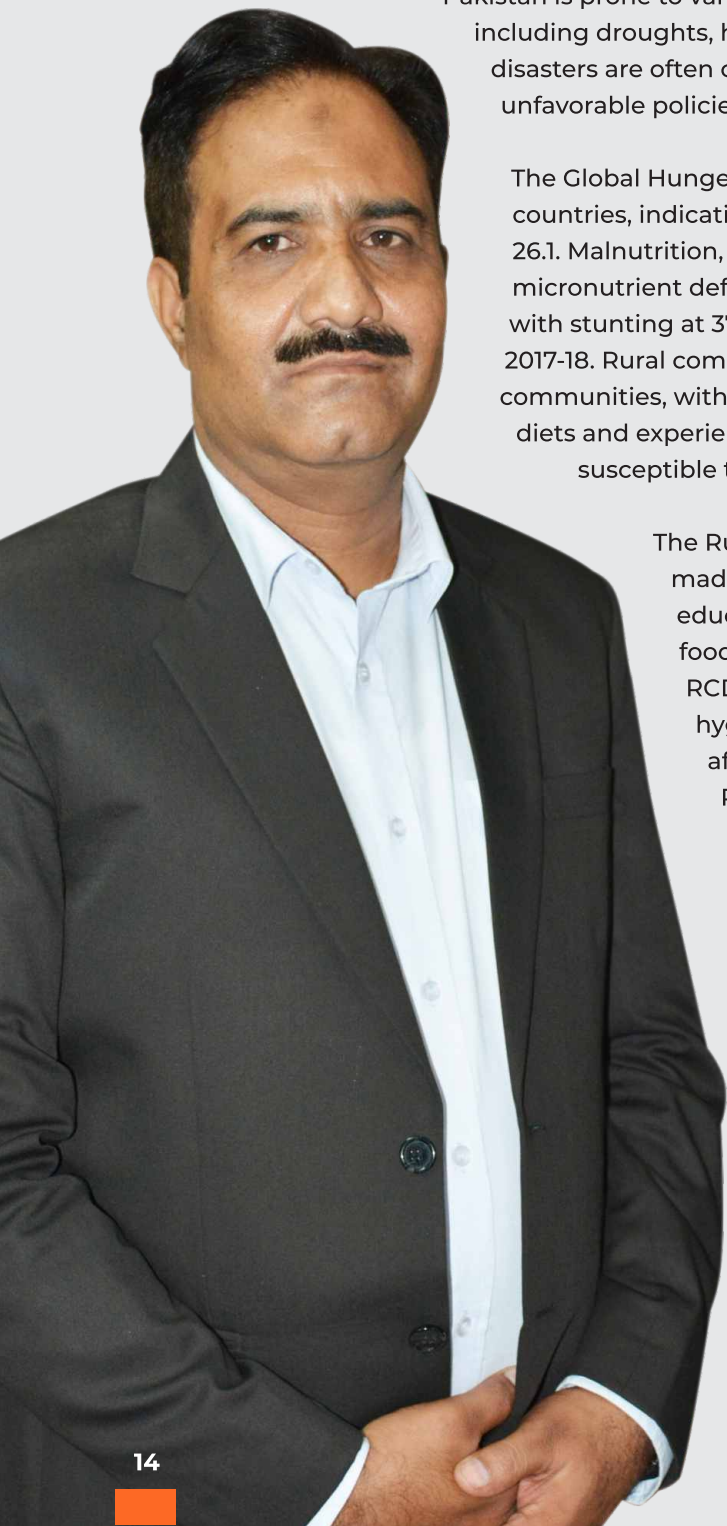
RCDS has reinforced its collaboration with alliances and networks. The organization's annual report and new website launched ahead of RCDS's 26th anniversary in 2022 provide more information on its achievements and initiatives. I extend my gratitude to all RCDS members, partners, staff members, consultants, and other collaborators who have made this work possible. Government donors, UN agencies, and philanthropic foundations provided the resources and offered valuable opportunities to foster partnerships.

I also express my appreciation to the outgoing RCDS Board for their leadership, which has ensured continuity and led the network to adopt the RCDS 2027 Strategy and reaffirm the set of principles and standards relevant to principled and effective RCDS action. Moving forward, I am committed to working with RCDS stakeholders to further its mission and create a positive impact on the communities it serves.

Muhammad Murtaza

Chairman
Rural Community Development Society

Message from the Managing Director



Pakistan is prone to various natural and man-made disasters, including droughts, heat waves, floods, and earthquakes. These disasters are often caused by environmental changes and unfavorable policies, leading to numerous challenges and issues.

The Global Hunger Index 2022 ranks Pakistan 99th out of 121 countries, indicating a serious level of hunger with a score of 26.1. Malnutrition, including underweight, wasting, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies, is prevalent across all stages of life, with stunting at 37.6%, wasting at 7.1%, and overweight at 2.5% in 2017-18. Rural communities face more food insecurity than urban communities, with poorer households consuming less balanced diets and experiencing seasonal gaps, making them more susceptible to climate-related disasters.

The Rural Community Development Society (RCDS) made significant contributions in health, education, emergency response, nutrition, and food security in 2022. In response to the flood, RCDS provided food assistance, health, and hygiene kits, and water filtration devices to affected communities in the Punjab districts of Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Layyah. RCDS also established 25 nutrition gardens in government girls' primary schools and provided 2150 heatwave survival kits to vulnerable hawkers and school children to mitigate the effects of heatwave.

During the year under review, RCDS promoted interfaith and religious harmony through the holding of Baisakhi Maila and traditional games in Nankana Sahib, especially with the Sikh baradari.

RCDS developed partnerships with Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation for the development of digitalization systems in government schools, WASH facilities, capacity development, and learning recovery. RCDS also succeeded in going through the due diligence of Start Network (READY Pakistan) and developed international networking with Core humanitarian standards Alliance (CHSA), VENRO German networking organization, German wash network, Charter4change.

RCDS runs the Rumi Grammar School, which provides quality education to rural communities in remote areas with affordable fee structures. RCDS aims to improve the literacy rate in its operational areas and expand its geographical reach to support vulnerable communities and build their capacities to be more resilient to humanitarian crises and conflicts and have stable livelihood opportunities to contribute to the national economy.

Through the Project "Towards Greater Effectiveness Timeliness in Humanitarian Emergency Response on 'Localization' Capacity Building," RCDS conducted a detailed capacity self-assessment and developed a Capacity Strengthening Plan in different organizational capacity domains, including finance, human resources, monitoring, evaluation,

accountability, and learning (MEAL) and IT. The organizational Strategic Plan for the Year 2023-2027 is underway, which will further prepare RCDS systems.

RCDS expresses gratitude to donors, including Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Unilever Pakistan Limited, and Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, for their continued support in organizational capacity building and strengthening organizational systems and community support.

RCDS acknowledges the guidance and support provided by the Board of Directors, especially the Chairperson, in providing resources for staff capacity building and retention.

I would like to reiterate that RCDS made significant contributions to various sectors in the year 2022, addressing critical issues such as malnutrition, education, health, and emergencies. RCDS aims to expand its reach and build community capacities to improve their resilience to disasters and conflicts and contribute to the national economy.

Qaiser Iqbal

Managing Director
Rural Community Development Society



TOGETHER PROJECT





Towards Greater Effectiveness & Timeliness in Humanitarian Emergency Response (ToGETHER) in Pakistan

The Project "Towards Greater Effectiveness and Timeliness in Humanitarian Emergency Response" (ToGETHER) aims at strengthening the capacities of the Local Institution in the context of Grand Bargain declaration and commitments that the Local Institutions' capacities should be strengthen to such an extent that they may go through the due diligence criteria and respond the humanitarian crisis effectively and timey.



And with the passage of time the funding to the local institutions would be increased up to 25% by the INGOs for the humanitarian and emergency response. It is because, whenever and wherever there is humanitarian crisis Local Institutions are the first responder, these have to face the hardship and casualties.

