

ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26



LNP

Enabling a sustainable Ladakh





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Executive Summary

The Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) is one of the oldest NGOs in Leh-Ladakh. It was established in 1978 by Save the Children UK. The project was initiated by Sir Robert Ffolkes (OBE), who served as the Field Director of Save the Children's mission in India and Ladakh.

LNP began its work by implementing a supplementary nutrition programme in the Indus belt, particularly in the areas south of the Indus River. During that period, foreign nationals were not permitted to travel to the Nubra and Changthang regions. As a result, the District Administration allocated the areas south of the Indus River for LNP's operations.

Over the years, the initiatives of Save the Children and LNP expanded beyond nutrition and diversified into health, education, and rural development. Currently, LNP's interventions focus mainly on sustainable livelihood development, water conservation, and child-centred programmes.

The key achievements and interventions under these focus areas during the reporting year are highlighted below:

A) SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT (SLP)

The Sustainable Livelihood Project (SLP), supported by Axis Bank Foundation in partnership with Himmotthan Society, successfully completed its second year of implementation. The project focuses on enhancing rural livelihoods through agriculture, livestock, and skill development interventions.

Under agriculture-based activities, Generation-2 potato seeds were distributed to 71 farmers in Saboo, Nang, and Sakti villages. To promote year-round vegetable production, 120 households received winter-friendly green leafy vegetable seeds for their polycarbonate greenhouses across seven villages. The project also supported local enterprises by establish-



ing a Kimchar (pickle) production unit with the Sakti Self-Help Group (SHG), strengthening a bakery unit managed by the Saboo SHG, and introducing a rhubarb-apricot health drink initiative.

Under livestock development, a micro dairy unit was established with the Phugtsy SHG. Cattle feed support was provided to dairy farmers in eleven villages to improve milk production and livestock health.

To enhance employability and income opportunities, a 15-day culinary training programme was organized for 42 guest house and homestay owners. Additionally, 30 unemployed youth completed a three-month Tally software training programme conducted in collaboration with the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT).

B) WATER AND LIVELIHOOD (WAL) PROJECT

The Water and Livelihood (WAL) Project, funded by EY Foundation, has been under implementation since 2023 and will conclude in March 2026. Due to changes in the donor's funding priorities, support for the final year was reduced. Despite this challenge, LNP successfully constructed a nature-based water reservoir at Lingshed Tawoo village through convergence with the MGNREGA scheme of the Rural Development Department, Leh Ladakh. The reservoir is expected to improve water availability and support local livelihood activities.



Another small yet highly impactful intervention was implemented in Skyumfata village in the Trans-Singela region, where farmers have been facing severe water scarcity for the past several years. Due to inadequate irrigation water, crops were often unable to mature and ripen properly, affecting agricultural productivity and household livelihoods.

To address this challenge, LNP installed approximately 4 kilometres of HDPE pipeline to transport water efficiently from the source to the village reservoir, minimizing water loss and leakage that commonly occurred through the traditional khul irrigation system. The intervention proved highly successful. During 2026, the community received a reliable and timely supply of irrigation water, enabling farmers to carry out their agricultural activities more effectively and improving the prospects for crop production in the village.

C) LEARN TO PLAY (LTP) PROGRAMME

The Learn to Play (LTP) Programme, supported by Royal Enfield through Eicher Group Foundation, continued to promote sports and youth development in remote areas of Ladakh. Through a 10-day ice-skating coaching programme, children from 23 villages across Leh, Changthang, Nubra, Zaskar, and Kargil districts received training, helping them develop skills, confidence, and teamwork.



D) NEW INITIATIVE: CHANGTHANG SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

During the year, LNP launched the Changthang Sustainable Livelihood Project (CSLP), a three-year initiative supported by Azim Premji Foundation. The project aims to strengthen sustainable livelihood opportunities in the Changthang region. A comprehensive baseline survey is currently underway to inform project planning and implementation.

E) RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND FUTURE GROWTH

LNP continued to explore new partnerships to expand its development interventions across Ladakh. As part of these efforts, a water conservation project proposal was submitted to HCL Foundation. Following several rounds of evaluation, field visits, and discussions, the proposal secured the runner-up position in the grant competition and received funding support of ₹50 lakh for a two-year project.

These achievements reflect LNP's continued commitment to improving livelihoods, strengthening community institutions, promoting youth development, and building resilient communities across Ladakh.

About LNP

Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) was established in 1978 by Save the children (UK) with a relief programme in response to flood in Indus. Following relief, it established feeding centres in villages south of Indus for catering to children and mothers with supplementary nutrition. LNP expanded its programmes into health care, education and rural development in close cooperation with local authorities and sectoral agencies, with emphasis on building upon capacities of village communities on decision making (planning and implementation of development programmes). The organization was formally registered in 1988 (under societies Act). Thereafter, LNP became a local independent NGO and obtained FCRA status in 1990. LNP has gone through, a major restructuring process in 1996 and a fresh situation analysis of Leh district was carried out, resulting in a shift from service provision to strengthening its role as an enabling and facilitating organization and engaging in rights based programming

In 2020, LNP developed a new strategy to guide its work for the next ten

years (2020–2030). LNP focuses on four key areas: the economy, society, environment, and empowerment. These areas are addressed through specific programmes, including sustainable livelihoods, support for youth entrepreneurship, issues related to children, gender, and vulnerable groups, strengthening local governance processes, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

2.1 OPERATIONAL AREA

LNP began its development interventions in the areas south of the Indus River between 1978–79 and 1996, covering 36 villages from Trans-Singela (Diblings) to Rupsho-Kharnak. During this period, the organization focused on im-

proving the health, education and rural development focusing on children women and marginalised section of the society in the centre of interventions.

