



# ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



2023-24 Annual Report (01 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

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FARR

Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction

# MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

FARR has completed its 40-year journey, and we have shown significant development in the areas we serve. We have faced both good and challenging times, gaining valuable experience throughout our journey. Despite the obstacles, we remain committed to the development of villages and continue to strive towards achieving our organizational objectives. While it has not been feasible to run programs in all the remote districts we previously covered, we are currently focusing our efforts in three districts: Rayagada, Dhenkanal, and Kalahandi. With the support of government departments, we are facilitating various development programs and addressing all our key areas of focus.

In Dhenkanal district, we have been facilitating the Millet Mission initiative in the Hindol block since last year. This work has had a significant impact on the area and has fostered strong relationships with various government departments. We successfully completed training for PRI (Panchayati Raj Institution) members with the support of the Panchayati Raj Department. During this period, all members of the block received training.

The Climate Change Adaptation Programme is ongoing in Muniguda block with support from NABARD. We are implementing various initiatives, including hill burn plantation, organic farming, and livelihood enhancement programs. Two watershed programs are ongoing in Muniguda block with support from NABARD.

A total of 1,400 families from 12 villages are participating in these initiatives. The focus of these programs includes natural resource management (NRM) activities, livelihood improvement, and capacity building.

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) program was completed this year in Muniguda and Chandrapur blocks, involving 534 farmers. Although the main program has concluded, follow-up activities such as compost pit preparation and meetings with cluster farmers are still ongoing. In the Ambadoala area, a 100-hectare PKVY program under the Aspiration District is continuing with the support of 125 farmers. ATMA Rayagada is assisting with this program, which focuses on the development of traditional cropping systems.

The Odisha PVTG Empowerment Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP) has been ongoing since 2017 in 60 villages of K. Singpur Block, and the program has now been completed. The focus areas of the program included livelihood improvement, community institution development, natural resource management, and drudgery reduction. Although the main program concluded on March 31, as per the MoU with the government, an extension of six months has been granted. During this extension period, we are continuing with various trainings and meetings to prepare the community for asset management and to finalize the necessary documentation.



The Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme (OTELP) is currently ongoing in 37 villages of Gudari Block, with support from the SCST Department. The program focuses on community empowerment and management, livelihood enhancement, and natural resource management.

Community mobilization in Rampur Block, Kalahandi district is currently ongoing in 20 villages, with follow-up activities being the main focus. Additionally, a women's support center is operating at the SP office in Kalahandi. The primary objectives of the program are to reduce violence against women and girls, prevent child and forced marriages, and change social norms.

We are actively involved in various networks at both the state and national levels to address issues affecting women, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups. While our efforts may seem small on the ground, we firmly believe that these contributions will lead to significant positive changes in the lives of marginalized communities.

**PRAMILA SWAIN**  
**SECRETARY**





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# ABOUT THE ORGANISATION

In 1983, a dedicated team of social workers with rich experience from the OXFAM West Orissa Programme in Kalahandi came together to form an association named Friends' Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR). Driven by their firsthand experience of the challenges faced by marginalized communities in the remote tribal areas of Odisha, they accepted the challenge to make a difference.

What began with a spark of inspiration and a modest amount of experience has, over 40 years, evolved into a comprehensive organization addressing a wide range of issues across seven focus areas. Currently, FARR has streamlined its operations from nine backward districts and three coastal districts to three key districts: Rayagada, Kalahandi, and Dhenkanal in Odisha.

## VISION

A Society of material fulfilment 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 -centred development process which will be ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.

## CORE VALUES

FARR is committed to ensuring social justice for the deprived sections of the population, guided by the following core values:

- Reaching out to the poorest of the poor.
- Encouraging and strengthening development activities initiated by the community itself.
- Ensuring that all activities are within the comprehension and competence of the community.
- Focusing on making the community self-reliant and independent.

## GOVERNING BODY

Sl	Name of the Core Member	Gender	Designation in the organisation
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

# LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY



Support for Agricultural Development, Support for Land-Based Programs, Support for Small Businesses, Establishment of Grain and Seed Banks, Animal Husbandry, Promotion of Small Industries.

Livelihood challenges for the poor are among the most significant issues confronting India today. Traditional approaches to addressing the problems faced by the impoverished and marginalized are rapidly diminishing in effectiveness. Issues such as poor resource management, inadequate use of modern technology, the shift towards commercial agriculture, and greater market exposure have escalated the cash requirements of ordinary households. Consequently, the livelihood security of poor families and their traditional coping strategies have been severely disrupted.

Livelihood and food security are major focus areas for our organization. This year, we have organized several livelihood support programs, many of which have received backing from the ST/SC and Agriculture Departments of the Government of Odisha. Additionally, NABARD has supported our watershed and climate change adaptation initiatives. These programs have been implemented in the Rayagada and Dhenkanal districts.

FARR advocates for the use of suitable and environmentally friendly technologies to boost food production and ensure food security at the household level. The organization supports community initiatives aimed at generating surplus through sustainable farming, off-farm, and non-farm activities. By promoting the efficient use of resources, FARR helps communities build their skills to engage effectively with markets. Additionally, the organization works to strengthen both natural and human resources, thereby enhancing overall livelihood security.





## AGRI & HORTI SUPPORT TO FARMERS

The program aims to foster socio-economic development among tribal families by generating income through the agriculture sector. It focuses on technological advancements to enhance agricultural production, conserving biodiversity through the use of local varieties, and promoting natural farming practices, including the use of bio-fertilizers. The program emphasizes scaling up best practices, diversifying crops, and implementing demonstrations of both APC and non-APC models, with particular attention given to the Mo Badi Phala Bagicha initiative. It supports farmers with low-input resources, informal seed production, drudgery reduction, and farm machinery. In Gudari block, the program has provided agro-horticulture plants to 90 households across 10 villages under the Mo Badi Phala Bagicha scheme.

Each family receives a variety of green vegetables and fruits through the Mo Badi Phala Bagicha program, including bananas, sapotas, coconuts, mangoes, pomegranates, guavas, lemons, and papayas. The program also supports the cultivation of vegetables such as bitter gourd, bottle gourd, tomatoes, potatoes, and corn. These vegetables and fruits are grown in the garden and are used in home recipes, providing fresh produce for the families' daily meals.



## AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTER (APC)

The APC project, a collaborative initiative involving the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Drinking Water in Odisha, exemplifies successful cooperation between government, civil society, and market stakeholders. Launched to introduce agricultural ecosystems in tribal blocks, the project integrates climate-resilient crops into farming. This effort is supported through collective actions by various departments, including lift irrigation, horticulture, and agriculture, aiming to enhance resilience and productivity.

Vegetable cultivation serves as both a food source and an income-generating activity, offering a promising approach to alleviating rural poverty and improving nutrition. It contributes to better dietary intake and helps reduce migration by providing employment. Farmers grow turmeric, yam, ginger, sunflower, arhar, tomato, brinjal, chili, cauliflower, and onion within an agricultural production cluster. The program runs across Kharif, Rabi, and Summer seasons.

In Kharif, turmeric was cultivated on 112.5 acres across 4 VDA, benefiting 103 farmers. Arhar was grown on 10 acres, supporting 28 farmers. In Rabi, 36 farmers cultivated sunflower on 32.5 acres in 3 villages. Additionally, 55 farmers grew onions on 40 acres in 4 villages, and cauliflower was cultivated on 7.5 acres by 3 farmers.