In this context following organizational policies were developed:

- Anti Bribery and Corruption Policy
- Anti Fraud Policy
- Anti Money Laundering Policy
- Child Protection Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Equality and Diversity Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- RCDS Code of Conduct Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy





STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN



Stakeholders Engagement Plan

For the development road map towards the stakeholder's engagement plan at Public Private Institutions, a five day regional training workshop was conducted at Nepal for the people of Bangladesh & Pakistan. Following is the details of stakeholders engagement plan:

1. Strengthen the structure of National Humanitarian Network in a decentralized manner, where the network can play an active & effective role in decision making, at various (National, Provincial & District) level. So that, the network becomes true representation of local humanitarian actors; by increase in meaningful membership, influence the resource allocation & to protect the interest of local humanitarian actors at large.
2. Collaborate with Economic Affairs Division (EAD) in federal ministry of economic affairs & Disaster Management Authorities in a constructive manner. So that; trust is built, localization agenda is effectively promoted, new NGO policy is timely rolled out and the capacities of local humanitarian actors are recognized.
3. Facilitate dialogue among stakeholders (Government(s), Donors, intermediaries – iNGOs, Networks/Groups and Local Humanitarian Actors (LHAs)) at national & provincial levels to promote localization agenda & foster enabling environment for civil society in general & particularly for local humanitarian actors at grass-root level.
4. Create opportunities for local humanitarian actors & intermediaries to share capacities in terms of timely humanitarian response & to ensure international quality standards and commitments are realized at grass-root level.

5. Through cooperation among Local Humanitarian Actors (LHAs), national/provincial government(s) & intermediaries; reach out to donors with-in country & at regional/global level to realize the localization agenda & fulfil the commitments made at global level.

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CAPACITY SELF ANALYSIS



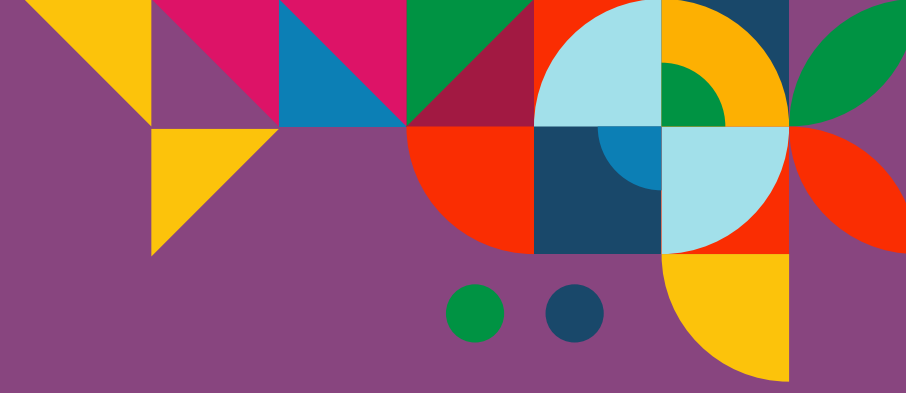
Capacity Self Analysis & Development of Capacity Strengthening Plan

A Comprehensive exercise of capacity self-analysis was carried out in which all the organizational departments were engaged and the organizational capacities and weaknesses, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities were identified, and a detailed plan was chalked out.

Following are the key points to be addressed through the provision of different systems, trainings, development of at least four year organizational road map in the form of strategic Planning:

- Purchasing of organizational FIS/HRIS/and Procurement online systems
- Getting different networking memberships such as CHS Alliance, NEAR Network, Core Humanitarian Standards etc.
- Training on Programme Management (PCM, RBM, Leadership etc.)
- Sphere/ IASC Standards (ToT - 5 days), Sphere Standards Trainings
- Food Security/ Livelihood Framework/ Nutrition (5 days)
- WASH In emergency
- Revision existing of organizational manual and development of the new policies/manuals.
- Development of organizational Strategic Planning and setting the priorities





SETTING OF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Setting of Strategic Priorities

For making the more developed and strengthening of the different system, following priorities were finalized:

Sr. No.	Strategic Priorities	Objectives
1	Developing/ improving organizational systems and policies in context of humanitarian emergency response	To strengthen the existing capacities and systems of local humanitarian partners
2	Supporting NHN in Revitalization and decentralization	To move forward the agenda of localisation and representation of humanitarian organizations at national and international forums
3	Stakeholders engagement canvas	By 2025, the local humanitarian responses are locally led; where local humanitarian partners are empowered & committed to accountability
4	Strategic partnership by LHPs with intermediaries	To increase the access to direct funding as per commitments of Grand Bargain
5	Promoting consortiums in partnership	Developing joint programs and joint implementation with effective accountability
6	Activating the C4C endorsers and contextualizing country level C4C framework	Contextualization of C4C leading to awareness among the local humanitarian partners for realizing the global commitments





(HOIFA)

Humanitarian Operation and Innovation Facility (HOIFA)

Scientists classify heat waves as one of the earliest and most obvious impacts of climate change. This year's early heat wave has come as the average global temperature stands at 1.17C higher than in 1850, at the start of the Industrial Age. Governments have pledged under the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement to keep this temperature rise to within 2C, and strive towards a ceiling of 1.5C, though their current actions are putting the world on course for a rise of at least 2.7C by 2100.

According to a 2021 study, deadly heat stress conditions might become common across South Asia even at 1.5C warming. The authors point out that 'wet bulb temperatures' above 32C affect human productivity, while 35C is considered the limit of human survivability, and that parts of South Asia are already experiencing these conditions.

Due to the hot climate average temperature in summers (from April to September) ranges from 40-48 degree Celsius while the extreme weather pattern followed in the Tehsil Chaubara due to the desert area. In recent years, heat wave has been hitting to the district in every year and affecting the children, people living below the poverty line and other vulnerable. During the days of high temperature in district Layyah, Government and private hospitals reported the admissions of patients showing various signs of heat stroke and severe bad health conditions like; fainting, high fever, dry skin, headache, fits, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting and most of the cases were handled in the emergency unit of the hospitals. The cases were reported mostly of those people who are daily wagers/ laborers, people employed in offices and traveling regularly through local transport, patients with prolonged illness/chronic diseases, children in schools, elderly people etc. Another fact observed that level of awareness and practice among the people about the precautionary measures was low especially when they are going outside and exposed to the extreme weather conditions. Resultantly, they got sick due to the heat stroke.





For enhanced anticipatory actions including increased preparedness, effective contingency and response plan against heat wave for the most vulnerable population(s) in district Layyah a three months project for awareness raising, preparedness and for taking mitigation measures the project was started. Following

Project Activities

Under the HOIFA project, the inception workshop was held in which all the stakeholders from District administration (AC) Choubara, Deputy District Education Officers (Male & Female), MS THQ Choubara, representative from DDMA, Rescue 1122 etc. participated in in.

- Training of 75 community leaders on “Heat wave Prevention, Protection and First Aid” was conducted.
- Training of 75 school teachers from 22 Government schools on “Heat wave Prevention, Protection and First Aid” was conducted and further these held awareness raising sessions.
- 5, 000 Tree plantation drive in 22 Government schools and neighbouring communities.
- Designing, publication and dissemination of awareness raising material (leaflets/banners/posters) on heat wave prevention and protection
- Awareness-raising on heat wave prevention and protection through religious places
- Awareness-raising on prevention and protection against heatwave through mobile messages and WhatsApp groups
- Awareness-raising on heat wave prevention and protection through FM Radio
- Heat wave Information and First Aid Desk at Healthcare facilities/ public places to immediately response heatwave cases
- Heatwave survival kits for children in 22 Government schools and for 200 hawkers
- Community consultation by utilizing P-FIM tool for the contingency planning