Since 1996, LNP has gradually expanded its geographical reach and programme portfolio across Ladakh. Major expansion areas include Tangtse and Durbuk blocks through Government-supported Watershed Development Programmes, the Nubra region through water and livelihood interventions, and the Kargil region through STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education programmes.

At present, LNP implements the Sustainable Livelihood Project (SLP) in 25 revenue villages stretching from Chushul to Trans-Singela and in 11 villages from Kargyam to Shayok in Durbuk Block. In addition, the Learn to Play (LTP) winter ice-skating coaching programme reaches children and youth in 23 villages across the Union Territory of Ladakh. Over the years, LNP has continued to expand its presence and strengthen its development initiatives, reaching some of the most remote and underserved communities in Ladakh.

2.2 LEH DISTRICT, LADAKH

Leh District is located in the Union Territory of Ladakh and is one of the largest districts in India, covering an area of approximately 45,100 square kilometres. The district is characterized by rugged mountains, vast high-altitude plateaus, and scattered settlements sit-



VISION: A well balanced and sustainable society powered by people's participation.

MISSION: Leverage grassroot and top-level partnerships to promote strengthen and implement development that is conscious of the environment, local people and their culture.



uated between 2,300 and 5,000 metres above sea level. Cold climatic conditions and Short working season hinder in implementing development intervention in the region.

Ladakh was separated from Jammu & Kashmir in 2019 and granted Union Territory (UT) status. Since then, the region has witnessed significant physical and institutional development, particularly in its urban areas. During 2025–26, a joint political movement led by the people of Leh and Kargil gained prominence, advocating for full statehood and the extension of Sixth Schedule protections under the Constitution of India. The year also saw an important administrative reorganization with the creation of new districts, including Changthang, Nubra, Sham, Zaskar, and Drass. This step is expected to strengthen local governance and improve the delivery of public services, especially in remote and underserved areas.



MAJOR PROGRAM AREAS

- a) Sustainable Livelihood Project (SLP)
- b) Water and Livelihood (WAL)
- c) Learn to Play (LTP) Ice Hockey Coaching Program
- d) Others

Sustainable Livelihoods Project (SLP)

The Sustainable Livelihoods Project (SLP) aims to enhance household income and livelihood security by promoting both farm-based and non-farm-based economic activities in rural communities. The project focuses on strengthening local agricultural systems, introducing value addition mechanisms, building entrepreneurial capacities, and creating employment opportunities for youth and women.

During the year 2025–26, SLP implemented several strategic interventions focusing on improved agricultural productivity, horticulture development, livestock management, processing units, and skill development programs. These interventions were designed to ensure sustainable income generation, local enterprise development, and climate-resilient agricultural practices.

3.1 FARM-BASED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS

3.1.1 Improved Seed Production Initiative

To strengthen local seed systems and enhance agricultural productivity, 71 farmers were supported in accessing G2 seeds for cultivation.

Farmers successfully multiplied these seeds, which are now being recalculated and utilized for further production of G3 and G4 seed generations. On average, farmers achieved 8–9 times seed multiplication, significantly improving seed availability at the community level.

Farmers also generated income by selling larger potatoes tubers that were unsuitable for seed production but viable for consumption markets.

For 2026–27, the project will expand G4 seed production across additional project villages, strengthening local seed self-sufficiency.

Key outcomes

- Improved understanding among farmers regarding high-quality seed varieties and their productivity potential.
- Increased availability of quality seeds within project villages.
- Additional cash income from surplus produce.

3.1.2 Revitalizing Polycarbonate Greenhouses

Polycarbonate greenhouses in many villages were previously underutilized due to pest infestations (particularly aphids) and limited knowledge about greenhouse management.

The project supported winter vegetable production by providing



training on greenhouse management, introducing appropriate seed varieties for winter cultivation, and facilitating market linkages to improve the sale of produce. As a result, 120 out of 150 targeted households actively cultivated winter crops in 1,400 sq. ft. greenhouse units, enhancing year-round agricultural productivity and income opportunities.

Key outcomes

- Households earned Rs. 15,000 – Rs. 20,000 within the four-month winter period.
- Improved utilization of greenhouse infrastructure.
- Enhanced awareness on pest management and winter vegetable cultivation.

3.1.3 Establishment of Aachar Processing Unit (Kimchar)

To address the issue of surplus vegetables produced by farmers, an Aachar (pickle) processing unit – Kimchar was established during August–September.

Local Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were trained in vegetable processing techniques, unit management and quality control and packaging. The unit is now entering an expansion phase, where additional vegetables will be processed, ensuring farmers have a local market for surplus produce and improving household income through value-added products.