During summer, tomatoes were cultivated on 17.5 acres, brinjal on 23 acres, chili on 7.5 acres, and sunflower on 25 acres. A total of 73 farmers from 12 villages benefited.

This initiative has enhanced farmers' capacity, knowledge of crop practices and technologies, and access to market information, helping them secure better incomes and improve economic conditions.

## NON-AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTER

The Non-APC Cluster Program aims to improve the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households by ensuring year-round access to food and nutrition. Under this program, onion cultivation was carried out on 5 acres of land across 2 villages, benefiting 10 farmers. Additionally, in 9 villages, 2 acres were dedicated to arhar, 5 acres to okra, 2.5 acres to chili, and 5 acres to yam, directly benefiting 35 farmers. This initiative provides farmers with significant opportunities to increase their income and enhance their market knowledge.

## AGRICULTURE UNDER OPELIP PROGRAMME IN K.SINGPUR BLOCK

### PINEAPPLE CULTIVATION

The climatic conditions in the area are ideal for pineapple cultivation. Dongria Kondh farmers have successfully cultivated pineapple over 700 acres around the Niyamgiri Hills. After three years of planting, each acre yields between 8,000 and 10,000 pineapples. Pineapple is an excellent horticultural crop that requires minimal inputs and consistently provides farmers with substantial returns from market sales. The high demand for Niyamgiri pineapples is attributed to their organic quality. This year, pineapple plantation was expanded to 20 acres across 4 villages, with 146 farmers participating in the cultivation.

### BANANA CULTIVATION

Niyamgiri is renowned for its rich biodiversity, which supports the local economy of the Dangria Kondh community through both non-timber forest products (NTFP) and horticultural plantations, including spices. Banana cultivation in dryland farming is a prime example of this. The Dangria Kondh are successfully growing bananas on hilltops without irrigation or chemical fertilizers. The OPELIP program has supported this practice, leading to the establishment of 20 acres of banana cultivation across 4 villages this year, benefiting 148 farmers through the initiative.



### TURMERIC CULTIVATION

This year, 344 Dangaria families in 10 villages have planted turmeric on 34.4 hectares of land, with seed support amounting to ₹944,000 provided. The turmeric will be harvested in three years. Given their expertise in this cultivation, the Dangaria families choose to grow turmeric for its potential to yield better income.





## VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

This year, various crops were cultivated with support provided to farmers. Pumpkins were grown on 1.1 hectares, benefiting 37 individuals. In two villages, tomatoes were cultivated on 2.3 hectares, with seed support given to the farmers. In Kadrakabandali village, 45 farmers grew chilies on 3 acres of land, and the same village also saw 45 beneficiaries cultivating cucumbers on 2 acres. In Pakeri village, 64 beneficiaries planted okra on 2.5 acres with seed support totaling ₹45,000. Additionally, in Pakeri village, 64 beneficiaries cultivated beans on 2 acres, receiving seed and manure support amounting to ₹33,480.

## APC CLUSTER- SUNFLOWER

To address the oil needs of tribal communities and boost family incomes, sunflower cultivation was organized across 6 clusters under the OPELIP program. This initiative took place in 14 villages, where sunflower was planted on 132.25 acres of land. A total of 230 farmers benefited from the implementation of this program.

## IGA PROGRAMME

Various income-generating activities (IGA) have been undertaken to support poor and vulnerable families, including electric shops, fancy stores, and layer bird units. These initiatives were implemented in 5 villages, benefiting five of the most needy families under the IGA program. Each family received ₹27,000 in initial capital to start their business. It aims to boost additional income and strengthen their livelihoods. Additionally, five families received extra support to revive their grocery shops.

## ODISHA MILLET MISSION IN HINDOL BLOCK

The Government of Odisha has launched the Special Program for the Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas to revitalize millet cultivation in these regions. The mission aims to enhance millet production, promote consumption, and support marketing efforts. Key aspects of the program include improving millet farming productivity, increasing household consumption, establishing decentralized processing units to reduce labor, and achieving better price realization through systematic marketing. A significant component of the program is boosting millet consumption among both rural and urban households. In the 2023-24 period, the program will be implemented across 30 districts in Odisha. The FARR has been selected as the Facilitating Agency (FA) for the Hindol Block in Dhenkanal District.

This program introduces advanced agronomic practices to boost millet productivity and increase both production and consumption in Hindol, Dhenkanal District, Odisha. The Millet Mission encompasses various activities, such as CRP and Progressive Farmers training, SMI Training, Millet Awareness Rath Campaign, Procurement Rath, World Environment Day Awareness Rath, Millet Promotional events with PRI members, PVT, CDB, Harvest festival, Field Day and CCE, Food Festival and Workshop, International year of Millets programmes such as Millet Mother events, Millet awareness through Sports event, Quiz Competitions and Cooking Competition are given below.





## PROMOTION OF LOCAL POPULAR VARIETIES (PVT)

Participatory Variety Trials (PVTs), carried out on-farm and managed entirely by farmers, offer insights into how new crop varieties perform under actual farming conditions. These trials allow for the assessment of traits such as weed competitiveness and yield in low fertility environments. Agronomic data collected from these trials should include Seedling Vigor, Flowering date, Height of the maturity, Ratings for damage by important pests or diseases (if they occur), Maturity date, Grain yield and Straw yield.



## ESTABLISHMENT OF CROP DIVERSITY BLOCK (CDB)

Community Seed Banks (CDBs) play a crucial role in multiplying limited and rare seeds, which can serve as a source for diversity kits, participatory plant breeding, and ex-situ collection. These banks are integrated into community pride and actively demonstrate their resources to other farmers and visitors. CDBs hold significant potential for success in areas with limited access to information and germplasm, and where there are strong community networks.

## PKVY- PARAMPARAGATA KRUSHI VIKAS YOJANA (PKVY) IN MUNIGUDA AND CHANDRAPUR BLOCK OF RAYAGADA

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is a sub-component of the Soil Health Management scheme under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture. Its goal is to develop a sustainable model of organic farming by blending traditional wisdom with modern science to ensure long-term soil fertility, resource conservation, and climate change adaptation. PKVY focuses on empowering farmers through institutional development using a cluster approach.

The FARR Muniguda Project has implemented the PKVY program in three clusters within the Muniguda and Chandrapur blocks. The initial phase of the program was completed this year, and follow-up activities are ongoing.

Under the PKVY program in Muniguda, 100 hectares were cultivated across 5 clusters by 125 farmers. This year, the farmers grew a variety of crops including cereals, paddy, millet, ragi, pulses (such as black gram and arhar), and oilseeds. They received financial incentives directly into their bank accounts.

The program also included significant capacity-building activities: three training sessions on cluster formation, 12 capacity-building programs, three production melas, and three exposure visits. All participating farmers engaged actively in these activities.





## EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH GOAT FARMING: A PATH TO FINANCIAL STABILITY

Golanda Village in Gudari Block, Rayagada district, is a remote tribal village at the foothills of Maha Dangar, about 25 km from the block headquarters. The village has 15 tribal households relying on agriculture, forest product collection, and animal husbandry. Goat farming is a key income source due to the area's favorable climate, which helps reduce goat mortality rates.

