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Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture Project
 Gelephu Gewog Office, Pelrithang: Gelephu



Guideline for Establishment of Nutrition Model Garden and promotion of Nutrition Gardening

28th May, 2025

BRECSA-GDL-NMG-2025-017



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

NHS	National Health Survey
BRECSA	Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture
PWD	People with Disabilities
NMG	Nutrition Model Garden
ARDC	Agriculture Research and Development Centre
HH	Households
WHH	Women-Headed Households
CLEAR	Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience
ARP	Agriculture Resilience Plan
DAO	Dzongkhag Agriculture Officer
DLO	Dzongkhag Livestock Officer
SINO	Social Inclusion and Nutrition Officer
TF	Tarayana Foundation
VC	Value Chain
FO	Focal Officer
MFTP	Million Fruit Tree Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
TA	Technical Assistance

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The National Health Survey (NHS, 2023)¹ indicates that the prevalence of food-insecure households in Bhutan is relatively low, household dietary diversity remains a major concern. On average, families consume fruits, vegetables, and animal-sourced proteins only 1.5 to 2.5 days per week, which suggests limited access to or availability of nutritious foods.

Bhutan continues to face the triple burden of malnutrition-overnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and rising rates of overweight and obesity. According to the National Housing Survey (NHS, 2023), 5.1% of children under five are wasted, 17.9% are stunted, and 8.8% are underweight. Anemia remains a significant public health issue, particularly among children, adolescents, pregnant women, and women of reproductive age. These statistics highlight the urgent need for integrated and inclusive strategies to improve nutrition outcomes.

In response, Bhutan is advancing efforts to strengthen food and nutrition security by promoting resilient food systems, integrating nutrition into social protection programmes such as school feeding, and enhancing community engagement and nutrition². These national programmes are aligned with the broader goals of improving livelihoods and ensuring equitable access to nutritious food for all.

As part of this national programme, the Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) project promotes nutrition-sensitive agriculture by implementing across four districts (Sarpang, Tsirang, Trongsa, and Zhemgang) with the project spans 37 Gewogs and 539 villages, directly benefiting 12,074 farming households (47,088 individuals), including 60% women, 30% youth, and 600 persons with disabilities (PWD).

To promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture in line with the project framework, the BRECSA Project with technical assistance from WFP will establish 72 nutrition model gardens (NMGs) as demonstration sites. Based on the lessons and experiences gained from the model gardens, the project will support 3,166 Nutrition/home gardens by 2030 through inclusive advocacy and capacity development initiatives. The implementation of Nutrition/home garden supports, and the nutrition

¹ 5th National Health Survey- Integrated Stepwise Household survey 2023

² World Food Programme-Building resilient food systems in Bhutan March 2024

advocacy programme will be carried out by Sanam Jabchorpas (SJs) in collaboration with Dzongkhag and Gewog Agriculture Administration.

The NMG will showcase the cultivation of diverse and nutrient-rich vegetables, serving as practical learning platforms for targeted households to adopt and replicate home gardening practices. The initiative aims to enhance household dietary diversity and improve nutritional outcomes.

This guideline outlines the definition, purpose, and scope of the model and home gardens to be established across the four target Dzongkhags during the project period.

2. Nutrition Model Garden

2.1. Definition and Purpose³

NMG are practical learning spaces that demonstrate sustainable agricultural practices and promote nutrition education by linking food production to dietary diversity and improved nutrition outcomes.

Purposes

1. Promote Dietary Diversity

- Encourage the production and consumption of diverse foods to address micronutrient deficiencies.

2. Nutrition Education

- Serve as a hands-on learning site for communities, to understand the connection between food production and healthy diets.

3. Behavior Change

- Support nutrition-sensitive behavior changes communication (BCC) by providing visual and practical examples of healthy food choices and preparation.

4. Capacity Building

- Build local capacity in climate-smart agriculture, food preservation, and meal preparation through training and demonstrations.

