



ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025



Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR)

Plot No- N-6/474, (Ground Floor) IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin Code-751015

Mob.: 9437013094, e-mail Id : farrbbsr13@gmail.com, farr.orissa7@gmail.com



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FARR Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR) for the financial year 2024–25. For over four decades, FARR has been committed to fostering sustainable and inclusive development in Odisha, with a focus on empowering marginalized communities, particularly women, tribal populations, and the most disadvantaged sections of society.

This year, FARR has continued to implement its holistic development approach across multiple sectors including livelihood promotion, natural resource management, climate-resilient agriculture, women's empowerment, health, education, and human resource development. Our initiatives have been designed to strengthen community resilience, promote self-reliance, and ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities. From the promotion of income-generating activities and traditional millet-based agriculture to watershed development, organic farming, and skill-building programs, every intervention has been aimed at improving the quality of life of our beneficiaries.

FARR's successes this year have been made possible through the dedicated efforts of our committed staff, active participation of community members, and the support of government agencies, development partners, and stakeholders. Together, we have created a positive impact on hundreds of households, enabling them to achieve economic empowerment, nutritional security, and social well-being.

Looking ahead, FARR remains steadfast in its mission to scale up interventions, innovate solutions for sustainable development, and continue building capacities at the grassroots level. Our vision is of a society where every individual enjoys equality, dignity, and opportunities for growth, and we will continue striving tirelessly to realize this goal.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all who have contributed to FARR's journey and achievements. Your unwavering support strengthens our commitment to creating lasting change for marginalized communities in Odisha.

Mr. Ashok Kumar Mahapatra
President, FARR

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

It is with great pride and a deep sense of responsibility that I present the Annual Report of Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR) for the financial year 2024–25. For over four decades, FARR has been dedicated to promoting inclusive and sustainable development in Odisha, focusing on empowering marginalized communities, particularly women, tribal populations, Dalits, and other socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

During this year, FARR has continued to implement its integrated development approach, addressing critical issues such as livelihood promotion, natural resource management, climate-resilient agriculture, food and nutrition security, women's empowerment, education, health, and human resource development. Our initiatives have included supporting income-generating activities for vulnerable households, promoting Self-Help Group (SHG) formation and capacity building, reviving traditional agricultural practices such as millet and multi-cropping systems, and introducing innovative climate-resilient farming techniques.

Significant emphasis was placed on community participation, ensuring that beneficiaries are active partners in the planning, implementation, and management of programmes. From the promotion of goatery and poultry units to workshops on millet-based nutrition, field demonstrations, watershed development, and organic farming practices, FARR's interventions have sought to strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of rural communities. Our work has also extended to raising awareness on women's rights, reducing child and forced marriages, promoting health and nutrition, and encouraging sustainable environmental practices.

This year, our programmes have reached hundreds of households across the districts of Rayagada, Kalahandi, and Dhenkanal, impacting lives through skill enhancement, economic empowerment, and improved access to resources and knowledge. The active collaboration of community members, government departments, development partners, and FARR staff has been critical to achieving these outcomes.

I take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated team, community members, government agencies, donor partners, and all stakeholders for their unwavering support and active participation in our mission. Their commitment has strengthened our resolve to continue working tirelessly toward the vision of a just, equitable, and empowered society.

As we look ahead, FARR remains steadfast in its goal of expanding the reach of its interventions, scaling innovative models, and fostering sustainable, inclusive development that ensures improved livelihoods, food security, and social justice for the most vulnerable communities in Odisha.

Mrs. Pramila Swain
Secretary, FARR



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About the Organization

Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR) was founded in 1983 by a group of committed social workers who had previously collaborated under the OXFAM West Orissa Program. Drawing from their grassroots experience with tribal communities, Dalits, and the most marginalized populations in Odisha, they came together with a shared vision to address rural poverty and inequality. Inspired by their early volunteer work in remote areas, the founders established FARR with initial operations in Biswanathpur (Kalahandi), Muniguda (Rayagada), and Hindol (Dhenkanal).

From the outset, FARR focused on critical issues such as combating hunger and starvation, promoting food security, facilitating community mobilization, and ensuring access to basic education and primary healthcare. Over the years, its scope has broadened to include human resource development, microfinance, women's empowerment, HIV/AIDS awareness, and sustainable natural resource management.

Today, FARR stands as a respected rural development organization dedicated to improving the quality of life for poor and marginalized communities in Odisha. While it once operated across 12 districts—including nine underdeveloped and three coastal districts—FARR has now streamlined its efforts to focus on three key districts: Rayagada, and Dhenkanal. With over four decades of experience, the organization continues to drive sustainable change through its integrated approach across seven thematic areas, ensuring long-term impact and community resilience.





Vision

A Society of material fulfillment with highest intellectual attainment and Peace



Mission

To provide equal opportunity and to empower the women and poor people in particular, in order to initiate and strengthen a value based, people-centered development process which will be ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.



FARR Core Values

- **Non-Discrimination** - FARR believes in equality and justice for all and works without any form of discrimination based on gender, caste, class, religion, ethnicity, or economic status.
- **Respect and Dignity** - The Organisation is committed to respecting the dignity, rights, and voices of women, tribal, and other marginalized communities, and ensures inclusive participation.
- **Transparency and Accountability** - FARR upholds transparency and accountability in all its operations by maintaining openness in planning, implementation, and reporting.
- **Participatory Approach** - FARR believes in a participatory approach that actively involves communities in identifying issues, planning interventions, and implementation for ownership.
- **Inclusive** - FARR follows an inclusive approach that ensures the participation and representation of all sections of society, especially women, tribal, and marginalized communities.

GOVERNING BODY

Sl. No.	Name of the Core Member	Gender	Designation in the organization
1	Mr. Ashok Kumar Mahapatra	Male	President
2	Ms. Rojalin Bhuyan	Female	Vice- President
3	Mrs. Pramila Swain	Female	Secretary
4	Mr. Banikulu Malesu	Male	Joint Secretary
5	Mr. Kartikeswar Samal	Male	Treasurer
6	Mrs. Anupama Rout	Female	Member
7	Mr. Lokanath Pradhan	Male	Member

A-LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY (SDG 1 and 2)

One of the biggest challenges facing development practitioners and policy-makers in the world today is how they can assist large numbers of people in the developing world to have a meaningful livelihood which sustains them and ensures they can live with dignity and hope for the future. A livelihood is a set of economic activities, which may include self-employment and/or wage employment, and which enables a person to meet their individual and household requirements.

The core interest of rural finance practitioners is to ensure that rural people, especially poor rural people, have access to financial services. However, a bank account is of little use to someone if they have no means of securing a livelihood. So development oriented financial institutions

find they increasingly need to focus on livelihood promotion if they really wish to help the poorest members of society find a way out of poverty.



L i v e l i h o o d interventions may take a spatial approach, e.g. addressing problems in a degraded watershed, or a segmental approach, e.g. addressing problems of the landless or the disabled, or a sectoral approach, e.g. addressing problems of dairy farmers or cotton growers. A holistic approach involving a range of cross-cutting interventions is more complex but may be essential to address the problems of the poorest or people living in remote areas.

AGRI & HORTI SUPPORT TO FARMERS-

WADI Programme

WADI is a holistic livelihood development programme for tribal communities that promotes food security, income generation, and market access through a tree-based farming system. The programme focuses on horticulture development, wasteland management, natural resource management, soil and moisture conservation, and social mobilization.