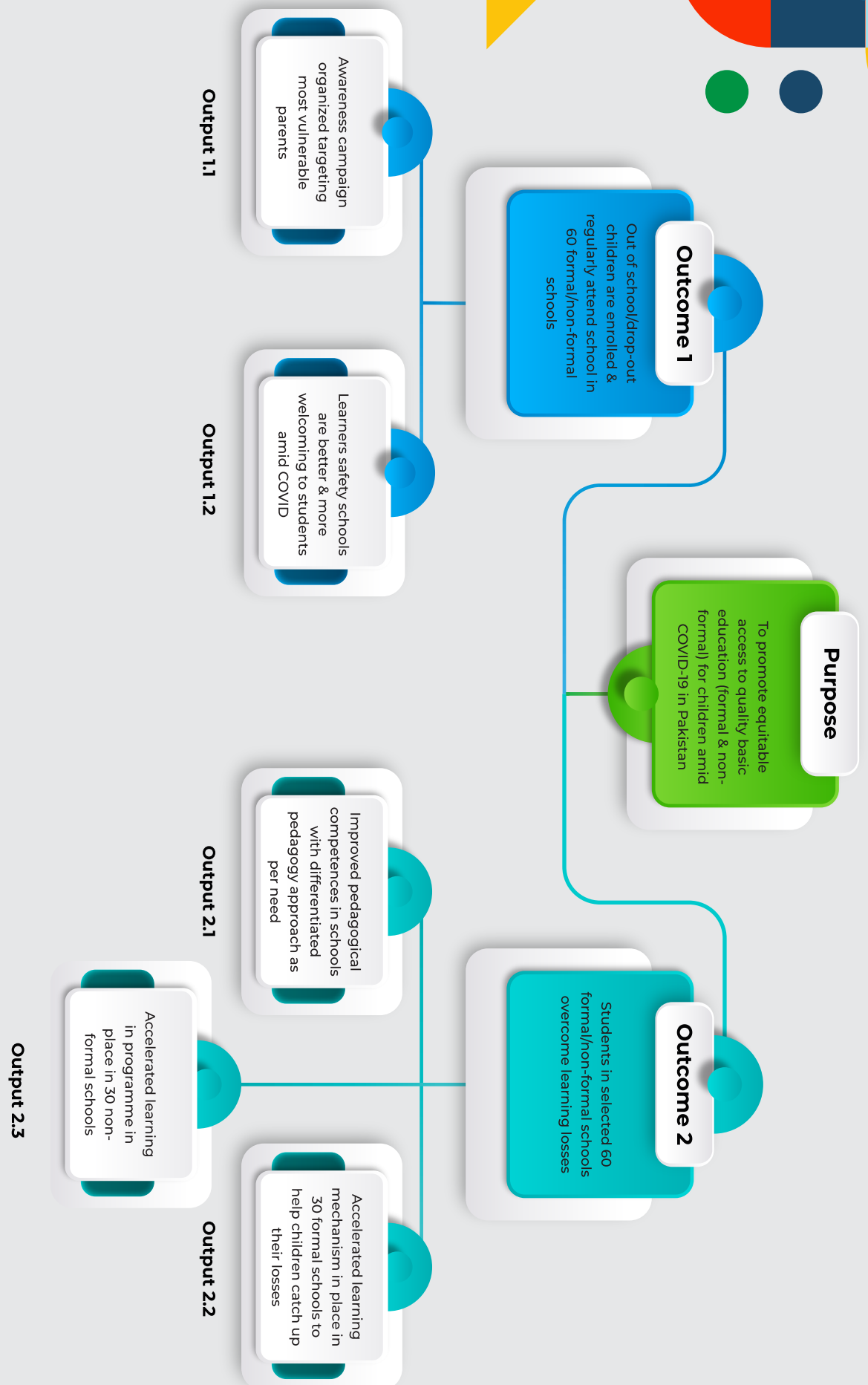
(READ) IN PAKISTAN



Resuming Education with Adaptable and Durable Solutions Amidst Covid-19 (READ) In Pakistan

In May, 2022 RCDS Signed an agreement with Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation for the implementation of READ Project in two districts (Lahore & Sheikhupura) of the Punjab. The READ project aims at the digitalization of 30 Formal schools and 30 Non-Formal & Basic Education Literacy Centers. Besides this, through the project the different types of teachers training are to be provided for their capacity building, catch plans, accelerated learning, preparation of school safety plans, child birth registration, bringing back the out of schools/ drop out children.

Following are the details:



Segregation of Beneficiaries	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
Children (5 -10 years of grade 1 to 5)	8,850 (83%)	60%	40%
Children (11 -15 years of grade 6 to 8)	1,800 (17%)	100%	0%
Children with Special needs out of total beneficiaries (3% of the total children)	320	50%	50%
Parents/caregivers	9,522	50%	50%
Teachers (from 30 primary, secondary, non formal schools, and 30 formal schools)	180	67%	33%
Overall	20,352	65%	35%

- To be implemented in 30 formal and 30 non-formal schools;
- 1,350 children (45 per school) will be from non-formal schools;
- 7,500 children (250 per primary school) in formal schools;
- 1,800 adolescent girls (120 per secondary school (grades 6-8)) in formal schools.

List of major activities for output 1.1: Awareness campaign organized targeting most vulnerable parents

- Children back to school campaigns using all mediums (radio, television, door to door and community interaction)
- Targeted social dialogues with parents /caregivers on inducting children to schools.
- Provide back to school incentives to 40% of 6,225 students in startup stipend for books and material
- Where necessary for enrollment, facilitate birth registration or any other obstacle identified and feasible during social dialogues

List of major activities for output 1.2: Schools are better prepared and more welcoming to students amid Covid-19

- Support 60 schools (30 formal, 30 non formal) in their planning, organization of classrooms, children management .
- Take appropriate measures to ensure that 60 schools are child friendly spaces.
- Ensuring that National School Safety Framework is operationalized in 60 schools through project advocacy.
- Technical support (through IT consultant) for development of centralized database for tracking enrollment for non-formal schools (provincial level).

List of major activities for output 2.1: Improved pedagogical competences in schools with differentiated pedagogy approach as per need

- Organize training courses for 180 teachers (formal and non-formal) to improved teaching skills and techniques (67% female).
- Expose 180 teachers to available technological options and digital pedagogical material for distant / digital teaching (67% female).
- Equip 30 formal schools with appropriate audio-visual material for improved learning (20 girls' schools).
- Provide right set of skills to the 150 teachers /school staff to optimize equipment (67% female).
- An appropriate contingency plan in place for alternative learning in case of another lock down.
- Expose 10,650 students and 4761 parents to available technological options and digital pedagogical material.





List of major activities for output 2.2: Accelerated learning mechanism in place to help children catch up their losses.

- Technically assist and facilitate 30 formal schools for making customized learning plans for students based on learners' assessment (20 girls' schools)
- Technically assist and facilitate teachers of 30 formal schools to organize condensed curricula for implementing catch up plans (20 girls' schools, 100 female teachers)
- Regular radio program to supplement accelerated learning at schools (144 hours for 9 months + repeat hours)
- Provide appropriate material to 9,300 children and 90 teachers to facilitate supplementary studies (videos, tablets, stationary, visuals)

List of major activities for output 2.3: Accelerated learning program for non-formal schools

- Assess the capacity of 30 existing non formal schools and prepare improvement plan.
- Technically assist and facilitate 30 schools to deliver appropriate pedagogical and learning opportunities (age, physical ability, etc.)
- Equip 30 non formal schools and students with sufficient teaching aid for accelerated learning (including videos, stationary, books, visuals)
- Provide special incentives to the 30 teachers for extra coaching (20 female teachers)
- Prepare roadmap with non-formal and formal education departments for mainstreaming non-formal students into formal schools



- Staff hiring, orientation and inception workshop completed with all the relevant staff for developing the common understanding of project documents. Reporting requirement, timelines and templates for program reporting and financial reporting discussed in detail.
- Detailed Implementation Plan of the project prepared, reporting templates were designed, pre-tested and finalized for progress and output reporting. Monitoring & Evaluation plan finalized and the modalities were also discussed and finalized.
- Coordination meetings conducted with Deputy Commissioner & CEO, DEA Sheikhpura, Deputy Director LG&CDD for approval of formal schools.
- Coordination meetings conducted with Additional Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Section Officer of L&NFBE Department for approval of non-formal schools.
- Coordination meetings conducted with management of FM Radio (FM-95) and QAED for capacity building component.
- Consultant for the capacity building component of teachers under the project finalized, ToRs developed and agreed and consultant taken on board for implementation of capacity building component.
- School Assessment completed in 46 formal schools of district Sheikhpura and Lahore in the target areas with the coordination of Deputy District Officer(s) and support of respective Assistant Education Officer(s).
- School Education Department officials including Deputy District Officer(s), Assistant Education Officer(s), School Head Teachers and Teachers oriented on the project objectives and the planned activities for their regular support and cooperation in the implementation.
- Coordination meetings conducted with the authorities of Local Government & Community Development Department along with the senior management for providing them the overview of the project and how the project will be supporting the department in registration of birth of children already enrolled in the schools or out of school by engaging the school staff and community elders.
- Technical assessment tool and planning finalized for initially identified 46 schools in both districts.
- Education Officer(s) participated in different activities at the school level, Parent Teachers Meetings and collected the data of children without the birth registration for their further process of registration.
- Coordination meetings conducted with the Union Council Secretaries of the target areas and briefed them about the objectives of the project and support required.