Achievements

- 500 kg of vegetables processed within three months
- Created a village-level value chain for vegetable produce

3.2 COMMUNITY DAIRY PROCESSING ENTERPRISE – PHUKTSEY

To strengthen dairy-based livelihoods, a community dairy processing unit was established in Phuktsey village. The unit processes milk into dried cheese (Chhurpey), Local A2 Butter.

The enterprise was formed by converging three SHGs into a single cooperative enterprise.



Key outcomes

- Around 50 households now have a reliable centre to sell milk.
- Individual households can earn Rs. 3,000–Rs.5,000 per month from milk supply.
- The processing unit generates Rs. 10,000–Rs.15,000 monthly profit, depending on milk supply.

The enterprise is designed to operate sustainably through processing revenue. The Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) will provide monitoring and technical support for the first two years until the unit reaches break-even.

3.2.1 Livestock Nutrition and Dairy Productivity

Cold climatic conditions often reduce milk production due to lack of adequate nutrition in fodder grass. To address this challenge supplementary livestock feed and mineral mixtures were introduced and livestock management camps were organized with the Animal Husbandry Department.

Key outcomes

- Increase of 1 litre of milk per cow per day recorded in several households.
- Farmers are now willing to purchase supplementary feed at market rates, indicating strong adoption.



3.3 HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT – TRANS SINGEY LHA REGION

A major horticulture initiative was introduced in Trans Singey La region, an area where horticulture practices were previously minimal. The project supported 113 households with apple saplings consisting of local and Delicious varieties. The objective of this initiative is to introduce horticulture as a sustainable livelihood activity and promote equitable access to fruit cultivation. Expansion will be carried out in convergence with the Horticulture Department to maximize regional impact.

Expected result

- Fruit production expected within two years
- Every participating household will benefit from fruit harvest and income generation.

3.3.1 Product Development – Apricot Rubab Instant Drink

In the Wanla belt, the project supported the development of an Apricot Rubab Instant Drink, inspired by the traditional practice of carrying dried apricot products

as travel food. The product is designed for tourists, trekkers, hikers, and wider national markets.

The drink is made from low-grade dried apricots that previously had little market demand and fetched low prices. While the product is still under development it is expected to be launched in 2026, it has strong potential to create additional value for local apricot growers.

The expected market value of low-grade dried apricots is projected to increase from Rs. 50–Rs. 100 per kg to Rs. 200–Rs. 250 per kg after processing into the instant drink. This represents more than a 200% increase in value and can significantly improve income opportunities for apricot-farming households.

3.4 NON-FARM LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS

3.4.1 Tally & GST Accounting Training

To address the growing demand for accounting professionals in Leh, the project organized a three-month training programme on Tally and GST accounting in col-

laboration with NIELET Leh. A total of 30 young people completed the training and gained practical skills in accounting and taxation.

The training has improved employment opportunities for participants in sectors such as hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, construction companies, and other private businesses. To further support job placement, the project plans to organize an Employer–Employee Meet to connect trained youth with potential employers. The project is also working in collaboration with the UT Employment Portal initiative to help participants access job opportunities.

3.4.2 Bakery Expansion

To promote non-farm livelihood opportunities and support women-led micro-enterprises, the project implemented a bakery expansion initiative. The activity involved 9 members of a Self Help Group (SHG), who received support to increase production, improve product quality, and strengthen the management of their bakery enterprise.





The SHG successfully operated the bakery unit and generated revenue of Rs.1.8 lakh within two months (excluding the cost of raw materials). Through the initiative, members gained practical skills in bakery production, inventory management, and local marketing. The activity also strengthened their ability to manage a group-based enterprise and increased their opportunities for income generation.

Key outcomes

- Provided a sustainable non-farm income source for participating SHG members.
- Demonstrated strong potential for scaling bakery-based enterprises in rural areas.
- Encouraged women-led entrepreneurship within the community.

3.4.3 Culinary Skill Development

A culinary training program was provided to 42 households, primarily those operating homestays, small restaurants and emerging tourism enterprises. The objective of this initiative is to improve cooking standards, introduce professional

kitchen management and enhance tourism hospitality services.

Expected outcome

Participants can now serve diverse dishes, attract more visitors, and increase tourism-related income.

3.4.4 Greenhouse Automation gadget

An innovative greenhouse temperature management gadget was introduced with 20 progressive farmers. The purpose of this initiative is to maintain optimal greenhouse temperature, improve crop growth conditions, reduce pest incidence and lower operational costs. The technology will be shared with relevant government departments for larger-scale implementation across the region.

3.5 OVERALL OUTCOMES

The interventions under the SLP Project 2025–26 have contributed significantly to:

- Enhance agricultural productivity
- Improved income from farm and non-farm activities
- Strengthened community enterprises

- Skill development and youth employment
- Introduction of climate-resilient agricultural practices

The project has created sustainable livelihood opportunities while strengthening local value chains, ensuring long-term economic resilience in rural communities.

3.5.1 Way Forward (2026–27)

Key focus areas for the coming year include:

- Expansion of G4 seed production across additional villages
- Scaling vegetable processing and value addition units
- Strengthening community dairy enterprises
- Expanding horticulture development programs
- Launching employment facilitation events for trained youth
- Scaling greenhouse automation technologies

These initiatives will further strengthen the goal of sustainable income enhancement and resilient livelihoods.



