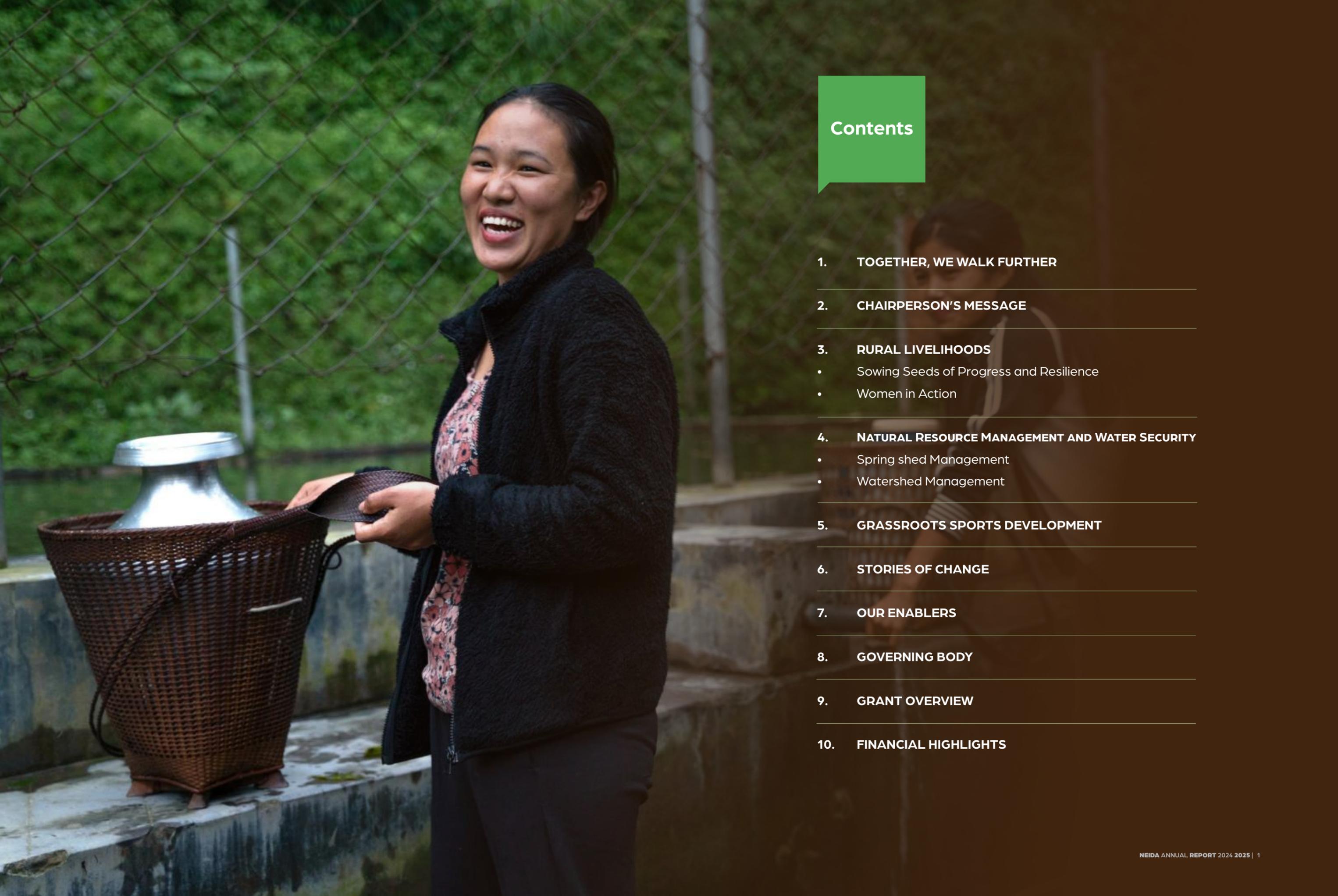


# Together, We Walk Further

ANNUAL REPORT 2024 2025





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## We focus on three key areas that act as our pathways to change:

### Together, We Walk Further

Understanding the gaps in the development landscape of India's Northeast, the North-East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) was institutionalised and registered as a not-for-profit organization under the Societies Act, 1860, in 2012. Since then, we have worked alongside rural communities in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland driven by the shared vision to improve the quality of life while nurturing the strength and resilience already present within these communities.

Our work is rooted in the belief that development is most meaningful when it is co-created. The theme of our Annual Report 2024-25 **"Together, We Walk Further"** reflects our commitment to walking hand-in-hand with communities, community institutions, and partners to co-design and implement solutions that are both locally grounded and future-facing.



#### Rural Livelihoods

We support the creation of local and sustainable income opportunities through:

- Improving the value chain for market-led agricultural production with focus on vegetables, fruits and spices.
- Incubating Farmers Producer's Organization and Farmers Collectives
- Strengthening the ecosystem for women entrepreneurs to grow their weaving business.
- Enabling alternative livelihood pathways such as livestock-based enterprises and community-led rural ecotourism.



#### Natural Resource Management & Water Security

In the fragile mountain ecosystems of the Northeast, soil erosion and water scarcity are major concerns. We work with communities to:

- Revive dying springs and improve watershed management.
- Build climate resilience through community stewardship of natural resources.



#### Grassroots Sports

We nurture grassroots sports talent in badminton offering rural youth not only an opportunity to develop their skills but also to pursue new aspirations, build confidence, capitalize on their skills and forge leadership through sports.

Our journey is further strengthened through meaningful collaborations.

#### We work with:

State governments and grassroots change-makers to co-create programs that align with local priorities and development goals

**Our 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Report celebrates the journey we have taken together, as we continue moving forward and walking further toward a more resilient and hopeful Northeast India.**

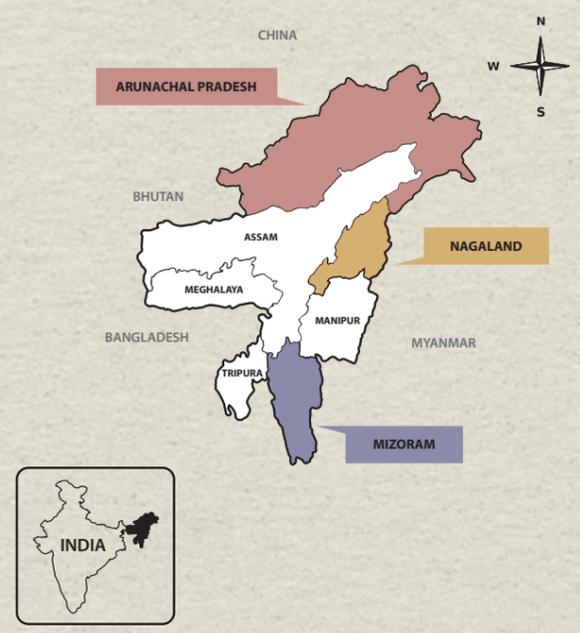


NEIDA contributes to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as:

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Demographic Presence



**1,54,533**

Households Impacted

**2530**

Villages

**32**

Districts

**3**

States

## Chairperson's Message

It is my pleasure to present the 12th Annual Report of the North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) for the Financial Year 2024-2025. This year's theme "Together, We Walk Further" reflects NEIDA's unwavering commitment to working with and for the communities in the region.

Over the past 13 years, NEIDA has made remarkable progress in creating meaningful and impactful interventions in rural livelihoods and the water and sanitation sector. This is evident from the many success stories featured in the annual report.

This year NEIDA's intervention have impacted nearly 30,000 smallholder farming households in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. The impact of the livelihood interventions in providing better services through Farmers Producer Organisations and increase in household incomes is well captured in the report. NEIDA's spring shed rejuvenation and management initiatives covered 12,500 households dependent on springs for drinking water and irrigation. Some of these springs have already reported considerable increase in discharge during the dry winter months when water shortage is at its peak. Moving forward, we hope that this initiative to improve recharge of mountain aquifers will have a regional impact.

NEIDA's vision of building an inclusive and enabling environment for improving the quality of life in northeast India cannot be achieved without the generous support of our donors. We are grateful to the Tata Trusts, NABARD, Governments of Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, the National Cooperative Development Corporation and the CSR initiatives of Tata AIG, Titan Company Limited and Axis Bank Foundation for their support. Our thanks also to our local implementing partners and stakeholders, and the communities who welcome us and have provided us with immense support and encouragement. My sincere appreciation also to NEIDA staff for their hard work, unwavering dedication and commitment to the communities of the region.

**Dr. Rajesh Thadani**  
Chairperson, NEIDA



# Rural Livelihoods



## Overview

Rural livelihoods in Northeast India exhibit remarkable diversity, with agriculture serving as the primary source of income for most households. This is supplemented by activities such as horticulture, fish rearing, weaving, backyard livestock, handicrafts and other non-farm enterprises. The region is endowed with abundant natural resources, offering immense opportunities for sustainable income generation and employment.

However, several challenges hinder the full realization of this potential. These include low-input and traditional farming practices, inadequate access to stable and structured markets, weak value chains and lack of working capital. Additionally, the region's challenging terrain, poor connectivity, and geographical isolation further limit opportunities for livelihood diversification and effective resource management.

