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**REGIONAL AND
DISTRICT OFFICES**

NAGALAND
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Nagaland

MIZORAM
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BS Miller Building,
Zarkawt, Aizawl,
Mizoram-796007

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
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Colony Scouts and Guides
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791110, Papumpare
Arunachal Pradesh



ANNUAL REPORT

— 2021 - 2022 —



ABOUT NEIDA

NEIDA operates in the North-eastern states of India in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland. NEIDA has been promoted by the Tata Trusts as the nodal agency for the Trusts' Northeast Initiative (NEI). NEIDA was registered in 2012 in Kohima, Nagaland under the Registration of Societies (Nagaland Third Amendment) Act 2008.

NEIDA works towards improving the quality of lives of communities that it works with through our engagement in the following sectors:

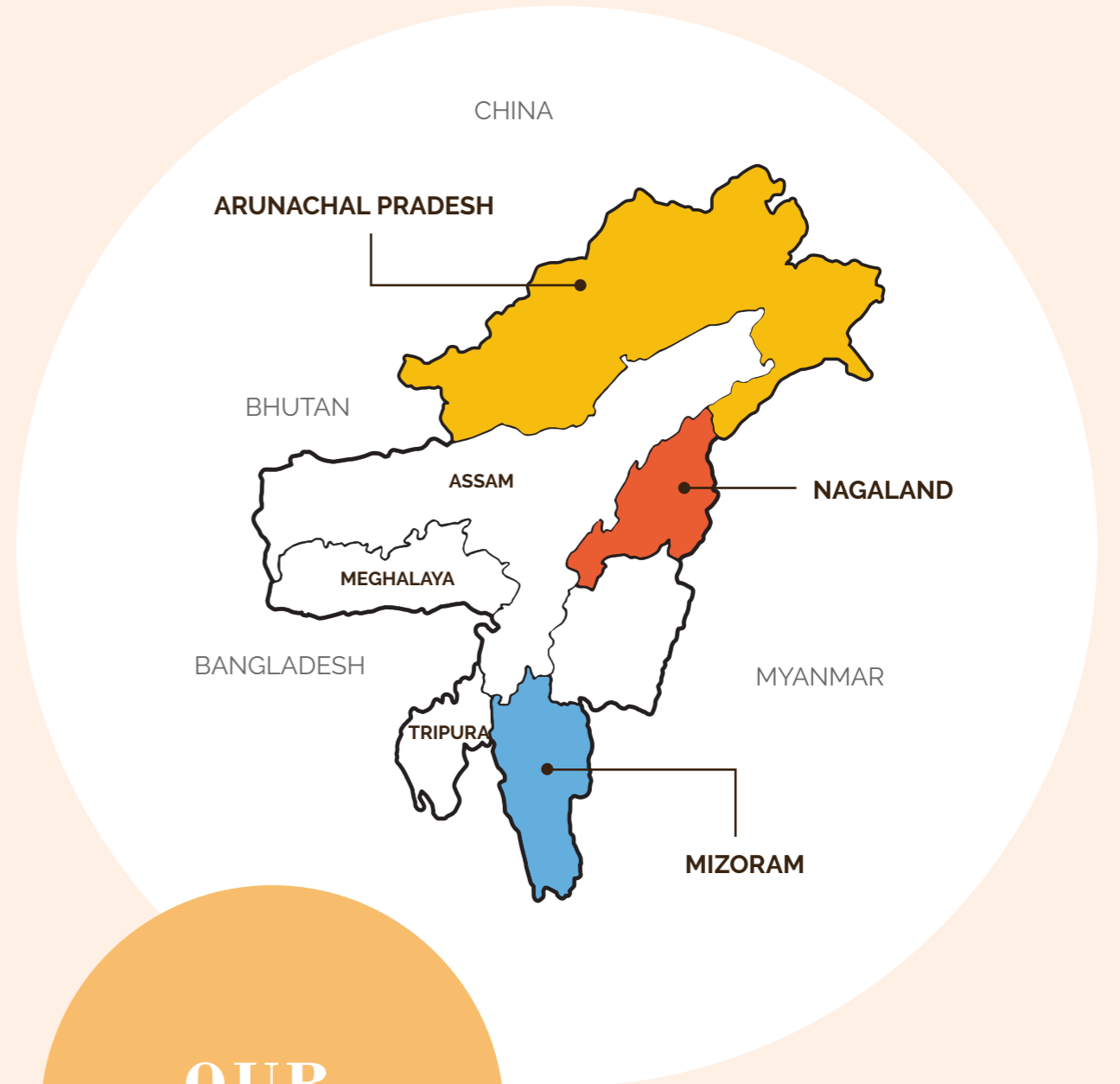
- i) Rural Livelihoods
- ii) Forest Based Livelihoods
- iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation, and
- iv) Sports Promotion

NEIDA engages with community institutions and grassroots Non-Governmental Organizations for implementing various development projects. NEIDA also plays the role of a coordinator by providing a platform for rural communities, action research organization, donors, business agencies and state governments to facilitate partnership that benefits all stakeholders.

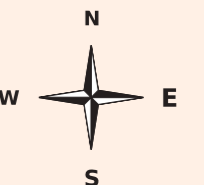


OUR MISSION

Towards building an inclusive and enabling environment for improving the quality of life in North-eastern region of India



OUR PRESENCE



OUR FOCUS AREAS



AGRICULTURE &
HORTICULTURE



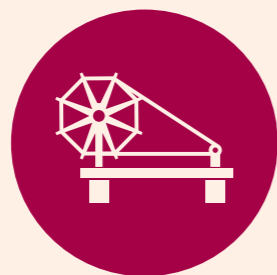
LIVESTOCK
PROMOTION



COMMUNITY
INSTITUTION



OFF FARM
LIVELIHOOD



CHARKHA TO
MARKET



SPORTS
PROMOTION



DRINKING WATER,
SANITATION AND
HYGIENE

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The repercussion of the pandemic continues to linger both in economic and social aspects. To mitigate its impact, NEIDA continues to take steps toward reviving the rural economy and community through our various interventions.

This year our teams connected communities with immediate and long-term support through strategic planning and execution of various development programs to strengthen local economies and build resilience in preparation for the challenges yet to come. In 2022 NEIDA remains committed to our core mission of building an inclusive enabling environment for improving the quality of life especially the rural communities in North-eastern region of India. We've also deepened our engagement and reached out to people and places in some of the most remote regions of the country and managed to touch their lives.

NEIDA was able to reach out to 28,784 households in 435 villages, 21 blocks and 8 districts in the three states, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland during the 5 years of the Integrated Livelihood Programme, Phase 1 which ended this year. This Annual Report tells some of the stories behind that number. I invite you to learn how our teams worked to increase the incomes and enhanced livelihood opportunities of smallholder tribal households through Agriculture development, strengthen the piggery value chain through enhanced feed and breed improvement, support community institutions in developing the input supply and production value chain and using sports as a catalyst for development by nurturing the talents at the grassroots level. Thank you for helping us create a brighter future with families and communities across the three States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

On behalf of NEIDA, I take this opportunity to express heartfelt gratitude toward the Tata Trusts for its unwavering support. I also thank our funding partners, our dynamic field team on the ground, and our Implementing Partners and key stakeholders for partnering with us and for their relentless commitment and dedication toward ensuring successful programmatic interventions.

As I reflect on what we have done and what we are working towards, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for being a crucial part of our community. I hope you are as proud as I am of what we have accomplished together in 2021-22 and that you continue to join us in taking on what's next.



Sentimongla Kechuchar
Executive Director



AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

With a congenial temperate climate, the hilly terrains of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland are favorable to agriculture, which is also the major occupation of the people of the region. But rather than converting these strengths optimally into opportunities, the bulging proportion of marginal farmers trapped in the traditional low-input agricultural practices, vulnerability to soil erosion, and lack of market opportunities is subjected to economically unviable, the worst form of 'hidden poverty'.

NEIDA focuses on revitalizing the resultant outcome which is the vicious cycle of low input, low productivity, and low income by promoting agricultural development that is cost-effective and sustainable in nature.

- Our approach in Agriculture has been on
1. Focus on Enhancing productivity of major crops grown in the region.
 2. Market oriented approach
 3. Integrated insect pest and disease management
 4. Building Capacities of farmers on improved cultivation practices
 5. Soil and water conservation



ACHIEVEMENT (2021-22)

-  Households **6903**
-  Number of villages **94**
-  Area under cultivation (Ha) **377.8**
-  Area covered under support irrigation (Ha) **416**
-  Households under irrigation **1512**
-  Trainings conducted **95**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



- 100 farmers trained on improved maize cultivation practices such as land preparation, maintenance of spacing, weed management, etc.
- 2 demonstration sites on maize cultivation were set up in Tarajuli and Chessa villages to demonstrate improved cultivation practices.