However, villagers face challenges. Many lack awareness of timely vaccinations for deworming and disease prevention. Poor road connectivity makes accessing veterinary services difficult. Additionally, many women migrate to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for work, affecting family stability.

To address this, OTELP Plus, ITDA Gunupur, and FARR identified that women had low incomes. They restructured Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) and encouraged meetings to improve financial stability through goat farming. With Mission Shakti's support, Lisa WSHG was chosen for the initiative in 2023-24. The 10-member group had saved ₹42,000 in their bank account.

With financial aid of ₹1,85,000 from OTELP Plus, the group purchased 30 female goats and 2 bucks. Funds also covered insurance, medicine, and transportation. SHG members built a goat shed at their own cost and procured goats locally with help from the Village Development Association. The goats were vaccinated by the Block Veterinary Officer and insured.

All SHG members actively participate in grazing, feeding, and vaccinating the goats, ensuring a reliable income. Their efforts have reduced women's migration for work and encouraged others in the village to take up goat farming. With six new kids born, their goat population is growing, strengthening financial stability.

Ten tribal women are the primary beneficiaries of this initiative. OTELP Plus, ITDA Gunupur, under the ST & SC, Minority & Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of Odisha, has provided financial support to help these women achieve economic independence.

GOAT FARMING HAS TRANSFORMED LISA WSHG MEMBERS' LIVES. THEY NOW EARN MORE WITHIN THE VILLAGE, REDUCING FINANCIAL STRUGGLES. WITH BETTER INCOME AND STABILITY, THEY HAVE MORE TIME FOR OTHER PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, FURTHER IMPROVING THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE.



# NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Watershed programme, Climate change adoption programme, Promotion of Natural Farming, Promotion of Paramparagata krusi, Forest protection, regeneration and preservation, Backyard plantation and plantation of fruit bearing trees, Environment Awareness and Advocacy for Community Forest management, Promotion of NTFP collection value addition and marketing.

The consequences of environmental degradation are well-documented and severe. Activities such as deforestation, poor farming practices, over-grazing by livestock, and improper land use contribute to the destruction of plant and forest ecosystems. Exposure to natural forces like heavy rainfall, intense sunlight, and high winds exacerbates problems like soil erosion, floods, and water scarcity. These environmental issues lead to reduced agricultural yields, which in turn decrease community income levels and increase poverty. Consequently, people often migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment.

Watershed development addresses these issues by not only regenerating the environment but also managing community needs to align with the available resources—land, water, and vegetation—within a specific watershed. Achieving a balance between resource needs and availability enhances resilience to droughts and natural disasters and boosts agricultural productivity. This, in turn, improves food supply, fodder availability, fuel, and timber resources. Overall, such programs improve living standards, reduce poverty, and mitigate migration by creating more sustainable and resilient communities.

Rainfed areas, which constitute 51% of the cultivated land, are crucial for 40–45% of food production. To address the challenges faced by rainfed farming, NABARD has been supporting watershed management projects since 1998. The success of these programs hinges on the active participation of local communities and their integration with the environmental context upon which they rely. For a watershed development project to be sustainable, it is essential that all key stakeholders—including the Watershed Community, NGOs, banks, government institutions, and technical service organizations—work together in close coordination. Effective participatory watershed development should be implemented on a sufficiently large scale to generate numerous success stories. Each success story can serve as a model and inspiration for neighboring villages, creating a ripple effect that fosters a broader "people's movement" for environmental regeneration.

Following the successful completion of the Capacity Building Phase (CBP), NABARD has approved the Full Implementation Phase (FIP) for the Baramahula and Karamahan watersheds. In line with NABARD's watershed management principles, which emphasize a "Ridge to Valley" approach, Natural Resource Management (NRM) activities commenced in the ridge areas of the Baramahula and Karamahan watershed villages during the year 2023–24.



## CONTOUR STONE BONDING

Stone bunds are embankments made of stones placed along contour lines to slow down the flow of water down slopes, thereby reducing soil erosion. They help maintain soil fertility and prevent erosion on both cultivated and uncultivated land. In the Baramahula and Karamahan watershed villages, a total of 660 meters of stone bunds have been constructed. These stone bunds have significantly contributed to moisture conservation and protected the land from sand casting. As a result, 67 acres of land belonging to 46 smallholder farmers have been safeguarded from sand casting.



## STONE GULLY PLUG

Gullies are formed by the erosion of topsoil due to rainwater, and if left untreated, they can expand significantly. To combat this, gully plugs can be used to prevent further soil erosion. Villagers often collaborate to determine the best methods for managing soil and water erosion using gully plugs. These plugs help protect soil along hill slopes and hilltops from erosion caused by flowing water, effectively performing soil conservation without relying on advanced technologies. In the Baramahula and Karamahan watersheds, 96 stone gully plugs have been constructed across six villages. This initiative not only helps control erosion but also supports groundwater recharge. Additionally, 86 acres of paddy fields have been protected from sand casting due to these conservation efforts.

## FARM POND

A farm pond is a dug-out structure designed to collect surface runoff from the farm area, featuring specific inlet and outlet structures. Positioned at the lowest point of the farm, it is a key rainwater harvesting tool. This year, farm ponds were excavated on the lands of Rjiba Pusiak in Nudrubali village and Chandrasekhar Saraka in Tulasipadr village. Beneficiaries contributed 20% of the total cost for these ponds.

The farm ponds have effectively captured and percolated water, providing in-situ moisture for 15 acres of paddy land. Additionally, these ponds have the capacity to offer protective irrigation for 6 acres of land during drought periods.



## PERCOLATION TANK

A percolation tank is an artificial reservoir built across a stream, designed to capture and store water in areas with adequate permeability. This structure allows surface runoff to collect and gradually seep into the surrounding permeable land, replenishing underground aquifers. By maintaining groundwater levels, percolation tanks are crucial for sustaining agricultural activities and providing water for domestic use.

This year, three percolation tanks were excavated in Bangaon Goan and Tulasipadar villages. These tanks are expected to benefit 30 households and help protect 34 acres of land.

## WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

To address heavy runoff and prevent sand casting on farmers' fields, WAT (Watershed Activities) initiatives were carried out this year in Baramahula, Solagudi, Nudrubali, Tulasipadar, and Karamahan villages. These efforts are projected to protect 44 acres of land from sand casting and provide in-situ moisture to 25 acres, thereby enhancing agricultural production.

Additionally, field bonding activities were implemented in NABARD watershed villages to combat soil erosion and manage water in upland areas of poor farmers. This year, field bonding was completed on 24.7 acres across 15 farmers' lands under this program.



## OPELIP PROGRAMME

In Parsali and Sunakhandi Gram Panchayats of Kalyansinghpur Block, 75 acres of land were developed across 11 villages. This land development program benefited 75 households and was supported through the convergence of MGNREGA.

## GUADRI OTELP PROGRAMME

This initiative focuses on the development of land and water resources within micro-watersheds. It aims to enhance rainwater use efficiency, reduce runoff and soil erosion, and increase water availability through improved surface and groundwater development and management. The various activities under the

sub-component includes engineering structures like land development (bonding, land levelling, terracing, deep trenches, gully plugging, etc.) and creation of water harvesting & recharging structures (check dam, farm pond, WHS). These structures have been supported by biological measures like growing of cover crops, mixed cropping, inter-cropping, mixed plantation etc. One WHS in one village for 8 families, 5 farm pond in 3 village for 5 families, 2 check dam in 2 village for 22 family and two canal constructed in 2 village for 15 families under this programme.