Under the WADI model, fruit trees such as



mango and cashew are planted along with intercrops to reduce climatic, biological, and market risks. Implemented through MGNREGA convergence, the programme provides local employment, with active participation of women.

During the year, WADI plantation was implemented in 7 villages across 3 Gram Panchayats, covering 20 hectares of land belonging to 50 beneficiaries. Beneficiaries received 2,000 mango plants and 4,000 cashew plants, along with tree guards and bio-fertilizers.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTER (APC)-

Gudari Turmeric cultivation

The Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) project, implemented by the Departments of Agriculture and Drinking Water, Odisha, exemplifies successful collaboration between government, civil society, and markets. Aimed at establishing a resilient agricultural ecosystem in tribal blocks, the

project integrates climate-resilient crops through the convergence of departments like Lift Irrigation, Horticulture, and Agriculture. Under this initiative, OTELP Plus supported 76 farmers from Nauli and Kitadambu VDAs of Karlaghati GP for turmeric cultivation across 30 hectares.



Farmers received turmeric suckers, bio-fertilizers, and regular handholding support from OTELP Plus ITDA Gunupur. This year, they harvested turmeric from 10 hectares, yielding 800 quintals, which were sold in local markets. Additionally, 28



farmers from Pendili VDA cultivated 4 hectares of Arhar with support in seeds and fertilizers. They harvested 4.5 quintals this season. These initiatives have significantly contributed to sustainable livelihood development in tribal regions.



Maize and cowpea-

Maize and cowpea form an ideal multicopying pair in upland areas. Maize, a tall crop, offers vertical support, while cowpea, a creeping plant, provides ground cover and enriches the soil. Their growth cycles complement each other—maize matures early, allowing cowpea to continue without competition. This year, 7 hectares

across seven villages were cultivated with this maize–cowpea combination. The initiative aims to boost productivity, improve soil fertility, and offer farmers a more stable and diversified income, promoting sustainable agriculture rooted in both tradition and science.

Reviving Traditional Multi-Cropping: Ragi with Arhar (Pigeon Pea)

Climate-resilient agriculture promotes multi-cropping over mono-cropping to reduce the risk of total crop failure during droughts or prolonged dry spells. This approach ensures that if one crop fails, the other may still yield, providing both food security and income stability for farmers.

Traditionally, Ragi (finger millet) intercropped with Arhar (pigeon pea) was a widely practiced method. However, its use has declined in recent years. Under the current program, this traditional system is being revived with scientific enhancements

such as line sowing and shade management. These improvements have sparked renewed interest among farmers, encouraging better planning and field design.

This year, Ragi and Arhar were cultivated on 7 hectares across five villages. A total of 25 families adopted the improved method, with 10 cultivating more than two acres each. The results have been promising, with significantly better crop growth and yields. Farmers are now successfully harvesting both millets and pulses from the same field.

Yam and Sweet Potato Cultivation – A Profitable Tuber Crop

Tuber crops such as yam and sweet potato are increasingly recognized as profitable, low-input cash crops requiring minimal maintenance. As underground crops, they involve lower costs for monitoring and guarding compared to above-ground varieties. In addition to their economic value, yams and sweet potatoes are rich in dietary fiber, contributing significantly to household nutrition and food security.

These crops thrive particularly well in sandy loam soils, which are prevalent in watershed villages. Despite their benefits,

farmer adoption has historically been limited due to damage from wild animals. However, through sustained training, exposure visits, and follow-up support, farmers are now showing increased interest in tuber cultivation.

Currently, yam and sweet potato are being grown on 8 hectares across four villages. To mitigate risks from wildlife, farmers are cultivating these crops near their homes and have adopted protective measures such as fencing and trenches.

Vegetable Cultivation

Vegetable cultivation has emerged as a key success of the climate-proofing programme, significantly enhancing both productivity and resilience. Traditionally, farmers in the region relied on local varieties, which yielded poorly under stress from heat, drought, and flooding. To address these challenges, several innovative and climate-resilient cultivation models have been introduced, including the Mixed Vegetable Method, 20-Cent Module, Backyard Nutritional Gardens, and Beans with Pumpkin on Trellis Method.

These approaches enable year-round cultivation across rainy, winter, and summer seasons. Early-maturing, drought-

, heat-, and flood-tolerant varieties have been promoted to ensure consistent yields under varying climatic conditions. Improved road connectivity and strong market demand have allowed traders to procure vegetables directly from farmers, improving incomes.

The programme supports every household in project villages to cultivate vegetables based on their capacity. Notably, 15 farmers have earned over INR 1 lakh annually, showcasing the potential of this intervention. Local seed production, seasonal planning, and the integration of weather-based advisories have further strengthened the initiative.

Hill Broom Cultivation

As a perennial, high-value, and non-perishable Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP), broom grass thrives on degraded and marginal lands. Its panicles are used to make household brooms, which are in high demand due to their durability and commercial value.

Recently introduced in the programme area, the initiative began with farmer training and exposure visits to Daringbadi and Krishi Vigyan Kendra to build familiarity with the crop. Currently, two hectares of

land are under broom grass cultivation.

Initial growth has been moderate, limited by rain-fed conditions and lack of irrigation. However, farmers are proactively preserving quality suckers for propagation and planning improvements for the next season. With continued learning and adaptation, better crop performance is expected, laying the foundation for a sustainable livelihood option that supports both ecological restoration and income generation.

Ginger Cultivation in Niyamgiri Hills

Turmeric and ginger cultivation is a vital economic activity for the Dongria Kondh community in the Niyamgiri hills. Grown using 100% organic methods, these traditional crops are always in high market demand. The region's unique soil and climate make it ideal for cultivating turmeric and ginger, and almost every Dongria family maintains a field for these crops.

To boost livelihoods, ginger was cultivated across 18.2 hectares in seven villages under Parsali GP this year, benefiting 163 Dongria

families. As part of the program, high-quality seeds and organic manure were provided. This initiative resulted in a total yield of 20,475 kg, valued at 1,22,85,500 in the market.

Beyond income generation, the program has helped restore seed availability for future cultivation, ensuring sustainability. This organic, traditional practice continues to support the economic and cultural resilience of the Dongria Kondh community.

Pineapple Cultivation in Niyamgiri Hills

Pineapple is another key economic crop for the Dongria Kondh community of Niyamgiri. The region is well known in Odisha for its organically grown pineapples. The area's rich biodiversity, fertile soil, natural shade, and stream banks create ideal conditions for pineapple cultivation, a tradition practiced by the community for generations.

Under the OPELIP programme, efforts have been made to enhance income and improve living standards through agricultural support. This year, 146

beneficiaries from three Dongria villages received support to cultivate pineapples across 8 hectares of land.

The initiative has yielded a significant income of 12,80,000, demonstrating the potential of sustainable, organic agriculture as a livelihood source. Pineapple cultivation continues to be an important income-generating activity for the Dongria Kondh, reinforcing their deep connection to the land and supporting their socio-economic development.

Banana Cultivation in Niyamgiri Hills

Banana cultivation is one of the most cost-effective agricultural practices in Niyamgiri. While bananas typically require heavy irrigation—similar to crops like sugarcane and paddy—the Dongria Kondh community has successfully adapted the practice to their unique hilltop conditions, where no irrigation facilities exist.