MIZORAM



- 137 hectares was bought under maize cultivation for animal Fodder covering 342 farmers from 6 villages. 74.5 MT was harvested bringing in a total income of Rs 27.19 lakhs for the farmers.
- Under rainwater harvesting 79 units Jalkhund with a capacity of 10,000 ltrs per unit was distributed to 10 villages for support irrigation in Champhai and Serchhip Districts; 170 farmers from 4 villages were covered under irrigation initiatives through supply of water pipes for connecting irrigation lines to their fields; 2 Diversion Based Irrigation structures were completed in Leisenzo and Lianpui village with a capacity of 16,000 litters resulting in a total of 64 hectares of net irrigated area; 2 Water Storage tanks was constructed with a capacity of 16000 litres covering 160 acres for Orchard Plantation
- 17,000 Apple saplings, namely, Dorsett Golden and Anna variety was distributed to 170 farmers in Champhai district.
- 591 farmers were supported under vegetable cultivation (Garden Pea, Cabbage and tomato) in Champhai, Lunglei and Serchhip Districts covering 236 hectares.

NAGALAND



- In Tseminyu district, 5,000 Litchi and 3,500 mango saplings were distributed to 100 farmers and 6,500 tree bean saplings were planted as border plants for development of orchards.
- In Kiphire district, 1,600 Amrapalli mango saplings and 3300 Khasi Mandarin saplings were distributed to 200 farmers under Pungro Block as mortality replacement; Low-cost Rainwater harvesting structures were completed in all 200 Wadi plots; Additionally, 150 bags (25 kg each) of Pratistha organic NPK fertilizer was distributed to the farmers.
- Under orchard management, 7 concrete water storage structures with a storage capacity of 2000 Litres each were constructed for storage and easy access for irrigating the fruit trees in the orchard for 100 farmers in Sendenyu village under Tseminyu district.
- Established 10 vegetable nursery for raising quality vegetable saplings/seedlings in Tuensang, Kiphire, Kohima and Phek districts with the aim to provide quality vegetables saplings to farmers and promoting 10 nursery entrepreneurs.
- 90 training covering 1148 households were conducted on Quality Control mechanisms, improved cultivation practice, insect pest management, and post-harvest management of Ginger Kholar and Turmeric in 23 Villages of Kiphire district.
- A Common Facility Center (CFC) measuring a total area of 1.3 acre in Phuvkiu village, Pungro block, Kiphire district was made functional comprising of Ginger and Turmeric drying machine, Peeling and slicing machine, Grinding/powdering machine, Pluses packaging machine, Honey filling and bottling machine. The CFC also is equipped with other facilities like a Machine room, Admin Office, Raw material storage room, Quality testing room and Finished products /storage room.



POTATO CULTIVATION, A GOOD MEANS OF INCOME

For the farmers of Tsundang, a small village located in Khongsa Block of Kiphire district selling surplus yield was not a common practice. Mrs. Tsusangshe was one such farmer who had never sold her farm harvest before.

With limited knowledge of post-harvest management, her produces were either destroyed by pests in the field or in the granary. This scenario repeats in most part of the state which is characterized by inadequate infrastructure, geographical isolation, difficult terrain, slow technology spread and absence of a supporting market.

Under NEIDAs agriculture initiative in Kiphire district, Nagaland, Mrs. Tsusangshe along with many others from her village received 50 kilos of potato seeds and training on disease and pest management followed by timely monitoring and training from NEIDA team.

A year later during one of the visits by the field team to her village, ask about her harvest and with a grin, she replied, "If NEIDA had not come to our village there would have been no difference in the outcome of our harvest as compared to previous years. However, thanks to NEIDA, I have harvested 600 Kgs of potato for the first time. I was able to sell 420 Kg and earned an income of Rs. 8,750. The remaining I will keep for our family consumption and for seed purpose and hope to get a better income in the coming year."

'Profit' is the best teacher for sustainable livelihood. Without being told by NEIDA team, Mrs. Tsusangshe has kept twice the amount of potato seeds that she received a year back from NEIDA is a testament to the positive impact of NEIDA in Tsungdang village.



LIVESTOCK PROMOTION

PIGGERY

Majority of the tribal population in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland rear pigs as an integral part of their livelihood. Small scale low input pig farming at intensive system prevails all over these three states and has seemingly greater potential to reduce poverty. Although this system has been followed generation after generation, further improvement is required to augment productivity.

NEIDA has been involved in the promotion of piggery since its inception and understands the immense opportunities that prevail in the improvement of productivity, health care

services, entrepreneurship development in major sectors like feed formulation and supply, establishing pig breeding units and artificial insemination facilities, formulated intervention plan in this direction.

Our strategy aligns with the need of the hour, which are-

1. Household piggery enterprise
2. Supply of piglets
3. Pig health management
4. Pig nutrition management
5. Extension services through livestock service providers

ACHIEVEMENT (2021-22)



Households under Piggery
9794



Fattened pigs sold
1808



Pig Sty constructed
156



Piglets Supplied
3166



Trainings Organized
72



Animal Health Camps
119



Piglets farrowed
1293

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



- 58 farmers were selected for backyard piggery enterprise; 116 improved pigsties were constructed, and 214 piglets were arranged for the farmers for Breeding & Fattening purposes.
- 4 health camps were conducted in 4 villages in which 94 piglets were vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever.

MIZORAM



- 40 improved pigsties were constructed in Aizawl district, a low-cost model that has been developed by NEIDA to suit the hilly terrains of the project areas.
- 11 rural animal health camps were conducted in 11 villages of Aizawl, Lunglei, and Serchhip district during which medicines and supplements were distributed to the farmers and a veterinarian was made available for consultation for pig farmers.
- 14 Training for pig farmers in 14 villages in Serchhip, Aizawl, and Lunglei districts were organized. The training session included critical topics in piggery husbandry such as Breed Selection, Pig Breeding, Pig Feeding management, and Animal Health and Biosecurity measures.
- 2,952 piglets were farrowed across all the project areas of the Aizawl, Serchhip, and Lunglei districts. The average income generated by farmers from selling piglets was Rs. 58,916 each per household; 1,132 fatteners were sold generating an average income of Rs. 44,210 per household
- 30 improved poultry sheds were constructed for 30 HHs in 3 villages of Champhai district with support from NABARD. Each household received 25 chicks, Rainbow Rooster variety and 0.35 MT poultry feed was distributed.

NAGALAND



- 500 households were selected for promotion of backyard piggery enterprise in Tuensang, Phek, and Kiphire districts. Additionally, 10 mini-breeding units (4 sows and 1 boar per unit) was set up for supplying quality piglets; 1,293 piglets were farrowed, and 676 fatteners sold with an average Annual income of Rs. 37,000 for each household.
- 58 training for farmers on pig nutrition and disease control was organized and 63 MT of concentrated compound feed supplied to pig farmers.
- A mini-pig feed mill was inaugurated in October 2021 in Tuensang district. Till date the feed mill has produced 1.6 MT of pig feed and distributed to Pig farmers.
- Awareness program on African swine fever cum Animal Health Camp was organized in collaboration with the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services in 69 villages in Phek, Kiphire, and Tuensang; Additionally, animal health camps were conducted in 20 villages wherein 952 animals were treated.

INSPIRATION TO THOUSANDS

Pig-rearing is an age-old practice in Hara Happa village in Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh. However, none of the farmers thought of transforming it into a profitable enterprise, except Hillang Yapa, a mother of five children. Hillang worked as a seasonal laborer before joining the Hara Happa Self-Help Group (SHG), which is nurtured by NEIDA.

Thanks to her dedication and desire to help the community, she was appointed as a Livelihood Service Provider (LSP) by the SHG and the Village Head. As an LSP, she provides basic animal health care services to farmers and advice on better care and management of pigs. That is how she got the chance to attend a training program on pig rearing organized by NEIDA, which motivated her to bring improvements in pig-rearing practices followed in her village.

Armed with learnings from the training and her own experience, Hillang Yapa started to guide villagers with practical inputs on pig-rearing. And within just a year of working as an LSP,

She became so well respected that the villagers now consider her to be no less than a veterinarian. Hillang recounts how it all started, "The Hara Happa SHG obtained funds from NEIDA, from which I received Rs 14,000 to construct a pigsty and purchase two piglets (male and female). After 8 months, the sow farrowed 10 piglets, of which I sold 8 for Rs. 32,000, and sold the male pig for Rs 22,500." She reinvested the amount in 5 more pigsties and added an extra Rs 17,500 from her savings to purchase 5 new piglets. And with that, Hillang's new business was all set to turn profitable!



Currently, she is rearing 7 pigs. Piggery is supplementing her family's income while inspiring other farmers in the village to enhance their pig-rearing practices and become entrepreneurs themselves. Happy to be the role model for the villagers, Hillang Yapa shares: "After NEIDA's intervention, pig-rearing has become a business enterprise in the village and every member of the family is involved in it!"

This goes to prove that, sometimes, all it takes is an empowered woman to change the future of an entire village.



COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

Inherent to NEIDA's mission to increase the vitality of rural communities, the framework for the implementation of our programs lies in our core belief in capacitating local institutions. By prioritizing the strengthening and building of community institutions, it reinforces and supports local socioeconomic, gearing toward long-term growth and enhancing the welfare of the community.

Small and marginal farmers account for most of the total operational and land holdings in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland with weaker bargaining powers and prone to varied exploitations. Addressing this gap, organizing the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) is a suitable solution. Also, the collective power of their voices expressed through SHGs, and other groups can bring about change on a larger

scale, impacting the wider community.