3.6.0 SUCCESS STORY/CASE STUDY From Homemakers to Successful Entrepreneurs: The Transformation of Tsamskang SHG's Bakery Enterprise:

Tsamskang Self-Help Group (SHG), formed in March 2025 in Saboo Village, Ladakh, consists of eight women who were previously homemakers engaged in household responsibilities and small-scale subsistence farming. While farming helped support their families, the women had limited opportunities to earn an independent income.

Their journey began after participating in a bakery training programme, which introduced them to the possibility of turning their skills into a sustainable livelihood. Recognizing the growing local demand for traditional Ladakhi Pullie (cookies), the group decided to establish a bakery enterprise.

The business started with modest resources, including a 60-litre oven provided through the project and small household ovens contributed by members. The group rented a workspace, purchased raw materials, and worked collectively to produce Pullie. Initially, production was labour-intensive, with dough prepared manually and limited oven capacity restricting output. Members also had to balance bakery operations with household and farming responsibilities, while competing with established bakery brands in the local market.

To support the enterprise, the programme provided bakery equipment, FSSAI registration assistance, branding and packaging support, and regular mentoring. As the business demonstrated steady growth and commitment, additional support was provided in the form of commercial ovens and a dough-making machine. These investments significantly improved

productivity by reducing manual labour, increasing production capacity, improving time management, and enabling the group to meet growing customer demand. The SHG also expanded its product range by introducing Thaltak, a larger version of Pullie.

Over time, continuous practice and customer feedback helped improve product quality, leading to increased market recognition. Vendors reported that customers increasingly preferred Tsamskang SHG's products, strengthening the group's position in the local market.

The enterprise has delivered significant economic benefits. Monthly revenue increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs.56,100, while monthly profit rose from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 22,000. The SHG's collective savings grew from Rs.18,000 to Rs. 2,80,000, creating a strong financial foundation for future expansion. Beyond income generation, the enterprise has enhanced the members' confidence, financial independence, decision-making abilities, and teamwork.

The success of Tsamskang SHG has also created positive community impact by providing locally produced bakery products, demonstrating women's entrepreneurial potential, and inspiring other women and SHGs to explore livelihood opportunities. Looking ahead, the group plans to diversify into bread, buns, and other bakery products and seeks additional training to support this expansion. The experience of Tsamskang SHG demonstrates how skill development, access to appropriate technology, and continuous hand-holding support can transform a group of homemakers into successful entrepreneurs. Their journey highlights the potential of women-led enterprises to generate sustainable livelihoods, strengthen local economies, and serve as a model for community-based entrepreneurship in Ladakh.

Water Reservoir at Lingshed, (WAL Project)

INTRODUCTION

Under the Water and Livelihoods (WAL) Project, a 1.54 million-litre water reservoir was constructed at Lingshed village, in convergence with the Rural Development Department, UT Ladakh. Located at an altitude of 3,900 metres, Lingshed faces severe water scarcity due to its harsh climate, low rainfall, and short cropping season. The project aims to strengthen water security and improve agricultural livelihoods through sustainable water resource management.

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance irrigation water availability for agriculture.
- Reduce crop losses caused by seasonal water scarcity.
- Improve agricultural productivity and household food security.
- Strengthen community resilience through sustainable water management.
- Village Data / Beneficiaries
- Village: Lingshed
- Project Period: 26 March–27 May 2026
- Reservoir Capacity: 1.54 million litres (1,540 m³)
- Agricultural Area Benefited: 76 hectares
- Direct Beneficiary Households: 54
- Farming Households Using Reservoir: 72
- Total Population Benefited: 395

Key Outcomes / Impact

- Reliable irrigation water for 76 hectares of agricultural land.
- Improved cultivation of vegetables, cereals, and fodder crops.
- Reduced crop losses and increased agricultural productivity.
- Enhanced household food security and livelihood opportunities.
- Strengthened community participation and local ownership through voluntary labour (Shramdaan) and village-led management for long-term sustainability.





Learn to Play (LTP) Ice Skating Program

4.1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Learn to Play (LTP) Ice Skating Program 2025–26 was implemented by the Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) with support from EGF/Royal Enfield Social Mission to promote winter sports among children in remote villages of Ladakh. Conducted between December 2025 and March 2026, the program provided structured ice-skating training to children living in high-altitude communities where access to organized sports opportunities is limited.

A total of 23 villages across Leh and Kargil districts participated in the program. More than 1,000 children benefited from seven-day village-level training camps led by trained coaches. To ensure safe participation, ice skates, helmets, and protective equipment were provided, and approximately 230 pairs of skates were sharpened and made available for training.

Objectives

The program aimed to:

- Introduce structured ice-skating training at the grassroots level.
- Promote physical fitness and healthy lifestyles among children.

- Encourage participation of both girls and boys in winter sports.
- Provide safe equipment and supervised coaching.
- Build confidence, teamwork, and discipline among participants.
- Identify young talent for future advanced training opportunities.