Remarkably, bananas grow well in these areas due to the presence of natural soil moisture throughout the year. Cultivated organically on the tops of Dangas (hill slopes), this method reflects the tribe's traditional knowledge and deep

understanding of their environment.

To support this initiative, 146 beneficiaries across three villages were selected under a development programme. Banana suckers and organic manure were provided to cultivate 8 hectares of land. The results have been promising—this year, the community earned 3,16,800 by selling bananas in the local market.

Beyond immediate income, banana cultivation has created a long-term asset for these families, offering both food security and sustainable livelihood opportunities in the future.

Sunflower Cultivation under APC Cluster Approach

The Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) approach is a modern, scientific method of farming that emphasizes coordinated crop management, timely input delivery, yield tracking, and fair market access. Unlike traditional scattered farming practices, APC promotes intensive, cluster-based cultivation for better productivity and sustainability. This approach has been successfully adopted under the OPELIP programme for sunflower cultivation in non-irrigated hill regions.

Sunflower, which requires minimal water compared to other crops, is well-suited for

cultivation between October and January using only soil moisture. Given the lack of irrigation in OPELIP areas, sunflower has emerged as a viable option under the APC model.

This year, six clusters—Badabamanguda, Alziniguda, Sunakhundi, Paritibeda, Maunieguda, and Sanaghodaghati—were selected. A total of 230 beneficiaries across 14 villages cultivated sunflower on 52.2 hectares of land. Timely provision of seeds and inputs, along with regular monitoring and technical support, ensured healthy crop growth and high yields.

Farmers used a portion of the sunflower yield for oil extraction and sold the surplus in local markets. The success of this crop

has encouraged many to adopt a second crop cycle, making it a model for effective land use in hill regions.



PKVY Programme

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the Department of Agriculture to promote organic and traditional farming practices. At the district level, the Project Director of ATMA serves as the nodal officer, while the programme is executed at the grassroots level through NGOs. The primary objective of PKVY is to

strengthen indigenous farming methods in rural areas, encouraging farmers to adopt organic and chemical-free agricultural practices. This not only ensures safe and healthy food production for personal and national consumption but also helps restore soil fertility and environmental sustainability.

Under this scheme, Farmer Organic Groups (FOGs) are formed, with each farmer being covered for a maximum area of one hectare. Since its inception in 2021, the programme has been successfully implemented in Ichhapur Gram Panchayat of Muniguda Block, covering 100 hectares and benefitting 150 farmers.

In the current year, the establishment of 120 vermin compost units has been completed. All beneficiaries have constructed their units in accordance with

the design and guidelines issued by the Department of Agriculture. Thorough field verification was conducted by the technical team from the Block Agriculture Office, which confirmed the compliance of all units with the prescribed standards. Based on the verification report, the Block Agriculture Officer has recommended the release of payments to the beneficiaries. This step will further support the farmers in continuing sustainable organic farming practices under the PKVY framework.

Millet Mission Programme – Shree Anna Abhiyan

The Millet Mission Programme (Shree Anna Abhiyan) is a special initiative launched by the Government of Odisha to revive millet cultivation by enhancing production, promoting consumption, and strengthening market support for millet produce. The programme aims to introduce improved agronomic practices to increase productivity and overall millet production in the programme areas of Odisha. A key focus of the initiative is to create awareness at the household level regarding the nutritional value and regular

consumption of millets.

In Hindol Block, the programme is being implemented by FARR. During the current year, ragi was cultivated over 562 hectares during the Kharif season and 15 hectares during the Rabi season by 85 farmers. A total of 1,345 quintals of ragi was harvested, achieving 95% of the targeted production. This significant achievement was largely due to widespread awareness and active community participation in the programme.

Awareness and Community Outreach Activities

Village-level miking programmes were conducted to disseminate information on the nutritional benefits of millets, including

their high content of calcium, vitamins, and other essential nutrients. Demonstrations and messages on millet-based recipe

preparation and regular consumption were shared to encourage adoption at the household level.

Information leaflets highlighting the health benefits and uses of millets were distributed widely. Awareness messages were also delivered through public announcements and group meetings at the village level. The campaign actively involved Sarpanches, Ward Members, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs), school teachers, and students,

ensuring broad community engagement.

The Awareness Ratha Campaign significantly contributed to increased understanding and interest in the cultivation, consumption, and processing of millets. Community Resource Persons were able to interact with a large number of villagers, motivating them to adopt millet cultivation and integrate millets into their daily diets for improved nutrition and health outcomes



Mass Selection Activity of Two Selected Variety or Landraces from PVT

The Mass Selection Activity of Two Selected Variety or Landraces from PVT has been conducted at Bhramaniapal village of Bampa Gram Panchayat. The ragi seed production program was successfully implemented, yielding high-quality seeds that met certification standards. Through meticulous planning, precise sowing, and diligent crop management, the program achieved optimal seed germination,

growth, and maturation. Effective pest and disease management practices ensured minimal crop loss, while proper harvesting and storage techniques preserved seed quality. The program not only enhanced the livelihoods of participating farmers but also contributed to the conservation of ragi genetic diversity, ultimately benefiting the broader agricultural community.



B-Natural Resource Management (SDG 13)

Watershed management is a strategic, holistic approach to conserving natural resources and promoting sustainable communities. It focuses on managing land and water within a specific geographic area where all water drains to a common outlet. By combining scientific expertise with local participation, it addresses key challenges such as water scarcity, land degradation, and pollution. The primary goal is to ensure long-term sustainability by protecting water and soil resources, controlling erosion, and enhancing groundwater

recharge. It also aims to mitigate the impacts of floods and droughts through better resource planning. In addition, watershed management fosters ecosystem restoration, protects biodiversity, and promotes sustainable land use practices. Engaging local communities in planning and execution ensures the incorporation of indigenous knowledge and boosts the success of conservation efforts. Ultimately, watershed



Land levelling at Gudari

Land levelling refers to the process of reshaping land to create a relatively horizontal or uniform surface by moving soil from higher area to lower area. This is done to ensure efficient water distribution, prevent erosion and improve drainage particularly in agricultural field.

Under the programme 29 Acre unused land Convert for agriculture land in 3 nos of VDA of 2 nos of GP That is Udru and Gimarao VDA of Madhuban GP and Kitadambu VDA of KarlaghatiGP . 29 HH are benefited under

the programme this year they used the land for Arhar, Ragi and cotton Cultivation



Field Bound- at Muniguda

depends on the quality of its bunds. Without well-constructed bunds, the effectiveness of additional inputs such as fertilizers and irrigation diminishes, as they are easily lost through runoff or erosion. Therefore, establishing strong field bunds should be a primary focus in watershed management.

To support farmers and improve agricultural outcomes, 40 acres of land

have been developed with proper field bonding. This intervention has benefited 35 farmers by enabling them to convert previously fallow and barren land into productive agricultural fields. As a result, both the cropped area and crop yields have increased significantly. The initial yields from these fields are satisfactory, and it is expected that the land quality will continue to improve over time.

Contour Stone Bunds (CSBs)

Contour stone bunds (CSBs) are effective structures built along natural contour lines to conserve water and prevent soil erosion. Made from stones, they slow surface

runoff, improve rainwater infiltration, recharge groundwater, and protect against sand deposition—especially in foothill areas. As a sustainable method under

watershed development programs, CSBs offer long-term benefits. This year, 2,000 meters of CSBs were built across seven villages, protecting about 60 acres of land

WAT

By reducing the speed and volume of runoff, WATs also play a vital role in controlling soil erosion, preserving topsoil, and preventing land degradation.