## HORTICULTURE PLANTATION

Cashew and mango plantations offer distinct benefits that enhance river flows and contribute to ecological health. The deep root systems of cashew trees stabilize the soil, preventing erosion and reducing sedimentation in rivers. This stabilization supports healthier river ecosystems and helps maintain consistent water flow. Additionally, these plantations aid in soil and water conservation and provide farmers with a steady source of income, thus supporting both environmental sustainability and economic stability.

This year, a Mango and Cashew plantation program was launched, covering 20 acres across 4 villages and benefiting 41 beneficiaries. The growth of the plants has been promising, with an estimated 85% survival rate due to the diligent care provided by the farmers.

In Gudari Block, the WADI Plantation program has been implemented across 9 Village Development Areas (VDAs) under the MGNREGA scheme. A total of 100 acres have been planted with mango and cashew trees, benefiting 100 families. Women are playing a leading and active role in these plantation activities.

## “ A SMALL CHANGE IN FARMING CAN BRING A BIG CHANGE IN LIFE

In the remote village of Paritola, in Muniguda Block, Odisha, farming has always been a tough challenge. Most small farmers, like Mr. Bivisana Saraka, struggled with poor soil, unpredictable weather, and low incomes. Owning just two acres of upland, Mr. Saraka could barely support his family through traditional farming methods. But everything changed when he joined the NABARD-supported Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) program.

Through this program, farmers received training in sustainable farming techniques, natural resource management, and organic agriculture. Mr. Saraka eagerly participated, learning about the innovative Tralee method for vegetable cultivation. He decided to try this new approach, growing beans, cowpea, cauliflower, and radish using organic fertilizers and improved techniques.

With support from the program, he adopted modern methods such as raised bed preparation, better land management, and the use of polythene sheets to control weeds. These small but significant changes led to remarkable results. His crop yield improved, and he no longer had to rely on expensive chemical fertilizers. With increased production, he started selling surplus vegetables in local markets, boosting his income and ensuring a better future for his family.

The impact was life-changing. His farm became more productive, his earnings grew, and his soil remained healthy for future cultivation. Inspired by his success, other farmers in the village are now interested in organic farming.

MR. SAKA'S JOURNEY PROVES THAT WITH THE RIGHT KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT, EVEN SMALL FARMERS CAN ACHIEVE BIG SUCCESS. HIS STORY IS A SHINING EXAMPLE OF HOW SUSTAINABLE FARMING CAN TRANSFORM LIVES, OFFERING HOPE FOR MANY OTHERS IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

”



# WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Strengthening women's organization, Promotion of self-help group and federation, Microfinancing for economic development, Addressing violence cases against women, Campaigning to end violence against women, Organizing Gender sensitization training at different level, Women leadership building and encouraging at various level, Study research on women's issue, Networking on women issues at various level.

## PROMOTING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

In all FARR program villages, women's leadership has been prioritized to foster inclusive governance and decision-making. Over 50% of the members in Village Development Committees and user groups are women, actively influencing key decisions, including project selection, beneficiary identification, and financial management. Many committees are led by women in roles such as president or secretary, reinforcing their agency in shaping community development initiatives.

## ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S NETWORK THROUGH SHG

FARR has been instrumental in facilitating financial independence for women by providing economic support through Women's Groups and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These groups receive funding to initiate and sustain income-generating activities (IGA), thereby creating pathways to self-sufficiency. Regular awareness programs at the village, area, and block levels empower women with knowledge about gender rights, government schemes, and legal provisions. Additionally, targeted capacity-building initiatives equip women with critical financial and entrepreneurial skills.

FARR's commitment to SHGs has led to a strong network of women entrepreneurs across multiple regions. Currently, there are 105 SHGs in K.Singpur, 93 in Gudari, 103 in Muniguda, 20 in Hindol, and 28 in Kalahandi. These groups convene regularly, access revolving loan funds, and engage in diverse business ventures, ensuring financial resilience. Moreover, Panchayat-level federations have been formed in collaboration with the Rural Livelihood Mission in Sunakhandi, Parsali (K. Singpur Block), and Gudari Block, further amplifying women's collective power.

Recognizing the challenges faced by single women-headed households, landless individuals, and other marginalized groups, the program provides targeted support to ensure their economic security. Women-led businesses such as Tent House Services, Puffed Rice Production, Multipurpose Processing Units, Oil Processing Units, Goat Rearing, and Broiler Units have been established, directly benefiting 110 families. These initiatives have enhanced women's decision-making in business management, improved their bargaining power in markets, and provided them with sustainable sources of income.

## SUPPORTING VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

The program is designed to target traditionally excluded groups, including single women-headed households, landless individuals, destitute families, and those with physical challenges who may not be part of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). It aims to support these households by enabling them to engage in income-generating activities at the village level, thereby increasing their income. The program also helps participants develop market knowledge, improve their bargaining skills with traders, reduce dependence on high-interest loans from moneylenders (sahukari loans), and decrease both state and interstate migration. Under this initiative Ladies Corner Support was provided to 1 household, Grocery Shop Support was provided to 2 poor families. These efforts contribute to enhanced financial stability and self-sufficiency for the targeted households.



## REVITALIZING INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES (IGA) IN K. SINGPUR

To strengthen the Income Generating Activities (IGA) units that were supported in previous years but faced challenges in maintaining operations, additional support has been provided. This top-up grant aims to help beneficiaries manage and revitalize their units effectively. Specifically, this support includes Two processing units in Buduni and Parsali and Ten mushroom units across ten other villages. This additional funding is intended to boost their business operations and ensure these units can run at full capacity.

## WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS: PROMOTION OF LAYER BIRD FARMING

An innovative initiative in layer bird farming has empowered 30 women from 9 villages. Each participant received 40 birds and feed support, with additional costs covered through personal contributions. Women successfully managed their poultry units and sold eggs in the Kalyansinghpur market, creating a sustainable livelihood opportunity.

## GINGER CULTIVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Ginger thrives in both rain-fed and irrigated conditions, preferring a warm, humid climate typical of tropical regions. The ideal soil for ginger cultivation is deep, well-drained, friable, loamy, and rich in humus, while alkaline soils are unsuitable. As one of the most widely used spices globally, both for flavoring and medicinal purposes, ginger maintains a consistently high market demand.

The Niyamgiri hill region, with its favorable agricultural climate, is well-suited for ginger cultivation. The tribal communities in this area have been growing ginger for a long time. This year, to scale up production and boost incomes, ginger was cultivated over 45.5 acres of land across 7 villages in Parsali Grampanchayat, benefiting 163 tribal families under the OPELIP program. The farmers produced 20,475 kg of ginger, yielding a total benefit of ₹12,28,500. By providing training on sustainable farming practices, women have gained greater control over agricultural production and market engagement.







## WOMEN-CENTERED AWARENESS AND ADVOCACY: WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY MILLET CAMPAIGN

To highlight the role of women in sustainable agriculture and nutrition, FARR organized a four-day Millet Rath Awareness Campaign on World Environment Day 2023. The campaign promoted millet-based diets, financial opportunities in millet farming, and sustainable agricultural practices.