³ FSAPP/BRECSA PDR /Nutrition-sensitive programming and BCC

5. Empowerment

- Target women, youth, and PWDs with resources and knowledge to strengthen their role in household nutrition and income generation.

2.2. Objectives of the Guideline

This guideline aims to provide a practical framework of NMG and home garden support as an approach to improve household food and nutrition security, and resilience. The specific objectives are to:

- Offer clear establishment guidance for establishment of NMG and home garden
- Integrate gender equality and social inclusion across all stages of planning and execution.
- Strengthen the capacity of targeted households to adopt and replicate sustainable home gardening practices.

2.3. Stakeholder Engagement

This guideline is intended for a wide range of stakeholders, including:

- Dzongkhag, Gewog agriculture and livestock Sector officials and Local Government (LG) leaders
- SJs
- Smallholder farmers

These stakeholders will play a key role in effective and efficient establishment of NMGs, mobilizing communities and scaling up sustainable gardening practices. In the first year, 20 farmers per chiwog will be selected with subsequent increases in the following years.

2.4. Guiding Principles

The following principles will guide the design and implementation of Gardens NMG to ensure their effectiveness, sustainability, and inclusivity.

2.4.1. Area Requirement for NMG

- NMG typically requires 338 square meters.
- Poultry: 20 square meters
- Piggery: 16 square meters pig shed to maintain hygiene and welfare

2.4.2. Context-Specific and Locally Adapted

Interventions should be tailored to the local context for better effectiveness and sustainability:

- Select crops and livestock suitable to local agro-climatic conditions, soil types, and water access.
- Use indigenous or traditional species to support resilience and cultural relevance.

2.4.3. Prioritized Agricultural Crops and Livestock Breeds

NMG for demonstration are planned based on local seasonality and altitude variations. According to Technical Expert⁴ and the Vegetable Availability Calendar (CoRRB, July 2012), the selection of vegetable crops should align with seasonal patterns, altitude-specific and micro-climatic conditions. The table below has been developed based on the expert's guidance and the referenced calendar to support the effective implementation of NMG.

Table 1:seasonal calendar of vegetable production

Seasons	Low altitude (300-800 ASL)	Mid-Altitude (800-1500ASL)	High Altitude (1500-2200 ASL)
Spring (March-May)	Beans, Brinjal, Chilli, Cucumber, Coriander, Peas, Mustard green, pumpkin, Radish, Tomato, Gourd, Lady finger, Carrot	Beans, Broccoli, Cole Crops, Carrot, Brinjal, Coriander, Cucumber, Gourds, Radish, Tomato	Cole Crops, Beans, Brinjal, Broccoli, Chilli, Cucumber, Leafy Vegetables, Pumpkin, Radish
Summer (June-August)	-	Brinjal, Broccoli, Cole Crops, Coriander, Cucumber, Radish, Tomato	Asparagus, Beans, Brinjal, Broccoli, Cole Crops, Carrot, Chilli, Leafy Vegetables, Peas, Radish, Turnip, Beetroot
Autumn (Sep-Nov)	Broccoli, Leafy vegetables, Cole Crops, Peas, Beans, Brinjal, Carrot, Chilli, Coriander, Pumpkin, Radish, Tomato, Onion	Cole Crops, Broccoli, Coriander, Gourd, Leafy vegetables, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash	Beans, Broccoli, Cole Crops, Carrot, Chilli, Leafy vegetables, Peas, Pumpkin, Turnip, Beetroots, Radish
Winter (Dec-Feb)	Beans, Broccoli, Cole Crops, Carrot, Chilli, Coriander, Leafy vegetables, Radish, Tomato	Beans, Cole Crops, Broccoli, Carrot, Coriander, Leafy Vegetables, Radish, Squash, Gourd	Cole Crops, Radish, Beetroot, Radish, Turnip