As part of a watershed development initiative, 5,000 meters of WATs were excavated in the foothill areas of several villages. This intervention has effectively controlled surface runoff and significantly improved moisture retention in the adjacent lowlands. As a result, even under dry conditions, upland areas produced

and directly benefiting nearly 200 farmers through improved soil and water conservation.

healthy crops. This year, 60 acres of upland yielded good harvests despite a dry spell during the flowering stage.

The initiative has been well received by farmers, who appreciate its positive impact. Many believe that with continued observation and comparison to past crop performance, the long-term benefits of WATs in improving resilience and productivity will become even more evident.

Percolation Tanks (PT)-

The benefits of percolation tanks are immense. They provide a consistent water supply, protecting crops from drought conditions and enabling farmers to maintain healthy yields, even during dry spells. As a result, these tanks serve as valuable assets for farmers, offering long-term support for sustainable agricultural practices. By increasing crop production, percolation tanks contribute to improving the standard of living for farmers and help reduce the risk of food scarcity, boosting farmers' confidence and pride.

This year, four percolation tanks were excavated across four villages, safeguarding 25 acres of land from dry spells and enabling farmers to harvest successful crops. This initiative has also allowed farmers to diversify their crop patterns, as the improved moisture conservation in lowland areas ensures better productivity and crop stability.

Loose Boulder Structures (LBS), also known as stone gully plugs, are a widely used and effective treatment method in watershed management. These structures are

primarily implemented as part of drainage line treatment, which is one of the most critical interventions to control surface runoff. Stone gully plugs are particularly effective in slowing down the flow of runoff water, allowing it to spread gradually. Today, scientifically sound designs are developed based on accurate catchment area assessments and discharge capacity calculations, particularly considering peak rainfall conditions. This ensures that the structures are both durable and effective.

Protection Wall

Protection Wall in a hill side setting serves to stabilize slopes and prevent soil erosion, landslides and other soil related issues. These walls in managing steep slopes, widening usable area, check rain water and protecting infrastructure. This year the protection wall was constructed in 2 VDA of 2 GP Nuakereda VDA of Karlaghati GP and Bangesi.

In the current year, 250 loose boulder structures have been constructed across eight drainage lines in eight villages within the watershed area. This initiative has proven to be highly successful in controlling soil erosion and managing runoff. As a result, approximately 500 hectares of land have been safeguarded from sand casting, leading to a 20% increase in agricultural productivity. Around 250 families have directly benefited from this intervention



Some watershed programme-





C-Women Empowerment (SDG 5)



Women's empowerment and the protection of women's rights are key focus areas of FARR. The organisation works to strengthen women's social and economic status through sustainable livelihood programmes, capacity-building initiatives, and strong Self-Help Group (SHG) formation and strengthening. Alongside economic empowerment, FARR actively addresses gender-based inequalities,

including the prevention of child and forced marriage and the reduction of violence against women, through awareness, community mobilisation, and advocacy. By promoting leadership, decision-making, and economic independence among women and girls, FARR strives to create safe, inclusive, and equitable communities where women can live with dignity and exercise their rights.

Livelihood Intervention under OTELP -

Livelihood Intervention is a key component of the OTELP Plus programme aimed at empowering Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) and vulnerable households by enhancing their bargaining power, improving production and marketing skills, and ensuring economic sustainability.

During the current financial year, OTELP Plus under ITDA Gunupur has extended support to two WSHGs for livelihood



initiatives—specifically, goatery and broiler poultry units.

Goatery Unit

Gopalaxmi SHG was supported with a goatery unit consisting of 30 goats and 2 bucks. The members constructed a goat shed and are efficiently managing the unit with technical guidance from the Veterinary Surgeon (VS), Gudari. The total cost of the unit was 1.85 lakhs.

Broiler Unit – Maa Tarini SHG, Khatiguda VDA, Pendili GP. Maa Tarini SHG was supported to establish a broiler poultry unit with a total project cost of 1.20 lakhs. The group successfully managed 542 chicks with proper care, and the unit was completed within 38 days. From the first cycle, the SHG earned a profit of 11,000 and is now planning to start the second phase.

These initiatives reflect the programme's commitment to promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic empowerment of rural women and vulnerable communities.



Support to Vulnerable Individuals for Promoting Inclusive Livelihoods

The OTELP Plus programme also focuses on supporting vulnerable individuals such as single women-headed households, landless families, destitute persons, the physically challenged, and those unable to be part of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The objective is to promote income-generating activities that enhance their knowledge, build bargaining power, free them from dependence on moneylenders, reduce distress migration, and empower women at the village level.

Under this initiative, Isha Mulingaka from Khatiguda VDA of Pendili GP received



financial support of 60,000 from OTELP

Plus, ITDA Gunupur. With this assistance, he established a grocery shop in his village and is successfully managing the business with continuous guidance from the OTELP Plus team.

As a result of this support, Isha Mulingaka now earns a monthly income of 7,500, allowing him to be fully engaged in his business and economically self-reliant.

Women Workshops on Millet Item Preparations

Two-day campaigns and workshops were organized with the participation of ICDS and PRI members, along with FARR staff and CRPs. During the events, a millet food festival was conducted where various ragi-based items such as bara, kobi and piaja pakudi, idli, kheersa, laddoo, and challah were prepared and distributed.

The objective of the programme was to promote millet consumption at the community level, especially during local festivals. Women from the Millet Campaign Team, mother committees, Anganwadi workers, and experienced women cooks

were actively involved in food preparation and awareness activities. The nutritional benefits of millets were shared with community members, encouraging wider acceptance and regular consumption.



IGA Activities – Follow-up

Under the OPELIP programme, various Income Generating Activities (IGAs) were introduced to enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable and marginal families. However, consistent follow-up and engagement are essential to ensure the sustainability of these initiatives. It was observed that some beneficiaries discontinued their businesses due to shifting priorities or challenges

faced. To address this, regular follow-ups were conducted this year with entrepreneurs engaged in activities such as processing units, tailoring, poultry, grocery shops, and salons. These interactions helped boost their morale, resolve issues, and support them in continuing their ventures effectively.

During the intervention of OPELIP

programme lot of IGA initiative had taken up to improve the income of vulnerable and marginal families. This imitative require regular follow-up and interaction with entrepreneur to continue his/her business. Most of the observation had made people discontinue his initiative shift his priority

and back to pavilion. To boost their moral courage and solve the challenges faced a regular follow-up is require. So this year we follow-up all entrepreneurs like processing unit, tailoring, chicken unit, Grocery shop, and salon etc properly. All are the follow up activities of the year.

Women Support Centre

With the support of the Superintendent of Police (SP), Kalahandi, the Women Support Center continues to function at the SP Office, Bhawanipatna. The centre is being managed by former FARR staff and partner CSOs, who provide counselling services to survivors of violence and facilitate referrals

to relevant support agencies, including legal, health, and social welfare services. The centre plays a vital role in supporting women in distress and strengthening access to justice and protection mechanisms.

International Women's Day Celebrations

To mark International Women's Day, FARR organized awareness and celebration programmes at multiple locations, focusing on women's rights, dignity, and a violence-free life. The main block-level celebration was held at Gudari Block on 6th March, with the participation of 76 women, where discussions were held on gender equality, legal rights, and the importance of women's leadership.

