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2017 - 2018 ANNUAL REPORT



ABOUT



North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA)

The North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) operates in the North eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland in India. NEIDA has been promoted by the Tata Trusts as the nodal agency for the Trusts' North East Initiative (NEI). NEIDA was registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 in 2012 in Kohima, Nagaland, and has its offices in Kohima (Nagaland), Aizawl (Mizoram) and Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh).

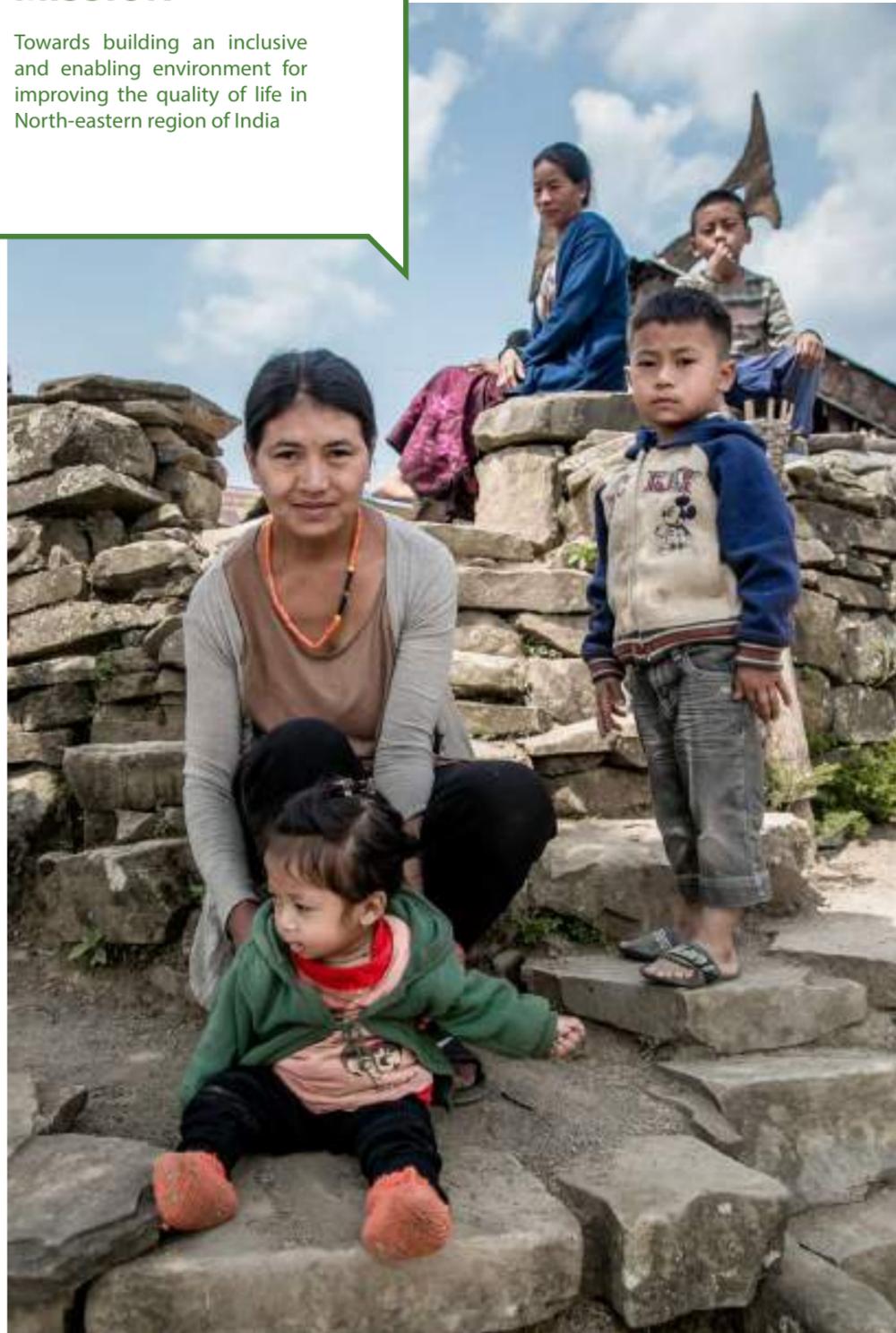
Through direct field engagement, NEIDA works towards improving the quality of lives of communities that it works with. NEIDA tries to achieve this through its engagement in the following sectors:

1. Rural Livelihoods
2. Forest-based Livelihoods
3. Drinking Water and Sanitation
4. Sports Promotion

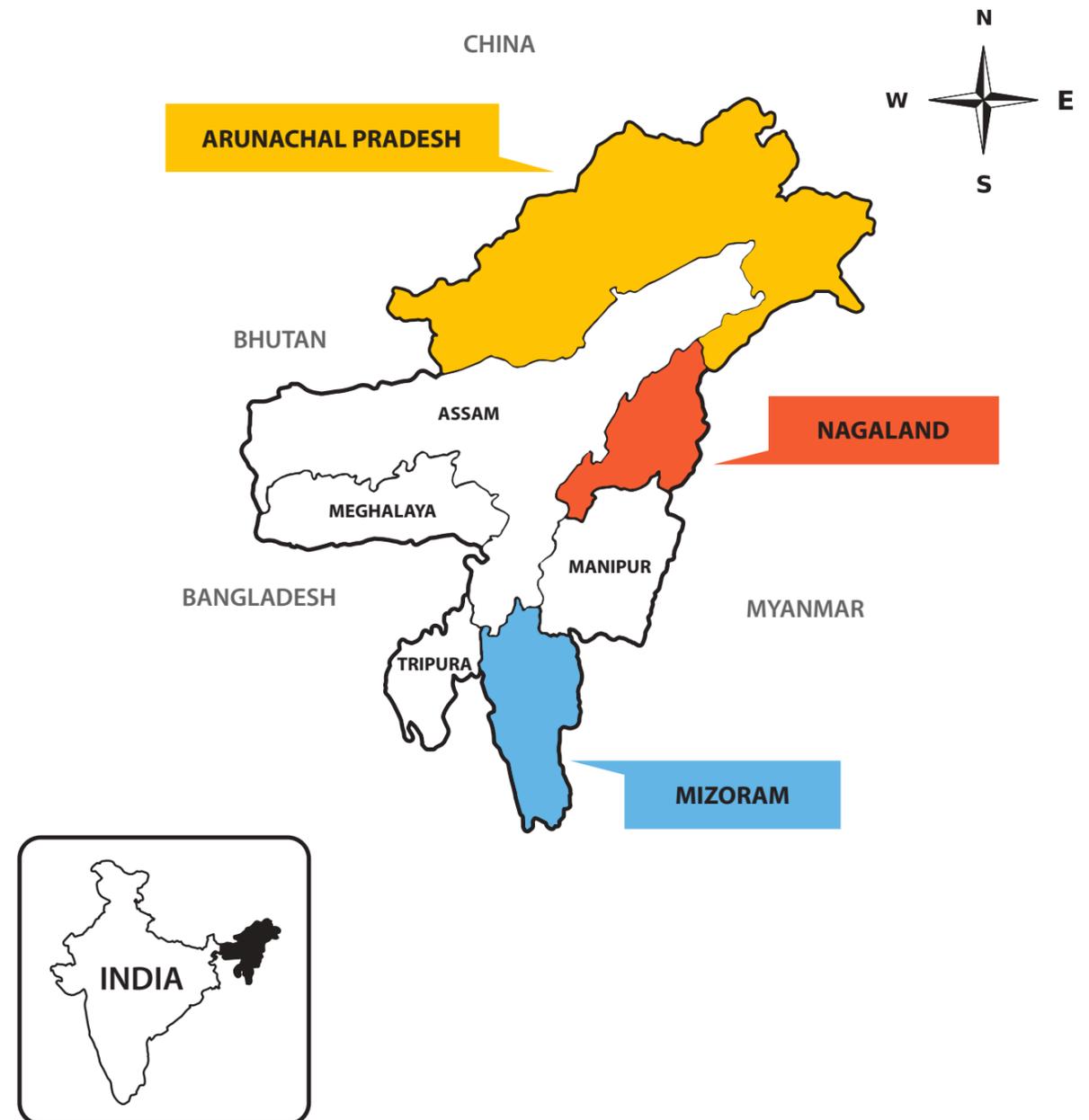
NEIDA engages with community institutions and grassroots non-governmental organizations for implementing various development projects. NEIDA also plays the role of a coordinator by providing a platform for rural communities, action research organizations, donors, business agencies and state governments 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



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

I am happy to present NEIDA's Annual Report for the year 2017-2018.