To address these issues, NEIDA actively works to strengthen rural livelihoods through a multi-pronged approach with our interventions focusing on promoting sustainable, market oriented and climate-resilient agricultural practices, supporting backyard piggery, poultry and beekeeping enterprises, nurturing and handholding community-based farmer's institutions for collective action, and encouraging craft-based livelihoods to preserve traditional skills while improving household earnings. NEIDA also emphasizes capacity building, improved market linkages, and the adoption of improved techniques to ensure that rural communities can transition toward diversified sources of income.

## OUR OUTREACH

| OUTREACH             | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | MIZORAM | NAGALAND | TOTAL  |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | 5,221             | 11,575  | 12,361   | 29,157 |
| NUMBER OF VILLAGES   | 200               | 140     | 170      | 510    |
| NUMBER OF DISTRICTS  | 2                 | 4       | 9        | 15     |



## Agriculture & Horticulture

### Sowing Seeds of Progress & Resilience

Agriculture forms the backbone of the economy in India's Northeast, with nearly 70% of the population relying on it as their primary source of livelihood. Despite the sector's importance, the region's agricultural output remains significantly below the national average. This gap is especially striking given the region's fertile soil, diverse horticultural potential, and strong market demand for livestock and poultry products, resources that remain underutilized and largely confined to subsistence-level farming.

NEIDA continues to address these challenges through focused interventions in key agricultural areas, namely:

- Improving crop productivity through climate-smart agricultural practices.
- Enhancing livestock and poultry management for increased output and income.
- Strengthening community institutions, including Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Farmer's Clubs.



## A Decade of NEIDA's Integrated Livelihoods Program

Under the theme of 'Rural Livelihoods', NEIDA has been working with farmers to integrate multiple livelihood models such as backyard piggery enterprises, market-oriented agriculture production and strengthening community-based institutions. In the last one decade, more than 30,000 households from Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland have actively participated in increasing their household incomes by engaging in agriculture and livestock farming. 72% of the households have crossed the 1 lakh annual income bracket. One of the significant achievements under agriculture interventions was bringing 5520 Hectares under improved cultivation practices for vegetables, spices and lead crops grown in the region. 12,883 women farmers have joined Farmers Producers Companies (FPC) as shareholders and are actively availing both input and marketing services from the FPC's.

One of the lessons learnt in the last decade is the layering of livelihood intervention for irreversible income enhancement. It is also essential to increase farmer's risk-taking ability to scale up by ensuring input and marketing services are available at their doorstep.



**30,000**

Households Benefitted



**72%**

Crossed **1 lakh** Annual Income Bracket



**12,883**

FPC Women Farmers



**5520**

Hectares under Improved cultivation





## Our Farmers Shape the Way We Work

At the age of 64, when most people slow down, farmers like Lalhmunsiami continue to learn and grow. Hailing from Khawhai village of Khawzawl district, Mizoram, she has spent a lifetime farming the way her parents and grandparents did. She largely integrated ginger in her farming, but the harvests were often small and uncertain. Some years were good, others not so much. This was attributed to her tired soil, pests and a lack of guidance on how to grow better. Selling her surplus was also not easy, as the middlemen took a big cut, and she had no say in the price.

When NEIDA started the Tribal Development Project in Khawzawl district, our aim was to enhance the income of tribal farmers by promoting Dragon fruit cultivation on a commercial scale. Lalhmunsiami joined the meetings and training sessions out of curiosity. Most farmers were excited about this new fruit, but she quietly kept thinking about her ginger.

Every session, she would ask questions about ginger. Her questions included, "How do I treat my seeds? How do I improve my soil? What can I do for pests?" Our trainers answered her questions patiently. Through the training, she learned how to space her plants, manage the soil, and keep diseases away.

In March 2024, she decided to take a chance and planted eight quintals of ginger, applying everything she had learned. For months, she worked in the fields. By January 2025, she harvested 70 quintals of ginger which was never seen before. Buyers came straight to her farm, and she sold everything at Rs. 50 a kilo. When she counted her earnings, it came to Rs.3,50,000.

Today, she shares her learnings with other farmers. Other farmers come to her for advice. She has plans to grow even more ginger this year and is even thinking about adding dragon fruit, the crop she first came to learn about.

Across Mizoram and Nagaland, the Tribal Development Project made significant strides in transforming rural livelihoods during FY 2024–25. In Mizoram, 64 hectares of land were brought under commercial dragonfruit cultivation, while in Nagaland, 440 WADI plots were developed, creating sustainable orchards of Kiwi, Litchi, Khasi Mandarin, Mango, Apricot and Papaya for long-term income generation. Collectively, these efforts reached over 630 tribal farmers, equipping them with resources and knowledge to adopt modern, climate-resilient practices.

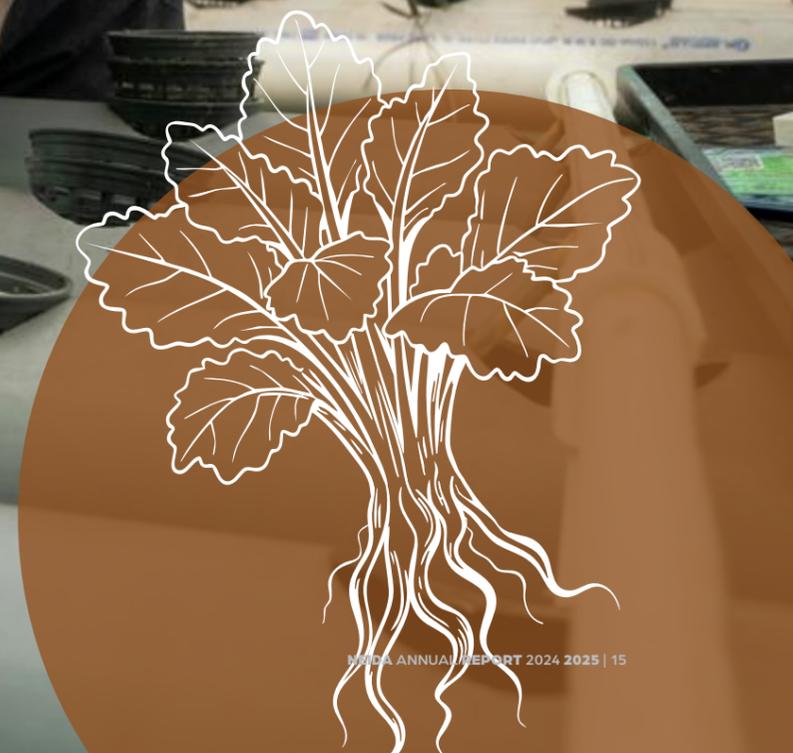
## Incorporating Innovations in Livelihoods Continues to Transform Lives

Zhoveyi Medeo hails from Pholami village of Phek district in Nagaland. As a farmer and a father of five, he earned a modest income by working on two paddy fields, growing seasonal vegetables, and maintaining an orchard. His wife supplemented the household income by weaving and selling traditional crafts.

In 2023, he was selected to receive a hydroponic unit – a soilless farming system, under our Vriddhi project, supported by Titan Company Ltd., CSR. After his initial training, he qualified to receive a hydroponic unit and within months, he began to grow neat rows of crisp, green lettuce varieties such as Romaine, Crisp Head, and Lollo Rosso.

The following year, Zhoveyi received support to expand his hydroponic system again from Titan Company Ltd CSR. In just one year, the unit brought him Rs. 20,200 from vegetable sales, contributing to his family's annual income of about Rs. 1.7 lakh. At present, he is giving training to other farmers in the area that are interested in setting up hydroponic farms.

Additionally, one of his jhum fields was selected for piloting a Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) model. Unlike the traditional shifting cultivation cycle, this model focuses on restoring soil health and improving water retention in the soil. Zhoveyi contributed his own time, labor, and resources to incorporate the recommended soil and water conservation measures in his field. His degraded field now grows produces 1,600 Naga Mircha (King Chilly) seedlings, 200 persimmon plants, as well as ginger and green beans. The transformation caught the attention of KVK-Phek, which has identified his plot as a demonstration site for Naga Mircha seed propagation.

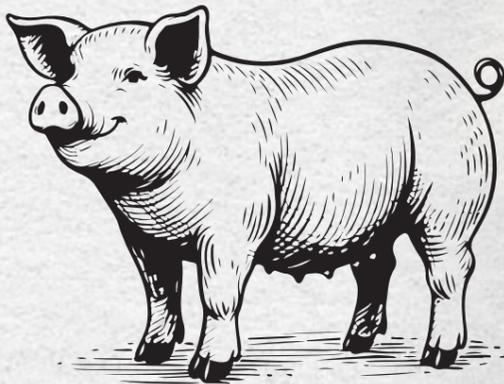


## Backyard Piggery Enterprises

### Transitioning from Backyard piggery to Commercial Pig Farming

The pig production system in India's northeast continues to operate largely as a subsistence backyard activity due to critical constraints such as shortage of quality piglets, poor feeding management practices, inadequate access to veterinary services, and limited working capital at the household level. With the widespread consumption of pork across the region, commercializing pig production is both a strategic and economic imperative. Transitioning from backyard pig rearing to a commercially viable piggery value chain can significantly enhance rural livelihoods, reduce dependency on external pork supplies, and meet the growing regional demand in a sustainable manner.