Women's Day was also celebrated at Maniguda village in K. Singpur Block, where 120 men and women participated in interactive sessions promoting shared

responsibility in creating a safe and respectful society. Another programme was organized at Baramahula village in Muniguda Block on 8th March, which saw the participation of 176 community members, including women and youth.

These celebrations created a platform for dialogue, awareness, and collective commitment towards women's empowerment, equality, and the elimination of violence against women, reinforcing FARR's continued efforts to build inclusive and gender-just communities.

Indigenous Seed Mela and Launch of Climate-Resilient Agriculture Programme for Single Women

An Indigenous Seed Mela and the launching programme of the Climate-Resilient Agriculture initiative for Single Women was organized at Papikhala Village, Gudari Block, Rayagada District. The day-long programme was attended by more than 150 women, with a special focus on single women, providing a platform to discuss their issues, rights, and role in sustainable development.

The programme highlighted the importance of climate-resilient agriculture and emphasized the critical role of women in conserving biodiversity and ensuring food security in the face of climate change. Participants were introduced to over 150 varieties of indigenous seeds, which were displayed and explained, showcasing traditional knowledge systems that support resilience against climatic uncertainties.



The event was graced by representatives from the National Alliance of Women, officials from relevant government departments, and members of Panchayati



Raj Institutions, who shared insights on women's rights, government support systems, and sustainable agricultural practices. Interactive discussions focused on climate-related challenges, seed sovereignty, and women-led solutions.

The programme successfully raised awareness on the intersection of climate change, agriculture, and women's empowerment, and strengthened



collective commitment to promote indigenous seed conservation and climate-resilient farming practices led by women.

D-HEALTH AND SANITATION-(SDG -3 AND 6)

To promote better health and hygiene, FARR organized a series of training and awareness programmes at multiple levels, including village communities, Village Development Committees (VDCs), and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These programmes were conducted across K. Singpur, Muniguda, Gudari, and Hindola blocks, ensuring wide community outreach.

The sessions focused on personal hygiene, sanitation practices, safe drinking water, menstrual hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention. Special emphasis was placed on women and children, as they play a crucial role in maintaining household and community health. Interactive methods

such as group discussions, demonstrations, and experience-sharing were used to enhance understanding and encourage behavior change.

Through these initiatives, community members became more aware of the importance of clean surroundings, hygienic practices, and preventive health care, contributing to improved well-being and a healthier living environment at the grassroots level.



E-EDUCATION AND AWARENESS- (SDG-4)

Food Festivals On 10th and 11th October, 2024

FARR Hindol Project organized Two-Day Food Festival at Ambithi Banadurga Temple of Kansara GP .This Food Festival Programme helps people to know all about the Shree Anna Abhiyan (OMM). They were aware about the millet Cultivation,

Consumption and Production. Many People for the first time taste the millet-based products. They were very interested to know about the recipes of all Ragi based products. So overall this Programme will surely help to boost SAA objective



Impact Study of OTELP Project:-

An impact assessment study was conducted by SUTRA Consultants, New Delhi, in the OTELP Plus – FARR Gudari Cluster area. The study collected both quantitative and qualitative data from 12 Village Development Associations (VDAs), Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs), Community Service Providers (CSPs), and MGNREGA working committees.



As per the guidelines, structured questionnaires were administered to the heads or members of 20 households from each VDA, who shared their experiences, achievements, and challenges under the OTELP Plus Programme. The study findings



were also shared with block-level line departments, including the BDO, CDPO, BVO, AAO, BPC (Mission Shakti), and APO (MGNREGA).

All line departments provided valuable inputs and acknowledged that the OTELP Plus Programme has been successful in strengthening tribal livelihoods. The study highlighted convergence of departmental activities as a key milestone contributing to programme success and recommended expansion of the programme to left-out villages and Gram Panchayats.

F-HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTION BUILDINGS (SDG-4 AND 5)



Beneficiary Skill Upgradation

Capacity-building inputs under the programme included various trainings aimed at upgrading the skills of beneficiaries to enhance their livelihoods, in coordination with departments such as Panchayati Raj, Labour & Welfare, Agriculture, and Horticulture.

Under this programme, 40 VDA members and CSPs enhanced their knowledge of MGNREGA, particularly on Land and Water Management (LWM) projects, road connectivity, plantation, and land development works. They also developed skills related to worksite facilitation, application and approval of works through Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha, filling up C1 and C2 forms, and updating attendance



through the NMMS app.

Additionally, participants were oriented on applying for new job cards and Aadhaar seeding. As a result, 16 persons applied for new job cards, and 4 individuals applied for Aadhaar seeding, facilitated by the GRS of Hanumanthpur with support from OTELP Plus-FARR, Gudari.

Capacity Building for Staff of Facilitating NGOs

Capacity-building training was provided to CSPs, VDA Secretaries, Presidents, and



NGO staff as per the Annual Work Plan and Budget proposed by the communities. Participants enhanced their understanding of new government policies and schemes such as Subhadra Yojana and Ayushman Yojana, and applied this knowledge in the field. They also regularly completed FNGO and VDC-level planning, including monthly financial targets and physical achievements.

Under this programme, 10 CSPs, VDA office-bearers, members, and NGO staff strengthened their skills in beneficiary selection, site selection for physical works,

VDA-level approvals, monitoring of ongoing and completed works, asset management, record keeping, and GPS-based photograph collection.

Capacity Building Programme of NABARD Project

It is often said that knowledge is power, but knowledge combined with practice is truly transformative. On the other hand, knowledge without application holds little value. Farmers, through years of hands-on experience, have become masters of their craft. Their expertise—gained through continuous hard work—should never be underestimated, regardless of formal academic degrees. Their contribution to food security and sustainable agriculture is invaluable.

Recognizing that continuous learning and practical application are essential for sustainable agriculture, a capacity-building and exposure programme was organized under the NABARD project to strengthen farmers' skills and promote climate-

resilient practices.

During the year, 20 training and exposure sessions were conducted covering crop diversification and rotation, crop intensification, organic input preparation (Handi Khad, Jeevamrutha), compost making, beekeeping, and hill broom cultivation. About 200 male and female farmers participated in the programme.

The initiative enhanced farmers' technical knowledge, built confidence, and supported the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. It reinforced the importance of lifelong learning, openness to innovation, and practical experimentation for improving livelihoods and ensuring sustainable food security.

Capacity Building Programme – PKVY

Under the PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana), capacity-building activities were undertaken to promote community-based organic farming. Organic farmer groups of 20–30 members were formed to encourage collective learning and adoption of

sustainable practices.

During the programme, three training sessions were conducted with the participation of 135 farmers. The trainings focused on the principles and practices of

organic farming, PKVY guidelines, and the benefits and incentives available under the scheme. Farmers gained practical knowledge on transitioning to organic

cultivation and strengthened collaboration at the community level, laying the foundation for sustainable and chemical-free agriculture

Capacity Building of Group Member

Capacity building is a key component of the PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana) programme, aimed at equipping farmers with practical knowledge on various organic farming technologies and practices. The programme provides hands-on training in the preparation of organic manure, organic pesticides, seed treatment, Jeevamrut, Beejamrut, compost making, green manuring, and more.

To ensure effective learning, experienced resource persons from the Agriculture Department were engaged to facilitate field-level training sessions. During the

year, 18 training programmes were conducted at the village level, benefiting 756 farmers.