⁴ Dr. Ganja S. Rai, Specialist ARDC Samtenling, Sarpang

In line with the main purpose of the nutrition garden, the project will focus on promoting a mixture of the following crops in the planned NMG, as outlined in table below:

Table 2: Prioritized Agriculture crops and livestock Breeds

Prioritized Vegetable Crops	Prioritized Fruit Crops	Prioritized Livestock Breeds
1. Mustard Green	1. Avocado	1. Poultry (Native/ Improved breed)
2. Coriander	2. Mango (Erwin)	2. Piggery (Native/ Improved breed)
3. Cabbage	3. Seedless Lime	3. Bee keeping
4. Cauliflower	4. Mandarin Orange	
5. Broccoli	5. Apple	
6. Carrot	6. Macadamia	
7. Garlic	7. Jack fruit	
8. Onion		
9. Tomato		
10. Beans		
11. Peas		

However, in order to create convergence and greater impact, the project in close collaboration with Dzongkhags will focus on selecting beneficiaries who have either planted fruit trees or have a plan to plant fruit trees through the on-going Million Fruit Tree Project (MFTP).

2.4.4. Resilience and Adaptability

NMG should be designed to be resilient and manageable under local conditions:

- Designed to require minimal inputs, time, labor, and resources.
- Crops and livestock must be tolerant to pests, diseases, and climate variability.
- Households should manage gardens using simple techniques and local knowledge.

2.4.5. Nutrition and Diversity

Nutrition impact and dietary diversity should be at the core of NMG design:

- Focus on foods rich in essential nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, proteins, healthy fats, and fiber.
- Include diverse food groups to promote year-round dietary diversity.

2.4.6. Target Districts and Site Selection Strategy

Site selection shall be based on climatic suitability and altitude variations within the four project districts:

- **Sarpang and Zhemgang:** During summer, the lower elevations of these districts experience extreme heat and heavy rainfall, making it difficult to grow most vegetables. Therefore, activities will be implemented in higher elevations during summer. However, in autumn, winter, and spring, the interventions will be carried out across suitable locations.
- **Tsirang and Trongsa:** These districts have favorable conditions for vegetable cultivation throughout the year. As such, the model garden for demonstration can be implemented in all gewogs, with selected demonstration sites.

2.4.7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

NMG initiatives should be inclusive and equitable in their design and implementation:

- Prioritize the participation of women, youth, and PWD
- Ensure equitable access to resources, training, and decision-making across all community groups.

2.5. Costing & Yearly Breakdown of NMG

As outlined in the Project Design Report (PDR), a total of 72 NMGs will be established across the BRECSA target Dzongkhags by 2027. Each NMG is allocated a budget of Nu. 18,750, with the distribution across Dzongkhags based on the number of gewogs and target households.

The table below presents the yearly breakdown of NMG establishment and the associated costs:

Table 3: NMG costing & yearly establishment plan

Dzongkhag	Total Model Garden Est.	Unit cost Nu (WFP)	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027
Zhemgang	16	18,750	5	6	5
Trongsa	10	18,750	3	3	4
Sarpang	23	18,750	8	8	7
Tsirang	23	18,750	9	8	6
Total NMG	72	-	25	25	22

Table 4: Annual Budget Allocation for NMG Establishment (2024–2027)

Year	Budget Allocation (Nu.)
2024-2025	0.469
2025-2026	0.469
2026-2027	0.413
Total Budget Allocation	1.350

2.6. Implementation Modality

The implementation of NMGs will follow a systematic, inclusive, and collaborative approach. Implementation will be led by the BRECSA Project Management Unit (PMU), with technical support from the WFP, and in partnership with the Tarayana Foundation (TF) and the relevant stakeholders.