NEIDA is currently working together with 18,985 smallholder pig farmers in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland by providing extension services through our Livestock Service Providers and ensuring concentrate pig feeds are available through the different Farmers Producer Originations. In FY 2024-25, 124 Animal Health camps were organized providing veterinary services and treatments for the animals. Additionally, to address the shortage of piglets 100 mini breeding units have been established to propagate piglets and ensure availability within the villages.



### Improving Livelihoods with Effective Livestock Management

In Sonajuli village of Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh, 44-year-old Tana Jamoki has been practicing piggery farming for years. Like many others, she started with traditional methods, which gave her only a little income to manage her household. She stated, "I knew I needed to change something, but I didn't know where to begin."

In 2022, NEIDA identified her as a project participant, whereby she received two piglets and multiple training sessions on feed and fodder management, constructing a low-cost scientific pigsty and keeping pigs healthy. With this knowledge, Tana began improving her farm. From those first two piglets, Tana now has more than 20 pigs. She focuses on breeding, which brings her better returns. Today, her income from pig farming has crossed Rs. 2 lakh a year. Her farm is well-managed, clean, and disease-free, which is a big shift from how things were before.



# Women in Action

Women play a central role in the communities NEIDA serves and empowering them is a cornerstone of our work. A key focus area is the backstrap loom weaving sector, which is predominantly led and managed by women. Through this traditional craft, women not only preserve cultural heritage but also generate sustainable livelihoods. Further, our Farmer Producer Organization's (FPOs) are composed entirely of women, who work collectively to increase productivity, access markets, and strengthen their economic independence.

NEIDA also works with collectives, such as Producer Groups and village level organizations understanding that women are central to the rural economy and natural resource management.



# Crafts Based Livelihood

## Weaving Successful Business Models through Handloom in Nagaland

The loom also known as backstrap loom, is a simple and ancient weaving device where the weaver wears a strap around their lower back to create tension on the warp threads. The loom is adjustable to the body of the weaver and weaving is done without any mechanical adjustments.

In Nagaland, the loom sector presents a substantial opportunity for economic development, particularly for the women weavers in rural areas. Despite its potential, weavers face challenges in accessing raw materials, securing financial support, reaching markets, adopting design and technology, and receiving adequate institutional support.

Understanding this, NEIDA has been working in the loom sector supported by the Tata Trusts. The program aims to create entrepreneur-led microenterprises across each element of the value chain viz. pre-loom, on loom and post-loom activities. The overall goal of the initiative is to create a sustainable eco system for loom women entrepreneurs to grow their business.

During the first quarter, the focus was on intensive mentorship for Artisan Entrepreneurs to strengthen production systems. One key challenge identified was sustaining scale production due to upfront wage payments to Associate Artisans. To address this, group discussions were held on strategies for regular income and ready stock production. As a proactive step, artisans from Naga United invested in producing 50 mekheles for stock, which sold out within a month, generating over Rs. 2 lakhs in revenue.

Artisans also participated in promotional events such as "Tana Bana" by the Industries & Commerce Department and the International Women's Day pop-up sale organized by WENN to enhance brand visibility. Additionally, seven new samples were developed for the "Creative Women" exhibit in Australia to explore export opportunities.



# Community Institutions

## Women Led Community Institutions

Small and marginal farmers often face exploitation by intermediaries and large market players due to their limited bargaining power, lack of access to credit, and insufficient awareness of value chains. These challenges result in low price realisation and restricted opportunities in organised markets. After intensively working with the farmers over the last decade and understanding these gaps, we strategized on overcoming these issues by organising the farmers into formal and informal community institutions. Such institutions enable farmers to collectively reduce supply chain costs, strengthen their bargaining position, secure access to financial services, and establish stronger linkages with markets.

NEIDA has been working extensively to promote and support these grassroots institutions, including informal groups like Village Level Organizations, Farmers Groups and formal groups like Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs).

Currently, NEIDA is working with five apex-level Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and sixteen block-level cooperatives. In this financial year, the cumulative annual turnover was Rs. 1.94 Crores. NEIDA continues to provide handholding support to 51 Village Level Organisations and 1265 Producer Groups in the reporting year.



**1.94**  
Crores



**51**  
Village Level Organisations



**1265**  
Producer Groups



## Women of Penkim Village Leads the Way for Innovative Agriculture through its Collective

Penkim Village, located in Kiphire district of Nagaland is situated 62km away from the district headquarter Kiphire. The village is situated in a remote area, and this means that the village has limited market opportunities and limited income sources. With development initiatives trickling in droplets, the village is often left to fend on its own.

In 2019, the village came together and formed the Yinri Village Level Organisation (VLO), with the aim to improve the lives of its members through collective action through agriculture. In its early years, the VLO focused primarily on managing inter-loaning among its 14 self-help groups (SHG), comprising of 137 members. By offering low-interest loans, the group aimed to reduce dependence on local moneylenders, who typically charged high monthly interest rates of around 10% per month.

Yinri VLO's strength lies in its strong leadership and community-centric approach. Recognising the natural suitability of their land for agriculture, it guided its members to focus on potato and vegetable cultivation. Through the successful use of community land, the group began cultivating high-quality potato in the summer and cole crops like cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli in the winter, promoting year-round production.

A major turning point came through its collaboration with NEIDA, which introduced soil solarization using mulching film which is a new eco-friendly technique that not only improves yields but drastically reduces labour costs in weeding operations. Although unfamiliar at first, the farmers were quick to embrace the methods, which made it more convenient for NEIDA to successfully execute its intervention.

With guidance and hard work, Yinri VLO also established a farm pond with support from NEIDA, ensuring irrigation even during dry spells, and extended its efforts to support local nursery entrepreneurs, helping others benefit from their success.

On the 78th Independence Day, the VLO success was recognized and honoured with the 'Horticulture Farmer of the Year Award 2024' by the District Horticulture Department of Kiphire.



# Turning Local Ingredients into Livelihood

Ruokuovonuo, a 45-year-old entrepreneur from Zhadima village in Kohima, has built a thriving business making cookies, meat pickles, king chili pickles, cakes and dry fruits. Her products have long been popular in the community, drawing about 200 orders every week. Yet, as she puts it, "Despite the orders, I still lacked the marketing push and business strategies needed to scale up."

When NEIDA incubated the Litho Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO), Ruokuovonuo became one of its members. Through the FPO she received extensive support on business training to enhance her skills, exposure to value-addition opportunities, and marketing assistance through linkages and networking to improve product visibility and reach.

*"I received training on product packaging and labelling, marketing linkages and support, which enabled me to improve and expand my business operations," she shares. "It resulted in better management of product quality, packaging and distribution to my existing customers, while also gaining new ones."* As a result, her weekly orders jumped from 200 to 500, with her rose cookies emerging as the bestseller.



*I received training on product packaging and labelling, marketing linkages and support, which enabled me to improve and expand my business operations, It resulted in better management of product quality, packaging and distribution to my existing customers, while also gaining new ones.*



# Natural Resource Management & Water Security

## Overview

Most villages in the Northeast are situated along mountain ridges, where springs are the most accessible and immediate source of water for both domestic use and irrigation. These springs are traditionally recharged by the region's heavy monsoon rains. However, in the last couple of years there are reports of springs drying up as a result of human activities as well as climate related changes in rainfall patterns making water availability a major issue in the area.

NEIDA has been addressing the issue of drying springs in the northeast region through its WASH intervention which focuses on reviving/recharging springs and water shed management that will collectively result in water and food security, more biomass production, more livelihood opportunities and improved quality of life.



## OUR OUTREACH

| OUTREACH                                 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | MIZORAM | NAGALAND | TOTAL  |
|--|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS                     | 1,376             | 2,800   | 8,286    | 12,462 |
| NUMBER OF VILLAGES                       | 36                | 55      | 77       | 168    |
| NUMBER OF DISTRICTS                      | 2                 | 3       | 4        | 9      |
| NUMBER OF SPRINGS TREATED                | 88                | 74      | 120      | 282    |
| SPRING CATCHMENT AREA TREATED (HECTARES) | 148.41            | 134.08  | 229.1    | 551.59 |



## Walking Further towards Water Security, Resilience, and a Better Future through Spring shed Rejuvenation

For years, Vongva Village located in Kiphire district of Nagaland, faced an acute water crisis during the months from January to March. Tekhente spring, which is the primary water source, would almost run dry. The daily water demand for the village was 11,000 litres, but by May 2019, the spring's discharge had fallen to a mere 0.4 litres per minute (LPM), which is equivalent to 576 litres per day. This left the community with a severe shortfall.