4.2 GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The program was implemented in 23 villages across six regions of Ladakh:

4.3 TRAINING AND COACHING APPROACH

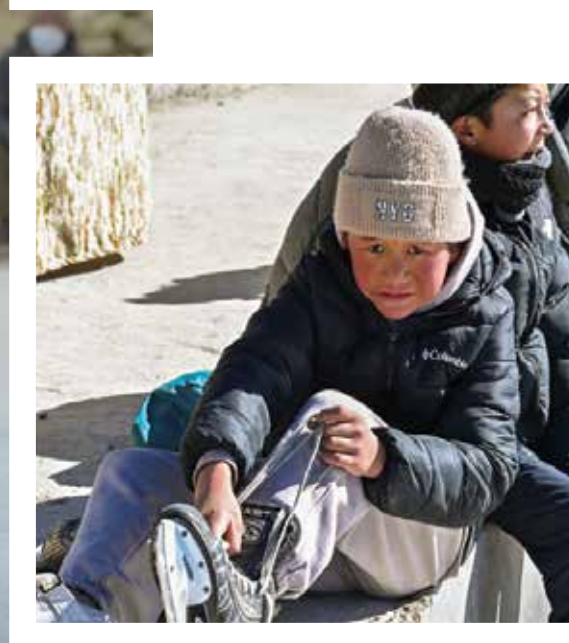
Each village hosted a seven-day intensive training camp conducted by two experienced coaches. Daily sessions focused on basic skating skills, including balance, posture, forward and backward skating, turning, stopping techniques, and introductory ice hockey movements. The training emphasized safety, confidence building, teamwork, and discipline through practical demonstrations, supervised practice, and group learning activities.

4.4 IMPACT AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The program successfully expanded access to winter sports in remote communities and strengthened the culture of ice skating at the grassroots level. Key achievements include:

- Successful completion of 23 village-level camps.
- Participation of more than 1,000 children.
- Improved skating skills, physical fitness, and self-confidence among participants.
- Increased awareness of winter sports safety.
- Strong engagement of parents, village associations, and community leaders.





Region/Block	Villages Covered
Kharu Block	Gya-Meru, Shara, Sakti
Changthang Region	Nyoma, Hanley
Nubra Valley	Burma, Chamshan
Sham Region	Tia, Kanji
Kargil/Zaskar Region	Bodhkhharbu, Samarah, Kukshow, Padum, Phey, Zangla
Durbuk Block	Durbuk, Tangtsey Tharuk, Kargyam, Merak, Chushul, Shachukul, Phobrang, Yerath

Total Villages Covered: 23

Total Children Reached: 1,000 +



More than 1,000 children benefited from seven-day village-level training camps led by trained coaches.



- Identification of talented young skaters for future training opportunities.

The program also generated inspiring stories of personal growth. In Nyoma, a 12-year-old girl named Tsering learned to skate confidently for the first time, while in Zangla, children who were initially hesitant gained confidence and enthusiasm through daily practice and team support. Community involvement was a key strength of the initiative, with local associations helping prepare ice surfaces, mobilize participants, and organize closing events in all 23 villages.

The Learn to Play Ice Skating Program has demonstrated the potential of winter sports to promote health, confidence, teamwork, and youth development across Ladakh's remote communities.



Changthang Sustainable Livelihood Project (CSLP)

Another livelihood development intervention has begun in Durbuk block of Changthang region to promote agriculture based, and Livestock based livelihood development. This project has technically started from February 2026, however due to various reasons actual field level interventions was started from April 2026. The project is being funded by Azim Premji Foundation for a period of 3 years. The Project aims to improve the livelihood of farmers through livestock and agriculture based activities with following objectives.



5.1 ACTIVITIES

Team Recruitment and Baseline Survey

A dedicated project team was recruited through a formal interview process, consisting of one Project Coordinator and two Field Supervisors. Following their induction and orientation, preparations for the baseline survey in the project area were initiated.

The baseline survey was conducted to collect data (key information) on the target communities and establish benchmark data for future project monitoring and evaluation. Data collection was completed recently, and the survey findings are currently being analysed. The results of the assessment will help guide project planning, implementation, and measurement of progress in the coming years.



Social Development Activities

LNP has developed a series of awareness and educational sessions to address various child-related issues. These sessions feature expert speakers and are shared through YouTube and other social media platforms to reach a wider audience. The topics covered and their key messages are presented below.

6.1 AWARENESS SESSION ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND POSITIVE PARENTING

Mrs. Tsewang Dolma conducted an awareness session on child development and positive parenting, highlighting the challenges children face today, including academic stress, mobile addiction, bullying, peer pressure, and emotional difficulties. She emphasized the importance of strong relationships between children, parents, and teachers. Parents were encouraged to focus not only on academic performance but also on children's feelings, friendships, and overall well-being. The session stressed the value of open communication, understanding, and emotional support. Participants were reminded that every child has unique talents and needs encouragement to

build confidence, resilience, and a positive mindset for healthy development.

6.2 CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

Ms. Stanzin Dolker conducted an awareness session on children in conflict with the law, emphasizing a child-friendly and rehabilitative approach under the Juvenile Justice Act. The session explained that children below 18 years involved in offences are supported through specialized police units, Child Welfare Police Officers, and the Juvenile Justice Board. The key message was that rehabilitation, guidance, and positive behavioural change are more important than punishment. Community-based activities, counselling, and support services help children develop responsibly and reintegrate into society.