**RCDS
RESPONSE TO
FLASH FLOOD**

RCDS Response to Flash Flood in Punjab

The devastating floods of 2022 have extracted a heavy toll from Pakistan especially on the poor and vulnerable segments of the society. In addition to causing more than 1,700 deaths and affecting around 33 million people, the floods have caused damages and losses to the national economy to the tune of over US\$ 30 billion and would need a sum of US\$ 16 billion to ensure resilient recovery. Housing and agriculture are among the worst affected sectors and it is estimated that more than 9 million additional people would be pushed into poverty unless provided with support to restore their livelihoods. Over two million houses will need to be rehabilitated and reconstructed, while the losses in the agriculture sector would directly contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition especially among women, girls and children

- 33 million people affected by floods and flash floods in 90 districts. According to the revised UN Appeal 20.6 million people require humanitarian assistance of which
- 14.6m require emergency food assistance;
- 7 million children require nutrition services;
- 4 million children lack access to health services; and
- 5.5 million people no longer have safe drinking water.

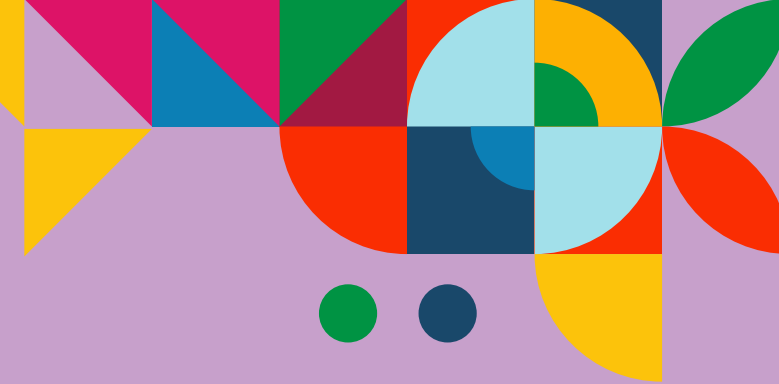


Based on damage severity, and propensity for severe cold weather, 35 districts across the country including 14 of Sindh, 10 of Balochistan, 9 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and 2 of Punjab have been identified as most exposed to difficult winter conditions. In some locations of Sindh province and in parts of Balochistan, water has yet to recede and may remain for several months, prolonging the dire humanitarian situation for people in these areas. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Sindh, over 89,000 people remain displaced in the province as of 2 January 2023, down from 6.5 million in early September. The

IDPs living in ten districts including Dadu and others with the highest number of IDPs in Dadu (41,742) and the lowest in Karachi (356 IDPs).

The 2022 monsoon-induced flooding has further exacerbated the pre-floods wasting situation of children under 5. The latest estimates by UNICEF and analysis of screening data reveal that the previous 17.7 percent global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate has increased by three to fourfold in eastern parts of Balochistan Province and two to threefold in northern parts of Sindh Province.





Operational Challenges and Seasonal Risks highlighted by Food Security Cluster, Pakistan:

- A limited response has been reported across various flood-affected areas. Humanitarian needs are still there while funding is finishing. Relief assistance beyond January is a big question mark due to funding shortfalls - 3.3 million existing beneficiaries will cease to receive further cyclical assistance.
- Main issue is access to food because of food inflation, energy and agricultural price increase despite the fact that required quantity of wheat is available up to March-April 2023. Increased economic hardship heightens the risk of people resorting to harmful coping mechanisms.
- Immediate scale up is required to improve access to food, protect livestock and make sure that farmers do not miss Rabi cropping season.

Responding to the flood RCDS carried out dry food distribution in the districts of the Rajan Pur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Layyah with the financial and in-kind assistance of Rural Community Development Programs (RCDP) a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC), Unilever Pakistan Limited and National Bank of Pakistan. Following are the details:

SR NO.	Activity Details	Beneficiaries of Households	Districts
1	Distribution of Dry Food Hampers	2600	Rajan PUr, DG Khan & Layyah
2	Distribution of Health & Hygiene Kits	2000	Rajan PUr, DG Khan & Layyah
3	Distribution of Water Purification Devoices	1000	Layyah
4	Distribution of Water Wheels	350	Layyah



RUMI GRAMMAR SCHOOL





Progress – Rumi Grammar School & Other Initiatives

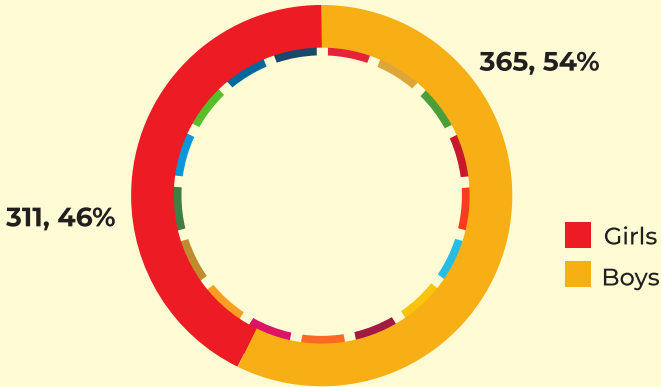
Education Program (Rumi Grammar School)

Pakistan has one of the highest number of out of school children in the world. 9.30% children are out from the schools at primary level in district Nankana Sahib while MPI ratio of poor people is 24.80% in the district. 82% population of the district is living in rural areas and gender based literacy rate gap is prevalent and high with drop outs at the elementary and higher level due to non availability of education infrastructure both in public and private sector.

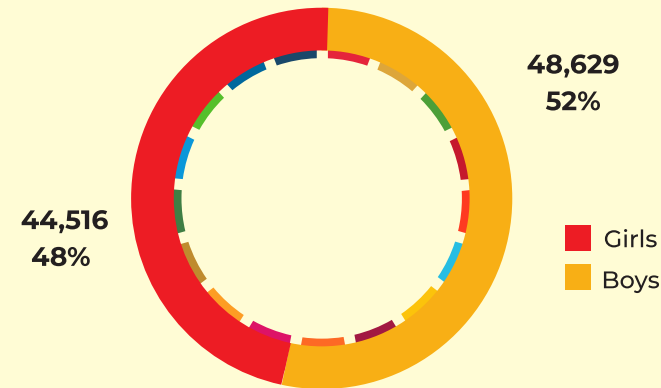
According to the data of District Education Department; there are 676 primary schools (Boys 365 & Girls 44,516) enrolled in primary schools in district Nankana Sahib. Per school student ratio for Boys schools is 133 while for Girls schools is 143 in the district.