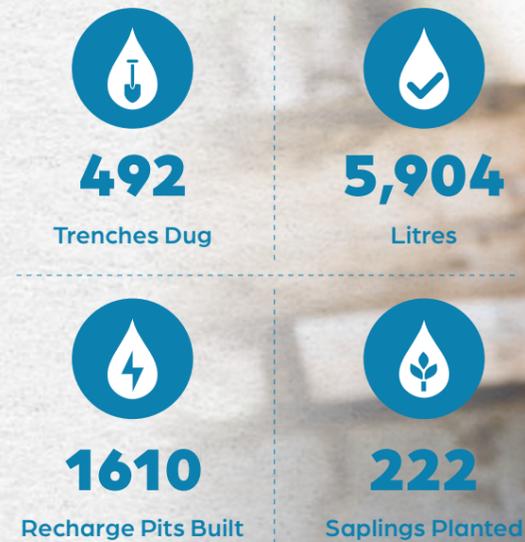
***"We walked for hours to fetch water. The spring we depended on was drying up and we grew anxious about drinking water, sanitation, and even farming,"*** says Azhilo, a local resident.

In 2019, NEIDA initiated its Springshed based Watershed Management Project to revive Tekhente Spring, with the aim to enhance groundwater recharge and ensure water availability throughout the year. The intervention focused on treatment of spring recharge area and training for the village residents, who played a central role in implementing the project over a recharge area of 4.6 hectares. Initially, the village residents were unsure. It was a new concept. "We never thought our dry spring could come back to life. Could trenches, pits, and a few trees really restore water? Still, we chose to give it a try," recalls Yisekiu, Chairman of the Vongvu Village Council.

Together, Vongvu village and NEIDA rolled up their sleeves to bring the spring back to life. We introduced Staggered Contour Trenches (SCTs), which are shallow trenches dug along the slopes in a staggered pattern. These trenches slow down the flow of rainwater, allowing it to seep into the ground instead of running off, which helps recharge the groundwater. Along with this, recharge pits were created to capture and store rainwater deeper into the soil, while local tree species were planted to hold the soil in place and improve infiltration. Over time, 492 trenches were dug, 1,610 recharge pits were built, and 222 saplings were planted.

The impact of the intervention has been remarkable. Over the years, the spring's discharge improved substantially from 0.4 Litre Per Minute in 2019 to 4.1 Litre Per Minute by December 2024. This increased the daily water output from 576 litres to 5,904 litres, significantly reducing the gap between supply and demand.

Although the water demand (11,000 LPD) is yet to be fully met, it has greatly improved water availability during the critical dry months. This model has also raised awareness about water security and the importance of community-led conservation, making it replicable for other villages in similar water-stressed environments.





**442**

Springs Identified



**337**

Water Security Plans



**109**

Specialized WATSAN  
Committees Sessions



**171**

para-hydrogeologists  
Trained

## About NEIDA's Spring shed Management Project

The Springshed Management programme has significantly advanced water security across Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland by implementing community-driven, science-based solutions. In total, 12,482 households now have improved access to water because of the initiative. The impact of physical and ecological interventions is evident, with treated springs recording an average discharge increase of 23.3% across the three states.

Community ownership has been central to this success with 44 WATSAN Committees regularly collecting water service fees, ensuring long-term operation and maintenance of water systems. Furthermore, 88 protocols for O&M have been developed, embedding sustainability within local governance systems.

The programme has also strengthened institutional capacity. 442 springs have been identified, and 337 Water Security Plans have been prepared and approved by Village Councils. Capacity building remains a cornerstone of the approach with a total of 816 trainings conducted for the community, alongside 109 specialized sessions for WATSAN Committees. 171 grassroots para-hydrogeologists have been trained to lead springshed planning and execution.



## Bello 2's Journey to Water Security

In Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh, the village of Bello 2, home to 299 residents, once faced severe water scarcity that threatened both livelihoods and community harmony. Pai Yapa, a village elder, recalled, "For decades, a natural spring had been the lifeline of the village, supplying water for drinking, bathing, and agriculture. Over time, however, the spring's flow declined, particularly during the lean season, forcing residents to face water scarcity."

Families struggled to access even small amounts of water, disputes arose over limited resources, and some households migrated to nearby villages in search of water for their livelihoods.

It was during this crisis that Pai Yapa learned about NEIDA's work in spring shed management in a neighboring village under the Tata Water Mission. Determined to find a solution, she approached NEIDA for support in 2024.

The intervention began with a scientific survey to identify the spring's catchment area. NEIDA then mobilized the community through awareness and training sessions on sustainable water management, emphasizing the critical link between deforestation and declining water availability.

Armed with this knowledge, Yapa and the residents of Bello 2 came together to take

collective action. "We once thought water was only nature's gift. Now we know it is also our responsibility to protect it," Pai Yapa shared.

The community planted native trees to stabilize the soil, dug staggered contour trenches to slow surface runoff, and constructed percolation pits to enhance groundwater recharge. This combination of modern hydrological techniques and traditional stewardship laid the foundation for long-term water security.

The results were both measurable and transformative. In January 2024, the spring's discharge during the lean season was just 2.75 liters per minute. By January 2025, it had risen to 8.49 liters per minute, an improvement of nearly 90%. The rejuvenated spring now provides reliable water to all residents, supports irrigation for agriculture, and relieves women from the burden of long, exhausting walks to fetch water.

**"As women, we felt the weight of water scarcity most. It was our daily struggle. Now, with the spring restored, we feel a new freedom,"** Pai said.

Today, Bello 2 stands as an inspiring model for surrounding communities, demonstrating that with knowledge, commitment, and collaboration, water security can be restored and safeguarded for generations to come.

## Springshed-Based Watershed Development Programme

The Springshed-Based Watershed Development Programme is being implemented in Phek and Tseminyu districts of Nagaland and Champhai District of Mizoram, with support from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This year the watershed initiatives focused on construction of groundwater recharge structures, afforestation, agriculture and horticulture development of communities in the watershed areas. These interventions have contributed to improved spring discharge, increased soil moisture, and sustainable livelihood opportunities for 608 rural households.

- A major component of the project focused on plantation to restore degraded areas and enhance local biodiversity. Plantation of local species was carried out covering 124.13 Hectares.
- Agricultural development was also prioritized to enhance food security and farmer income by planting crops like king chilly, garden pea, green beans, coriander, tree tomato, maize, beans, and yam. Rabi crops such as broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, and Chinese cabbage were also introduced during the winter season in Tseminyu.
- Groundwater recharge was a key activity to ensure perennial spring discharge and water availability. A total of 10,401 recharge pits were created to enhance infiltration capacity and reduce water runoff.
- Rainwater harvesting systems were further developed to augment water availability for domestic and agricultural purposes, with a total of 20 tanks constructed.
- With livelihood promotion being a key focus

under the project, we introduced working capital to a total of 21 self-help groups (SHGs) to initiate income generating activities such as poultry, piggery and non-farm enterprises.

### Impact on Spring Discharge

To assess and measure whether spring discharge has increased as a result of treating its recharge area NEIDA collects two sets of data throughout the year – namely

1. **Rainfall Data:** Recorded on an event basis throughout the year.
2. **Spring Discharge Data:** Measured fortnightly.



## Spring Discharge & Rainfall Correlation

Spring discharge is influenced by seasonal rainfall variations. The correlation between rainfall on spring discharge is analysed through hydrographs by plotting rainfall against spring discharge. Understanding this pattern will provide more information on spring discharge responds to rainfall events, and understand factors like soil infiltration, aquifer characteristics, and the time lag between rainfall and groundwater recharge; essentially, spring discharge acts as a delayed and somewhat act as buffered response to rainfall patterns.

Analysis of spring discharge capacity was carried out from three districts of Nagaland i.e, Kiphire, Phek and Tuensang, to determine the average discharge rate during the period December 2023 to March 2025 (Fig 2-3) based on the following criteria:

1. Springs that have completed 12 months for discharge and rainfall data collection.
2. Springs treated pre-monsoon and subjected to at least one monsoon cycle.

### The following are the result of the analysis:

- The cumulative spring discharge rate (LPM) was found to be 9.43 during the period of December 2023 to March 2024. Ref. fig.2.
- Further, analysis of spring discharge data for the period December 2024 to March 2025 shows cumulative spring discharge rate (LPM) of 12.19 which shows 29.28% increase in discharge rate as compared to December 2023 to March 2024.
- The comparison of spring discharge (LPM) against rainfall (mm) indicates that despite lower rainfall during December 2024 to February 2025 as compared to December 2023 to February 2024, there were appreciable increase in spring discharge across all the three districts as shown in fig.1.