6.3 CHILD BULLYING

Ms. Sanzin Kunzang conducted an awareness session on bullying, highlighting its harmful effects on children's mental health, confidence, and overall well-being. The session emphasized that bullying is a sign of weakness and can cause emotional and physical harm to victims. The key message was the impor-

tance of standing together against bullying, reporting incidents to teachers and family members, and creating safe and supportive school environments. Participants were encouraged to choose kindness and empathy, becoming supportive "buddies" rather than bystanders, to help build a safer and more inclusive community.

6.4 CHILD PROTECTION

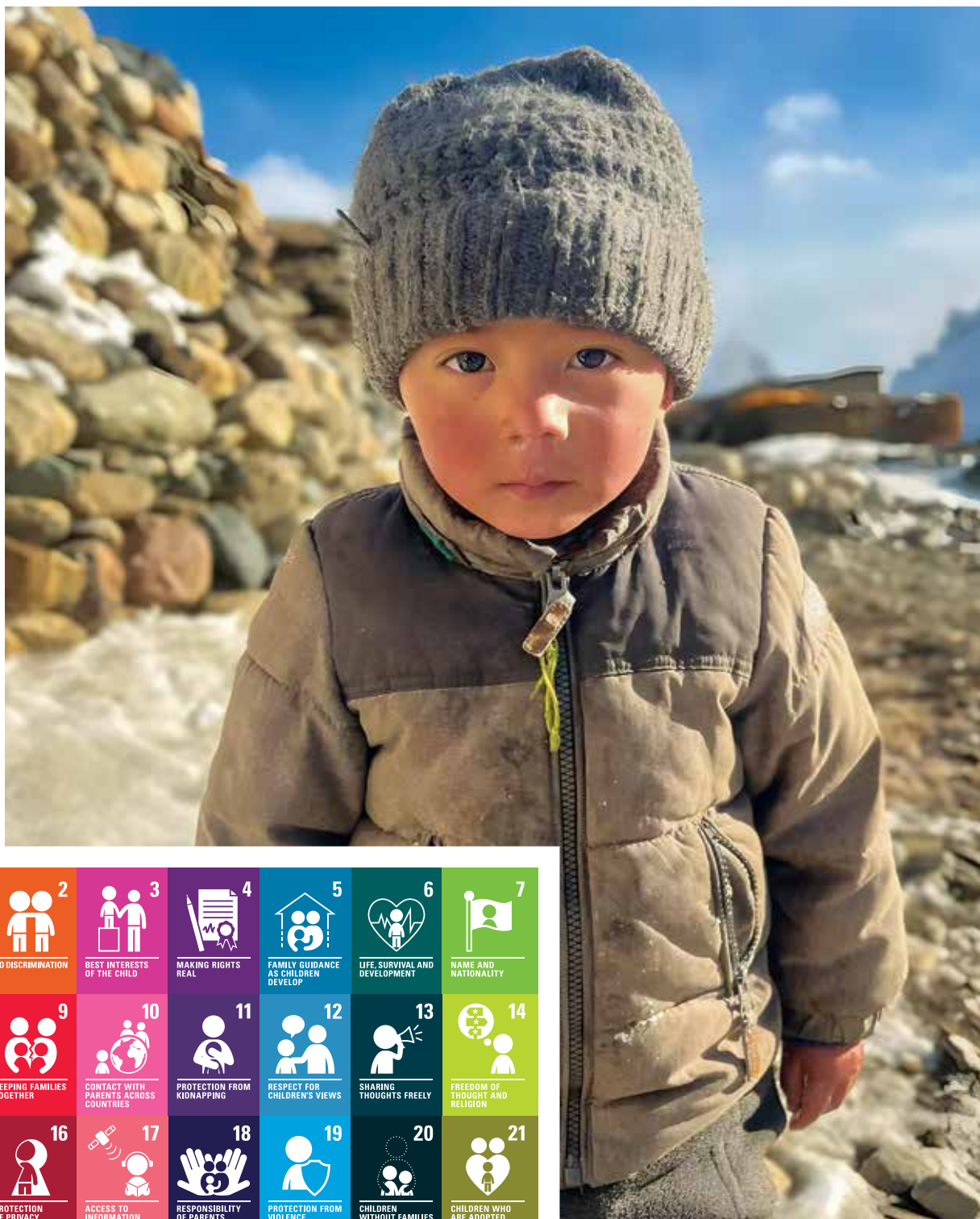
Fariya Rafiq conducted an awareness session on child protection, focusing on children in need of care and protection who face challenges such as abandonment, neglect, abuse, trafficking, and exploitation. The session highlighted the importance of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which provides legal safeguards, care, and rehabilitation for vulnerable children. The key message was that protecting children is a shared responsibility. Participants were informed about support services, including Child Helpline 1098 and District Child Protection Units, which help ensure children receive safety, care, and opportunities for a better future.

6.5 CHILD RIGHTS

Chonit Dolma conducted an awareness session on child rights, emphasizing that every child is unique and deserves respect, care, and opportunities to grow according to their abilities and interests. The session highlighted the importance of creating a supportive and inclusive environment where children feel valued and accepted. Key messages included using positive discipline, encouraging learning through mistakes, and building children's confidence through praise, responsibility, and quality time. The session stressed that parents and teachers play a vital role in nurturing self-esteem, resilience, and the overall well-being of every child.