## CELEBRATING WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE: MILLET MOTHER EVENTS

As part of the International Year of Millets 2023, FARR conducted seven Millet Mother Events in various Anganwadi Kendras across Hindol Block. Women were trained on millet-based nutrition, cooking techniques, and the Odisha Millets Mission. The active participation of over 400 women underscored their crucial role in improving community health and food security through indigenous agricultural knowledge.





## GROWING CHANGE: LAXMI BODIKA'S JOURNEY TO ORGANIC FARMING

In the village of Laxmipur, Odisha, Mrs. Laxmi Bodika has become a role model for sustainable farming. Life was not easy for her—she relied on daily wage labor to support her family. But everything changed when she joined the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) programme supported by NABARD. Through training sessions and exposure visits, she learned about organic farming, crop diversification, and water conservation.

For years, maize was the main crop in her village, but low yields and poor market access made farming unprofitable. On top of that, Nilgiri plantations were taking over farmland, reducing agricultural productivity. Inspired by what she learned, Laxmi decided to stop growing Nilgiri trees and instead started vegetable farming and organic sweet corn cultivation.

With support from the CCA programme, she planted sweet corn on one acre of land. She received organic seeds and pesticides through the project and used her savings to fence the land and buy a water pump. Using water from a nearby stream, she ensured her crops flourished. Her hard work paid off—she harvested a bountiful sweet corn yield and earned over INR 32,000 from a single season. With this income, she opened a small grocery shop in her village, freeing herself from the burden of moneylenders.

Laxmi's success didn't go unnoticed. Farmers from neighboring villages came to see her farm and learn from her experience.

INSPIRED BY HER ACHIEVEMENTS, MANY WOMEN IN HER COMMUNITY BEGAN SWITCHING TO ORGANIC VEGETABLE AND SWEET CORN FARMING, MOVING AWAY FROM NILGIRI PLANTATIONS. BY USING ONLY ORGANIC FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES, LAXMI HAS SHOWN THAT ECO-FRIENDLY FARMING IS NOT JUST GOOD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT BUT ALSO PROFITABLE.





# EDUCATION AND AWARENESS



Organizing awareness programme on various issues and through need-based strategy, Nonformal education for school dropouts and adults. Child labour Schools, Women literacy programme, Residencial Schools for PVTG girls, skill development training of different cadre, Training to elected Panchayat representative, Swasthya Sathi training, Strengthening Community Resource Person at Village level, Village-level Micro-planning

## CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING ON MILLET CULTIVATION

### NON-RESIDENTIAL TRAINING FOR CRPS & PROGRESSIVE FARMERS

A two-day non-residential training program was organized at Banadurga for 16 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and progressive farmers. The training covered essential agronomic practices such as seed treatment, nursery bed preparation, System of Millets Intensification (SMI), intercropping, timely weeding, and log rolling with organic manure like Jeevamruta and Handikhata. Additionally, participants were guided on farmer data collection, implementation strategies, and planning for improved agricultural outcomes.

### SYSTEM OF MILLETS INTENSIFICATION (SMI) TRAINING

In September 2023, FARR conducted a two-day non-residential training program on the System of Millets Intensification (SMI) at Hindol NAC, attended by 32 progressive farmers. The training emphasized best agronomic practices, including seed treatment, nursery bed preparation, intercropping, and timely weeding, with a focus on organic farming techniques. Participants were also informed about ongoing government schemes in Hindol block and encouraged to obtain a Farmer ID to avail themselves of various benefits.

## MILLET AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

### FOUR-DAY VILLAGE-LEVEL MILLET AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

In August 2023, a four-day millet awareness campaign was conducted, covering eight villages. The campaign focused on the nutritional benefits of millets, the connection between production, processing, and consumption, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of millets, and the registration process in mandis. CRPs engaged with villagers, encouraging them to cultivate millets.

### FOUR-DAY VILLAGE-LEVEL MILLET PROCUREMENT AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

In December 2023, FARR launched a four-day Millet Procurement Ratha Awareness Campaign, inaugurated at the CDAO Office, Dhenkanal. The campaign aimed to educate farmers about the millet procurement process for the Kharif season of 2023-24. Five mandis were selected in Hindol Block, and the farmer registration process began on December 25th. The campaign informed share land cultivators about their eligibility to sell ragi through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS).

## MILLET PROMOTIONAL EVENTS

### MILLET PROMOTIONAL WORKSHOP WITH PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

On February 19, 2024, an appreciation workshop was held at Karanda Gram Panchayat Office to encourage Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) and farmers engaged in millet activities. The session provided information on farm mechanization, incentives, procurement facilities, and the overall benefits of millet cultivation under the Odisha Millets Mission (OMM). Participants gained a better understanding of millet farming, government incentives, and procurement opportunities.

### HARVEST FESTIVAL

On November 20, 2023, a "Harvest Festival" was held at Khaliborei village, Hindol Block, with approximately 200 farmers. The festival highlighted the significance of the International Year of Millets, best agricultural practices for higher yield, the nutritional value of millets, and farmer entitlements under OMM. The event celebrated the successful millet harvest and reinforced the importance of millet-based food diversity.

### FIELD DAY AND CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS

On October 27, 2023, a "Field Day on Ragi" was conducted at Khaliborei village for 100 farmers. The session provided training on seed production, value addition, and the SMI method of Ragi cultivation. Farmers learned about millet farming benefits, government facilities under OMM, and registration for the Rabi 2023 and Kharif 2024 seasons.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT THROUGH FOOD AND SPORTS

### FOOD FESTIVAL

As part of the Odisha government's initiative to promote millets in tribal areas, a food festival was organized at Palishree Mela, Dhenkanal, on October 31 and November 1, 2023, during Laxmi Puja. Various millet-based dishes were prepared and distributed, allowing people to experience millet products firsthand. The event enhanced awareness of millet cultivation, consumption, and the benefits of the OMM scheme.

### INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF MILLETS (IYOM) ACTIVITIES

**Millet Awareness through Sports:** Cricket events were organized at Utkal Bharati Bidyapitha High School, Khaliborei (August 26, 2023), Sidhapitha High School, Thokar (November 29, 2023), and Panchayat High School, Sanamunda (January 31, 2024).

**Quiz Competitions:** Conducted at Rasol High School (May 1, 2023), Utkal Bharati Bidyapitha, Khaliborei, Panchayat High School, Kansara, and Palli Bikash Govt. High School, Kurumitha (January 23, 2024).

**Cooking Competition:** Held at Hindol College, Khajuriakata, on September 30, 2023, featuring students, SHG members, and local community participants showcasing their millet-based culinary skills.



# HEALTH AND SANITATION



Promotion of indigenous system of health care and herbal medicine, WASH campaign, providing household drinking water, Promotion of herbal garden, Promotion of nutrition garden, Promotion of nutrition programme in remote area, Mother and childcare programme, Promoting Comprehensive community health, HIV & AIDS and malaria reduction programme, Promotion of Household latrines

## HEALTH AND SANITATION AWARENESS PROGRAMS

To promote better health and hygiene, we organized several training and awareness programs at different levels, including villages, Village Development Committees (VDCs), and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These programs were conducted across K. Singpur, Muniguda, Gudari, and Hindola blocks, engaging community members, especially women and children, to adopt improved hygiene and sanitation practices.

## HEALTH CAMPS FOR PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

Recognizing the need for accessible healthcare, we conducted health camps in rural and tribal areas. These camps provided essential medical checkups, medicines, and consultations for both human and animal health. The animal health camps were particularly beneficial for communities dependent on livestock, ensuring their well-being and productivity.