With these guiding principles, in NEIDA as a part of our livelihood interventions we focus on:

1. Building and strengthening community-owned and managed institutions at various levels (SHG, Farmers Groups, User Groups, and Producer Groups).
2. Support gender-sensitive institutional development to improve equity, governance and economic viability, and sustainability of community institutions.
3. Build the capacity of farmers' organizations to take up service delivery roles directly to their farmers.
4. Strengthening the managerial, organizational, and financial skills of the various community institution

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



- 3 training programs were organized for SHGs on leadership development and bookkeeping. 94 farmers from 9 villages attended the training programs.
- 3 share mobilization drives were conducted at Kimin, Doimukh, and Yachuli for the Producer group to discuss in detail among farmers the importance of Producer Collectives to help reduce inputs cost and assisting the farmers market their produce.
- 12 Pig Producer Groups were formed in Papumpare & Lower Subansiri district, and 125 Households linked to the Producer Company with membership.

MIZORAM



- One day training was conducted on "roles and responsibilities of Board of Directors" for 2 Producer Companies attended by 10 Board of Directors. The training was conducted by NEIDA and a resource person from the Central Agriculture University, Aizawl.
- 1000 FPO shares was bought during the financial year. Out of which 300 shareholders are from Lushai Agriculture Producer Company, 200 from Lushai Agriculture Producer Company 200 From East Lungdar Block FPO, 200 From Serchhip FPO, and 100 from Sihphir FPO.
- 39 farmers clubs were formed within 4 districts (6 in Champhai District, 12 in Serchhip District, 12 in Lunglei District and 9 in Aizawl District. The main objective of farmers clubs is for overall agricultural development in its area of operation by facilitating credit, technology, and market counselling.
- Two producer companies facilitated by NEIDA in Mizoram started their first collective marketing.
 - The Lushai Agriculture Producer Company Ltd collected 61 MT maize from 5 villages in Champhai District and sold a total of Rs. 12,28,128 earning a profit of Rs. 2.1 Lakhs.
 - The Lushai Livestock Producer Company Ltd. made a profit of Rs.3.55 Lakhs from retailing of compound feed.

NAGALAND



- 59 Producer Groups (Agri) and 74 Producer Groups (Piggery) were formed mainly to empower primary producer like farmers by offering facilities like inputs, post-harvest management, financial services etc. that enables to do their work effortlessly. Additionally, 84 training were conducted on the concept of Village Level Institutions as they are the key stakeholders in disseminating the important information on crops, Agri inputs etc., undertaking micro level village planning exercise with the farmers before each season and operating Agri outlets.
- Three District Level Federation/Cooperative were supported in establishing Agri-Input Outlets; a retail sale of agricultural products and Agri-Align products such as farm inputs (seeds, farm machineries, insecticides, or fertilizers), animal or bird feeds, etc.
- Under the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of FPOs (CBBO), the team conducted 10 diagnostic studies covering 10 blocks under Kiphire, Kohima, and Phek districts mainly to understand the prevailing practices and challenges in agriculture.



- 40 awareness drives were carried out where the community were oriented about the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of FPOs
- 9 Block Level Farmers Producer Organization covering 9 blocks under Kiphire, Kohima, and Phek districts were promoted and formed and has been registered as a legal entity under the Nagaland State Cooperative Society Act.
- 6 Farmers Producer Organization were linked to Bank through the opening of Bank Accounts under the Nagaland State Cooperative Bank.
- In collaboration with the State Bank of India, Pungro Branch-Kiphire district, 4 Financial Literacy Camps for SHG members were organized on the topic of Financial Inclusion.
- Conducted 15 training for the Board of Directors (BOD) and the project staff at the field level on roles and responsibilities of BOD under the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of FPOs (CBBO).
- Assisted farmers in marketing 60 MT vegetables in coordination with Village Level Institutions. Some of the marketed vegetables are Garlic, Garden peas, cabbage, Ginger, Rice bean, etc.,
- Sangmai FPO, Tuensang marketed 116 MT Ginger in collaboration with Kisan Network in Siliguri, West Bengal; 3.5 MT of Kholar (Rajma) has been marketed by Saramati Beru Arear Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited.
- 1,255 women farmers have registered as shareholders across the 9 FPO which has been promoted under the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of FPOs.

When it comes to investing in heavy machinery, most Cooperative Societies are reluctant mainly due to lack of capital and confidence in risk-taking ability. While understanding this attitude of the community and the potential of mechanization of agriculture, NEIDA provided two tractors in 2016 to the Cooperative Society. The tractors have been utilized to its full potential by the members who use it for ploughing and filling the gaps of transportation of their produce. The Society also has started providing Agri input supply business for its members.

The Society is one of the many Farmers' producer organizations (FPO) supported by NEIDA to tap into the strengths of collective participation for the success of livelihood activities. It reflects the importance of coming together and acting collectively, enabling economy to scale while reducing transaction costs, and facilitating access to better markets and better price realization.



TRANSFORMATION THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION

In a state where subsistence agriculture is common with little to no mechanization, the Serchhip Agriculture and Horticulture Cooperative Society, in Serchhip District, Mizoram is creating a new wave of transformation. This Agri-Horti Cooperative Society with over 200 members covering 4 villages has been supplying vegetables not only within the district but in other districts in the state.

Formed in the year 2004, the society in its initial years was not very active and hence did not generate any revenue. Currently, the society's annual turnover crossed a modest Rs. 4 Lakhs and much of its success can be traced to NEIDA's handholding support ranging from providing a variety of vegetable seeds to training the members in agricultural activities to hand-holding support in strengthening the Board Members and support in market linkages.

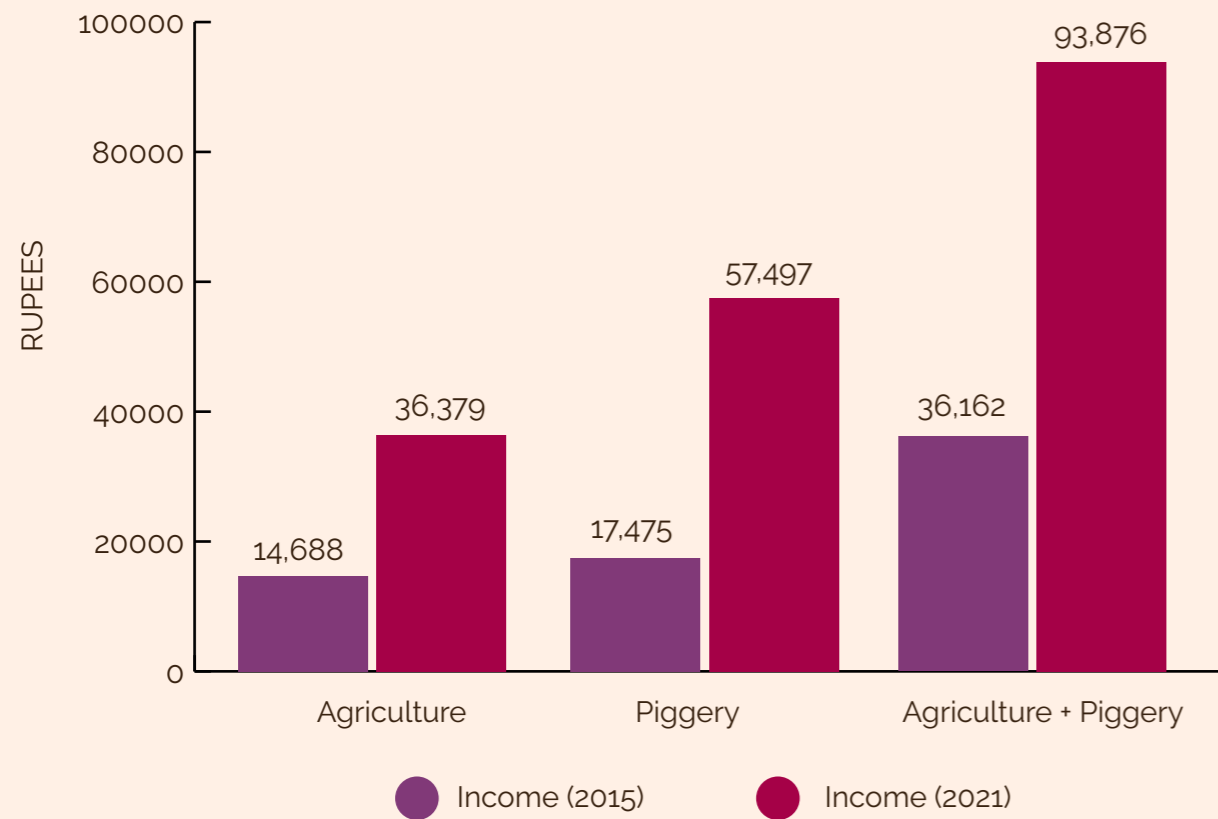


IMPACT ASSESSMENT

INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (ILP) PHASE 1

NEIDA implemented the Integrated Livelihood Programme with support from the Tata Trusts from 2015 which ended in 2021. Through this programme NEIDA worked towards enhancing livelihoods opportunities through agriculture, piggery, and forest-based livelihoods. Some of the highlights of the findings of the in-house impact assessment are given below.