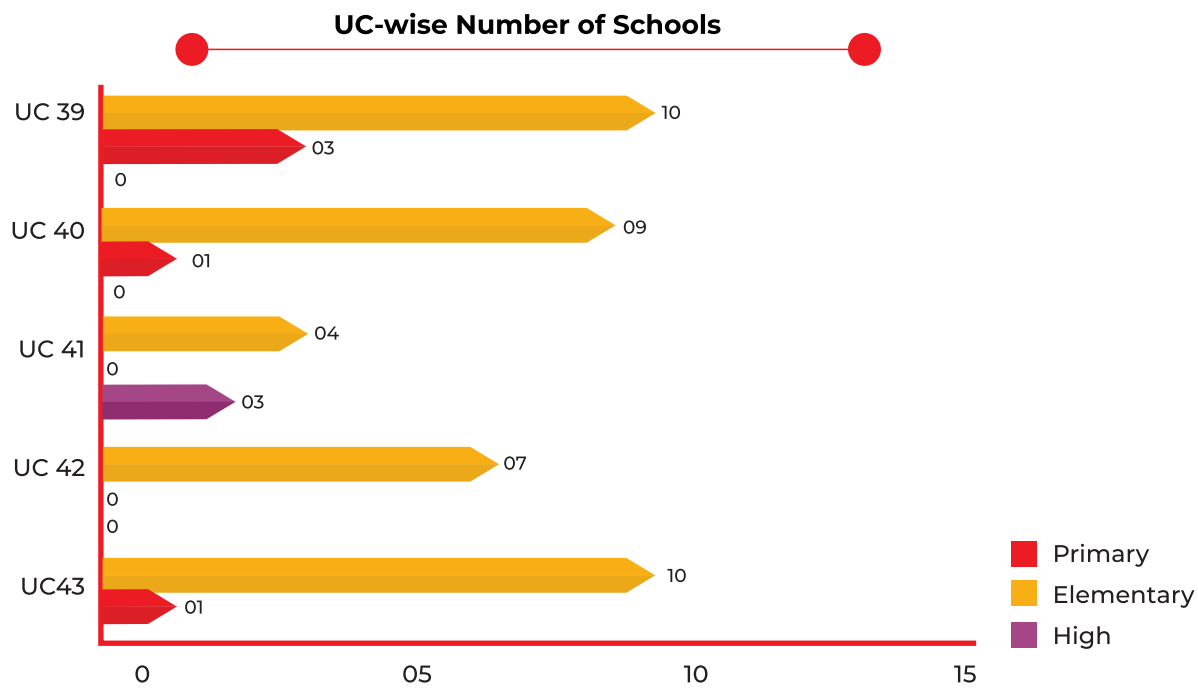
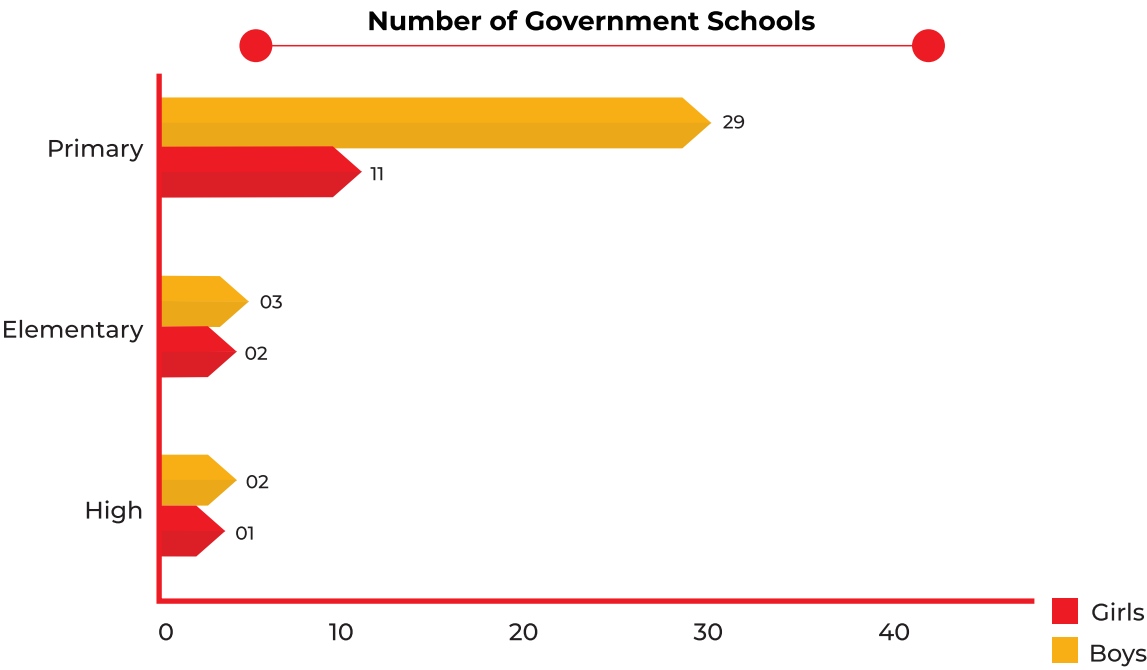
Number of Primary Schools



Number of Children enrolled in
Primary Schools



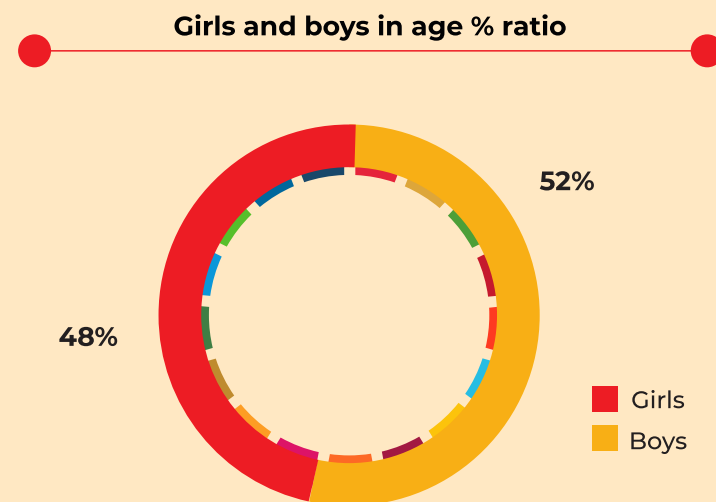
The situation even worsen in adjacent 5 union councils of Mandi Faizabad (a small town in district Nankana Sahib), and following graphs show the need for quality educational institutes especially for the girls in the area:



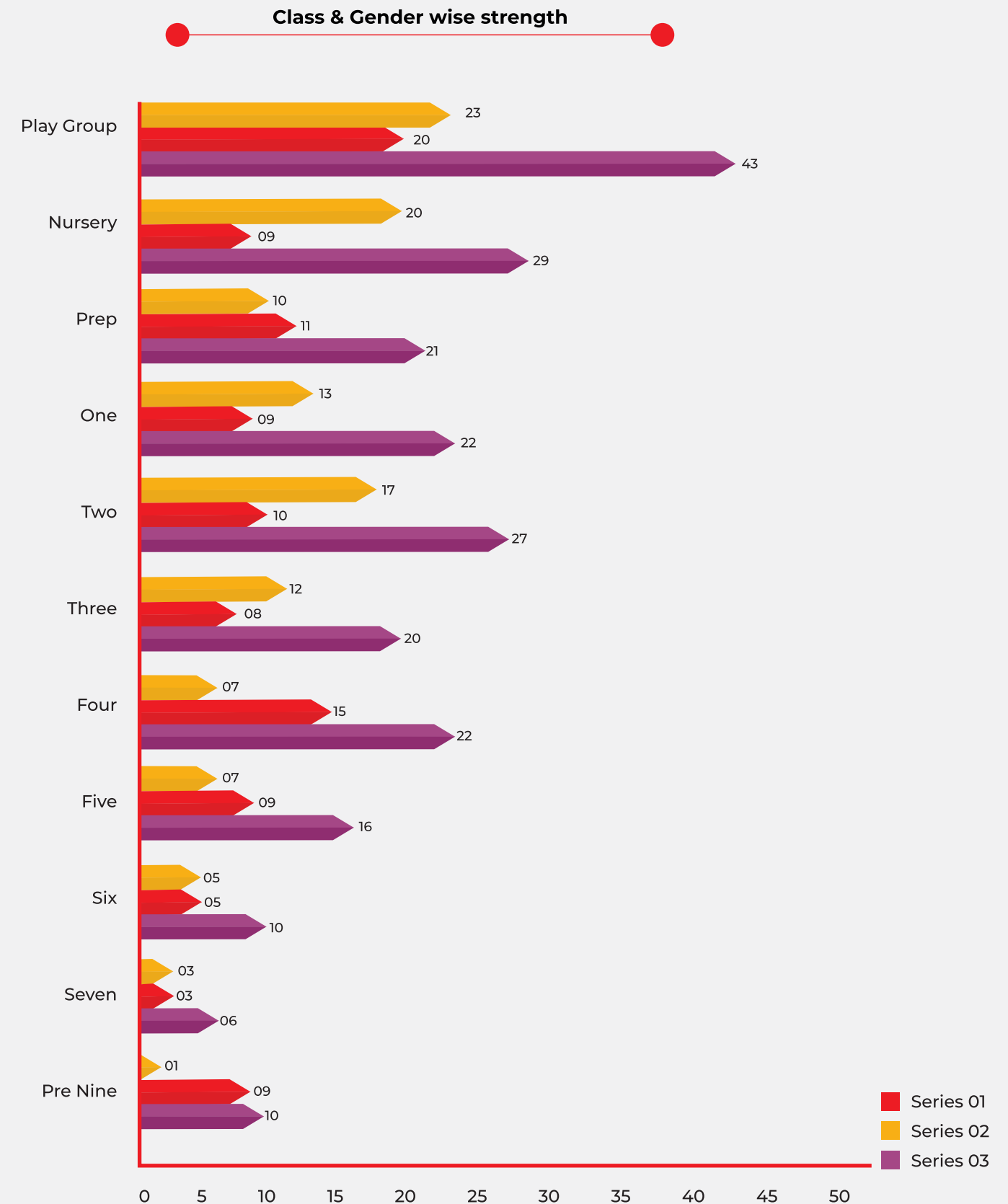
Due to the high demand and need for quality educational institutes and supporting the girls' education at primary level in area of Mandi Faizabad of district Nankana Sahib; Rural Community Development Society (RCDS) conceptualized the establishment of state of the art school to promote girls' education and to serve as knowledge management center for the area. RCDS donated 10 Kanal area land as organizational contribution and requested Embassy of Japan for infrastructural support to construct the building of school. Embassy of Japan appreciated this idea and generously supported funds for construction of primary school. RCDS envisioned the school to be upgraded to high/ higher secondary level in phases to serve the masses in the vicinity for continued education, enhancing learning skills and girls' empowerment.