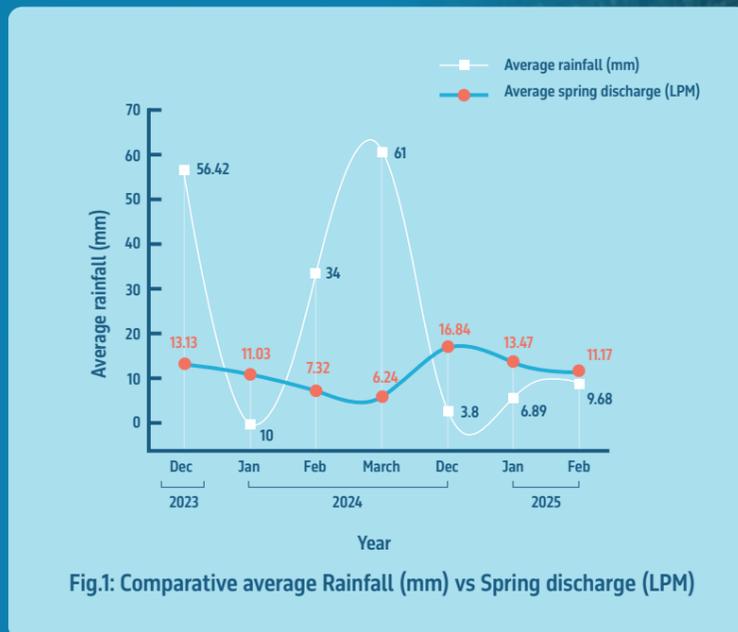


Fig.1: Comparative average Rainfall (mm) vs Spring discharge (LPM)

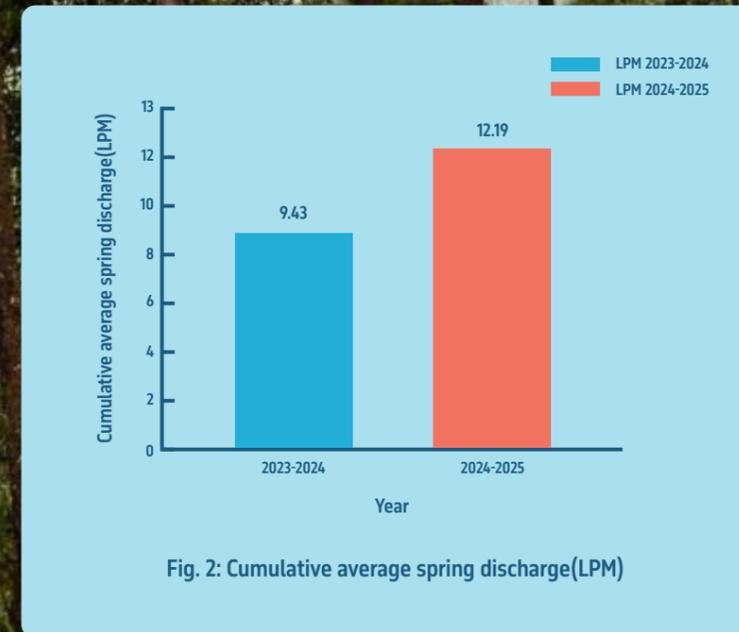


Fig. 2: Cumulative average spring discharge(LPM)

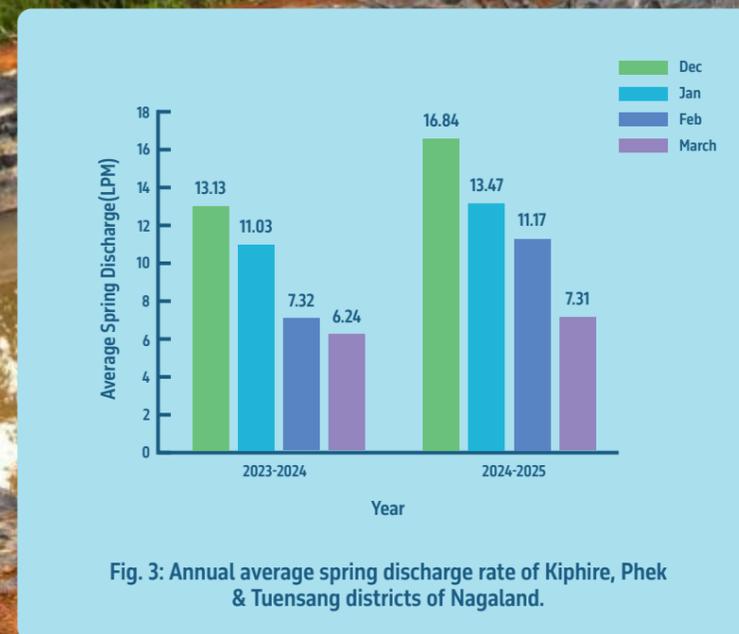


Fig. 3: Annual average spring discharge rate of Kiphire, Phek & Tuensang districts of Nagaland.

## Conclusion

The spring discharge data analysis shows that there was an increase in spring discharge rate by 29.28%, during December 2024 to March 2025 as compared to December 2023 to March 2024. The increase in spring discharge despite lower rainfall is an indication of positive impact of different engineering and bio-engineering structures constructed to improve spring discharge in different districts of Nagaland.



**29.28%**

Increase in Springs Discharge Rate

# Grassroots Sports Development

The north-eastern states of India in recent years, has been widely recognized as a growing hub of sporting talent, with several states emerging as strongholds of athletic potential. The passion for sports, particularly football and badminton, has made them integral to the cultural fabric of the region. However, despite this enthusiasm, the progression to professional standards of excellence remains limited due to persistent challenges such as:

- Inequitable access to facilities and opportunities
- Lack of integrated and structured coaching systems
- Absence of well-organized mechanisms for talent identification and development

In view of this, we have adopted sports promotion as a core theme to encourage physical well-being, teamwork, and discipline. Beyond health benefits, this initiative seeks to transform sporting skills into viable career opportunities. By tapping into the region's potential, we are implementing sports development at the grassroots level as part of a holistic approach to overall growth.

This year 5,073 training sessions were conducted at the grassroots training centres, leading to significant engagement and skill development. Notably, 68 children from these grassroots programs advanced to participate at the state level, demonstrating the effectiveness of the initiative in creating a pathway for talent progression.

This project spans across eight districts of Mizoram, with a target of enrolling 1,000 children across Grassroot Centers and Regional Coaching and Training Centers (RCTCs) and is supported by the Tata Trusts.





*Because of this project, I became the youngest player to reach the finals in the State Women's Singles category. Coming this far is a dream come true. I promise to continue doing my best to contribute to the success of the project by meeting its goals and winning medals for my state and my country.*



## From Grassroots to Glory

In Kolasib district of Mizoram, 13-year-old Tirza Lalremruati discovered her love for badminton at the tender age of six. She joined the Kolasib district's Grassroots Centre in 2019, one of the eight centres established across Mizoram to increase outreach and participation in the sport. Coming from a family of seven, she initially played badminton as a hobby, with her family encouraging her to pursue it for recreation.

"I had to stop training in 2020 due to the pandemic. I resumed training in 2022. After the pandemic, I began training more seriously at the grassroots centre," Tirza recalls. However, with only an hour of training provided at the grassroots level, she often wished for more time to master her skills.

Tirza was then selected to train at the Pullela Gopichand Badminton Academy (PGBA) in Hyderabad, when the PGBA authorities came to attend the Mizoram Badminton Tournament, which she had participated in.

"After joining PGBA, there have been a lot of changes, such as improvements in my skills, body movement, and overall fitness.

Not only that, but my confidence level has also increased significantly. My knowledge about the game has grown, including rules, regulations, proper diet, and more, compared to when I was training at the Grassroot Centre," she shared. She also fondly recalls how the programme gave her the courage to travel by flight for the very first time.

The initiative also emphasizes on mental training sessions, which, according to Tirza, were transformative. "They supported my mental well-being and boosted my confidence and self-development. It helped me not just in the game, but also in my daily life."

In 2023, she became the state-level champion in the Under-13 category. When asked about her ultimate dream, Tirza smiled brightly and said, "Firstly, my goal is to become a National Champion. From there, I want to keep progressing and aim to become a World Champion, and eventually, an Olympic Champion."

Tirza remains grateful to the project for providing her the opportunity to train at one of the best academies in India.

## Transforming Talent into Tangible Achievements

Malsawmhlua, a 16-year-old from Serchhip district, Mizoram, grew up in a family of four. He first became involved with badminton in 2017 when he joined the Grassroot Training Centre. His dedication and hard work led to his selection to train in the Regional Development Centre in 2019, and by 2021, he was selected to train at the Pullela Gopichand Badminton

Academy (PGBA) in Hyderabad. Even before joining the Grassroot Centre, he had decided that sports would be his career, so he faced no doubts about pursuing badminton. "The project changed everything for me," he recalls. "At PGBA, I improved my skills, body movement, and overall fitness. My confidence grew, and my knowledge expanded. The mental training sessions helped me not just in the game, but in daily life, supporting my self-development."

Malsawmhlua became a National Champion in the under-15 Doubles, a team Champion at the Northeast Badminton Championship, and

earned a Bronze medal in the National Championship team event. "Each of these milestones was made possible by the opportunities provided through the project, including access to quality coaching, facilities, and mentorship," he expressed.

When asked about a memorable moment, he shared his meeting with his idol Pullela Gopichand and the trust placed on him by the Tata Trust, NEIDA, and the Mizoram Badminton Association. "Even without special talent, they believed in me, and I will never forget that" he fondly shared.

Looking ahead, Malsawmhlua has clear goals. In the short term, he aims to compete in the Junior World Championship next year, and in the long term, he aspires to become an Olympic champion. He credits the project for shaping his journey, providing the platform, support, and guidance that transformed his talent into tangible achievements.



*At PGBA, I improved my skills, body movement, and overall fitness. My confidence grew, and my knowledge expanded. The mental training sessions helped me not just in the game, but in daily life, supporting my self-development.*



# Stories of Change

The 'Stories of Change' section highlights real-life examples of how programs, partnerships, and community-led initiatives have created meaningful impact this year. Each story captures the journey of transformation and showcases innovative approaches; resilient communities and the tangible outcomes achieved through collective effort.