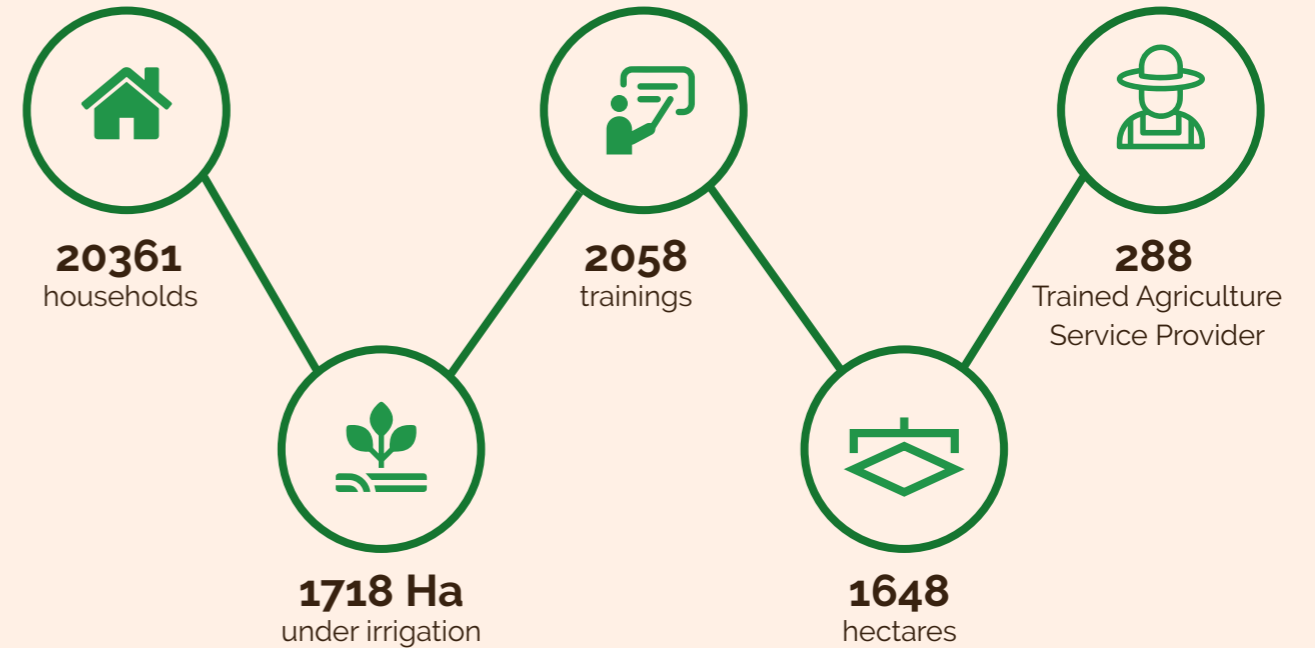
INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (RS.)



INCOME ENHANCEMENT

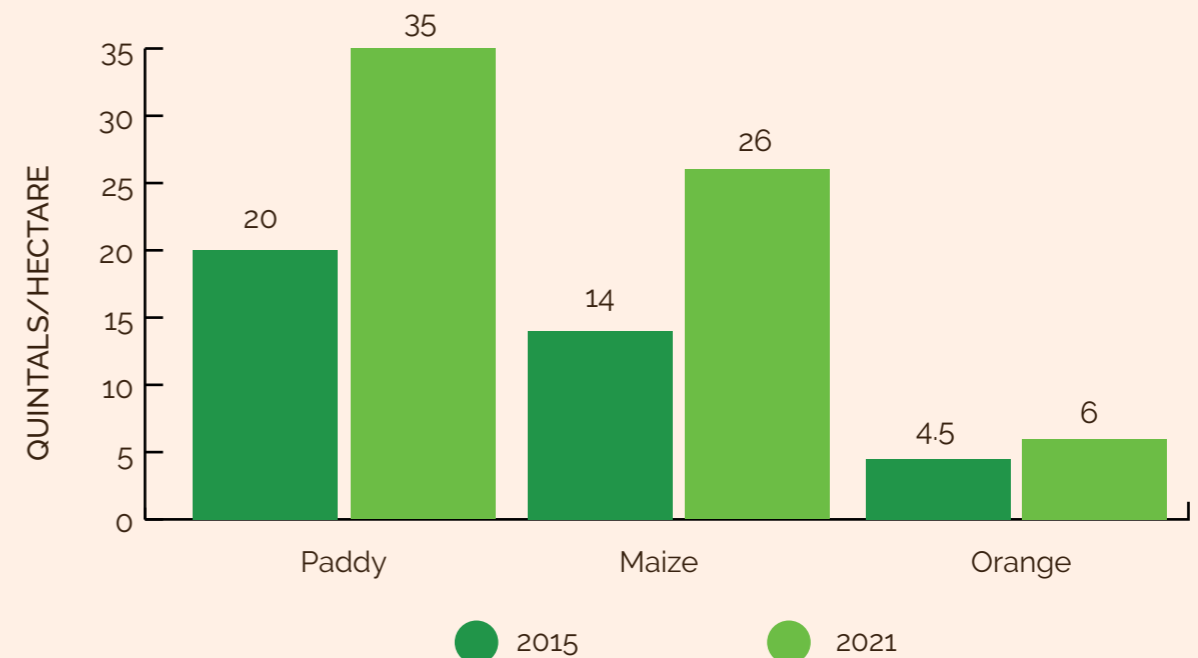
28,784 households in 435 villages, 21 blocks and 8 districts in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland were covered under this project. The average annual household income from agriculture rose from a baseline of Rs. 17,475 by 60%, while that from piggery rose from a baseline of Rs. 14,688 by 70% by the end of the sixth year.

AGRICULTURE

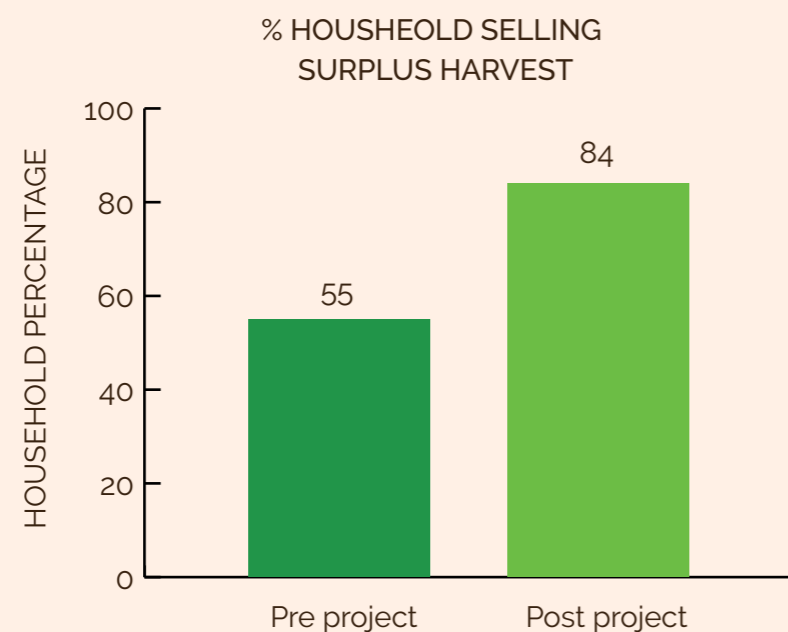


CROP PRODUCTIVITY: In Arunachal Pradesh, as a result of adoption of improved cultivation practices and better access to inputs and extension services, there has been an increase in the productivity of lead crops. Average production of paddy has increased to 35 quintals per hectare from 20 quintals per hectare. In case of maize, it has increased to 26 quintals per hectare from 14 quintals per hectare. In case of orange, the productivity was increased from 4.5 quintals per hectare to 6 quintals per hectare.

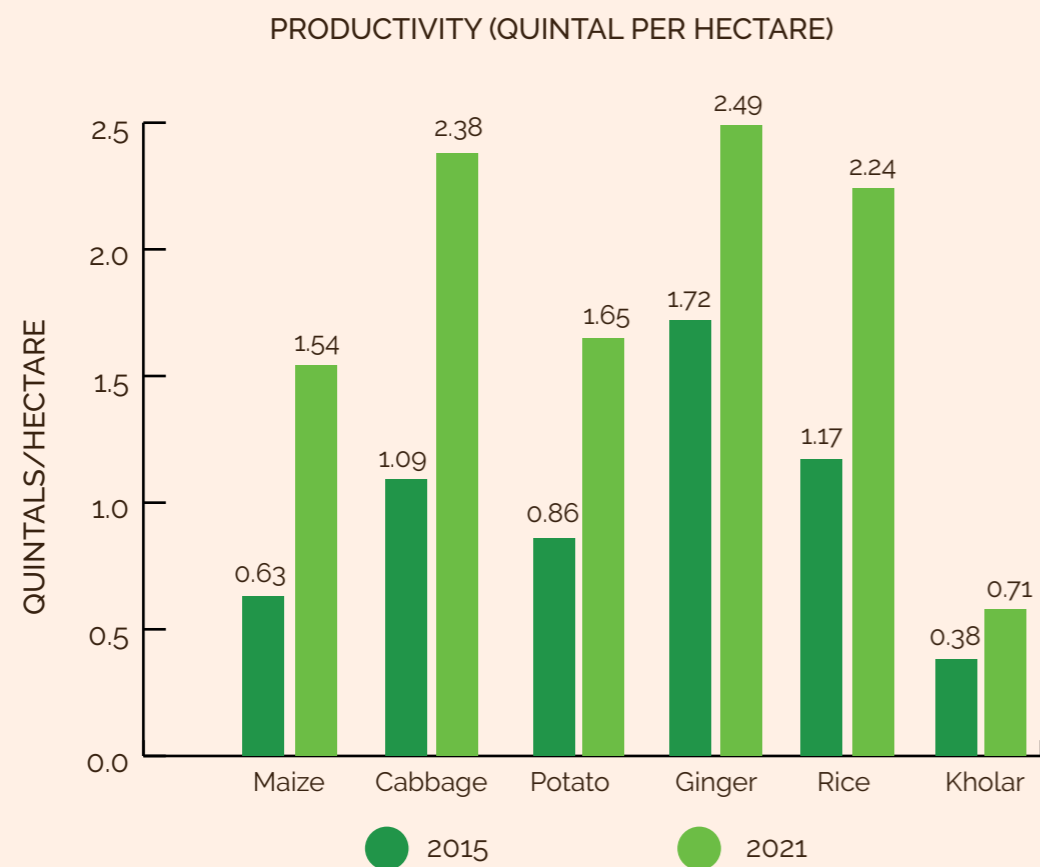
PRODUCTIVITY (QUINTAL/HECTARE)