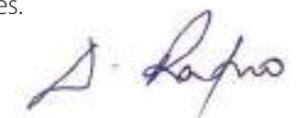
The last twelve months have been a very eventful year for the organization. Having said that, I am delighted to state that it has been a very fulfilling journey for me as well. In many ways NEIDA has gained in strength and expertise from our experiences of working on the ground, focussing on our core mission of building an inclusive and enabling environment for the rural poor in north-eastern region.

As the year draws to a close, it is time to look back on our work here at NEIDA- another year filled with unique challenges and experiences that still reveals new facets of the region. It is enriching to find our commitments at the field bringing out positive difference in the communities, discovering the untouched beauty and also the difficulties associated with working in the mountainous terrain of the north-eastern region of the country.

I invite you to come into our world for a brief while and browse through the work we have accomplished in the last twelve months. NEIDA has reached people and places in some of the most remote regions of the country and managed to touch their lives. And yet, as I review the year that has passed, my elation is accompanied by a sense of hopelessness when I see that the north-east region is lagging in many of the development indicators, and makes me realise that all the work we do is but a drop in the ocean. However, we are encouraged to contribute through our work by the fact that it is these many drops that will make the difference. With this mission at hand, the team at NEIDA efficiently chugs along. NEIDA would not have been able to achieve what we had set out to do in the last 12 months if it was not for the dedicated efforts of the team spread across three states.

NEIDA is immensely thankful to all our donors, partner organizations, community and various government departments for partnering with us. We are especially thankful to the Tata Trusts for the faith in us to take forward the objective of the North East Initiative (NEI).

We look forward to the coming years with optimism that our work will continue to bring positive changes in peoples' lives.

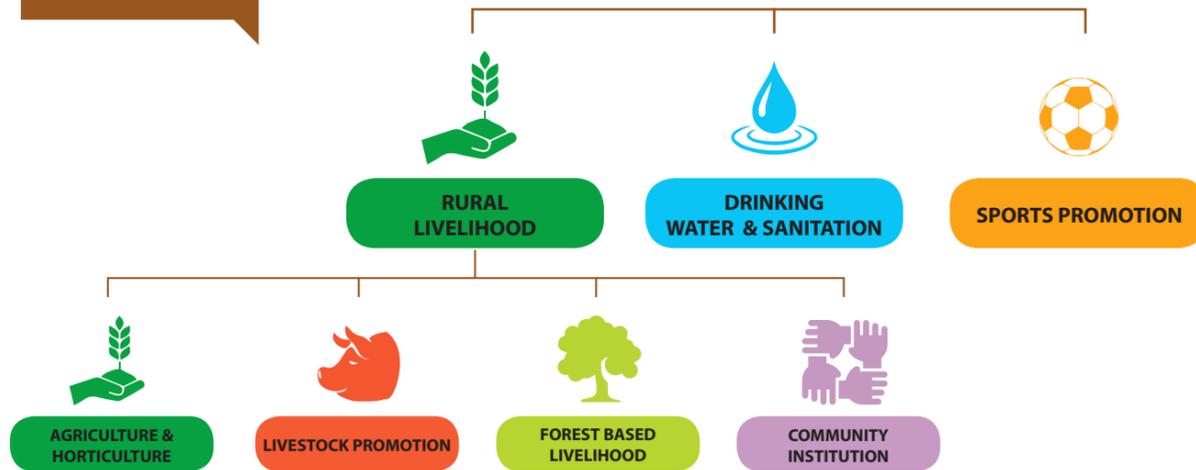


Dharani Ratno
Executive Director



RURAL LIVELIHOODS

OUR FOCUS AREAS



Through our interventions, we aim to increase income of the farmers by providing economic opportunities, adoption of sustainable agriculture, livestock promotion, natural resource management and promotion of vibrant community institutions.



OVERALL OUTREACH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH	MIZORAM	NAGALAND	TOTAL
DISTRICTS 3	DISTRICTS 6	DISTRICTS 7	16
BLOCKS 5	BLOCKS 21	BLOCKS 35	61
VILLAGES 387	VILLAGES 202	VILLAGES 341	930
HOUSEHOLDS 5104	HOUSEHOLDS 14,344	HOUSEHOLDS 15,000	34,448

From handful to basketful

The major driver of rural poverty in the mountain states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland is the steep mountainous terrain where most of the rural household eke a living through agriculture. Although majority of the household have access to community land for farming, cultivable areas are small or far from the villages; the hilly terrain makes mechanization virtually impossible. Mountain agriculture is also comparatively unproductive due to soil and water erosion leading to low productivity. Subsistence agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy with traditional shifting cultivation also known as 'Jhum' as a way of life.

NEIDA aims to promote agriculture practices that are ecologically sound and at the same time remunerative to the farmers. We try to achieve this by intervening in the following areas:

1. Focus on soil rehabilitation, conservation and bio-mass development through proper land use to reduce excessive soil erosion and to improve the nutrient status of soil and soil depth
2. Water resource management for support irrigation
3. Intensification of land use through double cropping
4. Market oriented fruit and vegetable cultivation
5. Skill enhancement through quality trainings and promotion on demonstration plots for transfer of knowl edge
6. Post-harvest management and market linkages for value addition

NEIDA aims to motivate semi-subsistence farmers to improve the productivity of agriculture and address natural resource management concerns associated with hilly terrains.

The goal is to plan, prioritize and demonstrate how integrated agriculture can be a profitable and sustainable undertaking for smallholder farmers especially when natural resource management issues are adequately recognized and addressed.



OUR STRATEGY

- Soil and water conservation
- Water Resource Management
- Promotion of cash crops – orchard and vegetable cultivation
- Improving Productivity of Lead crops through improved practices
- Village level extension services

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT

0.1 MT of nitrogen fixing trees cultivated (candida sp.)



540 Ha under orchard promotion



1,283 Ha under support irrigation



586 Ha under vegetable cultivation

5229 Ha under improved cultivation practices



124 trained Agriculture Service Providers



THE YEAR THAT WAS... ACHIEVEMENTS (2017-2018)



Total village outreach under agriculture **149**



Total number of households **8761**



Total trainings conducted on improved cultivation practices **389**



Average annual income from agriculture and horticulture per household **₹ 35,000**



Irrigation

As agriculture is largely rain-fed in the North-east, irrigation is a strategic input for farmers for growing cash crops especially in winter months when rainfall is low. We have managed to bring in 1,283 ha under irrigation covering 2,960 households to enable the farmers to cultivate winter vegetables.

Water harvesting structures and vermi-compost structures and micro drip irrigation has been introduced in a few villages on a pilot basis. As such, we have distributed 158 units of drip irrigation in Nagaland and facilitated the farmers in ensuring increase in productivity. It is quickly gaining popularity in the villages as an efficient water saving technology.



Indicators	Arunachal Pradesh	Mizoram	Nagaland	Total
Irrigation Coverage (Area in Ha)	251	750	282	1283
Irrigation structures established	13	4	21	38



SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI)

With limited land under terrace rice cultivation because of the steep topography of the region, increasing the productivity of rice per unit area is the only viable solution. The System of Rice Intensification, or SRI for short, is a tested technology for increasing the yield of rice for the region whose population are dependent on rice. NEIDA introduced SRI at an opportune time while reconsidering the strategic directions for agriculture. Over the last year, 863 farmers in Nagaland have tested this technology and have reported that it has raised the productivity dramatically with less inputs. It has offered a radical departure from conventional rice cultivation techniques, by way of growing more rice with fewer inputs.

Since this was a new technology for farmers, rice production method under SRI was demonstrated in few plots in the first year. With only few progressive farmers, the adoption rate of SRI by the farmers was very low when this technology was first introduced. The yield of rice was doubled in the SRI plots compared to that of those plots using conventional methods. Seeing the results, more farmers showed interest and hence, 863 farmers have adopted SRI in 21 villages during last year. On an average, a farmer was able to harvest 1,200 Kgs in an area of 1 acre compared to 600 Kgs under conventional methods.



UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF HORTICULTURE CROPS: REAPING BENEFITS THROUGH IMPROVED FARMING PRACTICES

Biakkunga, a resident of Zotuitlang Village, Lunglei district in Mizoram is looked upon as a progressive farmer in the village. He owns 3 acres of agriculture land where he grows banana and oranges. His achievements have not only brought his family a good income but has also created hope among other farmers in the village that farming can be profitable and can provide a stable income for the family.

Biakkunga has been cultivating banana and orange since 2003. However, he was unable to yield much. In 2017, he was selected as a progressive farmer and have received support from NEIDA in terms of training and budded orange and banana and also nitrogen fixing tree seeds. It is now lush with fruit crops and helped his family earn an income of Rs. 50,000 from the first harvest after the intervention. "I have used the money for expanding my agriculture operations and was

even able to save some money for household expenses", says the energetic farmer. NEIDA's interventions through training on orchard management and supply of quality planting materials were made at the right time. "According to me by adopting the practice recommended by NEIDA have shown fruitful results". In addition improved farming conditions through rainwater harvesting and land development activities, Biakkunga is of the view that the nitrogen fixing tree (Tephrosia candida) plantation that NEIDA encouraged him to plant along contour ridges helped greatly in keeping the soil fertile which resulted in faster growth of the banana and orange plants. He also adds that he has seen a marked improvement in the quality of fruits and have experienced reduction in fruit drop due to outbreaks of pest and diseases during the months of September to December. Biakkunga and his family of 3 members are surely on the path of prosperity as he expects to double his income from next harvest.