## Multi-Organization Support Fuels Lemongrass Enterprise in Mizoram

In North Vanlaiphai village of Serchhip district, Mizoram, the North Vanlaiphai Farmers Club, which is a collective of 20 women, has successfully turned lemongrass cultivation into a thriving enterprise. Lemongrass, which is abundantly grown in the village became the foundation for a sustainable income source after the women identified its untapped potential.

With training from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and NEIDA, the collective learned how to add value to their harvest and create market-ready products. Recognizing the health benefits of lemongrass, they began processing it into dried tea, bridging the gap between raw produce and high-value consumer goods.

The Selco Foundation further supported them by providing a solar drying machine and packaging equipment. The group also invested their own funds in cutting machines, packaging materials, and labelling supplies.

The Club effectively looked after the harvesting, processing, drying, packaging, and marketing processes, making the entire process a transparent and profitable operation. Today, their premium lemongrass tea caters to health-conscious consumers while uplifting Mizoram's agribusiness landscape. The lemongrass initiative now generates an estimated Rs.10,000–Rs.25,000 per month, which gets reinvested into operations and member dividends. This additional income has empowered members to access better schooling and healthcare for their families.

By turning a humble herb into a high-value product, the North Vanlaiphai Farmers Club has strengthened livelihoods, showcased women-led entrepreneurship and created a replicable model for rural innovation.





## Leading with Care as a Livestock Service Provider

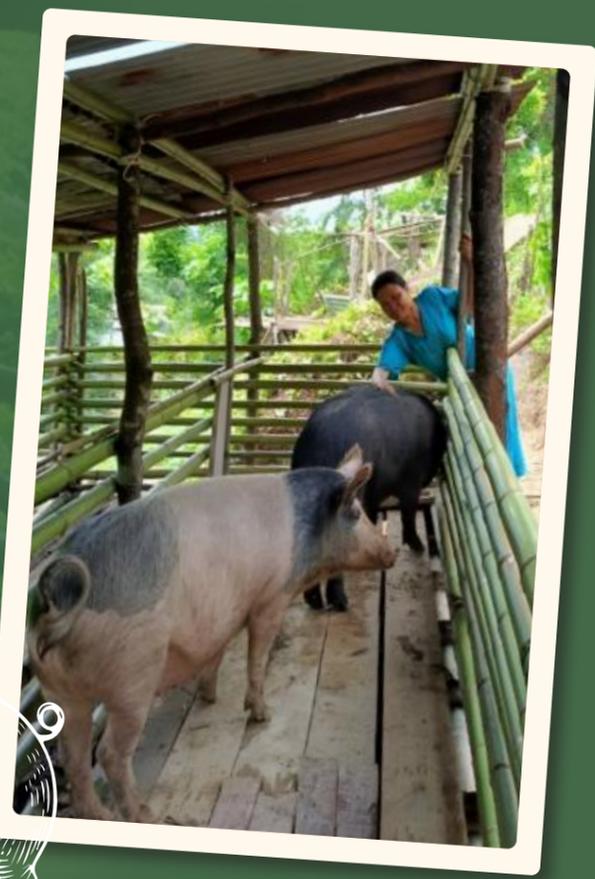
Lej Menu, 36, is a Livestock Service Provider (LSP) from Mai village in Yachuli Block, Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh. Until a few years ago, she worked as a seasonal laborer, taking up whatever jobs came her way to support her family. "Life was unpredictable, and I often felt like I had no voice in my community," she recalls.

As a member of the Swecha Self-Help Group supported by NEIDA, Lej was nominated by her village to be trained as a Livestock Service Provider (LSP). "I was hesitant at first, unsure if I could take on such a responsibility. However, NEIDA's intensive training through practical demonstration, exposure visits and training sessions gave me the knowledge and confidence I needed. I learned about piglet health, vaccinations, disease control, and farm safety. Slowly, I began to see myself differently," she shares.

She remembers the difficult days when the African Swine Fever would spread, often wiping out the pig population, leaving families struggling. In her

community, piggery is often a crucial source of cash income. This inspired Lej to step up not only for her own village but also for neighboring ones. She began offering support, sharing knowledge, and helping farmers protect their animals. Over time, people came to recognize her as a reliable Animal Specialist.

**"Today, I'm confident enough to train large groups of farmers. I provide essential services, guide others in pig rearing, and help improve livelihoods. I've grown socially, financially, and personally. I lead my family and my SHG with pride. I'm no longer just working. I am contributing,"** she says with pride.





# Women Transform Livelihoods Through Poultry in Terogvunyu Village

In Terogvunyu Village of Tseminyu district, Kohima, women are engaged in subsistence farming and unpaid household work, with few independent sources of income. Many households depended on farming and occasional wage labour for their livelihood. Backyard poultry was common but mostly reared for their own consumption as it was unprofitable as the native breeds laid few eggs were prone to disease with very low feed conversion ratio. Gwanisha of Keteno Logwa Self Help Group (SHG) recalls, "We had the interest to take up income generating activities but had no support. It was difficult to start something on our own."

Everything began to change in February 2023, when the Nagaland Forest Management Project (NFMP), in partnership with NEIDA, introduced poultry-based Income Generating Activities (IGAs) through SHGs. Keteno Logwa and Kerhun Logwa were among the first SHGs to adopt the initiative, using a Rs. 50,000 revolving fund from NFMP to start their poultry ventures. The focus was on backyard poultry farming and empowering women economically.

The SHG members received hands-on training in improved poultry management, including low-cost shed construction with bamboo and thatch,

proper feeding using starter, grower, and layer feed, hygiene and disease control. They were also trained on basic financial management, cash book maintenance, and group accountability to manage their enterprises effectively. With this guidance, they procured hardy Kuroiler and Layer chicks for meat purpose and laying eggs. NEIDA supported the SHGs with market linkages.

The results were transformative. Within 6–8 weeks, the birds matured and sold for Rs. 350–Rs. 400 each, with mortality rates below 5%. Each 3 months cycle generated profits of up to Rs. 10,000 per member paving the way for financial independence. Rosy from Kerhun SHG shared, "With my earnings from the first batch, I was able to pay my children's school fees and buy basic home needs with ease. For the first time, I could do it myself."

Beyond income, the initiative boosted confidence among the SHG members. "Earlier, I hesitated to speak in public. Now, I share my experience in other villages. People listen to us," said Rosy proudly. The success also strengthened SHG functioning, encouraging more women to access the NFMP revolving fund and expanding livelihood opportunities in the village.





## Reviving Rukhromi Dzukhu in Just Thirteen Days

Middle Khomi is a small village in Kikrumba Block of Phek District, Nagaland. Out of 210 households in the village, 80 households with about 400 people depend on the Rukhromi Dzukhu spring for their daily water needs. Over the years, the spring's discharge steadily declined, creating severe shortages during the dry season from around December to March. Faced with this challenge, the villagers decided to come together and address this problem under the Water Security Programme of NEIDA.

The community embraced the project with a strong sense of ownership. Under NEIDA's guidance they planned and implemented recommended activities to protect the spring's recharge zone by planting trees, limiting human activity around the area and maintaining water conservation structures.

Covering 2.1 Hectares of recharge area, the villagers dug trenches, recharge pits and dugout ponds, constructed bench terraces and renovated an old traditional well to improve groundwater storage. All these works were completed in just 13 days, showing the strength of collective effort.

Before the intervention, the discharge of Rukhromi Dzukhu spring was only 20.41 litres per minute during the dry winter months, forcing households to ration water and travel long distances to fetch water.

One year after the project's completion, the spring discharge had increased to 27.27 litres per minute, an increase of 6.86 litres per minute. This improvement translated into greater water availability and reduced time spent on collection. Women and children especially benefited from easier access to water, and the village became more resilient to seasonal water shortage.

The Middle Khomi experience shows how local leadership and collective participation can revive natural resources. The project not only secured water for the community but also strengthened their ability to manage and protect it. Continued maintenance, regular monitoring, and the expansion of similar initiatives in neighboring areas will help sustain this success and promote long-term water security across the region.



## Spring Revival leads to Growth in Agriculture

Khawhai village located in Khawzawl district is situated in the eastern part of Mizoram and has a population of around 2,500 people spread across approximately 560 households. The village depends on two primary sources of water:

- gravity based piped water supply.
- natural springs located within the village itself.

In the past, the community relied heavily on the natural springs, fetching water directly from the spring boxes. However, over time, the water trickling from these springs had significantly diminished. Further, the water supply from the gravity based piped water supply is also erratic during the lean season.

This scarcity has had a profound impact on agriculture, which is the primary livelihood for many in Khawhai. Farmers were struggling to irrigate their fields with some farmers giving up farming.

NEIDA implemented its spring rejuvenation project in 2023 in Khawhai village due to the villager's high dependence on the springs both for domestic and irrigation needs. Through this initiative, two critical springs within the village were successfully treated to enable rainwater to percolate underground and recharge the spring aquifers during the monsoon.