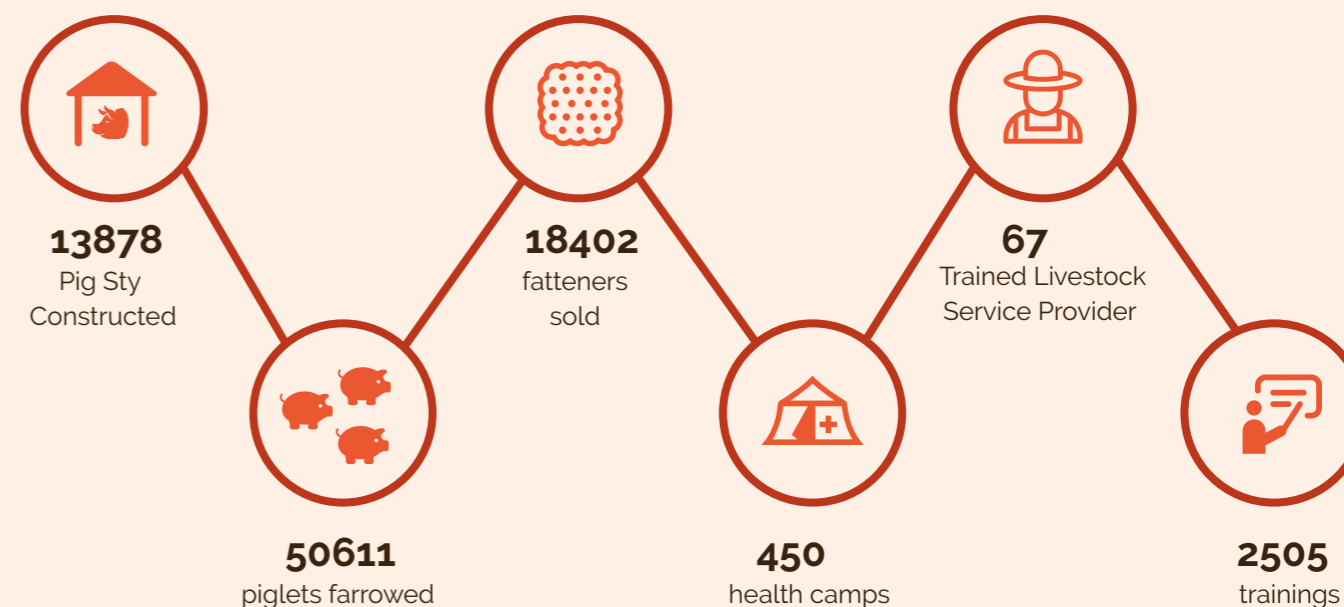
SURPLUS MARKETING: In Nagaland 84% of household has reported selling of surplus agriculture produce as compared to only 55% selling their agricultural produce in the market before the project intervention, mainly because of better production of crops and access to market services.



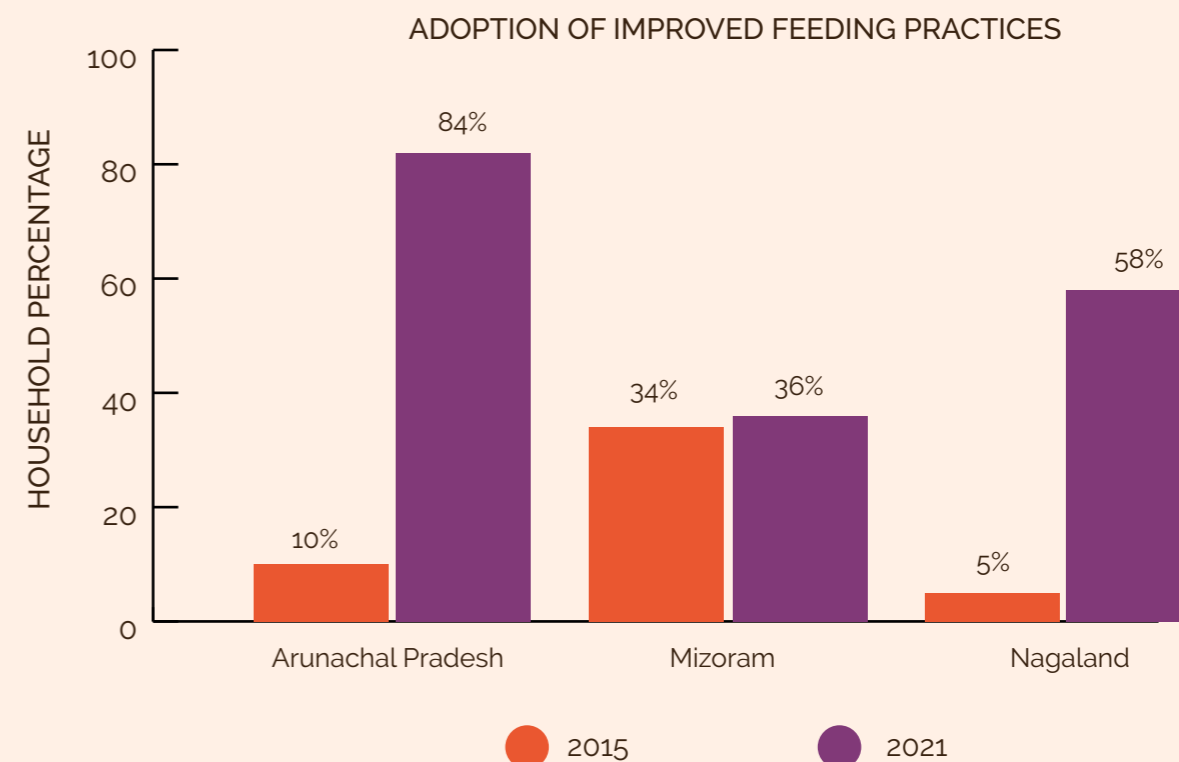
CROP PRODUCTIVITY: As a result of adoption of improved cultivation practices by farmers and better access to inputs and extension services, there has been an increase in the productivity of lead crops in Nagaland ranging from 41 to 69%.

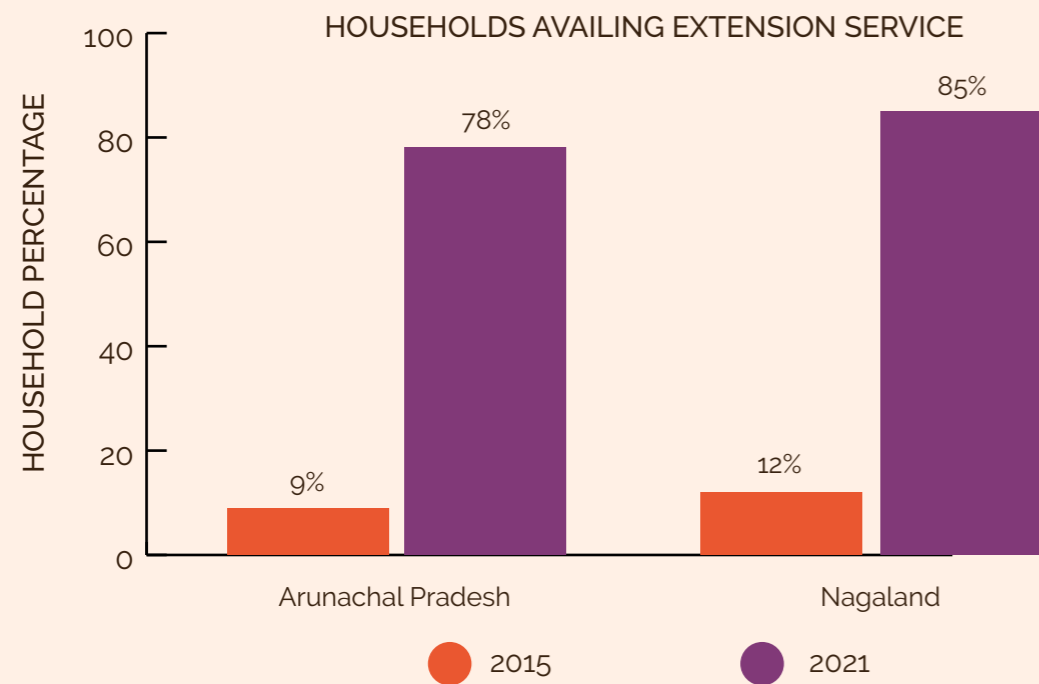


PIGGERY



IMPROVED PIG NUTRITION: Pig nutrition is the most critical factor for determining profitability for a pig farmer. As a result of the trainings on pig feeding practices and supply of compound feed, there was a significant increase in the adoption of feeding of compound feed and the percentage of households feeding only household wastes have decreased. This is a positive impact on the feeding practices.