POTATO SEED VILLAGES

Seed is a critical input for potato production as it contributes about 40 percent of the total cost of cultivation. However, there are several limiting factors attributing to poor potato productivity. Particularly in Nagaland, where availability of quality potato tubers and at reasonable price is a challenge; procuring certified seeds is difficult mainly because the sowing season in the state is different as compared to the rest of the country. Hence, procuring seed tubers from outside the state to sync with the sowing season in Nagaland was a difficult task. The bulkiness of the tubers also poses its own challenge because transporting it from other states becomes very expensive for the farmers.

To address the problems, 6 villages were promoted as potato seed villages on a pilot basis. The seeds were purchased from the Potato Regional Farm in Manipur and from Jalandhar in Punjab. In the first year, we were able to cover 18.5 Ha, and harvested 30 MT which enabled each households to earn an average annual income of Rs. 11,600 from the sale. Last year, we promoted 12 villages as potato seed villages. The potato seed production from these villages is expected to not only ensure that quality seeds are accessible and available but also enable farmers to increase their area under cultivation.

- Interventions undertaken to improve practices**
- Seed replacement (improved variety)
 - Seed Treatment
 - Furrow technique
 - Application of Non Chemical Pesticide (Ash, Neem oil, Mixed leaf extract)
 - Application of Farm Yard Manure





**SOWING SEEDS OF CHANGE:
BOOSTING INCOME THROUGH
POTATO CULTIVATION IN
TSUPFEME VILLAGE, PHEK
DISTRICT**

“Earlier the use of farm-saved seeds which is a common practice throughout the village, came with many challenges”, says the farmers of Tsupfeme village from Phek district. Farmers expressed that shortage of good quality seeds inhibited potato production, and as a result it was insufficient and expensive to buy. Therefore, they have been cultivating local potato seeds which required intensive labour and practise of traditional potato farming could not satisfy the farmers.

It has been reported that for an area of 0.5 acre, they used to sow 50 Kgs and harvest only 200 Kgs. They now sow 100 Kgs as seeds and yield 700 Kgs on an average. With the introduction of improved variety of seeds and improved potato farming practices, the output is 7 times more than the input. This is almost twice the output from previous methods

of farming. Farmers have mentioned that one plant now holds 12 potatoes as compared to 5 potatoes earlier. Potatoes sold to consume fresh are sold at the rate of Rs. 30 and the seeds at Rs. 35. Hence, farmers are earning an additional average income of Rs. 11,000 per 0.5 acre of land.

With favourable climatic condition, growing suitable varieties of potato with improved practices has become an important crop for the farmers in the rain-fed region. It is interesting to learn that all 240 HHs in the village cultivates potato. As of now, Tsupfeme village is well placed to meet the emerging demand for seeds from the neighbouring villages.

“We no longer are worried, we have enough to store disease-free seed tubers for next planting season. In fact, neighbouring villages come to buy from us every year”, says Visakho Venuh, a 43 years old farmer from Tsupfeme village.

EXTENSION AGENTS: CHANGE AGENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Extension agents selected from the community are believed to be the hope for the rural poor, as they provide critical information and services including connecting farmers to the market. NEIDA has facilitated the development of a cadre of Agriculture Service Provider (ASP) in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh by building local capacities to develop and manage local resources on a sustainable basis and improve service delivery.

Towards this, the ASPs have undergone a wide variety of trainings and have learned technical knowledge from the support representatives of various organisations and departments.

State	Number of trainings conducted	Number of Agriculture Service Provider (ASP) selected and trained
Arunachal Pradesh	1	35
Nagaland	31	89

**BRIDGING THE SERVICE
DELIVERY GAP AT THE LAST
MILE**

In a subsistence agrarian economy, farmers are largely dependent on agriculture and forests for their livelihood requirements. Lato, 34 years old has been working as an Agriculture Service Provider (ASP) for the last two years and caters to Mongtsuwong village in Kiphire district, Nagaland. Mongtsuwong village lies in the eastern most corner of the state bordering Myanmar. “Since it is a newly recognized village, no extension agents visit our village to provide technical advice, therefore, having a trained ASP in the village has been very helpful for the farmers”, says Hanso Yimchunger, Chairman of the Village Council.

Lato has undergone a series of training on best agricultural practices as per the training curriculum developed by NEIDA for ASPs including exposures visits. He indicated that without these trainings, he did not have any idea regarding the work that was at his hand. “I had no knowledge of what other crops could be promoted in the village or practices like line sowing, spacing, weeding, etc., I was practicing what has been passed down from my forefathers.”

Building trust with the villagers is said to be one of the most challenging task at first. “As such, farmers would tell me, what will we eat if your suggestion does not work? Though I do not have a degree on agriculture, farmers today come to me for technical advice on crop cultivation after witnessing the result.”

Lato is thus, happy to see the changes in the village he caters to and says, “I will continue to help people in any way I could even if the project comes to an end”.



OTHER HIGHLIGHTS



Zero Energy Cool Chamber (ZECC) to enhance shelf life of perishable items



Rice seedling raised on bamboo splits for easy transplanting



5 Farmers from Phek district participated at the National Symposium on Spices and Aromatic Crops held from March 15-17, 2018 at SASRD, NU, Medzhiphema, Nagaland. The stall set up by NEIDA along with its farmers won the award for the Best Exhibitor.

An Exposure study tour for agriculture farmers was organized at Solan in Himachal Pradesh from June 19-26, 2017. Dr. Y. S Parmar Faculty, University of Horticulture and Forestry Nauni, Solan facilitated the on-field training to the team.



Foxtail Millet Cultivation at Mongtsuvong Village, Kiphire



Disseminating Knowledge to the farmers on the field



Six days study tour on Sloping Agriculture Farming Technology conducted by the Training Center for Tropical Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability (TREES), College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Philippines Los Banos, Philippines. One staff from Nagaland and 3 from Mizoram successfully attended the training from June 25 to July 2, 2017.

Raising Pigs, Rising Income

Next to horticulture, most rural families in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland earn their cash income from backyard piggery. Many of these families are poor and cannot manage to rear more than one or two pigs using their own household labour and feed resources from their fields. But this small number of pigs is very important for their livelihood and acts as a bank account and insurance for these families. Although backyard piggery is integral to their way of life these states are highly deficient in pork and imports it from outside the region. Hence, the potential for promoting piggery for improving rural income is very promising.

Our approach in promoting piggery as a household level enterprise is that it is not necessarily the number of animals a household begins with at the start of a project, rather it is the number of animals they end up rearing annually due to improved services in the pig value chain. Our focus is on building the capacities of farmers on better care and management of pigs in order to increase their confidence and take up piggery as a primary income generating activity

To address the gap in supply, NEIDA has been promoting household piggery enterprise with an attempt to: (a) bridge the gap between demand and supply of fattened pigs for slaughter; (b) make quality weaned piglets available to rural farmers for fattening; and (c) improve the socio-economic status of rural families through piggery.



OUR STRATEGY

- Household piggery enterprise
- Supply of piglets
- Pig health management
- Pig nutrition management
- Extension services through livestock service providers

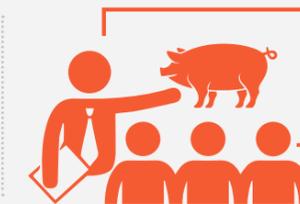
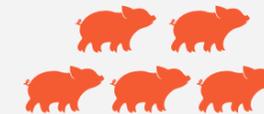
CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT

3,748 households across 91 villages under piggery promotion



2,925 low cost improved pigsties constructed

5,551 piglets distributed

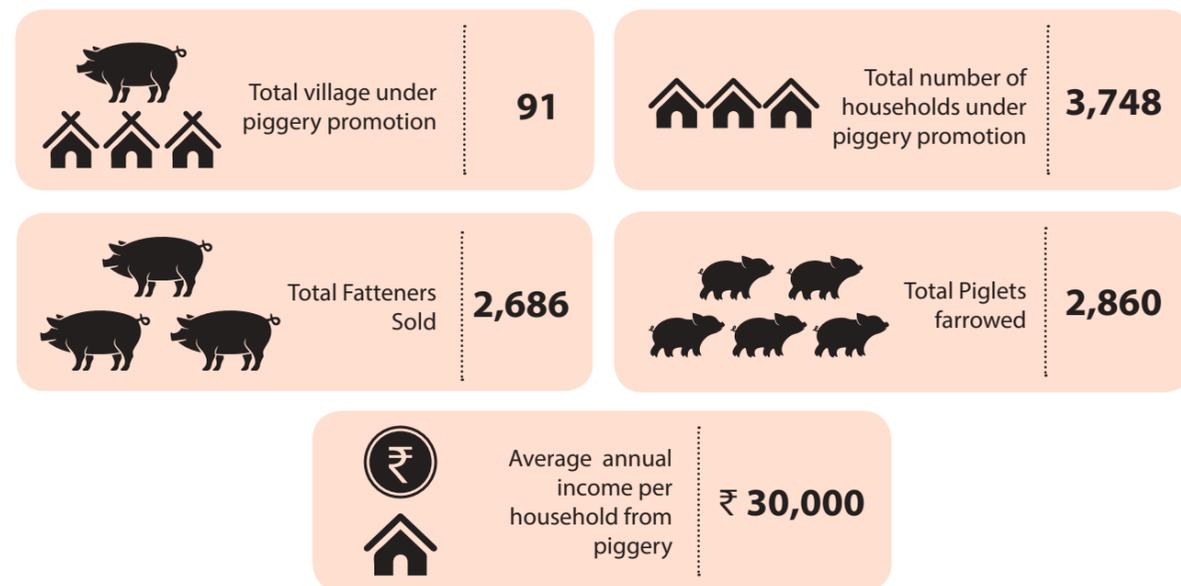


55 Pig Health Camps Conducted

102 Trained Livestock Service Providers



45 MT Compound Feed supplied



PIGS FOR PROSPERITY: BUILDING PIGGERY WITH PATIENCE AND PASSION
 “The income from the sale of piglets have helped our family in running the expenses of the household”, says Vezokholie from Thipuzu village, Phek district.

Pigs and farming system

Vezokholie, 52 years old started pig rearing with one piglet in the year 1993. As the years pass by, she wanted to increase her pig stock but with increasing family expenses every year, it seemed impossible. She says, “I have six children and I always wanted them to be educated; raising them with little income and spending on acquisition of household goods along with meeting social and cultural obligation made it difficult to invest on piggery”. It was only in the year 2016 that she saw a ray of hope when she was introduced to the project on pig farming and management by the Chakhesang Women Welfare Society, (CWWS), NEIDA’s implementing partner in Phek district in Nagaland. As most families with low income, she was constructing her pig sty using left over wooden planks and bamboos. She recalls that it was painstaking to repair the pig sty every year, but with the support from the project the sty floor was cemented which greatly eased her problem of keeping the sty clean. She shared that the project came at the right time for her family and bridged the gap from a mere backyard activity to owning 5 breeding sows now.

Support services results in better management

Vezokholie mentions that the veterinary services received on deworming and vaccination have minimized the risk of pig’s mortality. Also, the village has a Livestock Service Provider (LSP) which make it convenient for her to consult whenever she needs information for treating basic pig health problems. The knowledge transferred on good pig production practices by attending various trainings organized by CWWS have helped her become aware of the importance of proper sanitation, and pig management.

Sustainable business enterprise

Vezokholie received one piglet in 2016 which she reared for breeding purpose and the sow farrowed 7 piglets. From the proceeds of the sale of piglets she reared 5 breeding sows which farrowed 39 piglets which helped her earn an income of Rs.175,000 from the sale of piglets. She now consider pig rearing as a feasible livelihood activity for her family of 8 as her breeding stock of 5 pigs has become a major source of income. She has minimized her agricultural activity to give more focus on piggery as the latter helps her family earn more cash income. She looks forward to earn double of the current annual income from the sale of piglets in the next 5 years.



LOW COST IMPROVED PIG STY

In the last one year, support has been provided to construct 2,925 low cost improved pigsties. The main focus is to have cemented floor with provision of wooden platform which would facilitate cleanliness, hygienic conditions that helps prevent skin infections and spread of diseases.

ACCESS TO QUALITY BREEDING STOCK

Despite vast opportunity, major constraints like non-availability of quality piglets, lack of quality or improved breeding boar, higher cost of natural breeding deters the tribal farmers from farming pigs. Hence, 5,551 improved breed have distributed in the last one year to farmers.

IMPROVED FEEDING PRACTICES

One of the most important component of pig farming is the feed. Farmers have been motivated to cultivate sufficient pig feed crops like sweet potato and colocosia. Hence, fodders for silage making has been promoted as a substitute for pig feed during the lean season. In Nagaland, we have established 9 silage units for making silage for the pig farmers.

PIG FEED MILL

Feeding balanced concentrated feed to pigs is neither popular nor readily available in the market in the region. A study was undertaken by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and showed that pigs that received supplementary feed gained an additional weight of 27 Kgs as compared to the control group, and hence NEIDA decided to mix the feed and sell it to pig farmers. The feed production started in the year 2016. The department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Government of Nagaland gave permission to NEIDA to use its infrastructure to produce the feed. In the last one year, the feed mill has produced and sold 45 MT.

ANIMAL HEALTH CAMPS

The animal health camps are conducted at village level. It is to help the rural community to deal with health related problems of the pigs through organizing animal health awareness camp. In the last one year, we have conducted 55 animal health camps with basic objectives to find out general health status of pigs and provide preventive measures to protect the pigs.

**EXTENSION AND ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES:
CHANGE AGENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

There is an increasing need to provide meaningful information on livestock production and farming systems, as well as on preventive medicine and general livestock health. One of the major problems in livestock farming is lack of extension services at the village level. With poor penetration of public sector extension service in remote villages, NEIDA selects and trains one from each village where we implement piggery projects to provide vital information and services of livestock management.

In the last one year, we have managed to train 102 Livestock Service Provider (LSP) who are now providing critical services to the farmers.

State	Number of trainings conducted	Number of Livestock Service Provider (LSP) selected and trained
Arunachal Pradesh	1	30
Mizoram	3	37
Nagaland	17	35



15 women farmers from Phek, Tuensang and Kiphire districts, 6 Livestock Service Providers and field extension staff were taken for a three days study tour from March 14-16, 2018. The visiting team interacted with scientists from the National Research Centre on Pig farm, Rani, Guwahati. The team also visited Arohan Foods in Guwahati to understand meat processing and packaging, humane slaughtering techniques of animals, meat handling and deboning process.



REACHING FAR CORNERS OF THE REGION TO DELIVER SERVICES TO FARMERS

"Farmers consider me as a veterinary doctor now", Vivutou says proudly.

Vivutou, aged 36 years belongs to Tsufeme village from Phek district in Nagaland. He has been working as a Livestock Service Provider (LSP) for the last two years. Understanding that one of the major input is providing veterinary services at the village level, Vivutou underwent various trainings on pig management. He shares that there was no extension agents available when required in their village.

Vivutou expresses that he is happy to see that people have become aware of the benefits of vaccination, using feed and primary treatments to improve piggery productivity. "I can now carry simple animal health functions such

as clinical diagnosis and treatment, drug production and distribution and breeding service such as artificial insemination", says Vivutou confidently.

Initially, he recalls that he had visited all beneficiaries every week. It took him some time to make the farmers understand on the importance of improved practices of pig rearing. He had to go for inspection to check if the pig sties were clean, and making them understand how hygiene of the pig helps in reducing the mortality rate. The farmers now calls him for any animal health problems and he caters to about 100 beneficiaries in the village.



Four days study tour facilitated by ILRI was held on July 22-29, 2017 which was aimed to share experiences of pig raising at grassroots level and of the pig value chain in Vietnam. 3 members from Nagaland, 2 from Mizoram and 1 from Arunachal Pradesh participated in the exposure trip.