The treated springs have started showing noticeable improvement in water availability, especially for irrigation purposes. Farmers, who were previously unable to cultivate their land due to lack of water, have now resumed their agricultural activities. Additionally, a robust Water and Sanitation Committee was established in the village shortly after the intervention. In 2023, the average spring discharge was 2 litres per minute before the treatment. Following the activities undertaken to revive the springs, the spring discharge saw an average of 4 litres per minute by 2025 during the dry winter month.





## Reviving Water Security in Zotuitlang Village

Zotuitlang, a small village in Mizoram, is home to 500 people living across 140 households. Known for its close-knit community, cooperation plays a central role in everyday life, from agriculture and water management to organizing local festivals.

For decades, the village's biggest challenge has been water scarcity. The community depends on a single source, the Putea spring, located uphill from the settlement. Water reaches the village through a gravity-based piped water supply installed by the Public Health Department in 1993. While this system has been vital for meeting household water needs, dependence on a lone source has remained risky. Seasonal decline in spring discharge or technical breakdowns often result in severe shortages, forcing the community to purchase water from outside.

Recognizing this challenge, NEIDA selected Zotuitlang in 2023 as a site for its Spring Shed Rejuvenation Project. Together with the Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM) and the People's Science Institute (PSI), NEIDA conducted a baseline survey, which revealed a critically low discharge of only 0.4 litres per minute from the Putea spring.



In 2024, targeted interventions were carried out through the construction of staggered contour trenches and a dug-out pond. These measures were designed to reduce runoff, enhance water retention, and restore ecological balance in the spring shed. The interventions aimed to strengthen the recharge of the spring, thereby improving water availability and long-term security for the village.

Community participation was central to this effort. Villagers contributed nearly 80% of the required labour and provided access to their land for the works. Their involvement not only ensured better upkeep of the rejuvenated spring but also helped transform them into reliable, perennial water sources. To manage the increased availability, the community further constructed three storage tanks, creating a sustainable system of water supply for Zotuitlang's future.



## Our Enablers

It is essential to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of our funders, implementing partners, project participants, and village councils, whose support enables us to work toward realizing our mission. Equally important is the dedication of our teams across all projects, whose efforts continue to create meaningful change in the areas that matter most.

## Our Funders for FY 2024–25

Tata Education and Development Trust (TEDT)

Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT)

National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC)

Titan Company Limited (TCL) CSR

Department of Biotechnology, Government of India (DBT, GOI)

Government of Arunachal Pradesh (GoAP)

Tata AIG CSR

Nagaland Forest Management Project Society (NFMPS)

Supported by Axis Bank

Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Nagaland (PHED, GoN)

Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Mizoram (PHED, GoM)

## Our Implementing Partner

Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS)

Mizoram Badminton Association (MBA)

## Our Governing Body

**Dr. Rajesh Thadani**  
Chairperson

**Mr. Divyang Waghela**  
Treasurer

**Ms. Mridula Tangirala**  
Member

**Mr. S. T. S. Lepcha**  
Member

**Ms. Sentimongla Temsu**  
Secretary Ex-Officio

## Our Bankers

1. HDFC Kezieke, Kohima branch, Nagaland
2. SBI Main Branch, Kohima, Nagaland
3. ICICI D Block, Kohima Branch, Kohima, Nagaland
4. ICICI Kohima- NH 29 Branch, Kohima, Nagaland
5. AXIS GHS Road, Kohima Branch, Nagaland
6. SBI Pungro Branch, Kiphire, Nagaland
7. Canara Pfutsero, Phek, Nagaland
8. NSCB Pfutsero, Phek, Nagaland
9. HDFC Aizawl Branch, Aizawl, Mizoram
10. ICICI Bawngkawm Branch, Aizawl, Mizoram
11. HDFC Naharlagun Branch, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh
12. ICICI Naharlagun Branch, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh
13. SBI Bank, New Delhi

## Grant Details

| DONOR NAME | PROJECT TITLE  | GRANT PERIOD |            | SANCTIONED AMOUNT (IN LAKHS) |
|------------|--|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
|            |  | FROM         | TO         |                              |
| NABARD     | Integrated Tribal Development Programme under Tseminyu Block of Kohima District, Nagaland  | 31/01/2020   | 31/01/2020 | 129.56                       |
| NABARD     | Integrated Tribal Development Programme for Khawbung RD Bloack, Champhai District, Mizoram State   | 05/06/2020   | 04/06/2026 | 129.99                       |
| NABARD     | Project Implementation Phase (PIIP & PIP) Project under the Springshed based Watershed Development Programme – Khuangleng, Champhai District | 05/03/2024   | 04/03/2027 | 56.45                        |
| NABARD     | Central Sector Scheme for formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) - Pfutsero & Tseminyu                        | 23/03/2021   | 22/03/2026 | 50.00                        |
| NCDC       | Central Sector Scheme for formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) (CBBO) - Kiphire                             | 01/04/2021   | 31/03/2026 | 100.00                       |
| NCDC       | Central Sector Scheme for formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) (CBBO) - Kohima                              | 18/06/2021   | 17/06/2026 | 100.00                       |
| SRTT       | Strengthening Badminton eco-system in Mizoram  | 01/09/2023   | 31/03/2026 | 192.97                       |
| GOI-DBT    | Catalyzing Complementary Olericulture in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland for Livelihood Security                                       | 01/10/2021   | 30/09/2025 | 98.99                        |
| NABARD     | Central Sector Scheme for formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) - Chizami & Botsa                            | 28/12/2021   | 27/12/2026 | 50.00                        |
| NABARD     | Springshed Based Watershed Development Program- Phek   | 29/11/2021   | 31/03/2026 | 59.26                        |
| NABARD     | Springshed Based Watershed Development Program- Tseminyu   | 29/11/2021   | 31/03/2026 | 59.26                        |
| NABARD     | Central Scheme for formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)-CBBO   | 08/12/2021   | 07/12/2026 | 50.00                        |
| TEDT       | Phase 2 of Integrated Livelihood Project in Arunachal Pradesh  | 01/07/2022   | 30/06/2025 | 268.36                       |

## Grant Details

| DONOR NAME | PROJECT TITLE   | GRANT PERIOD |            | SANCTIONED AMOUNT (IN LAKHS) |
|------------|---|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
|            |   | FROM         | TO         |                              |
| TEDT       | Phase 2 of Integrated Livelihood Project in Mizoram   | 01/07/2022   | 30/09/2025 | 639.80                       |
| TEDT       | Phase 2 of Integrated Livelihood Project in Nagaland  | 01/07/2022   | 30/09/2025 | 714.96                       |
| TEDT       | Water Security Programme: Tata Water Mission- 2022-27- Nagaland   | 01/10/2022   | 31/12/2025 | 547.65                       |
| TEDT       | Water Security Programme: Tata Water Mission- 2022-27- Mizoram (Springshed)                                 | 01/10/2022   | 31/12/2026 | 347.86                       |
| TEDT       | Water Security Programme: Tata Water Mission- 2022-27- Arunachal Pradesh                                    | 01/10/2022   | 30/09/2025 | 274.00                       |
| NABARD     | Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Kikruma and Pfutsero Block of Phek district, Nagaland            | 10/11/2023   | 09/11/2029 | 143.97                       |
| NABARD     | NABARD-PIIP-Khongsa Blk, Kiphire District   | 14/03/2024   | 14/06/2024 | 1.50                         |
| NABARD     | NABARD-PIIP-Chizami Blk, Phek District  | 14/03/2024   | 14/06/2024 | 1.50                         |
| TCL        | Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP)   | 01/05/2024   | 05/05/2027 | 100.00                       |
| NABARD     | Promotion Organization Development Fund (PODF)  | 12/03/2024   | 11/03/2027 | 11.44                        |
| NABARD     | Promotion of Potato seed village with storage Facility at Penkim village, Kiphire district, Nagaland (FSPF) | 05/11/2024   | 04/11/2026 | 16.60                        |
| SRTT       | Antaran Initiative-Phase 2  | 01/01/2025   | 01/01/2025 | 364.49                       |
| SDTT       | Reviving and Protecting Piggery Farmers' Livelihood s in North-East India (NEIDA-Nagaland Chapter)          | 01/01/2025   | 30/06/2028 | 331.59                       |