So far as there are 226 students studying in Rumi Grammar School out 118 boys and 108 girls.

Following is the gender wise ratio in age %:

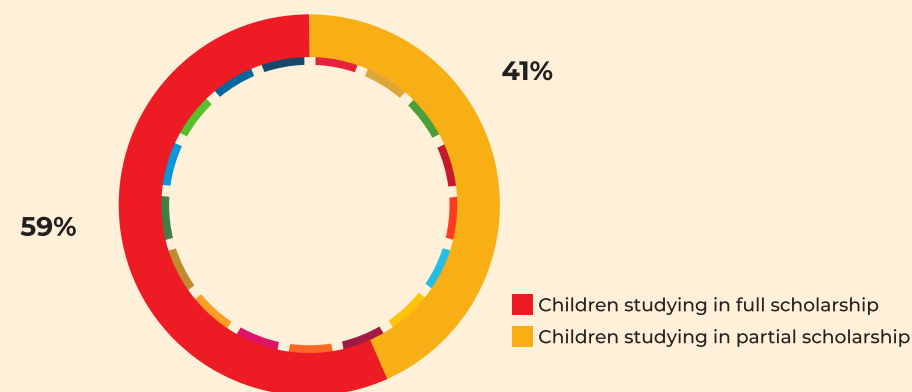


Following is the class wise and gender wise strength:





Out of 226 students 26 students are studying on 100% scholarship and 37 on partial scholarship, following is the graphic picture:



Some Key Initiatives

- Online application process for registration of school with the Education Department completed. The required documents along with all the certificates from the relevant Government departments submitted for further process.
- Awareness raising session on importance of Immunization conducted with teachers, parents and students with the collaboration of Health Department.
- Coordination with different organizations to contribute to the joyful environment at school (provision of equipment for computer lab, books for library, adoption of orphan children, free medical camp etc.)
- Staff capacity building training organized on Mental Health & Emotional Well being; the session was led by a renowned psychologist and follow up mechanism was also established for regular support from the mental health specialist to mentor the teachers. Later on teachers conducted sessions with students for transferring the knowledge and to ensure the emotional well being of the children in school.



PROVISION OF WATER WHEELS

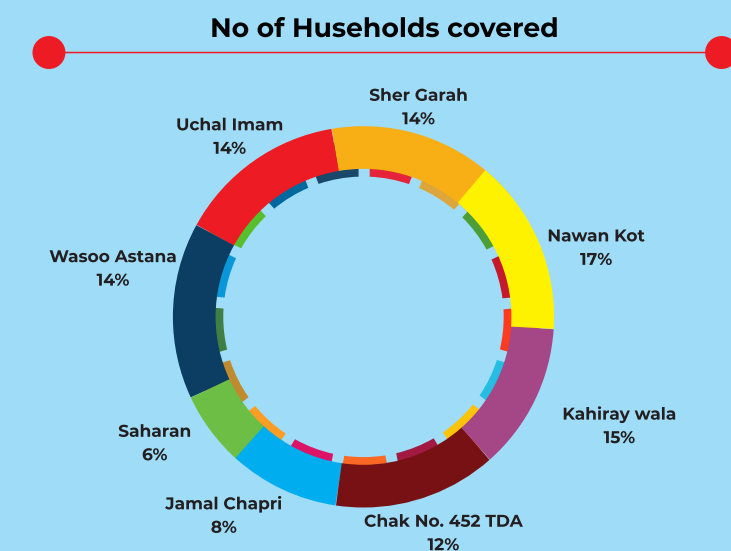
Provision of Water Wheels among the Vulnerable of District Layyah

Portability of the safe drinking water has been a challenge for the people of Tehsil Chaubara District Layyah. As the ground water is brackish, the females and children have to fetch potable water from the distance of 02-04 Kilometers.

For this an MoU was signed with Tayyaba Welfare International Organization. Through this MoU detailed beneficiaries was carried out in two tehsils Choubara of Layyah district and 18 Hazari of district Jhang.



Following is the UC wise graphic picture:



After the assessment, 265 water wheels distributed to the deserving households with the collaboration to carry the safe drinking water from water sources resulting in improved transportation source of drinking water with less hassle by the households especially women.

Different Activities through the Engagement of Public Private Partnership for getting optimal benefits of the activities already carried out, RCDS leverages its ongoing and completed activities with other Public Private Institutions.



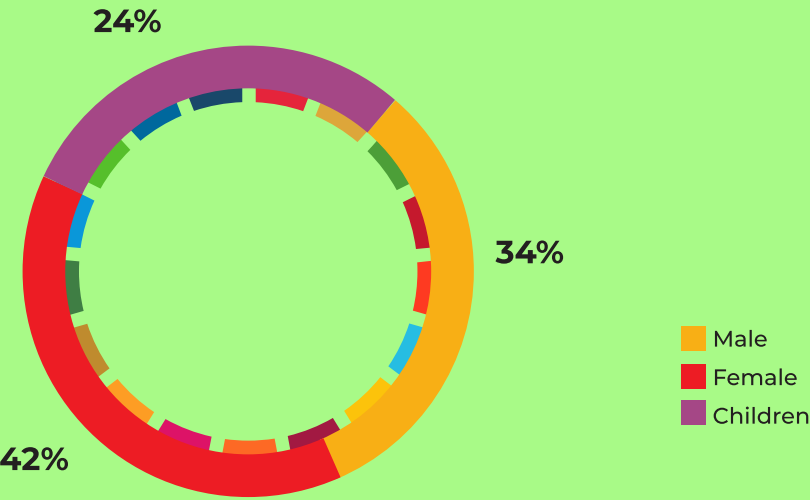
HEATH & MEDICAL CAMPS

Health and Medical Camps

For the provision of medical services to the communities, RCDS has signed an MoU with the Rice Partner Limited that provides multiple services through its CSR component. In this context, two health and medical camps were organized specially for the people who are rice planters, in the paddy area of district Sheikhupura.