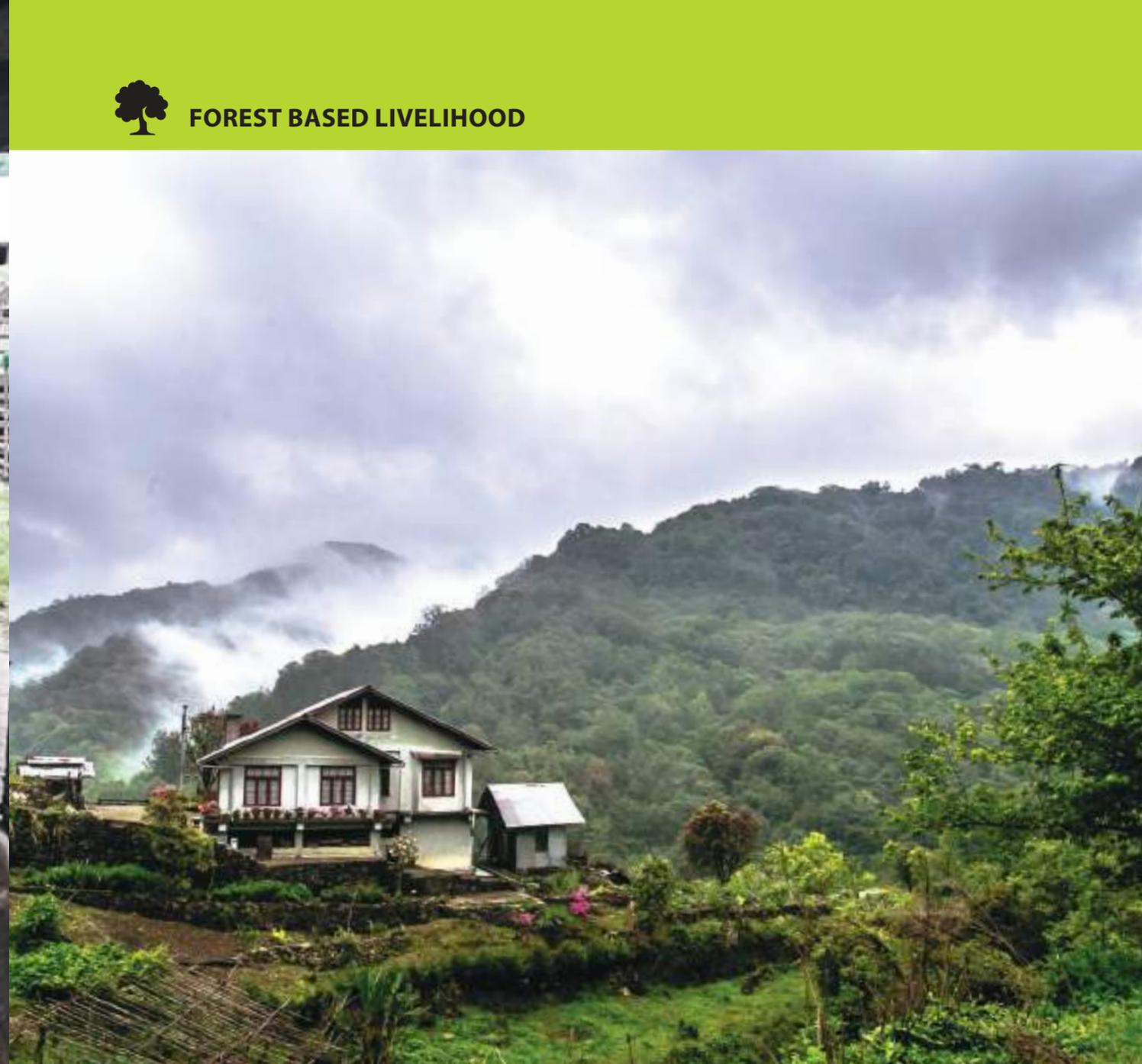
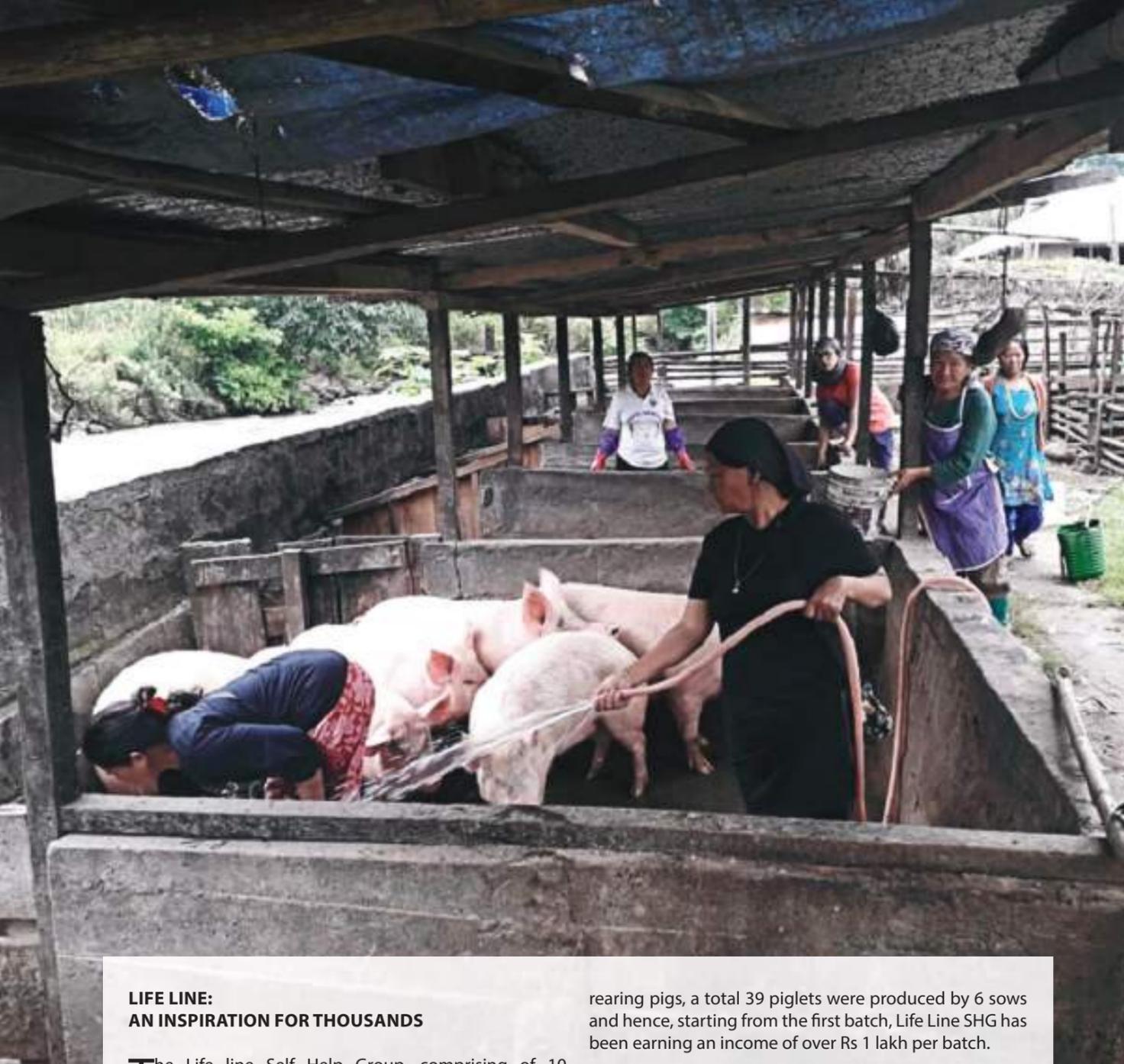
Together for a Prosperous Community

Central to our interventions is building and strengthening local institutions for an effective management of the resources and project sustainability. Recognizing the critical importance of people's participation for the success of livelihood initiative, most of our livelihood activities are implemented through community institutions. When small producers come together and act collectively, this enables economy of scale, reduce transaction costs and can also facilitate access to better markets and better price realization. As part of an integrated approach to livelihoods, NEIDA focuses 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 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 institutions



A total of 302 SHGs have been formed, or adopted comprising of 3,536 members out of which 211 SHGs have opened bank accounts. The SHG members are engaged in various income generating activities depending on the availability of local resource. It is an achievement that all 302 SHGs are practising regular savings. Apart from economic empowerment, the SHGs have reported that being members of the SHG has given them confidence to participate more in decision making within households as well as participate actively in public and community affairs.



**LIFE LINE:
AN INSPIRATION FOR THOUSANDS**

The Life line Self Help Group, comprising of 10 members of unemployed rural women from Yazali, a village in Arunachal Pradesh was promoted by NEIDA. NEIDA had initially done handholding to inculcate the habit of savings and record keeping and once they were ready to take up income generating activities, NEIDA provided financial assistance to the members to start pig rearing in 50:50 basis. Although all the group members were rearing pigs it was not bringing them enough returns due to various factors like poor managements, poor quality piglets and inadequate knowledge about scientific pig rearing. For their income generation Life Line SHG started a mini pig rearing farm with 6 sows, 1 boar and 13 male piglets. Technical guidance was given by NEIDA on managements of pigs. After 6-9 months of

rearing pigs, a total 39 piglets were produced by 6 sows and hence, starting from the first batch, Life Line SHG has been earning an income of over Rs 1 lakh per batch.

“A pig needs no special food or care, but gives a very good price. “Bakra se zyada paisa milta hai” (One earns more than a goat), smiled and opined by Pill Yal, President of Life Line SHG.

The piggery enterprise has changed the socio economic status of those women in a short period of two years. They are supplying good quality piglets to other SHG members. Apart from selling live piglets, they also supply pork for various social functions in the district. Till now, they have earned over Rs 5 lakhs profit through their enterprise.