These sessions had a significant impact, as many farmers have adopted the demonstrated techniques—particularly compost preparation and seed treatment—on their own farms. The programme has strengthened farmers' confidence and skills in organic farming, contributing to a gradual shift toward sustainable agriculture in the targeted areas.

Exposure Visit of Group Members to Organic Farming Fields

Under the PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana) programme, an exposure visit on organic farming was organized at selected locations in Rayagada district, with the participation of 250 farmers. The visit enabled farmers to observe successful organic farming practices firsthand, helping to build confidence and reduce hesitation in adopting new methods.

Farmers learned about mulching, bed

preparation, drip irrigation, vermicomposting, residue composting, organic pest management, and use of bio-fertilizers. Interactive discussions with experienced organic farmers and guided facilitation further enhanced practical understanding. The exposure visit motivated participants to adopt organic and sustainable farming practices in their own fields.



TRAINING OF WOMEN CAMPAIGN – UNDER MILLET MISSION PROGRAMME

Two-Day Non-Residential Training on Women's Millet Campaign

A two-day non-residential training programme under the Women's Millet Campaign was conducted on 18th and 19th March 2025 at Banadurga Temple Training Hall, Ambithi village, Kansara Gram

Panchayat, Hindol Block. The programme was organized by a 16-member Women Campaign Team. The training was inaugurated by Dr. Dibya Sundar Kar, Scientist, KVK Dhenkanal, who led sessions

on types of millets, their nutritional and health benefits, and the importance of millet consumption. Practical sessions covered millet-based recipe preparation, improved agronomic practices, procurement processes, and consumption-related challenges.

The programme also highlighted successful millet-based enterprises run by WSHGs, demonstrating opportunities in production, processing, packaging, and marketing, and showcasing millets as a viable source of income generation and nutrition security for women.

Capacity Building Programme OPLEILP

As this year marks the final phase of the project, the primary responsibility of our organization has been to ensure a smooth handover and proper site closure. A major challenge during project closure is ensuring the sustainable management of assets created under the programme. To address this, 34 capacity-building programmes were conducted, focusing on exit strategies for VDCs, SHGs, and user groups. Trainings

included SHG bookkeeping, the ten-point criteria, PEF loan repayment, and exit planning. Additionally, PM Janman programmes, block-level government meetings, and VDVK meetings were organized to strengthen the closure process and empower the community to independently manage and sustain the outcomes of the project.

G-HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND JUSTICE(SDG- 16)

Multi Purpose Community Centre



In Multipurpose community centers People from different VDAs come together for Social events, Discussion on programme activities ,attending the camps and doing the social activities ,So that the programme is supported to the community in Decision making process also. These facilities will be used by the communities and may be managed by the VDCs through the common user groups. The MPCC is established at



Hendadhepa VDA of Pendili GP cost of MPCC was 5 lakhs

Solar base Irrigation

Solar Based 2Hp Pumping system operates on power generated using solar photovoltaic system in Dakarapada VDA of Madhuban GP. The photovoltaic converts the solar energy in to electricity ,which is used for running the motor pump set.2 nos of beneficiary from Rungudi VDA of Hanumanthpur GP are

got Fuel based 2 Hp pump. The system operates on power using fuel, which is used for running the motor pump. The pumping system draws from the open well, bore well, stream, pond, canal etc. The quantity of



water is considered adequate for irrigation about 5-8 acres of land holding for several crops.



All Infrastructure are facility has encouraged the farmers to cultivate vegetables and other food crops throughout the year. The Crop diversity of these villages is revived and villagers are adopting more vegetable, pulse and millet crops . The household food and nutrition security has shown significant improvement witnessed in diversification of the food basket and dietary intake of nutritious food especially by women and children. This facility has protected crops from drought and more fallow lands have been put under cultivation. Availability of water has improved the health and sanitation of the families.. It has a great impact as the villagers are getting water for their daily need for agriculture without any price and expenditure.

One Billion Rising (OBR) Campaign

One Billion Rising (OBR) is a global campaign observed from 25th November to 14th February to raise awareness about violence against women, recognizing that one in three women faces violence every day. FARR actively participated in this campaign by organizing various awareness programmes at village and college levels,

engaging communities in discussions, performances, and activities to highlight women's rights and safety. In addition, FARR took part in several state-level events, contributing to broader advocacy efforts aimed at ending violence against women and promoting gender equality.

Sixteen Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence

The Sixteen Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence is a global campaign observed annually from 25th November to 10th December to raise awareness and take action to end violence against women and girls. Initiated in 2002, this campaign provides a platform to mobilize communities, governments, and organizations worldwide to address the pervasive issue of gender-based violence.

FARR actively participates in this campaign by organizing various village-level and

college-level programmes, including awareness sessions, community discussions, street plays, and rallies to educate people about women's rights and the importance of preventing violence. Additionally, FARR has been a part of state-level events, collaborating with local authorities, educational institutions, and civil society organizations to strengthen advocacy efforts. Through these initiatives, FARR aims to empower women, engage communities, and promote a culture of safety, respect, and gender equality.

Future Action

In the coming year, FARR will continue its efforts to strengthen livelihood promotion, natural resource management, and climate change adaptation, while further advancing women's empowerment, education,

health, and human resource development. All initiatives will be implemented with active community participation, ensuring that interventions are inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to local needs.

FARR aims to build on past successes, expand outreach to marginalized communities, and foster resilient, equitable, and empowered societies through collaborative and innovative approaches.



CONCLUSION

The initiatives undertaken by FARR over the past year reflect a strong commitment to women's empowerment, sustainable livelihoods, health, education, and community development. Through focused programmes such as lively hood, millet promotion, capacity-building, SHG strengthening, and campaigns against gender-based violence, the organization has effectively engaged communities, enhanced knowledge and skills, and created opportunities for economic and social empowerment. The success of these interventions demonstrates the impact of participatory approaches, convergence with government schemes, and community-led action. Moving forward, FARR remains dedicated to scaling up successful initiatives, reaching marginalized communities, and fostering sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development for all.

TRIBAL WOMAN FARMER - AN EXAMPLE FOR RAYAGADA

Srimati Bhabani Sabar, a tribal woman belonging to the Soura community (a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group – PVTG), hails from Sourapendeli village in Gudari Block of Odisha. She lives with her family of five and previously depended on subsistence farming and occasional wage labor, facing persistent economic hardship. Due to limited resources, lack of agricultural knowledge, and poor access to inputs, a large portion of her land remained uncultivated, resulting in low income and food insecurity.

A turning point came in 2018–19 with the introduction of the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in her village. The programme was implemented by FARR Muniguda Project. Through participatory micro-planning and community institutions such as the Village Development Association (VDA), tailored livelihood support was provided to tribal households.

Bhabani actively participated in capacity-building trainings and exposure visits and

showed strong interest in vegetable cultivation. She received quality seeds, bio-inputs, and technical guidance, enabling her to begin cultivating vegetables such as cauliflower, tomato, brinjal, and cabbage. Encouraged by initial success, she gradually expanded to round-the-year vegetable production and diversified into millets, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, utilizing her entire landholding.

As a result, her annual agricultural income has increased to over 3 lakh, significantly improving her family's economic security. Today, Bhabani Sabar is recognized as a progressive farmer and a role model in her village. She actively motivates and guides other tribal women to adopt improved agricultural practices and access institutional support.