Following are the details:

District	Tehsil	Male	Female	Children
Sheikhupura	Feroz wala	90	120	60
Sheikhupura	Sharaqpur Sharif	110	130	80
TOTAL	2	200	250	140





CLEAN GREEN PAKISTAN



Clean Green Pakistan

Un-even rain falling patten, unusual rain, severe heat and extreme weather is affecting Pakistan like a white ant. It has multi-dimensional effects on the agriculture, lives and above all economy of the country. We can avoid this by contributing through planting for Pakistan. In this context, this year RCDS not only planted in 22 schools 5,500 plants but also provided 5,000 plants to the district government of Nankana Sahib for plantation in parks and public grounds to contribute and mitigate the hazardous effects of climate change.





BAISAKHI MAILA



RCDS Promoting Interfaith and Religious Harmony through supporting Baisakhi Maila

RCDS Promotes the interfaith and religious harmony among different religion. In this context, the organization keeps supporting different events and festive for the promotion of interfaith & religious harmony, peace pluralism and different types of cultural and traditional games. Regarding this, RCDS held meeting with the Deputy Commissioner Nankana Sahib and discussed its different welfare and developmental initiatives in Punjab. In this context RCDS provided the support of 335,000 to district government Nankana Sahib as organizational contribution for the celebration of Baisakhi Maila.



DONORS/ PARTNERSHIP

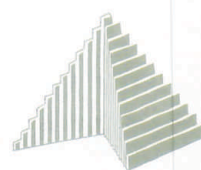


NETWORK/ ALLIANCES/FORUMS





AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT



RAFAQAT MANSHA
MOHSIN DOSSANI
MASOOM & CO.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY** ("the Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022 and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in general funds and statement of cash flows 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 presents fairly in all material respects, the statement of financial position of Society as at June 30, 2022, and of its Deficit, changes in general funds and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

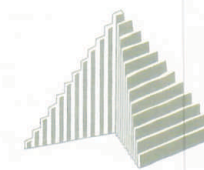
The board of directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the board of directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the board of directors are responsible for assessing the Society'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 Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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E-mail: rmdmlhr@hotmail.com, Website: www.rmdm.com.pk
Other Office at:
Karachi, Islamabad, Peshawar

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Md. I.



RAFAQAT MANSHA
MOHSIN DOSSANI
MASOOM & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society'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 ISA's as applicable in Pakistan 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 ISA's as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

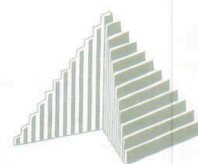
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 Society'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 Society'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 Society to cease to continue as a going concern.

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Md. I.

A member firm of



**RAFAQAT MANSHA
MOHSIN DOSSANI
MASOOM & CO.**
Chartered Accountants

- 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.

The Engagement Partner: Mohsin Nadeem, FCA

Lahore
Date: December 17, 2022

M. Nadeem
Rafaqat Mansha Mohsin Dossani Masoom & Company
Chartered Accountants

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Other Office at:
Karachi, Islamabad, Peshawar

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**RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2022**

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
General Funds		116,787,769	122,423,355
		<u>116,787,769</u>	<u>122,423,355</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred Income	4	4,876,054	3,191,439
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	5	2,857,769	3,898,482
		<u>124,521,592</u>	<u>129,513,276</u>
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	75,398,841	60,553,508
Capital work in progress		31,875	3,286,545
Long Term Investment	7	22,378	22,378
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	8	5,548,700	6,149,980
Grant Receivable	9	1,544,315	12,865,928
Advance income tax		25,083,480	24,523,390
Cash and bank balances	10	16,892,004	22,111,548
		<u>124,521,592</u>	<u>129,513,276</u>

The annexed notes (1-19) form an integral part of these financial statements.

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

[Signature]
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
Revenue			
Profit on bank deposits		1,377,452	660,017
Operating Income	11	9,924,381	8,889,289
Deffered grants amortized	12	8,133,941	18,216,872
		<u>19,435,773</u>	<u>27,766,178</u>
 Operating expenses	 13	 25,071,359	 47,531,267
 Net (deficit) for the year		 <u>(5,635,586)</u>	 <u>(19,765,089)</u>

The annexed notes (1-19) form an integral part of these financial statements.

RMDM


CHAIRMAN


MANAGING DIRECTOR

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Funds	Total Funds
	Rupees	Rupees
Total as at June 30, 2020	<u>142,188,444</u>	<u>142,188,444</u>
Net Deficit for the year ended	(19,765,089)	(19,765,089)
Total as at June 30, 2021	<u>122,423,355</u>	<u>122,423,355</u>
Net Deficit for the year ended	(5,635,586)	(5,635,586)
Total as at June 30, 2022	<u>116,787,769</u>	<u>116,787,769</u>

The annexed notes (1-19) form an integral part of these financial statements.

RMDM



CHAIRMAN

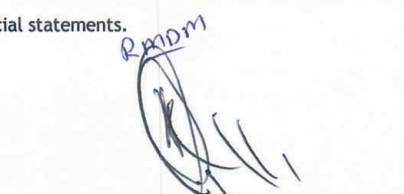

MANAGING DIRECTOR

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2022

	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
(Shortfall) of income over expenditure	(5,635,586)	(19,765,089)
Adjustment for non cash items and other charges		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,705,460	3,492,835
Deferred Income Ammortize	(8,133,941)	(18,216,872)
Exchange gain	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	<u>(4,428,481)</u>	<u>(14,724,037)</u>
Net cash flows before working capital changes	(10,064,066)	(34,489,126)
Profit before working capital changes	(10,064,066)	(34,489,126)
Working capital changes		
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(1,040,713)	(8,478,789)
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	11,362,803	3,994,074
	<u>10,322,090</u>	<u>(4,484,715)</u>
Net cash (used in) operating activities	A 258,024	(38,973,842)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Additions in fixed assets	(15,264,249)	(134,031)
Sale proceed of fixed assets	-	12,759,035
Capital work in progress	(31,875)	(3,286,545)
Long term loan extended to RCDP	-	30,000,000
Net cash generated from investing activities	B (15,296,124)	39,338,459
Cash flow from financing activities		
Deferred income	9,818,556	17,908,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	C 9,818,556	17,908,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C (5,219,544)	18,272,617
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22,111,548	3,838,930
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16,892,004	22,111,548

The annexed notes (1-19) form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHAIRMAN


MANAGING DIRECTOR

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is a non-religious, non political and non-governmental organization working for the empowerment and capacity building of the youth by promoting peace, tolerance, mutual understanding and non-violence amongst nations and religious. The registered office of the Trust is situated at D-4, Phase 2, Al-Rehman Garden, Sharaqpur Sharif Road, Lahore, Pakistan.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The approved accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

- Provisions of and directives issued under ICAP.

Where provisions of and directives issued under ICAP differ from the "IFRS for SMEs or the Accounting Standard for NPOs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in the respective policies and notes given hereunder.

3.2 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Financial reporting guidelines for NGOs/ NPOs engaged in microfinance issued by the Institute Chartered Accountants of Pakistan requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates in these financial statements relate to the useful life of depreciable assets and provisions for doubtful receivables. However, assumptions and judgments made by management in the application of accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements are not expected to result in material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next year.

3.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue from different sources is recognized on the following basis:

3.4 Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recorded on the cash basis. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Financial charges are accounted for on accrual basis and are included in current liabilities to the extent of amount remaining unpaid, if any.

3.5 Taxation

The income of the organization is exempt from the levy of tax under clause (c) of sub-section 36 of section 2 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Accordingly, no provisions for taxation has been made in the financial statements.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at acquisition cost including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Subsequently, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identifiable impairment loss. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate cost, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organization and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to income statement during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the Income and Expenditure account on reducing balance method by applying the depreciation rates as disclosed in Note 6 so as to write off the depreciable amount of assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month the asset is available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceed and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values and estimated useful lives are reviewed at least at each balance sheet date and impact on depreciation is adjusted, if significant.

3.7 Recognition of grants

Grants received for capital expenditure are presented in the balance sheet as "Deferred Income" that is recognized as income in line with depreciation charged on respective assets over the useful life of the assets. Grants received for revenue expenditure are recognized as grant income as per terms of agreement with donors.

3.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost which is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services.

3.9 Advances, prepayments and other receivables

These are stated at their nominal values net of any allowance for uncollectable amounts. Other receivables are recognized at nominal amount which is fair value of the consideration to be received in future.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits, other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when, and only when, the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflected the current best estimate.