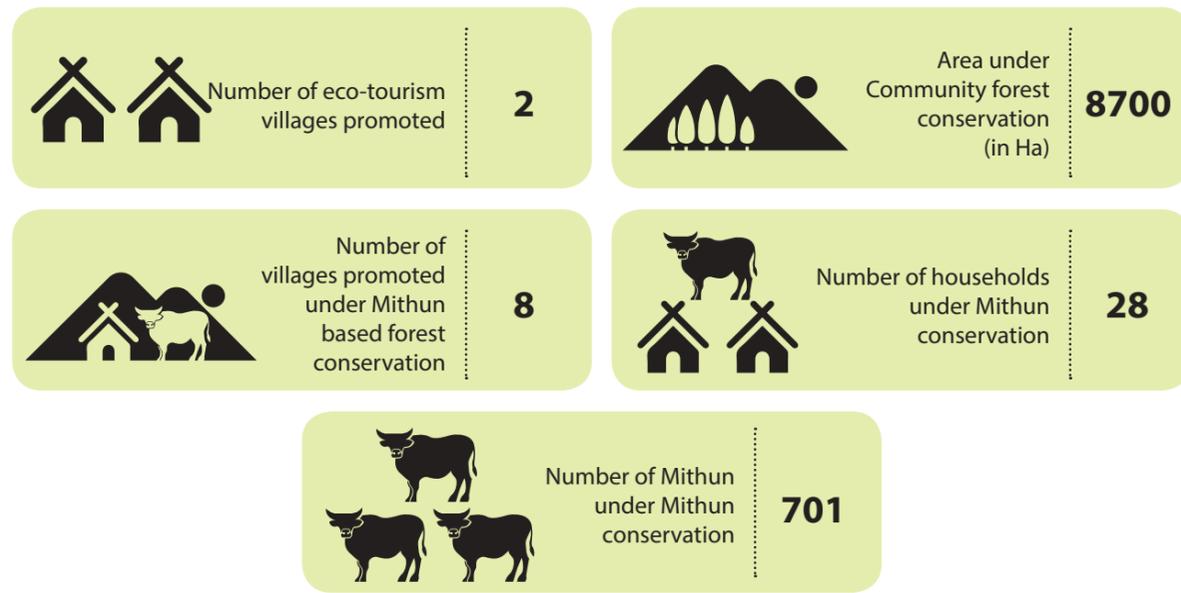
Given the rich bio-diversity of the North-eastern region and high dependence of the population on its forest for meeting many requirement including livelihoods, its management and sustainable use cannot be overlooked for alleviating poverty in the region. Therefore balancing conservation and livelihoods to meet the needs of rural communities on a sustainable basis is the main objective under forest based livelihoods.

The following strategies are followed under this intervention, namely:

1. Promote profitable forest-based livelihood activities that are sustainable and encourage conservation
2. Promote activities that will indirectly motivate farmers to protect forest
3. Knowledge enhancement of communities on sustainable forest management and conservation

4. Identify overall contribution of forests, and of the goods and services they provide, to the livelihoods of the communities to develop strategies for maintaining or enhancing such contribution.

THE YEAR THAT WAS... ACHIEVEMENTS (2017-2018)



Under this intervention, NEIDA is piloting two projects namely mithun based forest conservation and community led and managed eco-tourism project in Nagaland on a pilot basis. The project is an innovative combination of livelihoods and conservation of natural resources, through culturally acceptable activities. These models are innovative since many stand-alone conservation efforts have failed in the past as the services provided by the forest to the communities were often not taken into consideration.

In the last one year, NEIDA have managed to facilitate communities to conserve forest area of 8700 ha in all

three states with Nagaland achieving 6700 ha. One eco-tourism village has been promoted on a pilot basis in Nagaland with 258 tourists visiting the village in the last one year. NEIDA plans to promote two additional villages under eco-tourism.

In the last 12 months 313 Mithun farmers earned a total income of Rs. 10,75,000 from sale of Mithun. Similarly various activities promoted under eco-tourism in Dzuleke village enabled the community to earn a revenue of Rs. 3,17,830.

PARAMETERS	ACHIEVEMENTS
Fencing of community conserved area for Mithun rearing (length in Km)	12
Number of villages adopting resolution on sustainable forest management	8
Community Forest under Conservation (Ha)	6700
Number of villages covered on Mithun based forest conservation	8
Villages covered under rural eco-tourism	2
Number of Master trainer on Hospitality and housekeeping	5
Number of LSP Training on scientific rearing of Mithun	1



The North eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland have their own unique water supply problems as most of the habitations are on hill tops and supplying water on the hills has always been a challenge. Additionally, due to the topography and shallow soil cover in these states almost all the rainwater is lost as surface runoff leading to low surface water and groundwater availability. Consequently, the geo-hydrological condition of these state leads to acute water scarcity problem during the non-monsoonal months. The challenge gets bigger when it comes to supplying safe drinking water as finding a source higher than the habitation has its own limitations. The severe water scarcity problem both for domestic and agricultural consumption is one of the main constraints in agricultural and human development of these states. Shortage of water supply also affects sanitation of communities leading to higher risk of water borne diseases.

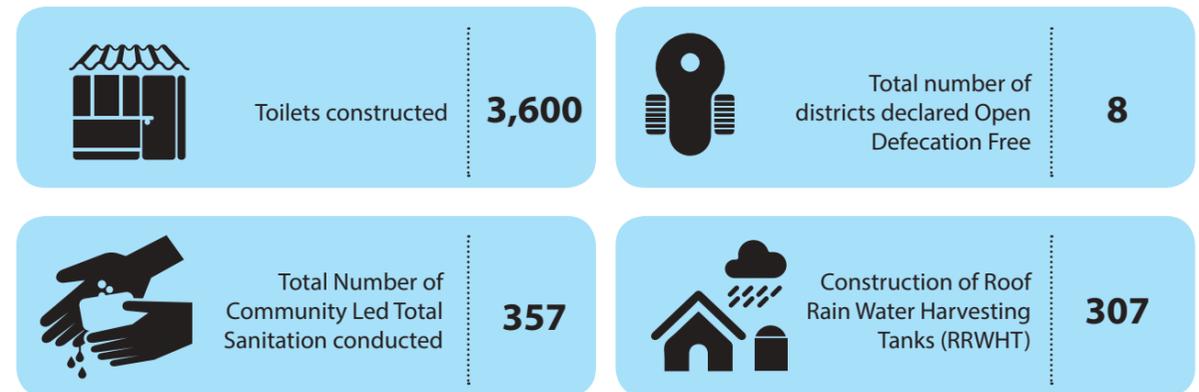
NEIDAs approach to drinking water and sanitation is aimed at addressing the following issues:

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 programmes

OUR STRATEGY

- Access to safe drinking water
- Protection of water sources
- Sanitation programmes

THE YEAR THAT WAS... ACHIEVEMENTS (2017-2018)



357 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) trainings were conducted in the target villages of Nagaland and Mizoram. Through such initiatives, behavioural change amongst the communities on sanitation and awareness were witnessed and 8 districts have declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).





NEIDA promotes sports as a means for catalysing for development, raising aspirations, improving health and strengthening the education and development of children. To achieve this NEIDA nurtures talents at the grassroots level by creating an ecosystem that can assist in their development. NEIDA also engages with professionals with significant experience in sport to offer quality learning opportunities for the children.

VILLAGE DECIDES TO BRING SANITATION CLOSER TO HOME

“Our villagers were still grappling with the menace of open defecation”, says Ex- Chairman of the Village Council of Longra village in Tuensang district.

Education and awareness

Imlionen, 39 years old from Longra village shares that people were not used to change and have always used the ‘open air’ for waste disposal, and hence, it is not achieved by the simple act of building facilities.

Community strictures on “open defecation”

Imlionen recalls looking for places early in the morning to defecate. The Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS), NEIDAs implementing partners under the Tata Water Mission programme selected Longra village and discussed with the Village

Council about the importance of sanitation for a healthy community. The Village Council understood and announced that every household has to construct toilet with support from the project as well as contribute their own resources. He says every household in the village has constructed, and are using the toilet as well. The women and children no longer step out to defecate in the open. The village have declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), and now with the support from PHED, the Village Council decided to construct toilets even in the fields.

“Because we are here working in the field most of the time, it is important to have toilet in the field as well. Now that I have toilet in the field, my wife and I can go to toilet anytime of the day. We do not have to wait until we return home”. He further shares that it is unhealthy to defecate out in the

open as they drink water from the streams and river, and hence, safe disposal of human excreta is equally important as it is at home. *“For the first time, our people really understood what toilets could contribute to cleanliness, and being dirty had to end”,* says Imlionen.

Construction is somehow easy, but behavioural change is not. The villagers deciding to construct toilet even in the field is an indication that the community has really imbibed the importance of sanitation. They understood the importance of hygienic behaviour. Imlionen says that since the initiative came in 2015, he has seen a definite change in attitude towards health and hygiene amongst the community members.