## PROMOTING INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES IN TRIBAL AREAS

Maternal and child health remains a crucial focus of our work. We actively facilitated institutional deliveries in tribal pockets, ensuring that expecting mothers had access to proper medical facilities during childbirth. Regular awareness campaigns were conducted to educate families about the benefits of institutional deliveries, reducing maternal and infant mortality risks.

## MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTHCARE AWARENESS

Ongoing awareness sessions were held to educate mothers about proper nutrition, breastfeeding, immunization, and hygiene practices. These sessions helped in improving child health and reducing malnutrition rates in rural communities.

## ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

Access to clean drinking water is essential for a healthy community. As part of our water security initiatives, we implemented a solar-based household drinking water supply project in two villages of Parsali Gram Panchayat, K. Singpur:

- Melenda village (Buduni VDC)
- Patangpadar village (Lakhpadar VDC)

This project provided 19 households with a sustainable source of clean drinking water, significantly reducing waterborne diseases and improving overall health. The total investment for these two projects was ₹6 lakhs.

FROM FACILITATING SAFE CHILDBIRTH IN TRIBAL POCKETS TO SETTING UP SOLAR-POWERED DRINKING WATER SOLUTIONS, OUR WORK IN HEALTH AND SANITATION REACHED VILLAGES, VDCs, AND SHGs. HEALTH CAMPS SUPPORTED BOTH PEOPLE AND ANIMALS, WHILE DRYING YARDS IMPROVED HYGIENE AND FOOD SECURITY. STEP BY STEP, THESE EFFORTS ARE MAKING EVERYDAY LIFE HEALTHIER AND SAFER.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DRYING YARDS FOR CLEAN AND SAFE FOOD STORAGE

To enhance food security and hygiene in agricultural practices, we constructed drying yards in seven villages of K. Singpur block under the OPELIP program. These yards serve as designated spaces where farmers can safely dry their harvested crops and food grains in a clean environment, preventing contamination and spoilage.

### WHAT WE DID?

- Ensures clean and hygienic food storage.
- Reduces post-harvest losses and improves food quality.
- Supports better agricultural productivity and income for farmers.
- Helps maintain overall village cleanliness by organizing waste disposal.

This initiative has greatly benefited the farming communities by providing them with a safe and efficient space for post-harvest processing, ensuring better income security and food safety.





# HUMAN RESOURCE & INSTITUTION BUILDING



Perspective building on various issues, Training and Capacity building at Various level, Strengthening PRI members, Strengthening Sawasthy Sathi and Community Resource Persons, Entrepreneurship Development, Leadership Building, Linkage building of grassroot issues to state, national and international level.

Developing human resources is essential for community growth. Empowering communities and strengthening their management skills help ensure active participation in the development process. This depends on the knowledge, skills, and abilities of community members, as well as their sense of ownership in effectively implementing programmes.

## CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM IN K. SINGPUR (OPELIP PROGRAMME)

Regular training sessions and meetings were conducted in various locations. Exit strategy training was organized for 38 Village Development Committees (VDCs). Meetings were held with VDCs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and user groups to discuss the transition plan as the OPELIP program phases out from the area.

### SHG TRAINING

Seventeen SHG training sessions were conducted in different villages. Members were trained on bookkeeping, the ten-point criteria for SHGs, and the PEEF loan program.

### CLUSTER-LEVEL VDA MEETINGS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

This year, 18 cluster-level Village Development Association meetings were held across project areas. Additionally, 24 orientation programs were conducted for

staff and community resource persons under OPELIP. Five thematic exposure visits were also arranged.

## CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT IN GUDARI

Capacity building helps communities plan and implement development activities, ensuring long-term sustainability. It involves transferring knowledge, skills, and best practices from one group to another, leading to improved performance.

Under this initiative:

- Beneficiaries learned about goat management, vaccination, and coordination with relevant departments.
- **170 goats and 25 cows were vaccinated** to prevent diseases like PPR and deworming.
- Training was provided on model goatery sheds for better livestock management.



- **479 farmers gained knowledge on natural farming practices** such as JibaMruta, BijaMruta, Pancha Gabya, Ghana JibaMruta, Brahmastra, and Agnyastra. These organic methods help preserve seeds, soil health, and protect crops from pests without using chemical fertilizers.
- This year, farmers used Ghana JibaMruta, Brahmastra, and Agnyastra on 60 acres of farmland.
- **65 people without job cards applied** through Panchayat Pendili and Hanumanthpur via OTELP Plus FARR Gudari.
- **37 farmers from three villages collaborated through Producer Groups**, helping them share knowledge, pool resources, negotiate fair prices, and adopt new technologies.

## BENEFICIARY SKILL UPGRADATION IN GUDARI

To enhance livelihood opportunities, skill development training and exposure visits were conducted for beneficiaries in sectors like Panchayati Raj, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Land & Water management.

Key achievements:

- **10 CSPs, 34 Secretaries, and NGO staff were trained** on MGNREGA projects, including land development, road connectivity, plantation, and water management.
- Training covered worksite facilitation, project approvals at Gram Sabha & Palli Sabha, filling C1 & C2 forms, attendance updates via NMMS Apps, and new job card applications with Aadhaar seeding.

## CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NGO STAFFS

Training programs were conducted to enhance the skills of NGO staff based on the Annual Work Plan and Budget proposed by the community.

- 10 CSPs, VDA Secretaries, Presidents, and NGO staff were trained on beneficiary selection, site selection, approval of projects, asset management, and record-keeping at VDC level.
- Sessions helped staff strengthen both financial and physical planning, ensuring better implementation and monitoring of activities.

## CAPACITY BUILDING IN NABARD PROGRAMME

This year, 13 training programs and two exposure visits were conducted on various topics:

- Bookkeeping and account management for SHGs
- Area and drainage line treatment for village volunteers
- Improved nutritional security training
- Women's health and hygiene awareness
- Crop diversification and intensification exposure visits

A total of 547 participants, including SHG members, youth leaders, progressive farmers, and women-headed households, benefitted from these programs.

# HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND JUSTICE



Addressing issues and concern during natural calamity, organizing relief and rehabilitation work, Organizing Human rights education and training, Providing Legal aid to poor, Investigation and Fact finding and documentation, Working on Thematic area, Working for Peace at made disaster area.

Access to water, food security, and sustainable livelihoods are fundamental human rights. Through the Development Initiative Fund, community-led infrastructure projects have been implemented to uphold these rights by ensuring access to essential resources, strengthening resilience, and promoting inclusive decision-making.

## SOLAR AND DIVERSION-BASED IRRIGATION: SECURING THE RIGHT TO WATER AND FOOD

Recognizing the right to water as a basic necessity, the program has prioritized the installation of solar and diversion-based irrigation systems. These initiatives directly benefit farmers by enabling year-round cultivation, reducing dependence on erratic rainfall, and improving food security. The introduction of two solar-based irrigation systems in two villages has benefited 58 individuals, while two diversion-based irrigation systems have supported 53 individuals.

### SOLAR-BASED IRRIGATION

Solar irrigation provides a sustainable solution for remote farming communities. By utilizing solar energy, these systems power water pumps that draw water from borewells and supply it to farmlands, ensuring consistent irrigation without dependence on fossil fuels.