Her journey highlights the transformative impact of empowering tribal women through targeted livelihood interventions, capacity building, and community-led development, contributing to sustainable rural transformation.

PROMOTION OF BIO-ONION CULTIVATION IN PAPIKHAL VILLAGE, ALTERNATIVE FOR LIVELIHOOD

Onion is a major vegetable crop in India and an important source of income for farmers. In Odisha, onion cultivation is mainly practiced during the Rabi season. With technical motivation and continuous guidance from the FARR Gudari Unit, farmers in the region were encouraged to adopt onion cultivation using bio-fertilizers as part of crop diversification and sustainable agriculture.

Among 36 villages in the operational area, Papikhal village emerged as a suitable location due to assured irrigation, fertile land, and easy access to bio-inputs. The village is inhabited by 45 Desia tribal families and has five active women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) engaged in savings, credit, and small livelihood activities. Although seasonal migration and landlessness affect some households, the community—especially women—showed strong interest in adopting new farming practices.

After the paddy harvest, farmers prepared their fields using cow dung and bio-inputs. In the presence of the PA, ITDA-cum-Sub-Collector, Gunupur, farmers were oriented on onion cultivation, and NISIK RED onion

seeds were distributed. In January, 30 farmers (both women and men) raised seedlings under the guidance of agricultural officers and transplanted them after 45 days.

Timely transplantation, regular technical follow-up, use of bio-fertilizers, and active farmer participation resulted in successful onion cultivation across 15 acres during the Rabi season. The crop was harvested in April, producing a total yield of 22 quintals. The initiative demonstrated that onion is a viable and profitable crop for diversification in the area.

The success attracted visits from officials, SHG members, VDA representatives, and farmers from neighboring projects. Encouraged by the results, 15 nearby villages have since adopted onion cultivation, covering about 25 acres. A small local market has also emerged, with strong consumer preference for Papikhal onions due to their chemical-free production.

This initiative highlights how community participation, women's leadership, and technical support can promote sustainable agriculture and improve rural livelihoods.

Photo Gallery





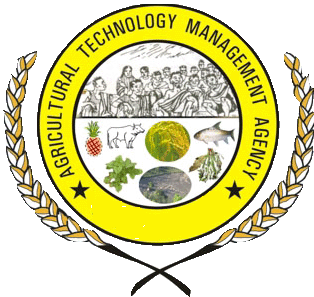








OUR DONORS & SUPPORTERS



FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (FARR)
PLOT NO: N/674,IRC VILLAGE,NAYAPALLI,BHUBANESWAR,ODISHA,PIN-751015

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

FARR FC & NON FC ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (RS.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (RS.)
GENERAL FUND		FIXED ASSET:	
Opening Balance 74,61,116.52		As per Schdule (NON FC)	5,23,291.00
Less : Excess of Expenditure		As per Schdule-1 (FC)	26,39,784.74
Over income 22,62,541.68		CURRENT ASSET:-	
51,98,574.84		Loans & Advance	
Less : Adjustment of Previous		Opening Balance 13,282.75	
Year Assets & Liabilities 34,90,795.22	17,07,779.62	Less:-Recovered 6,435.00	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:-		6,847.75	
Loan From		Add:-During the Year 19,800.00	26,647.75
Usharani Khatua 1,00,000.00		Advances	21,749.00
Mrs Pramila Swain 50,000.00		Security Deposit Opening Balance	1,52,100.00
Basanta kumar swain 25,000.00			
K K Samal 20,000.00	1,95,000.00		
Village Committee deposit	18,345.00		
Loans & Advance as per SCHEDULE 3b	55,203.25		
Balance of Restricted of JDTT Fund			
Opening Balance 2,77,657.00		Cash & Bank Balances:	
Loan as per Schdule 1,86,521.00		- Cash in Hand 22,138.33	
Staff Development Fund 27,500.00		- Cash at Bank 11,28,876.05	
Revolving Fund 76,790.00			
Salary Payble As per Annexure -2 19,69,791.00	19,69,791.00		
	45,14,586.87		45,14,586.87

For NAYAK RATH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 021051N

UP-100
CA. Manas Ranjan Pradhan
Partner
M. No.307292

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 20.08.2025



FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
PLOT NO: N-6/474, IRC VILLAGE , NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA, PIN-751015

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR PERIOD FROM 01-04-2024 to 31-03-2025

FARR FC & NON FC ACCOUNT					
INCOME	AMOUNT (RS.)	AMOUNT (RS.)	EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (RS.)	AMOUNT (RS.)
NABARD Programme Exp.			GRANT- IN- AID:		
Administrative expenses	2,39,691.00		FARR Muniguda:		
Staff Salaty NABARD	8,63,409.00	11,03,100.00	OTELP PLUS ITDA	10,22,600.00	
GENERAL Programme Exp.			OPELIP,DKDA Parsali	26,71,200.00	
Miscellaneous Exp.	16,298.00		DHWANI FOUNDATION	36,000.00	
Management cost	1,50,000.00		NABARD CCA Pandramunda	2,52,924.00	
Tour & Travel	57,954.00		FIP Karamahan & Baramahula	7,84,504.00	
EPF Administrative	8,500.00		OBB (BiodiversityBoard)	37,500.00	48,04,728.00
Repair & maintance of Computer	23,200.00		OPELIP Management Cost		1,50,000.00
Staff Salary(As per Annexure-2)	19,69,791.00		FARR Hindol:		16,13,899.00
Bank charges	265.50	22,26,008.50	Bank interest:		
FC Account Bank Charges		649.00	FARR Muniguda		
DHWANI FOUNDATION Programme Exp.			General A/C	2,277.00	
CFM Allowance	36,000.00		OTELP A/C	64.00	
CB TO DHWANI	59,000.00	95,000.00	FARR OPELIP A/C	3,305.00	
Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP Plus)			OTELP PLUS Gudari A/C	962.00	6,608.00
Capacity building BSU	5,200.00		FARR HINDOL		
Capacity building CEM	87,400.00		GenA/c No11624705570	239.00	
Honorarium Social Livelihoods Expert	2,40,000.00		SHREE ANNA A/C41405382869	15,975.00	
Honorarium Expert Engineer	2,40,000.00		Gen A/cno-35512262241	498.00	16,712.00
Honorarium Expert Accounts	1,80,000.00		FC Account (Int)		15,577.32
Travel Allowance to Experts	90,000.00		Donation		89,500.00
FNGO Office Running cost	1,20,000.00		Rent Received		1,06,000.00
Team leader Fee	60,000.00	10,22,600.00	Electric bill		9,565.00
Odisha PVTG. Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement ProgrammeExo.			" Excess of Expenditure over Income during the Period		22,62,541.68
NGO Travel O & M cost	3,27,000.00				
User charges of Motor Bike	36,000.00				
CRP Allowance	1,32,000.00				
Management Cost	1,50,000.00				
NRM Cum Agriculture officer	2,31,000.00				
Junior Engineer	2,31,000.00				
Community Institution & Nutrition Office	2,31,000.00				
Livelihoods cum Rural Finance Officer	2,31,000.00				
CSP Livestock Assistant	1,58,400.00				
CSP VAW	1,58,400.00				
CRP Salary	6,53,400.00				
Additional salary to Project coordinator	33,000.00				
Project Assistant Cum Accountant	99,000.00	26,71,200.00			
Capital fund Refund to PA ITDA		11,585.50			
Refund to SO DKDA Parsali capital and interest		71,832.00			
Refund to CDAO Bank interest current & Previous year		26,352.00			
SHREE ANNA ABHIYAN					
women campaign Training	8,000.00				
Awareness Rath Campaign	40,000.00				
Promotion of Local PVT	53,861.00				
Establishment of Biodiversity Block	30,000.00				
SMI Training	64,700.00				
Field Day	80,004.00				