## Grant Details

| DONOR NAME | PROJECT TITLE   | GRANT PERIOD |            | SANCTIONED AMOUNT (IN LAKHS) |
|------------|---|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
|            |   | FROM         | TO         |                              |
| ABF        | Rural Livelihoods project in Mizoram and Nagaland   | 01/01/2025   | 31/12/2029 | 3092.00                      |
| SDTT       | Reviving and Protecting Piggery Farmers' Livelihood in North-East India (NEIDA-Arunachal Pradesh Chapter)                         | 01/01/2025   | 30/06/2028 | 223.08                       |
| SDTT       | Reviving and Protecting Piggery Farmers' Livelihood in North-East India (NEIDA-Mizoram Chapter)                                   | 01/01/2025   | 30/06/2028 | 447.09                       |
| NABARD     | Integrated Tribal Development Program in Longmatra block of Kiphire district, Nagaland  | 29/11/2024   | 29/11/2030 | 186.13                       |
| NABARD     | Integrated Livelihood Promotion through Wadi in Khawzawl Block of Khawzawl District, Mizoram                                      | 09/11/2023   | 11/08/2029 | 136.59                       |
| GOAP       | Livelihood Promotion in AP in collaboration with NEIDA/ ArSRLM  | 01/04/2023   | 30/06/2025 | 75.84                        |
| NABARD     | Implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Serchhip RD Block & District, Mizoram                                | 13/02/2019   | 12/02/2025 | 162.26                       |
| NABARD     | Project Implementation Phase (PPIP & PIP) -Lunglei District (Vanhe)   | 24/03/2022   | 23/03/2025 | 46.71                        |
| TATA AIG   | Pathways for rural Prosperity through Piggery enterprise in 30 villages across Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland     | 04/01/2024   | 31/03/2025 | 100.00                       |
| TATA AIG   | Integrated Rural Development focuses on Water Conservation & Honeybee rearing for rural livelihoods in Kiphire District, Nagaland | 22/07/2024   | 31/03/2025 | 100.00                       |
| NFMPS      | Nagaland Forest Management Project- Phase 3   | 01/04/2024   | 31/03/2025 | 42.17                        |
| NABARD     | Farm Sector Promotion Fund-Serchhip-Agri  | 20/03/2023   | 19/03/2025 | 10.00                        |
| NABARD     | Farm Sector Promotion Fund-Serchhip-Azolla  | 20/03/2023   | 19/03/2025 | 9.45                         |

## Grant Details

| DONOR NAME | PROJECT TITLE   | GRANT PERIOD |            | SANCTIONED AMOUNT (IN LAKHS) |
|------------|---|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
|            |   | FROM         | TO         |                              |
| SRTT       | Second Bridge funding support for consolidation and Future Roadmap Preparation for Antaran Project in Nagaland                      | 01/08/2024   | 31/12/2024 | 9.93                         |
| SDTT       | Bridge Funding Support for Consolidation and Future Roadmap Preparation of recently concluded Antaran Project of Trusts in Nagaland | 01/04/2024   | 31/07/2024 | 13.98                        |
| NABARD     | Vanhe Springshed Based Watershed, Lunglei District (PIP)  | 24/03/2022   | 23/03/2025 | 46.71                        |
| NABARD     | Integrated Livelihood Promotion through Wadi in Pungro Block, Kiphire, Nagaland   | 01/12/2018   | 31/12/2024 | 119.91                       |
| NABARD     | Farm Sector Promotion Fund-Champhai   | 31/10/2022   | 30/10/2024 | 9.33                         |
| NABARD     | Rural Haat-Khuangleng   | 20/03/2023   | 31/03/2024 | 15.00                        |
| NABARD     | Rural Haat-Pfutseromi   | 18/12/2023   | 17/12/2024 | 15.00                        |
| GOM        | Jal Jeevan Mission-PHED dept.   | 01/10/2021   | 01/10/2021 | 132.31                       |
| GON        | Jal Jeevan Mission - PHED   | 01/09/2021   | 31/08/2024 | 29.60                        |
| GON        | SBCC Campaign - PHED  | 20/11/2023   | 31/03/2024 | 18.00                        |

# Financial Highlights

NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Registration No.: HOME/SRC - 6463

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2025

Amount in Rs ('000)

|     | Particulars   | Note No. | As at 31 March, 2025 | As at 31 March, 2024 |
|-----|---|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| I   | <b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>  |          |                      |                      |
| 1   | <b>Member's Fund</b>  |          |                      |                      |
| (a) | Reserves and Surplus  | 3        | 1,529.39             | 1,140.17             |
|     |   |          | 1,529.39             | 1,140.17             |
| 2   | <b>Non-current Liabilities</b>  |          |                      |                      |
| (a) | Long Term Provisions  | 6        | 412.28               | -                    |
| (b) | Other Long-Term Liabilities   | 4        | 8,952.15             | 10,071.42            |
|     |   |          | 9,364.43             | 10,071.42            |
| 3   | <b>Current Liabilities</b>  |          |                      |                      |
| (a) | Short Term Provisions   | 7        | 1,492.39             | 1,353.57             |
| (b) | Other Current Liabilities   | 5        | 1,19,817.01          | 1,16,843.37          |
|     |   |          | 1,21,309.40          | 1,18,196.94          |
|     | <b>Total</b>  |          | <b>1,32,203.22</b>   | <b>1,29,408.53</b>   |
| II  | <b>ASSETS</b>   |          |                      |                      |
| 1   | <b>Non-current Assets</b>   |          |                      |                      |
| (a) | Property, Plant and Equipment   | 8        | 9,015.26             | 10,141.55            |
| (b) | Long Term Loans and Advances  | 9        | 112.63               | 1.15                 |
|     |   |          | 9,127.89             | 10,142.70            |
| 2   | <b>Current Assets</b>   |          |                      |                      |
| (a) | Short Term Loans and Advances   | 10       | 52.20                | 20.00                |
| (b) | Cash and Bank Balances  | 11       | 1,23,023.13          | 1,19,245.83          |
|     |   |          | 1,23,075.33          | 1,19,265.83          |
|     | <b>Total</b>  |          | <b>1,32,203.22</b>   | <b>1,29,408.53</b>   |
|     | Brief about the Entity  | 1        |                      |                      |
|     | Summary of significant accounting policies                              | 2        |                      |                      |
|     | The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements | 1-23     |                      |                      |

In terms of our report attached.  
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

*Jayesh Parmar*

Jayesh Parmar  
Partner  
M.No. 106388

Place: New Delhi  
Date: September 10, 2025

For and on behalf of the  
NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

*Rajesh Thadani*

Rajesh Thadani  
Chairman

Place: New Delhi  
Date: September 10, 2025

*Sentimongla Temsu*

Sentimongla Temsu  
Executive Director

Place: New Delhi  
Date: September 10, 2025



NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Registration No.: HOME/SRC - 6463

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025

Amount in Rs ('000)

|     | Particulars   | Note No. | Year ended 31 March, 2025 | Year ended 31 March, 2024 |
|-----|---|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| I   | <b>INCOME</b>   |          |                           |                           |
| (a) | Grants and Donations  | 12       | 1,50,712.26               | 1,69,738.69               |
| (b) | Other Income  | 13       | 416.72                    | 75.98                     |
|     | <b>Total Income</b>   |          | <b>1,51,128.98</b>        | <b>1,69,814.67</b>        |
| II  | <b>EXPENSES</b>   |          |                           |                           |
| (a) | Grant Payments  |          | 16,825.84                 | 14,195.74                 |
| (b) | Project Expenses  | 14       | 1,06,037.52               | 1,27,395.14               |
| (c) | Establishment Expenses  | 15       | 10,833.84                 | 9,810.13                  |
| (d) | Employee Benefit Expenses   | 16       | 14,556.02                 | 15,289.67                 |
| (e) | Depreciation Expenses   | 17       | 2,486.54                  | 2,956.26                  |
|     | <b>Total Expenses</b>   |          | <b>1,50,739.76</b>        | <b>1,69,646.94</b>        |
|     | <b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>                                |          | <b>389.22</b>             | <b>167.73</b>             |
|     | The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements | 1-23     |                           |                           |

In terms of our report attached.  
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

*Jayesh Parmar*

Jayesh Parmar  
Partner  
M.No. 106388

Place: New Delhi  
Date: September 10, 2025

For and on behalf of the  
NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

*Rajesh Thadani*

Rajesh Thadani  
Chairman

Place: New Delhi  
Date: September 10, 2025

*Sentimongla Temsu*

Sentimongla Temsu  
Executive Director

Place: New Delhi  
Date: September 10, 2025







#### HEAD OFFICE

NBCC Building,  
First Floor (Road Level)  
Lower Bayavu, Kohima 797001, Nagaland

#### REGIONAL & DISTRICT OFFICES

##### MIZORAM

BS Building, 3rd Floor,  
Near Presbyterian Church,  
Zarkawt, Aizawl-796001, Mizoram,  
India

##### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Angu Apartment, 2nd Floor,  
Near Arunodaya Govt. Hr. Sec. School,  
Type-5 Colony, Vivek Vihar, PO: R.K. Mission,  
PS: Itanagar, District: Papum pare 791113  
Arunachal Pradesh. India

#### FIELD OFFICES

##### NAGALAND

GB's Building- Forest Ward,  
Pungro Town, 798611  
Kiphire, Nagaland

Sub-electrical Power Station,  
Near PTBC, Forest Colony  
Pfutsero Town 797107  
Phek, Nagaland

##### MIZORAM

House No.223, Field Veng,  
Mamit, Mizoram – 796441

H.No 31/A1, V.Laldinliana Building  
Ground Floor, AOC Veng,  
Near Serchhip Kaenpui Church  
Serchhip – 796181  
Mizoram

Champhai Venghlang, IB Veng JH  
Vanhela Building, 1st Floor  
Champhai 796321  
Mizoram

2nd Floor, Block 1, LZ Traders Building  
Chanmari-III, Opposite Jio Office,  
Lunglei – 796701  
Mizoram

#### OUR DIGITAL PRESENCE



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