6.6 EXAM-RELATED STRESS

Dr. Padma Angmo conducted an awareness session on exam-relat-



1 -18 DEFINITION OF A CHILD	2 NO DISCRIMINATION	3 BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD	4 MAKING RIGHTS REAL	5 FAMILY GUIDANCE AS CHILDREN DEVELOP	6 LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT	7 NAME AND NATIONALITY
8 IDENTITY	9 KEEPING FAMILIES TOGETHER	10 CONTACT WITH PARENTS ACROSS COUNTRIES	11 PROTECTION FROM KIDNAPPING	12 RESPECT FOR CHILDREN'S VIEWS	13 SHARING THOUGHTS FREELY	14 FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND RELIGION
15 SETTING UP OR JOINING GROUPS	16 PROTECTION OF PRIVACY	17 ACCESS TO INFORMATION	18 RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS	19 PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE	20 CHILDREN WITHOUT FAMILIES	21 CHILDREN WHO ARE ADOPTED
22 REFUGEE CHILDREN	23 CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	24 HEALTH, WATER, FOOD, ENVIRONMENT	25 REVIEW OF A CHILD'S PLACEMENT	26 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HELP	27 FOOD, CLOTHING, A SAFE HOME	28 ACCESS TO EDUCATION
29 AIMS OF EDUCATION	30 MINORITY CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION	31 REST, PLAY, CULTURE, ARTS	32 PROTECTION FROM HARMFUL WORK	33 PROTECTION FROM HARMFUL DRUGS	34 PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL ABUSE	35 PREVENTION OF SALE AND TRAFFICKING
36 PROTECTION FROM EXPLOITATION	37 CHILDREN IN DETENTION	38 PROTECTION IN WAR	39 RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION	40 CHILDREN WHO BREAK THE LAW	41 BEST LAW FOR CHILDREN APPLIES	42 EVERYONE MUST KNOW CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Every child is unique and deserves respect, care, and opportunities to grow according to their abilities and interests.



Children thrive in a safe, supportive, and respectful environment where they feel heard and valued.



frastructure, and eliminating discrimination in schools and society. Parents, communities, NGOs, and government agencies were encouraged to work together to support and empower persons with disabilities. The key message was that every individual deserves equal rights, respect, and opportunities to learn, grow, and contribute meaningfully to society, regardless of their physical or developmental challenges.

6.9 SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Dr. Padma Angmo conducted an awareness session on substance abuse, highlighting its growing impact on children and young people. The session discussed the serious health, social, and family consequences of drug addiction, including mental health problems, disease, school dropouts, and family breakdown. The key message was that prevention requires strong family support, open communication, awareness, and early intervention. Parents were encouraged to guide and support their children, while communities and authorities were urged to work together to prevent substance abuse and ensure access to counselling, treatment, and rehabilitation services for those in need.

6.10 CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Ms. Nahida Bano conducted an awareness session on the impact of indirect punishment on children, highlighting how constant scolding, blaming, discrimination, and criticism can harm a child's emotional and mental well-being. The session emphasized that such behaviour can lead to anxiety, insecurity, low self-confidence, and poor development. The key message was that children grow best in a supportive environment built on kindness, respect, and open communication. Parents and teachers were encouraged to guide children with patience and understanding, helping them develop confidence, emotional stability, and a positive outlook on life.

ed stress, highlighting the impact of academic pressure on students' mental and emotional well-being. The session emphasized the importance of maintaining a healthy balance between studies, physical health, and social connections. Students were encouraged to stay positive, communicate openly about their concerns, and remember that examination results do not define their future or abilities. The key message was that supportive families, realistic expectations, healthy routines, and self-confidence can help students manage stress effectively and achieve overall well-being during examination periods.

6.7 IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE TEACHER-STUDENT AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

Ms. Deachen Dolma conducted an awareness session on the importance of positive teacher-student and parent-child relationships.

The session emphasized that children thrive in a safe, supportive, and respectful environment where they feel heard and valued. It highlighted that punishment can harm a child's confidence and well-being, while understanding, guidance, and encouragement promote healthy development. The key message was that teachers and parents should work together to build trust, maintain open communication, and provide emotional support, helping children grow into confident, responsible, and emotionally healthy individuals.

6.8 DISABILITY

Mr. Tsewang Dorjay conducted an awareness session on disability and inclusion, highlighting the need for equal opportunities and better facilities for children and individuals with disabilities. The session emphasized the importance of quality education, accessible in-

Partnerships and Collaborations

List key partners, donors, government departments, schools, and community institutions that supported LNP during the year.