This initiative has empowered farmers to cultivate diverse crops such as paddy, vegetables, and pulses, enhancing their economic stability and ensuring food security for their families.

### DIVERSION-BASED IRRIGATION

This low-cost, community-managed system supplies water from distant streams to remote villages through pipes and storage tanks. By eliminating the need for electricity or fuel, this model ensures access to water in an environmentally sustainable manner. Community participation in labor and infrastructure development fosters a sense of ownership and strengthens local governance.

### IRRIGATION SUPPORT: STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

The provision of solar-based 2HP pumping systems has facilitated irrigation for over 5-8 acres of farmland, enabling farmers to cultivate crops throughout the year. These infrastructure improvements have resulted in:

*Increased crop diversity, with a shift towards nutrient-rich vegetables, pulses, and millet.*

*Improved household food security, reducing malnutrition and ensuring a balanced diet for women and children.*

*Resilience against drought, allowing fallow lands to be cultivated, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity.*



*Improved sanitation and hygiene, as access to water for domestic use has increased, leading to better health outcomes in rural communities.*

## IRRIGATION SYSTEMS UNDER OPELIP: ADVANCING WATER RIGHTS

The construction of one solar-based irrigation system in Nandinigaon village and gravity-based irrigation systems in Sana Litipali and Sarati villages has ensured equitable access to water for 30 households. This project has successfully irrigated 35 acres of land, directly contributing to food security and economic sustainability.

## GUDARI LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION: RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Access to energy is a key enabler of human rights, facilitating education, economic activities, and security. The solar street lighting initiative ensures safe and well-lit public spaces, enhancing mobility and security in rural communities. Additionally, the establishment of a solar grid provides uninterrupted power supply to households, supporting essential needs such as lighting, ventilation, and small-scale enterprises. With a total generation capacity of 2680 watts, the solar grid has enabled sustainable energy access in off-grid rural areas, reducing reliance on costly and polluting energy sources.

## MULTIPURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTERS: STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND PARTICIPATION

The establishment of multipurpose community centers ensures that communities have dedicated spaces for social engagement, decision-making, and collective action. These centers serve as venues for knowledge-sharing, skills development, and community-driven initiatives, reinforcing the right to participation in governance. Two multipurpose centers were developed, benefiting 82 individuals across various villages.

## COMMUNITY BUILDING FOR COLLECTIVE EMPOWERMENT

Three community buildings were constructed under the SHG work shed initiative in Sunakhandi GP, benefiting 180 households. These spaces provide a platform for collective organizing, economic empowerment, and skill-building activities for self-help groups, fostering economic independence among women and marginalized communities.



# OUR DONORS AND SUPPORTERS



# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

**FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (FARR)**  
PLOT NO: N-6/474, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA, PIN-751015  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF F.C & GENERAL ACCOUNT AS ON 31ST MARCH 2024

LIABILITY	AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT(RS)	ASSETS	AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT(RS)
<u>Capital Fund:</u>			<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>		
<u>F.C Fund : Balance As Per last A/C</u>	5,606,979.95		<u>F.C FUND</u>	4332588.96	4,332,588.96
Add Excess of Income Over Expenditure	7,576.00	5,614,555.95	<u>Local Fund</u>	2040365.00	
<u>GENERAL LOCAL FUND</u>			<u>Less During the Year</u>	-202508.00	1,837,857.00
<u>Balance As Per last A/C</u>	605,741.51		<u>Loan &amp; Advance F.C FUND</u>	21,749.00	21,749.00
Add During the Year	1,211,552.34		<u>Loan &amp; Advance Local fund</u>	13,282.75	13,282.75
Add Excess of Income Over Expenditure	148,608.00		<u>Local Fund</u>		
Less refund to DKDA Parsali	119,341.28	1,846,560.57	<u>Security Deposit</u>	152,100.00	152,100.00
Balance of Restricted JSTT FUND	277,657.00	277,657.00	<u>TDS OSFDC</u>	63,883.00	63,883.00
Advance From Buyer for Sale of Land					
F.C	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	<u>F.C Fund</u>		
Loan a/c(2-B) Local Fund	1,640,019.34		<u>Advance to Sundargarah Ex Employee</u>		
Add During the year	10,000.00		<u>Surathi Jaysingh, Gitarani Sahu by</u>		
<u>Less During the Year 23-24</u>	1,463,488.34	186,521.00	<u>Unauthorised Withdrawl</u>	2,890,055.00	2,890,055.00
<u>Less During the Year 23-24</u>					
<u>Staff Development local Fund</u>	61,821.00				
<u>Less During this Year</u>	61,821.00	-			
<u>Staff Development Fund local</u>	27,500.00	27,500.00			
<u>Revolving loan Fund (Old A/C)</u>	190,225.00				
<u>Less During this Year</u>	113,435.00	76,790.00	<u>BALANCE AS PER SCHEDULE - 2</u>		
<u>Asper last a/c; M Net &amp; N.Oil</u>	65,513.00	65,513.00	<u>Cash In Hand</u>		
<u>Village Committee Local fund</u>	41,000.00		<u>F.C FUND</u>	20,969.61	20,969.61
<u>Less During this Year</u>	41,000.00	-	<u>Local Fund</u>	1,168.72	1,168.72
<u>F.C FUND</u>	18,345.00	18,345.00	<u>Cash at Bank</u>		
<u>Loan Schedule-3 B</u>			<u>F.C FUND</u>	827,741.63	
<u>F.C FUND</u>	55,203.25	55,203.25	<u>Local Fund</u>	412,250.10	1,239,991.73
<u>Local Fund Payable as per last A/C</u>	39,298.00				
<u>Less During this Year</u>	39,298.00	-			
<u>F.C FUND</u>					
<u>Sundergarah Project Suspense Credited to Bank</u>	405,000.00	405,000.00			
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,573,645.77</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,573,645.77</b>

PLACE CUTTACK

DATE: 25/09/2024



EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT

for B. MOHANTY & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,

(B. MOHANTY, F.C.A.)

UDN 24056212BKXALL 9953



**FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**  
PLOT NO: N-6/474, IRC VILLAGE , NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA, PIN-751015  
**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT STATEMENT OF FARR GENERAL and FC ACCOUNT**  
Period from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024