3.12 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policies are below:

- Operating fixed assets - Tangible and intangible
- Micro credit loan portfolio
- Advances, prepayments and other receivables
- Creditors, accrued and other liabilities

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RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

4. DEFERRED INCOME

	2022 RUPEES	2021 RUPEES
Opening Balance	3,191,439	3,500,311
Add: Cash received from donors	8,274,241	17,908,000
Less: Amortization of grants	(8,133,941)	(18,216,872)
Add: Grant Receivable	1,544,315	12,865,928
	<u>4,876,054</u>	<u>3,191,439</u>

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Withholding tax payable	-	244,100
Staff payables	23,500	118,058
Staff saving fund	1,166,020	1,804,483
Accrued expenses	485,100	550,000
Payable to RCDP	949,839	949,839
Others	233,310	232,002
	<u>2,857,769</u>	<u>3,898,482</u>

7. LONG TERM INVESTMENT

Loan to RCDP-related party	-	-
Less: current Portion of Loan to RCDP	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Investment in EFU saving plans	22,378	22,378
	<u>22,378</u>	<u>22,378</u>

8. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advance to staff against salaries	200,000	213,000
Advance to staff against expenses	116,162	200,000
Advance against the purchase of Land	1,210,047	-
Advance against the purchase of Agri Machinery	2,000,000	2,000,000
Unadjustable advance	257,000	257,000
Security to Statelife against health card program	-	1,835,231
Receivable from Rural Community Development Programmes	1,105,334	1,064,266
Receivable against School fees & Books collection	359,381	313,416
Receivable From Sanda Printing Press	-	27,610
Receivable From Al Khair Motors	28,800	28,800
Receivable From PSDF	73,510	12,760
Other Receivables	198,466	197,897
	<u>5,548,700</u>	<u>6,149,980</u>

9. GRANT RECEIVABLE

PSDF	-	6,096,350
Statelife	-	5,478,595
WHH	1,544,315	1,290,983
	<u>1,544,315</u>	<u>12,865,928</u>

10. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	156,056	12,833
Cash at bank		
-Current account	231,247	220,609
-Saving Account	16,504,701	21,878,106
	<u>16,892,004</u>	<u>22,111,548</u>

11. OPERATING INCOME

Profit on sale of vehicle	-	1,387,828
Rental Income	6,752,421	6,126,840
School Fee Income	2,675,354	1,374,621
Exchange Gain	496,606	-
	<u>9,924,381</u>	<u>8,889,289</u>

RMDM

7/10

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

12. DEFERRED GRANTS AMORTIZED

Less: Amortization of grants	4	8,133,941	18,216,872
		<u>8,133,941</u>	<u>18,216,872</u>

13. OPERATING EXPENSES

Managing director's salary and benefits	3,050,800	2,790,000
Salaries and other benefits	9,251,562	17,619,545
Project and Allied Expenses	176,470	60,000
Training Expenses	18,000	17,020
Office Rent	337,835	4,993,872
Printing and stationary	1,446,891	8,575,290
Petrol and Maintenance	1,407,212	1,481,343
Utilities	362,753	314,945
Communication and Courier	264,810	392,230
Depreciation	6	3,492,835
Office Supplies	2,197,110	1,012,931
Audit Fee	150,000	216,250
Travelling Expenses	162,132	138,300
Registration Expenses	363,528	120,554
Bank Charges	406,035	90,803
Consultancy	1,374,200	4,903,911
Donation	-	599,975
Loss on sale of assets	-	706,863
Others	396,561	4,600
	<u>25,071,359</u>	<u>47,531,267</u>

14. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

14.1 The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration, including certain benefits, to the full time working directors and executives/managing director (appointed by the directors) of the Company is as follows:

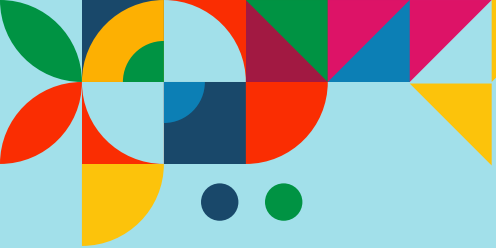
	2022		
	Chairman	Chief Executive	Managing Director (Employee)
Managerial remuneration	-	-	2,719,600
Allowances and other benefits	-	-	331,200
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,050,800</u>
Number of persons	-	-	1
	2021		
	Chairman	Chief Executive	Managing Director (Employee)
Managerial remuneration	-	-	2,408,727
Allowances and other benefits	-	-	381,273
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,790,000</u>
Number of persons	-	-	1

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

6 Operating fixed assets

P A R T I C U L A R S	C O S T			D E P R E C I A T I O N				Written down value as at 30.06.2022		
	As at 01.07.2021	Addition	Disposal	As at 30.06.2022	Rate %	As at 01.07.2020	For the period		Disposal	As at 30.06.2022
	A	B	C	(A+B+C+D+E)	F	G	M	H	(G+H+I+N)	(E-N-O)
Land - freehold	26,837,919			26,837,919	-	-	-		-	26,837,919
Buildings on freehold land	23,202,394	17,460,322		40,662,716	5	3,827,238	1,589,219		5,416,457	35,246,259
Furniture and fixture	5,032,717	849,634		5,882,351	10	769,398	454,653		1,224,051	4,658,300
Other Equipments		-		-	10	0	-		0	(0)
Vehicles	17,556,930	-		17,556,930	20	12,233,738	1,064,638		13,298,377	4,258,553
Office Equipments	1,053,695	240,838		1,294,533	30	622,772	159,382		782,153	512,380
Agri Equipments	6,548,783			6,548,783	30	2,252,126	429,666		2,681,792	3,866,991
Health equipments	2,239,000			2,239,000	30	2,212,659	7,903		2,220,561	18,439
Water testing equipments	-			-	10	0	-		0	(0)
Rupees 2022	82,471,438	18,550,794	-	101,022,232		21,917,931	3,705,460	-	25,623,391	75,398,841

P A R T I C U L A R S	C O S T			D E P R E C I A T I O N				Written down value as at 30.06.2021		
	As at 01.07.2020	Addition	Disposal	As at 30.06.2021	Rate %	As at 01.07.2020	For the period		Disposal	As at 30.06.2021
Land - freehold	A	B	C	(A+B+C+D+E)	F	G	M	H	(G+M+H+N)	
Buildings on freehold land	26,837,919	-	-	26,837,919	-	-	-	-	-	26,837,919
Furniture and fixture	28,854,566	-	(5,652,172)	23,202,394	5	2,807,493	1,019,745	-	3,827,238	19,375,156
Vehicles	5,281,500	-	(248,783)	5,032,717	10	363,116	473,702	(67,420)	769,398	4,263,319
Office Equipments	17,556,930	-	-	17,556,930	20	10,902,940	1,350,798	-	12,233,738	5,323,192
Agri Equipments	919,664	134,031	-	1,053,695	30	442,877	179,895	-	622,772	430,923
Health equipments	16,048,783	-	(9,500,000)	6,548,783	-	4,349,220	477,406	(2,574,500)	2,252,126	4,296,657
	2,239,000	-	-	2,239,000	30	2,201,369	11,289	-	2,212,659	26,341
Rupees 2021	97,758,362	134,031	(15,400,955)	82,471,438		21,067,015	3,492,835	(2,641,920)	21,917,930	60,555,508



RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

15. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The number of employees of the company including permanent and contractual as of June 30, 2022, are 33 (2021: 21).

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties comprise subsidiaries, associated under takings, post employment benefit plans, other related companies, and key management personnel. The company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under receivables and payable respectively. Other significant transactions with related parties are as follows:-

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	2022	2021
		-----RUPEES-----	-----RUPEES-----
Rural Community Development Programmes	Loan Outstanding	-	-
	Rental Income Received	6,752,421	6,126,840
		-	-

17. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These Financial Statements have been authorised for issue by Board of Trustees' on _____.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no reportable subsequent events occurring after the balance sheet date.

19. GENERAL

- Corresponding figures have been reclassified wherever necessary for the purpose of better comparison, however no material reclassification has been done.
- Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.


CHAIRMAN


MANAGING DIRECTOR

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