1. Axis Bank Foundation
2. Himotthan Society
3. Azim Premji Foundation
4. Eicher Group Foundation/Royal Enfield Social Mission
5. HCL Grantech India
6. Ernst and Young Foundation
7. Dasra
8. SWRC/Mr. Phuntsog Angchok Kalon



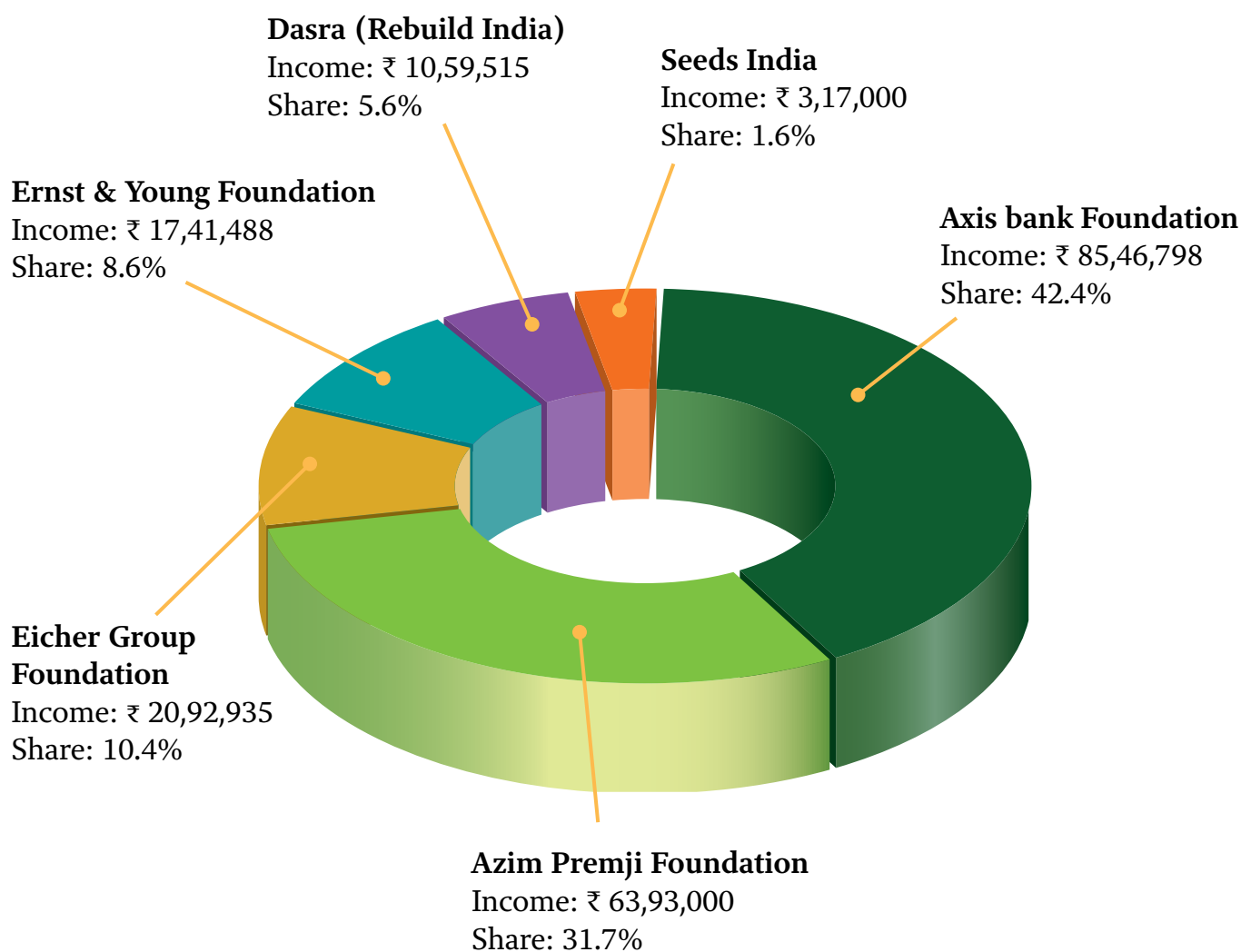
Challenges and Lessons Learned

Financial stability and long-term sustainability continue to be key challenges for the NGO sector, and these concerns are likely to persist in the coming years. Another significant challenge is retaining quality staff for longer periods.

These factors can affect organizational quality of service, and overall effectiveness in delivering programmes and achieving intended outcomes.



Financial Summary



Total Income: ₹ 2,01,50,736



Total Expenditure: ₹ 1,53,84,985



Balance (Surplus): ₹ 47,65,751

Note: Figures are rounded off - Source: Leh Nutrition Project

Looking Ahead

Key priorities for the coming year:

During the first two years of the SLP project, LNP piloted a range of micro-level livelihood development initiatives to identify viable opportunities and learn from field experiences. Building on these lessons, the project will focus in the coming year on strengthening one or two value chain development interventions, particularly in barley and potato production while continuing other micro level interventions.

At the organizational level, LNP's strategic framework is built around four key pillars: Economy, Environment, Society, and Empowerment, with several thematic areas under each pillar. Historically, LNP

has worked across multiple sectors and themes, which has provided flexibility to explore diverse funding opportunities and respond to emerging community needs.

At the same time, working across many themes presents challenges. It can limit the organization's ability to develop deep technical expertise, build specialized human resources, and establish a strong professional identity in specific sectors. Recognizing both the opportunities and challenges of this approach, LNP plans to undertake a comprehensive review of its organizational strategy during 2026–27 to ensure greater focus, effectiveness, and long-term impact.



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