Number of grassroots football academies established

60



Number of children who have received training

3,005



- Three courses of D- License Training for Grassroots trainers conducted in April and June 2017 respectively.
- Regular training of children at 60 grassroots football academy.
- Lallawmawma Sesawng and Lalruatmawia Chhingchhip represented Mizoram Sub junior team at National Sub Junior Football Championship 2017 which was held at Kozikode, Kerala during April 17-19 2017, where Mizoram team won the championship.
- District Level Tournaments were organised at 6 districts, viz. Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamit and Serchhip.
- State Level Tournament was organised at Ramhlun Sports Complex, Aizawl from December 12 – 15, 2017 which was officiated by Mizoram Football Association as part of a tournament under All India Football Tournament.
- Training of trainers organized at Ramhlun Sports Complex was conducted by Mr. Danny, an A licensed coach who was an employee of FIFA and was deputed as a technical expert for the state of Mizoram.

1

Project: From subsistence to prosperity through community led and managed livelihoods initiative for 2,000 households in Pungro and Khongsa Blocks in Kiphire District, Nagaland
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: April 2017 – March 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 35,686,000

The overall project Goal is to ensure that income levels, food and nutrition security and living conditions are sustainably improved for 2,000 households in Pungro and Khonsa blocks in Kiphire district. The project comprises of the following components, namely 1) Institution Building 2) Livelihoods promotion through agriculture and piggery development activities and 3) Capacity Building.

2

Project: From subsistence to prosperity through community led and managed livelihoods initiative for 5,000 households in Pfutsero, Chizami and Kikruma blocks, Phek district, Nagaland
Implementing Partner: Chakhesang Women Welfare Society (CWWS), Pfutsero, Nagaland
Project Duration: April 2017-March 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 50,505,000

The overall project Goal is to ensure that income levels, food and nutrition security and living conditions are sustainably improved for 5,000 households in Pfutsero, Chizami and Kikruma blocks, Phek district. The project comprises of the following components, namely 1) Institution Building 2) Livelihoods promotion through agriculture and piggery development activities and 3) Capacity Building.

3

Project: From subsistence to prosperity through community led and managed livelihoods initiative for 7,000 households in Noksen, Noklak and Sangsangyu Blocks, Tuensang District, Nagaland
Implementing Partner: Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS), Tuensang, Nagaland
Project Duration: April 2017 – March 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 66,955,000

The overall project Goal is to ensure that income levels, food and nutrition security and living conditions are sustainably improved for 7,000 households in Noksen, Noklak and Sangsangyu Blocks, Tuensang District. The project comprises of the following components, namely 1) Institution Building 2) Livelihoods promotion through agriculture and piggery development activities and 3) Capacity Building.

4

Project: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods of marginal communities through targeted livestock research
Implementing Partner: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
Project Duration: April 2015 – March 2018
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 17,500,000

The overall goal of the Research and Development project is to improve 'benefit from livestock' and 'enhance sustainability of livelihoods' in Nagaland through

1) pig genome study and 2) pig breeding through artificial insemination. This project is expected to support the government of Nagaland draft a Pig Breeding Policy and recommend a Service Delivery model for pig artificial insemination.

5

Project: Integrated Livelihood Promotion in Mizoram Phase I
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: April 1 2015 – March 31, 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 155,180,000

The project aims to address the unique livelihood challenges in the Mizoram with a primary objective "To improve the quality of life among 17,000 rural households in Mizoram by enabling them to increase household incomes through livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and public services"

6

Project: Integrated Livelihood Promotion in Arunachal Pradesh-Phase I
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: June 2015 – May 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 62,392,000

The main objective of the proposed interventions is to improve the quality of life of 2000 households especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged with emphasis on rural livelihoods.

7

Project: Establishment of a Pig Farmer's Group in Arunachal Pradesh
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: June 2016 to May 2017
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 1,000,000

Facilitate the institutionalization of Pig Farmers Groups for sustainability in Arunachal Pradesh.

8

Project: Institutional Development & Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) Cost in Nagaland for operationalizing the programme - Reimagining the Future 2025 – Phase I
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: January 2015 – March 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 58,887,000

The project seeks to build on existing capacities, innovations and provide an enabling institutional framework to scale-up for more promising initiatives. The overall project goal is to ensure income levels, and sustainably improve the living conditions of 14000 households across 90 villages in Kiphire, Phek and Tuensang districts of Nagaland with a vision to build an inclusive environment for improving the quality of life in the state.

9

Project: Institutional Development and Project Management Unit (PMU) Cost in Mizoram for operationalizing the programme-Reimagining the Future 2025 - Phase I
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: January 2015 – March 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 27,216,000

The project titled "Integrated Livelihood Promotion in Mizoram-Phase I" is being implemented by NEIDA which covers 17,000 households across 8 blocks in Mizoram, over a period of five years. Integrated implementation strategies would be implemented in these blocks for piggery promotion, agriculture and horticulture.

10

Project: Strengthening community based conservation initiatives and supporting forest based livelihoods across 15 villages in Phek, Kiphire and Tuensang Districts, Nagaland
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: April 2017-March 2020
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 13,574,000

The goal for this initiative is to support the conservation effort communities through promoting economic activities through forest based livelihoods. The following indicators will determine the success of the intervention: 1) Community forest bought under conservation; 2) Doubling of Mithun population in villages adopting Mithun based conservation in project villages; 3) Three eco-tourism pilot villages established that can serve as a model for other similar initiatives in the state.

11

Project: Capacity Building to support NEIDA
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: June 2017 - December 2017
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 414,000

As a part of capacity building for team members, an exposure visit was organized to Vietnam facilitated by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). The main objectives of the visit was to analyse various smallholder pig rearing model(s); to determine the cost benefit analysis of a small holder pig farmer; To explore low-cost innovative practices in piggery enterprise; to map the pig input supply chain and the roles of various stakeholders in the piggery enterprise; to understand the country's biosecurity measures and disease control and prevention and to study the overall policy of Vietnam in Piggery sector. 2 team members from Mizoram, 3 from Nagaland and 1 from Arunachal Pradesh undertook the exposure visit.

12

Project: Socio Economic Upliftment through piggery promotion and strengthening of SHGs in Khongsa and Pungro blocks in Kiphire District
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: April 2016 - March 2018
Funder: Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS)
Grant Size: Rs. 700,000

Eleutheros Christian Society received grants from Directorate of Under Developed Areas (DUDA) to implement piggery promotion activities in Tuensang and Kiphire district. With support from ECS, 60 Households were supported in piggery interventions by providing input support for improved pigsty and quality piglets and also supported 15 SHGs by providing them revolving fund.

13

Project: Promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: March 2018 – Feb 2020
Funder: NABARD
Grant Size: Rs. 5,04,000

Creating sustainable livelihoods through agriculture & allied sector and livestock sector, market Support, credit services, linkages and networking, capacity building.

14

Project: Integrated Livelihood Promotion through Wadi in Lunglei RD Block, Lunglei District, Mizoram - Project I
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: January 2017 - January 2019
Funder: NABARD
Grant Size: Rs. 1,23,64,000

This project is proposed to have livelihood promotion among tribal farmers at Lunglei Block under WADI model covering 250 HHs across 5 villages. Developing Orchard for 250 families and applied integrated approach on livelihood enhancement through livestock development for 100 families.

15

Project: Integrated Livelihood Promotion through Wadi in Lunglei RD Block, Lunglei District, Mizoram - Project II
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: January 2017 - January 2019
Funder: NABARD
Grant Size: Rs. 1,23,64,000

This project is proposed to have livelihood promotion among tribal farmers at Lunglei Block under WADI model covering 250 HHs across 5 villages. Developing Orchard for 250 families and adopted integrated approach on livelihood enhancement through livestock development for 100 families.

16

Project: Integrated Tribal Development Programme for East Lungdar and Serchhip RD Blocks, Serchhip District, Mizoram State
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: March 2018 - March 2024
Funder: NABARD
Grant Size: Rs. 14,717,700

This project is proposed to have livelihood promotion among tribal farmers at East Lungdar and Serchhip Block under WADI model. The PIA (North East Initiative Development Agency- NEIDA) aims to cover 250 tribal farmers across 5 villages. The project envisages developing 1 acre of land for each of the tribal families. The upland would be developed into an orchard of M. Orange and Papaya plantation.

17

Project: Contract Farming of Maize for Animal Feed in Mizoram
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: January 2018 - January 2020
Funder: Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Mizoram
Grant Size: Rs. 2,6,205,000

The projects overall goal was to produce maize for animal feed. It aims to cover 500 farmers across 5 villages. The main objectives of the Project are:

- Enhancement of income through promotion of Maize cultivation covering 500 households directly three districts of Mizoram.
- Local availability of maize raw materials for preparation of animal feed.
- Reduction in the production cost of animal feed.