IMPROVED EXTENSION SERVICES: Households availing veterinary service from extension workers was negligible at the start of the project in 2015 with 9% and 12% in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland reporting availing of such services. At the end of the project 78% households in Arunachal Pradesh and 85% households in Nagaland reported that they availed the services of the trained Livestock Service Providers.



NAGALAND



In Nagaland, there was a 78% reduction in purchase of piglets from outside the village due to the availability of piglets made through the intervention of promotion of rearing of breeding sows and boar. At the start of the project, 98% of the households reported purchase of piglets from outside the village which was reduced to 18% by the end of the project.

MIZORAM



In Mizoram, by the end of the project 35% households were rearing more than four pigs, 13% were rearing three and 27% were rearing two and 26% of them are rearing one. While during the inception of the project 40% households were rearing two pigs and 35% rear one pig with negligible number of households rearing 3 or more pigs.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



In Arunachal Pradesh, at the start of the project 16% of the farmers reported rearing of pigs for breeding purpose due to requirement of more skill. After the project intervention this increased to 33% as a result of better income from sale of piglets compared to rearing of fatteners.



958
Self Help Groups



792
SHGs linked to banks

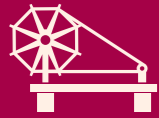


120
Village Level
Organizations formed



1073
Trainings

In Nagaland before the project, only 59% of the respondents reported that they avail loan from the SHGs to invest in agriculture activities. During end line, 99% of the respondents have reported to take loan from SHGs to invest in agriculture activities; There was limited number of SHG members availing credit due to high interest rate. However, it was reported that the interest rate reduced from 4% to 2% and the number of SHG members availing loan was at 60%. The average loan amount has also increased from Rs. 19000 to Rs. 42000.



OFF FARM LIVELIHOODS

CHARKHA TO MARKET

An Initiative taken by NEIDA in promoting handlooms is its 'Charkha to Market' program with support from the Tata Trusts aiming to capture the interest of the younger generation in this sector while addressing other promising prospects that lie for further expansion of this sector in the terms of easy availability of raw material, development of databases, value addition, quality improvement, e-commerce platforms, etc. It runs under the brand name 'Antaran'.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 101 new artisans were mobilized and enrolled from three districts in Dimapur, Phek, and Tseminyu; 10 Artisans were selected for the more advance micro-enterprises initiative.
- 165 educational classes comprising classroom sessions and exposure tours have been conducted throughout the year to the skills of the artisans in weaving techniques, design, and quality.
- A workshop was conducted at the Incubation and Design Centre, Dimapur for natural dye and hand spinning to equip/encourage the artisan to produce hand-spun Naga Tree cotton and indigenous natural dye products.
- An exposure tour on spinning was conducted for cotton spinners from Yoruba village at Rajkot, Gujarat, and Nila House, Jaipur with the objective of the tour to train the weavers in the process of spinning cotton yarn using Ambar Charkha and Badoli Charkha respectively.
- 20 beneficiaries from Yoruba harvested total cotton of 315kg of, and cotton cultivated in the first quarter of 2020 was harvested in the month of March 2021.
- 523 new samples have been developed comprising home furnishing, garment, and accessories; 11 collections under specific themes have been developed and a total of 176 market-oriented products are developed and co-designed with designers. The product range consists of home furnishings, mufflers, and accessories.
- Rs 2,186,855 cumulative revenue was generated by the artisan entrepreneur and associate artisans. Revenue was generated through online platforms like Antaran connect, Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, etc, and participation in exhibitions like the Taj Khazana, Nila House, Dastkar, and Hornbill Festival. Along with these 6 artisans were put on board in two new websites, Pernias and Qulara





SPORTS PROMOTION

Inculcating the widespread belief that sports participation inevitably contributes to child development, NEIDA's strategy is introducing sports to acquire attributes like good health, education, and good behavior, producing progressive changes that transcend later in life. An effective tactic that NEIDA employ is by nurturing the talents at the grassroots level by creating an ecosystem that can assist in their development. NEIDA also engages with professionals with significant experience in the sport to offer quality learning opportunities for the children.

FOOTBALL

The Center for Excellence (COE) was promoted to develop the footballing ability and personality traits of some of the most promising footballing talents from the North East Region of India.

Due to Covid restrictions, outdoor football training at RG Stadium could not be resumed hence indoor training was done at the CoE building during the month of April to September. From the month of October, regular outdoor training resumed at the clay-surface football ground.



Key Highlights

- Two invitational exhibition matches were completed during the year: one at the celebration of Swarnim Vijay Varsh (SVV) 2021 organized Assam Rifle Army of Mizoram and the inauguration function of the Artificial Football Turf at Hnahthial
- Successful Placement of Trainees:
 - 6 trainees are selected by Minerva Football Club, Punjab
 - 1 trainee by Hyderabad Football Club (and 1 trainee shortlisted for the waiting list)
 - 5 trainees have been shortlisted to join the National Team (U-17 & U-16) in Goa & Bhubaneswar.
 - 3 Trainees have been selected by Kerela United for trail.

BADMINTON

NEIDA has set up more than 40+ centers in collaboration with the Pullela Gopichand Badminton Academy (PGBA) and Mizoram Badminton Association (MBA). The goal of the Centres is to ensure:

- The overall physical, mental, and biological growth among the 1600 to 2000 children through systematic badminton training and to provide a proper career path.
- Bringing in professionals and coaches to scout for talented players and providing them with professional training experiences and exposing them to regional, national, and on to international tournaments, which are indispensable for their career growth.



Key Highlights

- 40 Centre Management Committees formed covering 40 Grassroots Centers. The committee consists of Community Leaders, representatives from Badminton Association, and Badminton Trainer; the role of the committee is to oversee the operational and sustainability of the centers.
- Around 50 local grassroots badminton coaches are trained and certified by the Gopichand Badminton Academy, Hyderabad; More than 50 Trainees have got the opportunity to train under elite national and international coaches through our outstation camps.
- 10 Regional Development Centre trainees participated in 5 National Ranking Tournaments all over India.
- A total of 2,013 training sessions were organized against the target of 5,600. Planned training could not be achieved due to COVID restrictions.
- 20 Grassroots centers are sustainable wherein all the operational costs of the centre are managed by the centers themselves through revenue generated from monthly fees from trainees and individual donations.
- 6 trainees from the Regional Development Centers featured in the Top 10 Ranking of the Badminton Association of India ranking list in different categories and 10 trainees were placed in the Gopichand Badminton Academy Hyderabad and ITM Badminton, Raipur.
- Under the eNGO Award, NEIDA was recognized as a winner under the category "Education & Learning Capacity Building Skill Development (2020-21)" for establishing a proper system to train children for becoming professional Badminton players.



FROM GRASSROOTS TO GLORY: THE INSPIRING JOURNEY OF MARTHI VANLALPEKI

The beautiful hill city of Aizawl is home to Marthi Vanlalpeki and the many girls who are part of the Badminton Initiative Mizoram (BIM), NEIDA's initiative in sports. Before the program, Marthi had never played the sport let alone held a racket in her hand. She first enrolled in the Grassroots Centre in 2018 and within a span of a year, she was quickly moved to the Regional Development Centre (RDC) in 2019.

From the runners up in the 2018 Mizoram Youth Commission Badminton Tournament: U-13 Girls Singles in her first tournament to winning the 2019 Mizoram Badminton Association Mid-Season Tournament: U-11 Girls Singles, and District Tournament 2022: U-15 Girls Single Champion, U-15 Girls Doubles, Aizawl along with many other achievements, one cannot argue that the move was instigated by her undefining talent, hard work, and enthusiasm for the sport. This is also clearly reflected in her disciplined lifestyle, rising as early as 4 am for practice while not neglecting her studies.

Having a loving support system from her parents and family members plays a vital role in her progress. Marthi's mother fully supports her daughter, and she states, "Ever since her exposure to coaching in GRC and RDC, as a mother, the most satisfying thing for me is to witness her newly acquired routine, her involvement in the game has made me less worried about her future and with that of the group of friends, she mingles at the center. All share the same level of seriousness and good behavior by all means; with a healthy competitive spirit brewing amongst them, and the best part is that the kids are enjoying it."

Along with support from the family, coaches are an integral part of honing the skills of athletes, especially among the younger ones. In Badminton Initiative Mizoram (BIM), a sports initiative of NEIDA, we engage with professionals with significant experience in the sport to offer quality learning opportunities for the children. NEIDA nurtures talents at the grassroots level by creating an ecosystem that can assist in their development.

Eddie Lalfelkima, RDC Coach says, "Marthi is very observant, always obedient, and maintains good discipline. When it comes to playing, she is a true fighter. She has a zealous spirit towards the sport; yet plays with great poise. I believe, she has a bright future ahead of her."

Marthi aspires to become a top contender in the arena of badminton by climbing the hierarchy and making her family and mentors proud. And BIM is truly looking forward to the creation of a cluster of refined and well-accomplished players like Marthi, who will serve as a threshold for the state toward the national and worldwide recognition.



DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Characterized by a great degree of inaccessibility, fragility, marginality, diversity, specific niche opportunities and a unique human ecology are the Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland, and the common denominator of these high terrains are the paucities of water, especially in the non-monsoonal months. Habitation patterns where most of the habitations are on hilltops and sourcing the water to these higher altitudes has always been a challenge.

Along with this, in recent decades the indiscriminate and reckless exploitation of land, water, and forest resources has accelerated environmental consequences - soil erosion, increased nutrient runoff promoting poorer water quality, soil fertility, and diminishing discharge in springs and rivers. This growing anxiety about supplying safe drinking water for domestic consumption and agricultural use has become the main constraint in the holistic development of these states.

NEIDAs approach to drinking water and sanitation is aimed at addressing the following issues:

1. Access to safe and potable drinking water for all
2. Drudgery reduction for women and children
3. Rejuvenation / protection of water sources
4. Reduce water borne diseases among community through sanitation programmed.



SPRINGSHED MANAGEMENT KEY HIGHLIGHTS

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



- Under NABARD Springshed based watershed development program, 600 trenches were set up to conserve water and reduce soil erosion.
- For the livelihood component under NABARD Springshed based watershed development program:
 1. 5 training on the plantation of pineapple, betel-nut, and cardamom and on and improved pig rearing practices were organized among farmers to improve the knowledge skill level of farmers which was the sub components for livelihood development.
 2. 11417 Betel Nut were planted at Upper Jumi, Kimin Village to enhance the livelihood of farmers.
 3. 2700 cardamom saplings were planted at Tago village to enhance the livelihood of farmers.
- 25 Farm Ponds were constructed at Upper Jumi, Kimin Village to conserve water during heavy rainfall, which is being utilized for cultivation during the time drought period.

MIZORAM



- Under Soil and water conservation, construction of 3500 continuous contour trench has been carried out over 6 springs covering 75.88 Hac recharge area.
- 1 Health Camps has been conducted towards sanitation and hygiene at Chhuanthar Tlangnuam Village, Serchhip District.
- 7 days Exposure visit to Nagaland was undertaken in November. The visit was organised for farmers to facilitate cross learning on various aspect of Springshed Development in Nagaland; Additionally, 3 training on Springshed Management was conducted in Chhuanthar Tlangnuam, Serchhip District on springshed management.
- Installation of Submersible Water Pump system (7 HP, 100-500 LPM discharge) through 100% community contribution and technical guidance from NEIDA in Chhuanthar Tlangnuam Village, Serchhip District from the recharge springs called Tuifnriat Tuikhur. The system now supplies water to the distribution tank (1,20,000 Ltrs) covering 345 HH.

NAGALAND



- Under the Springshed-based watershed initiative in 3 villages of Tikenvong, Cedeyevong, and Vongva plantations of local indigenous plants within the watershed area have been carried out in 22 hectares, 2,599 recharge pits covering 53 Ha within the watershed constructed and 563 Staggered Contour Trenches constructed covering an area of 6.3 Ha. Additional
- 11 Rainwater Harvesting Tank has been constructed and crop plantation was carried out in 3 Hectares.
- A recce of springs in 10 villages in 2 blocks in Kiphire Districts was completed as a part of the preliminary work under spring rejuvenation.
- Completed activities for rejuvenation of 106 spring in collaboration with Rural Development Department and Land Resources Department, Government of Nagaland. More than 11,917 households benefitted under this initiative.

- In Mongstuwong and Tikaivong villages of Kiphire district implemented the Community-based drinking water security pilot project through construction of reservoir tanks and installation of pipelines, and pumping of water from the source to the habitation covering 74 households
- Hosted day the Inter and Intra exposure tour on March 4, 2021, in Tikenvong, Cedeyevong, and Vongva for NABARD partners implementing the Springshed-based watershed programme. Participants included NABARDs partners from Nagaland and Tripura.



SPRINGSHEDED MANAGEMENT

Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The Jal Jeevan Mission is based on community approach to water and includes extensive information, education, and communication as a key component of the mission. The Jal Jeevan Mission currently implemented in Mizoram and Nagaland covers 100 villages in Mizoram and 148 villages in Nagaland.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

MIZORAM



- 3 orientation training was conducted on the topic of the overall JJM Scheme and implementation for the staff; 36 Village community leaders were trained on basic practices on hygiene and sanitation at the village level, water quality, and water tariff settings.
- 35 Village WATSAN Committee meeting was conducted on basic JJM scheme, roles, and responsibilities of WATSAN Committees, community contribution, water quality, and monitoring surveillance.
- The District Level Committee for Lunglei and Lawngtlai District was formed comprising of 3 representatives from PHED and NEIDA. The committee will have quarterly review and planning meetings.
- An MoU was signed with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Govt. of Mizoram for the period of 1 Oct 2021 to 31 March 2023 as an Implementation Support Agency (ISA)
- 4 villages collected water tariffs regularly monthly (ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs.200). Tariff is collected based on consumption, family size, fixed charge, and based on the resolution made by Gram Sabha. The tariff collected is commonly utilized for the following cost-pump operator, chemical for water treatment, electricity bill, and minor repair.

NAGALAND



- Trainings: 94 Community Awareness Drives conducted on JJM, and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders; & Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise was carried out in 94 villages covering 4 districts.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Village councils and WASTSAN committees were signed in 23 villages to partner and work together in achieving JJM goals in their respective villages.
- NEIDA was selected as the Implementation Support Agency for 4 districts covering 148 villages by PHED for JJM. An MoU with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Nagaland to implement the Jal Jeevan Mission on 26th October 2021 as the ISA.
- Installed the Internet of Things (IOT) smart water management pilot initiative at Enhulumi which enables tracking of the water supply and monitoring water quality parameters.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVE TO PROVIDE DRINKING WATER SECURITY THROUGH SPRINGSHED MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE IN 100 RURAL VILLAGES OF NAGALAND'

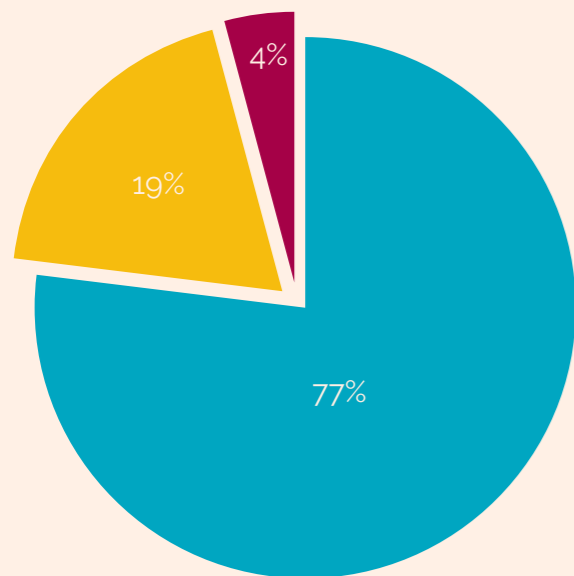
In 2018 a consortium comprising of NEIDA, Tata Trusts & Government of Nagaland with technical support from People's Science Institute and ACWADAM came together to address the problem of during springs in Nagaland. The overall goal was to develop a statewide Springshed development programme to achieve sustainable water security and enhance resilience of vulnerable mountain communities to climate change.

An impact assessment was carried out the Peoples Science Institute, Dehradun and ACWADAM Pune in December 2021. Some key findings of the assessment are highlighted below:

97.4% households mentioned a positive impact in terms of increase in spring discharge, overall improvement including more participation of women, change in livelihood, reduction in drudgery and change in social status.

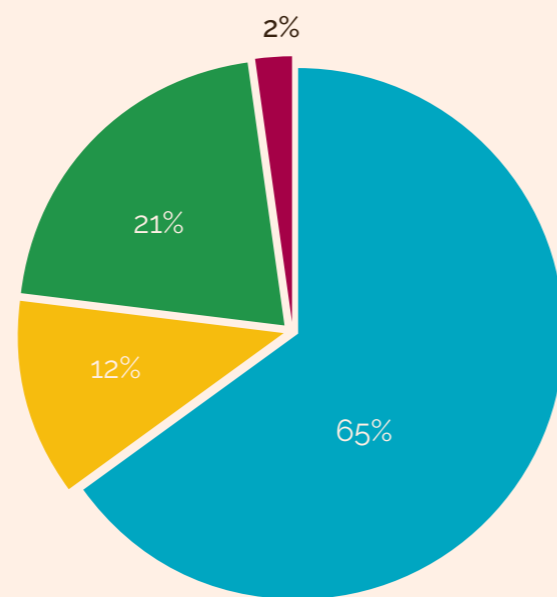
IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING DISCHARGE: Out of the total 26 treated springs at sample locations, 20 springs (77%) reported an increase in discharge rates. This indicates promising signs of improvement in the quantity of spring water, that is crucial to fill the gap in demand and supply for drinking water.

CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TREATED SPRINGS



● Increased ● No change
● Decreased

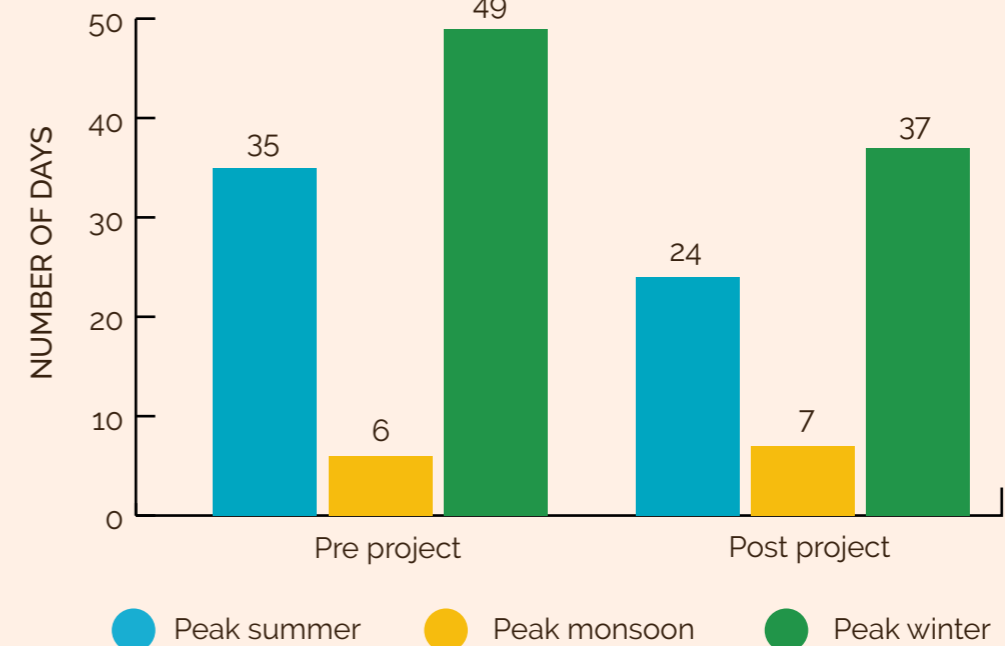
CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TREATED SPRINGS



● Increased ● No change
● Decreased ● No information

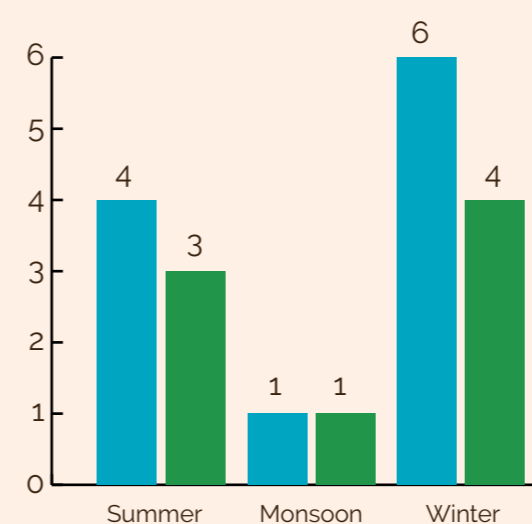
REDUCTION IN SEASONAL WATER SHORTAGE: During the discussion in sample villages the participants reported that there was a decrease in number of days of water shortage by about 11 days on an average and by about 12 days in an average in winter. The total duration of water shortage has reduced from 90 days to 68 days (24% reduction) in a year.

SEASON WATER SHORTAGE (IN DAYS)



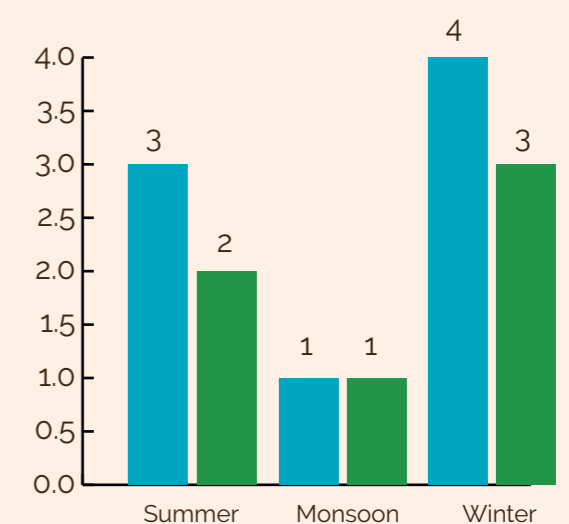
REDUCTION IN WAITING TIME FOR WATER COLLECTION: Time taken for filling of pot/container has also reduced across summer and winter seasons. However, the waiting time at the spring source for water collection remains the same during the monsoon post project.

WAITING TIME AT SOURCE FOR WATER COLLECTION



● Pre project ● Post project

TIME TAKEN FOR FILLING OF POTS



● Pre project ● Post project

OUR PARTNERS

FUNDERS

We are thankful to our funders whose support enable us to work towards achieving NEIDA's mission.

TATA TRUSTS

Centre for Micro Finance and Livelihood

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Rural Development Department, Govt. of Nagaland

Department of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Govt. of Nagaland.

Public Health Engineering Department, Govt. of Nagaland

Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology

Indian Micro Enterprises Development Foundation, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

National Cooperative Development Cooperation

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Chakhesang Women Welfare Society (CWWS), Nagaland

Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS), Nagaland

GOVERNANCE

NEIDA Governing Body

Chairperson - Mr. Mehrab Irani

Vice-Chairperson - Rev. Dr. Chingmak Kejong

Treasurer - Dr. Rajesh Thadani

Members

Mr. Arun Pandhi

Mr. K. Lalthawmmawia, IAS

Mr. Himangshu Gupta, IAS

Mr. Vijay Yagnamurthy

LEGAL

NEIDA IS REGISTERED UNDER :

Registration of Societies (Nagaland Third Amendment) Act 2008: HOME/SRC-6463

Dated: 29-11-2012

Registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010: 164730186

Sec 80G (5) of Income Tax Act 1961: C-653/80G/CIT/JRT/2013-14/2435-43 DATED 04- 09-2013

Under 12 A of Income Tax Act 1961: OC-1379/12A/CIT/JRT/2013-14/994-96

Permanent Account Number (PAN): AABAN7307H

Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN): SHLN01674B

OUR BANKERS

HDFC Bank, D Block Branch, Kohima

IDBI BANK, Kohima Branch, Kohima

SBI, Pungro Branch, Kiphire

HDFC Bank, Aizwal Branch, Aizwal

ICICI Bank, Bawngkawm Branch, Aizwal

HDFC Bank, Naharlagun Branch, Naharlagun

AUDITOR

STATUTORY AUDITOR

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3,

27th – 32nd Floor, Senapati Bapat

Marg, Elphinstone Road (West),

Mumbai – 400013

INTERNAL AUDITOR

PKF SRIDHAR & SANTHANAM LLP

201, 2nd Floor, Centre Point Building, Dr. Ambedkar Road,


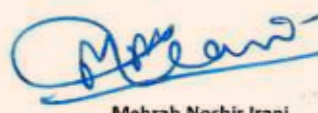

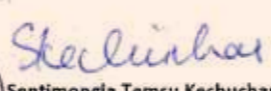
Opp. Bharatmata Cinema, Parel, Mumbai-400012

AUDITED ACCOUNTS 2021-22

NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Registration No.: HOME/SRC - 6463


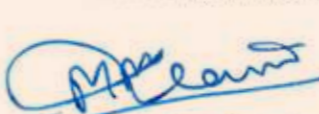

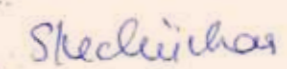
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2022 (Rs)	As at 31 March, 2021 (Rs)
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
(a) Earmarked Funds	3	36,053,094	37,186,488
(b) Capital Funds	4	7,867,224	7,517,842
(c) Income and Expenditure Account	5	1,017,685	956,371
		44,938,003	45,660,701
LIABILITIES			
(a) Current Liabilities	6	2,052,606	2,112,654
		2,052,606	2,112,654
TOTAL		46,990,609	47,773,355
ASSETS			
(a) Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	7,953,789	7,614,022
(b) Loans and advances	8	972,247	342,194
(c) Cash and bank balances	9	38,064,573	39,817,139
TOTAL		46,990,609	47,773,355
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-17		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	
 Joe Pretto Partner Place: Mumbai Date: September 23, 2022	 Mehrab Noshir Irani Chairman Place: Aizawl Date: September 23, 2022		 Sentimongla Temsu Kechuchar Executive Director Place: Aizawl Date: September 23, 2022

NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Registration No.: HOME/SRC - 6463

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March, 2022 (Rs)	Year ended 31 March, 2021 (Rs)
Income			
Transfer from earmarked funds and other funds	10	127,393,860	155,535,972
Other income	11	80,965	77,925
Total Income		127,474,825	155,613,897
Expenses			
Expenditure on objects of the Society			
(i) Grants Paid		9,182,502	16,448,293
(ii) Project Expenses	12	97,816,166	121,976,442
(iii) Establishment Expenses	13	8,863,930	7,025,872
(iv) Employee Benefit Expenses	14	9,739,242	8,368,802
(v) Depreciation Expenses	7	1,811,671	1,764,216
Total expenses		127,413,511	155,583,625
Excess of Income over Expenditure		61,314	30,272
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-17		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	
 Joe Pretto Partner Place: Mumbai Date: September 23, 2022	 Mehrab Noshir Irani Chairman Place: Aizawl Date: September 23, 2022		 Sentimongla Temsu Kechuchar Executive Director Place: Aizawl Date: September 23, 2022