Receipt	Amount	TOTAL	Payment	Amount	TOTAL
Opening Balance			<b>NABARD EXPENSES</b>		
Cash in Hand FC	20,969.61		Administrative Expenses	167,632.00	167,632.00
CASH AT Bank FC	820,165.63	841,135.24	<b>General Expenses</b>		
			Audit Charges	40,000.00	
Cash in Hand (Local Fund)	2,987.72			60,000.00	
Cash at Bank (Local Fund)	626,156.38	629,144.10	Consultancy for FARR Legal Document	15,000.00	
<b>GRANT IN AID</b>		7,449,800.00	Insurance & Maintenance	300,000.00	
CDAO RAYAGADA (PKVY ASPIRATION)	787,800.00		Management Cost	14,400.00	429,400.00
OTELP Plus Gudari A/C	1,037,600.00	(119,341.28)	Tour & Travel		
OPELIP Parsali A/C	5,624,400.00		<b>PKVY ASPIRATION</b>		
Refund to DKDA Capital Fund	(112,830.28)		Meeting & Discussion with Group Members	15,000.00	
Refund to DKDA Interest	(6,511.00)		Capacity Building of Organic Group Members	270,000.00	
<b>Bank Interest</b>			Management Cost Implementation of Programme Including Data Entry	255,000.00	
Hindol Project	14,013.00		Exposure Visit of Organic Field for Group Members	100,000.00	735,000.00
Kalahandi Project	320.00		Organic Fare, Mela Marketing & Exhibition	95,000.00	
Muniguda Project	14,387.00	28,720.00	<b>Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme</b>		
			Capacity Building BSU	41,600.00	
Miscellaneous Receipt, Donation Muniguda	100,000.00		Capacity Building CEM	66,000.00	
Management Cost OPELIP	300,000.00	400,000.00	Honorarium Social Livelihoods Expert	240,000.00	
Odisha Millet Mission	1,412,109.00		Honorarium Expert Engineer	240,000.00	
SIRD	1,238,092.00	2,650,201.00	Honorarium Expert Accounts	180,000.00	
<b>Loan and Advance Refund</b>			Travel Allowance to Experts	90,000.00	
Muniguda Project	50,000.00	50,000.00	FNGO Office Running Cost	120,000.00	
			Teamleader Fee	60,000.00	1,037,688.50
House Rent Received from Shakti Laxmibai SHG	22,000.00	22,000.00	Bank Commission	88.50	
House Rent from OMM	30,000.00	30,000.00	<b>OPELIP A/C</b>		
SIRD (Office Maintenance)	162,275.50	162,275.50	NGO Travel O&M Cost	799,110.00	
Hand Loan	10,000.00	10,000.00	User Charges of Motor Bike	72,000.00	
Reverse Entry	13,200.00	13,200.00	CRP Allowance	257,000.00	
Previous Year Refund Amount	3,600.00	3,600.00	Management Cost	300,000.00	
			NRM Cum Agriculture Officer	462,000.00	
			Junior Engineer	462,000.00	
			Community Institution & Nutrition Officer	462,000.00	
			Livelihoods cum Rural Finance Officer	462,000.00	
			CSP Livestock Assistant	343,200.00	
			CSP VAW	290,400.00	
			CRP Salary	1,266,750.00	
			Additional Salary to Project Coordinator	66,000.00	
			Project Assistant Cum Accountant	198,000.00	
			Exsting Strategy Training of VDA	152,000.00	
			SHG Management Training	25,000.00	5,617,460.00
			<b>Odisha Millet Mission</b>		
			Bank Interest Refund	3,825.00	
			Awareness Rath	40,000.00	
			Promotion of PVT	30,000.00	
			SMI Training	15,320.00	
			Field Day	79,996.00	
			CCE	27,500.00	
			CRP Training	16,000.00	
			Food Festival	50,000.00	
			CDB	30,000.00	
			Procurement Rath	20,000.00	
			FA Cost	50,896.00	
			Salary		
			BPC	315,750.00	
			ABPC	207,000.00	



			Account	167,000.00	
			Travel Expenses	103,055.00	
			Office Rent	30,000.00	
			Communication (Telephone & Internet)	18,000.00	
			Office Maintenance, Stationary & Printing	24,000.00	
			Review Meeting	24,000.00	
			Miscellaneous Cost	88.50	
			IYOM	118,544.00	1,370,974.50
			<b>General Account</b>		
			Goshala Programme	69,500.00	
			Office Maintenance		
			Travel	13,200.00	
			Printing and Stationary	1,800.00	
			Office Repairing	26,400.00	110,900.00
			<b>SIRD Account</b>		
			Institutional Cost	162,275.50	
			Field Visit	99,000.00	
			Contingency	38,500.00	
			Training kits	87,800.00	
			Fooding	474,050.00	861,625.50
			<b>Loan Refunded</b>		
			Kartikeswar Samal	211,000.00	
			Suren Kumar Samal	30,000.00	
			Debasish Das	50,000.00	
			Himanshu Kumar Nayak	20,000.00	
			Chinmaya Ranjan Kumar	119,500.00	
			Kamakhya Prasad Behera	10,000.00	
			Ananya Mohanty	30,000.00	
			Smiti Soumya Rout	25,000.00	
			- Deepak Naik	12,000.00	507,500.00
			- Kalahandi Project		
			Miscellaneous Cost	78,000.00	78,000.00
			Bank Commission Federal	649.00	
			- Hindol	127.00	776.00
			- Closing Balance		
			Cash in Hand FC	20,969.61	20,969.61
			Cash at BankFC	827,741.63	827,741.63
			Cash in hand (Local Fund)	1,168.72	1,168.72
			Cash at Bank (Local Fund)	412,250.10	412,250.10
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,179,086.56</b>	<b>12,179,086.56</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,179,086.56</b>	<b>12,179,086.56</b>

PLACE: CUTTACK

DATE: 25/08/2024



EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT

B. MOHANTY & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B. MOHANTY, F.C.A.

**FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (FARR)**  
PLOT NO: N-6/474, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA, PIN-751015  
**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT OF FARR FC & GENERAL ACCOUNT**  
Period from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024

EXPENITURE	AMOUNT	TOTAL	INCOME	AMOUNT	TOTAL
<u>Bank Commission FC</u>	776.00	776.00			
<u>Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme</u>					
	1,037,688.50	1,037,688.50	GRANT IN AID		
			OTELP Plus ITDA Gunpur	1,037,600.00	1,037,600.00
			OPELIP DKDA Parsali	5,624,400.00	5,624,400.00
<u>NABARD Watershed Programme</u>	167,632.00	167,632.00	PKVY ASPIRATION ,CDAO		
			Rayagada	787,800.00	787,800.00
<u>Odisha PVTG Empowerment ,Livelihood Improvemnt Programme</u>	5,617,460.00	5,617,460.00	Management Cost	300,000.00	300,000.00
<u>PKVY Aspiration District Programme</u>	735,000.00				
		735000.00	Miscellaneous Receipt	100,000.00	100,000.00
<u>ODISHA Millet Mission Programme</u>	1,370,974.50	1,370,974.50			
<u>Muniguda Gen Programme Expenses</u>	429,400.00	429,400.00	SIRD GRANT	1,238,092.00	1,238,092.00
			Odisha Millet Mission	1,412,109.00	1,412,109.00
<u>Hindol General programme Expenses</u>			Bank Interest	28,720.00	28,720.00
Training Expenditure New PRI			House Rent	52,000.00	52,000.00
Members	861625.50	861625.50	SIRD Management Cost	162275.50	162275.50
Gosala Programme	69,500.00	69,500.00	Previous Year Refund	3600.00	3600.00
<u>General Expenses</u>	41400.00	41400.00	Reverse to Account	13,200.00	13,200.00
Kalahandi Project Expenses	78000.00	78000.00	Bank Interest FC	8352.00	8352.00
WDV of Assets	202508.00	202508.00			
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	148608.00	148608.00			
<u>Excess of Income Over Expenditure F.C</u>	7,576.00	7,576.00			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,768,148.50</b>	<b>10,768,148.50</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,768,148.50</b>	<b>10,768,148.50</b>

PLACE: CUTTACK  
DATE: 25/08/2024



EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT

P. B. MOHANTY & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,

P. B. MOHANTY, F.C.A.

UDIN-24056217BKXAL 9853



# SNAPSHOTS OF CHANGE







**Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction**

**Plot No- N-6/474, IRC VILLAGE, Bhubaneswar-751015**

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