18

Project: Connected Learning Initiative (CLIX)
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: February 2018 - March 2019
Funder: Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
Grant Size: Rs. 4,33,900

- Procuring basic hardware for upgrade of ICT labs of identified 30 schools of Mizoram
- Providing infrastructure and working space for the CLIX Implementing Team in Mizoram
- Provide advisory to the Mizoram State Implementation Team for effective implementation
- Participation in steering committee

19

Project: Sustainable Mountain Development Summit
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: September 2017 - April 2018
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: Rs. 10,00,000

- Organise the Sustainable Mountain Development Summit VI at Aizawl
- SMDS hosted by the Mizoram Sustainable Development Foundation (MSDF) in partnership with NEIDA
- Conceptualizing more specific targets and solutions that would benefit the mountain and hill states

20

Project: Preparatory Work for Spring Shed Development in Serchhip District
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: March 2018 - June 2018
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: Rs. 10,00,000

- Conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Entry point activity – construction of rain water harvesting tank
- Implementation of soil and water conservation
- Training and Capacity building ,exposure visit on soil and water conservation

21

Project: NABARD-SGP-Yachuli
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: February 2018 - February 2019
Funder: NABARD
Grant Size: Rs. 1,25,000

Implementation entry point activities such as cleaning of water tank, repairing of approach road etc. and organizing training program.

22

Project: NABARD-SGP-Kimin
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: March 2018 - June 2018
Funder: NABARD
Grant Size: Rs. 1,25,000

Implementation entry point activities such as cleaning of water tank, repairing of approach road etc. and organizing training program.

1

Project: Implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation (WATSAN) Pilot project in 4 villages of Noksen block of Tuensang district in Nagaland under the Tata Water Mission (TWM)
Implementing Partner: Eleutheros Christian Society
Project Duration: March 2015 - February 2018
Project Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 58,305,100

The project is being implemented in partnership with the Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS), Tuensang. The four years project (2015-18) is designed to ensure availability of safe drinking water through roof rain water harvesting structures and sanitation facilities across 700 households in four villages in Noksen block of Tuensang district, Nagaland. The project also includes hydrogeology based springshed management works.

2

Project: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: July 2016 – March 2017
Grant Size: 13,310,000

With a view to provide facilitation support to States governments for effective implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Government of India has identified Development Support Partners (DSP) to work with state government. The Tata Trusts is one of the DSP selected to work in Nagaland and Mizoram. Tata Trusts through its associate agency, NEIDA is extending support to the government of Nagaland and Mizoram in the following areas.

1. Develop strategies for social and behavioural change communication products
2. Support in training and capacity building

3

Project: Safe Drinking Water Awareness Generation and Facilitate Improving Life of Communities by Providing Access to Safe and Affordable Drinking Water
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: December 2017 - November 2018
Funder: Uday Foundation
Grant Size: Rs. 1,260,000

The project aimed to make clean drinking water accessible to rural households, to strengthen the marketing and entrepreneurial capabilities of village institutions, to involve State Government and Grass root organizations in ensuring providing safe drinking water, and to spread awareness regarding the importance of safe drinking water to the people.

4

Project: Safe Drinking Water Awareness Generation and Facilitate Improving Life of Communities by Providing Access to Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Solution in Association with MzSRLM
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: December 2017 - November 2019
Funder: Uday Foundation
Grant Size: Rs. 840,000

The project aimed to make clean drinking water accessible to rural households, to strengthen the marketing and entrepreneurial capabilities of village institutions, to involve State Government and Grass root organizations in ensuring providing safe drinking water, and to spread awareness regarding the importance of safe drinking water to the people.

3

Project: Promotion of Football coaching education in Mizoram
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: May 2016 - April 2017
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 1,000,000

NEIDA will facilitate the Football Coaching Education in collaboration with Mizoram Football Association. The Mizoram Football Association (MFA) with approval of the AIFF would conduct the three (3) D License, one (1) C License in the native language (Mizo). NEIDA would sponsor four (4) trainees to undergo B License Coaching Course and one (1) trainee to undergo C License Instructor Course which will create a local football coaching resource pool for the region.

4

Project : Support towards promotion of Badminton in Mokokchung District, Nagaland
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: Sept 2017 - Sept 2018
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 1,000,000

NEIDA Supported Mokokchung District Badminton Association (MDBA) to organize yearlong events in the district. 5 District level Badminton Tournaments and 7 capacity buildings were organized during the project period.

SPORTS PROMOTION

1

Project: Promotion of Grassroots Football Academies in Mizoram
Implementing Agency: NEIDA
Project Duration: Nov 2015 – March 2019
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: 29,481,000

NEIDA proposes to set up 60 grassroots level football academies in collaboration with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Mission and the Aizawl Football Club (AFC), Mizoram. The goal is to ensure proper physical, mental and biological growth among 3,000 tribal children through systematic football training and provide them with a proper career path, which will enable them to take up football as their profession. Focus will be on bringing in professionals to scout for talented children, providing the children thus identified with professional training and exposing them to regional, national, and international football tournaments, which are indispensable for their career growth.

2

Project: Strengthening the formal educational system of Kimin circle in Arunachal Pradesh
Implementing Agency: Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunachal Pradesh Trust
Project Duration: July 2015 – June 2018
Funder: Tata Trusts
Grant Size: Rs. 13,467,000

The Project, a joint initiative by the VKVAPT and Tata Trusts and has been launched to cater quality educational activities to strengthen the Formal education at Kimin Circle of Papumpare District. The project is implemented in 16 government schools and 26 Anganwadis of the Kimin Circle. The project is expected to deliver its best through refresher workshops and training programmes for teachers, AWWs and volunteers.

ADMINISTRATION

NEIDA Governing Body Members

Mr. B S Taraporevala, Chairperson
Mr. Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS Retd. , Vice Chairperson
Mr. Chingmak Kejong, Treasurer
Dr. Rajesh Thadani, Member
Mr. Arun Pandhi, Member
Dr. Daniel Chianghnuna
Mr. Dharani Ratno, Member Secretary

Statutory Auditor

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP

Internal Auditor

PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Registrations

NEIDA is a registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Registration No. : HOME/SRC-6463
Dated: 29-11-2012

Society PAN No: AABAN7307H
Society TAN No: SHLN01674B

Details of Registration under the Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961":
80G Registration No. (OC-653/80G/CIT/JRt/2013-14/2435-43 dated 04-09-2013)
12A Registration No. (OC-1379/12A/CIT/JRT/2013-14/994-96)

Funders

We are thankful to our funding agencies especially the Tata Trusts' whose support enable us to work towards achieving NEIDA's mission

Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust (NRTT)
Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT)
Tata Education and Development Trust (TEDT)
Uday Foundation
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
Government of Mizoram
Eleutheros Christian Society

Implementing Partners

Aizawl Football Club (AFC)
Chakhesang Women Welfare Society (CWWS)
Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS)
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
Open Doors (OD)
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018 (In Rs)	Year ended 31 March 2017 (In Rs)
INCOME		
Transfer from earmarked funds and other funds	160,484,336	100,564,036
Other income	98,612	695,655
TOTAL INCOME	160,582,948	101,259,691
EXPENSES		
(a) Expenditure on objects of the trust		
(i) Onward grant paid	75,221,750	39,162,000
(ii) Project Expenses	74,687,035	52,011,917
(b) Establishment Expenses	5,560,955	3,893,964
(c) Employee Benefit Expenses	4,290,578	3,701,557
(d) Depreciation Expenses	864,134	1,378,503
TOTAL EXPENSES	160,624,452	100,147,941
Excess of (Expenditure over income)/Income over Expenditure	41,504	1,111,750

In terms of our report attached.
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]
Pratibha
Partner
24 September 2018



For NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

[Signature]
Boris Taraporevala
Chairman
[Signature]
Dharani Ratno
Executive Director



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 MARCH 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018 (In Rs)	As at 31 March 2017 (In Rs)
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
FUNDS		
(a) Earmarked Fund	42,524,755	19,421,230
(b) Capital Grant Fund	4,081,890	3,368,750
(c) Income and Expenditure Account	29,867	71,371
TOTAL	46,636,512	22,861,351
LIABILITIES		
(a) Current Liabilities	246,728	1,542,310
	246,728	1,542,310
TOTAL	46,883,240	24,403,661
ASSETS		
(a) Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	4,081,890	3,368,750
(b) Loans and advances	29,282	97,473
(c) Cash and bank balances	42,772,068	20,937,438
TOTAL	46,883,240	24,403,661

In terms of our report attached:
For Deloitte Haslins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Joe Fretto
Partner

24 September 2018



For NORTH EAST INITIATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

B. S. Taraporewala
Burzis Taraporewala
Chairman

Dharani Ratoe
Executive Director