CCE	32,500.00			
CRPs Training	40,120.00			
Food Festival	1,31,363.00			
Procurement Rath	40,000.00			
Chief functionary cost	55,913.00			
Salary Of BPC	3,47,325.00			
Slary of ABPC	2,77,766.00			
Salary of Accountant	1,54,500.00			
Travel(BPC,ABPC,Accountant)	1,05,248.00			
Office Rent	30,000.00			
Communication	18,000.00			
OfficeMaintance	24,000.00			
Review Meeting	24,000.00			
Miscellaneous cost	15,861.50			
Refunded CDAO Cum PD ATMA	7,388.00			
MiscellaneousExpenses @ 2%	14,145.00			
IYOM	56.00	15,94,750.50		
General Exp.				
Office maintance	73,600.00			
Travel	29,000.00			
Meeting and Training	30,000.00			
Salary	72,000.00			
Bank charges	88.50			
Electric bill	9,565.00			
EPFO Administrative	3,500.00			
Staff salary for EPFO	34,300.00	2,52,053.50		
		90,75,131.00		90,75,131.00

For NAYAK RATH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 021051N


CA. Manas Ranjan Pradhan
Partner
M. No.307292

PLACE : BHUBANESWAR
Date: 20.08.2025



FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
PLOT NO: N-6/474, IRC VILLAGE , NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA, PIN-751015

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT STATEMENT OF PERIOD FROM 01-04-2024 to 31-03-2025

FARR FC & NON FC ACCOUNT					
RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (RS.)	AMOUNT (RS.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (RS.)	AMOUNT (RS.)
Opening Balance			NABARD Programme Exp.		
Cash in Hand	22,138.33		Administrative expenses	2,39,691.00	
Cash at Bank	12,39,991.73	12,62,130.06	Staff Salaty NABARD	8,63,409.00	11,03,100.00
GRANT- IN- AID:			GENERAL Programme Exp.		
FARR Muniguda:			Miscellanious Exp.	16,298.00	
OTELP PLUS ITDA	10,22,600.00		Management cost	1,50,000.00	
OPELIP,DKDA Parsali	26,71,200.00		Tour & Travel	57,954.00	
DHWANI FOUNDATION	36,000.00		EPF Administrative	8,500.00	
NABARD CCA Pandramunda	2,52,924.00		Repair & maintance of Computer	23,200.00	
FIP Karamahan & Baramahula	7,84,504.00		Bank charges	265.50	2,56,217.50
OBB (BiodiversityBoard)	37,500.00	48,04,728.00	FC Account Bank Charges		649.00
OPELIP Management Cost		1,50,000.00	DHWANI FOUNDATION Programme Exp.		
FARR Hindol:		16,13,899.00	CFM Allowance	36,000.00	
Bank interest:			CB TO DHWANI	59,000.00	95,000.00
FARR Muniguda					
General A/C	2,277.00		Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP Plus)		
OTELP A/C	64.00		Capacity building BSU	5,200.00	
FARR OPELIP A/C	3,305.00		Capacity building CEM	87,400.00	
OTELP PLUS Gudari A/C	962.00	6,608.00	Honorarium Social Livelihoods Expert	2,40,000.00	
FARR HINDOL			Honorarium Expert Engineer	2,40,000.00	
GenA/c No11624705570	239.00		Honorarium Expert Accounts	1,80,000.00	
SHREE ANNA A/C41405382869	15,975.00		Travel Allowance to Experts	90,000.00	
Gen A/cno-35512262241	498.00	16,712.00	FNGO Office Running cost	1,20,000.00	
FC Account (Int)		15,577.32	Team leader Fee	60,000.00	10,22,600.00
Donation		89,500.00			
Rent Received		1,06,000.00	Odisha PVTG. Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement ProgrammeExp.		
Electric bill		9,565.00	NGO Travel O & M cost	3,27,000.00	
Loan & advance			User charges of Motor Bike	36,000.00	
Usharani Khatua	1,00,000.00		CRP Allowance	1,32,000.00	
Mrs Pramila Swain	50,000.00		Management Cost	1,50,000.00	
Basanta kumar swain	25,000.00	1,75,000.00	NRM Cum Agriculture officer	2,31,000.00	
Loan Recovered From Dhaneswar Das		6,435.00	Junior Engineer	2,31,000.00	
Receivedfrom K.Samal		20,000.00	Community Institution & Nutrition Officer	2,31,000.00	
			Livelihoods cum Rural Finance Officer	2,31,000.00	
			CSP Livestock Assistant	1,58,400.00	
			CSP VAW	1,58,400.00	
			CRP Salary	6,53,400.00	
			Additional salary to Project coordinator	33,000.00	
			Project Assistant Cum Accountant	99,000.00	26,71,200.00
			Capital fund Refund to PA ITDA		11,585.50
			Refund to SO DKDA Parsali capital and interest		71,832.00
			Refund to CDAO Bank interest current & Previous year		26,352.00
			Loan & Advance Muniguda Project-EPF		
			As per Annexure-1		19,800.00
			SHREE ANNA ABHIYAN		
			women campaign Training	8,000.00	
			Awareness Rath Campaign	40,000.00	
			Promotion of Local PVT	53,861.00	



		Establishment of Biodiversity Block	30,000.00	
		SMI Training	64,700.00	
		Field Day	80,004.00	
		CCE	32,500.00	
		CRPs Training	40,120.00	
		Food Festival	1,31,363.00	
		Procurement Rath	40,000.00	
		Chief functionary cost	55,913.00	
		Salary Of BPC	3,47,325.00	
		Slary of ABPC	2,77,766.00	
		Salary of Accountant	1,54,500.00	
		Travel(BPC,ABPC,Accountant)	1,05,248.00	
		Office Rent	30,000.00	
		Communication	18,000.00	
		OfficeMaintenance	24,000.00	
		Review Meeting	24,000.00	
		Miscellaneous cost	15,861.50	
		MiscellaneousExpenses @ 2%	14,145.00	
		IYOM	56.00	15,87,362.50
		Refunded CDAO Cum PD ATMA		7,388.00
		Office maintance	73,600.00	
		Travel	29,000.00	
		Meeting and Training	30,000.00	
		Salary	72,000.00	
		Bank charges	88.50	
		Electric bill	9,565.00	
		EPFO Administrative	3,500.00	
		Staff salary for EPFO	34,300.00	2,52,053.50
		" Closing Balance		
		Cash in Hand	22,138.33	
		Cash at Bank	11,28,876.05	11,51,014.38
				82,76,154.38
		82,76,154.38		

For NAYAK RATH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 021051N


CA. Manas Ranjan Pradhan
Partner
M. No.307292

PLACE : BHUBANESWAR
Date: 20.08.2025





Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR)

Plot No- N-6/474,(Ground Floor) IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin Code-751015
 Mob.: 9437013094, e-mail Id : farrbbsr13@gmail.com, farr.orissa7@gmail.com