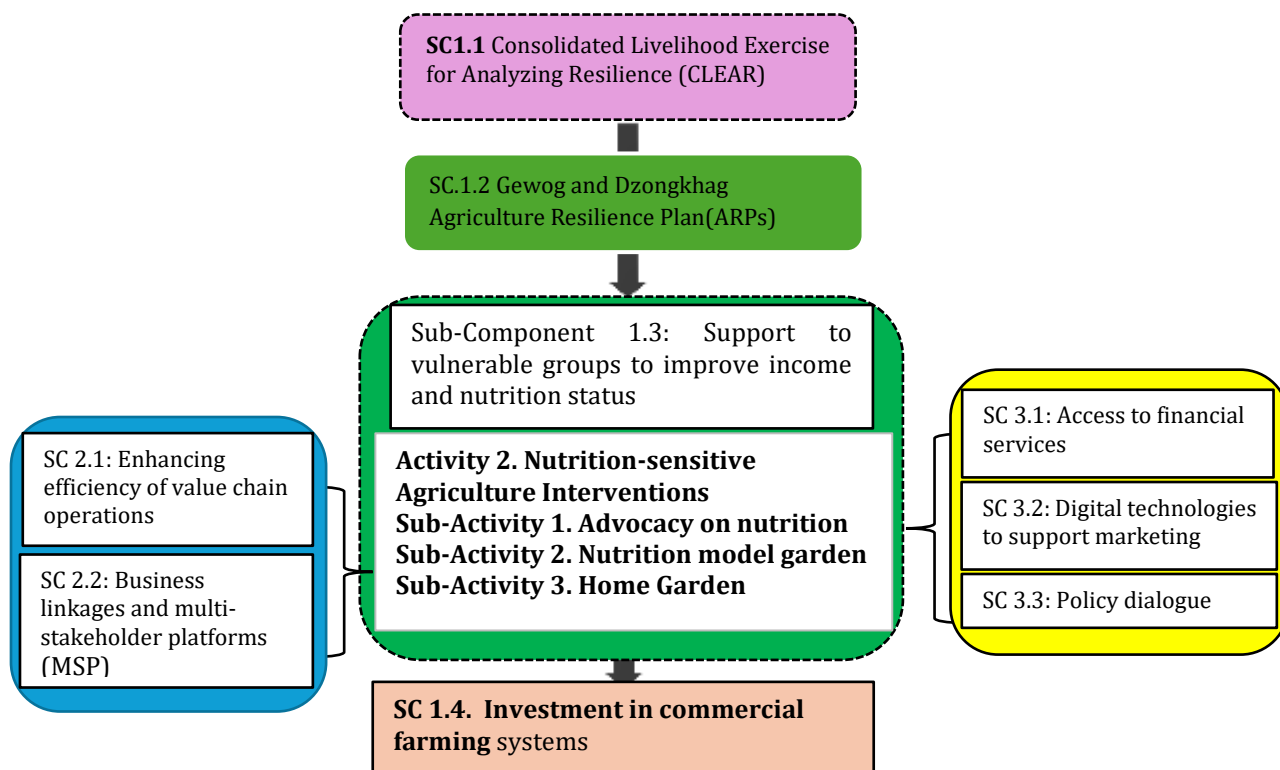


Figure 1: Implementation Strategy

The implementation of the NMG will be carried out by TF in close collaboration with PMU, WFP TA and other key stakeholders. The following is an elaboration of the implementation modality of NMG

2.6.1. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 5: Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Role	Timeline
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guideline Provide technical input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March -June, 2025

PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation of NMG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April-Dec,2025
Tarayana Foundation (TF)/SJs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of NMG, Capacity Development and Nutrition Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April-June,2025
Dzongkhag Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the establishment of NMG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April-June 2025

2.6.2. Criteria for Selection of Site for establishment of NMG

The site for establishment of NMG shall be selected based on the following criteria

- **Proximity and Accessibility:** The site having good accessibility and proximity to communities, preferably the one situated centrally, where it is easier and convenient for every household to visit and learn from the model garden should be given preference; and
- **Community involvement and support:** The site having relatively higher community involvement and with higher incidence of rural poverty, but having strong willingness to engage in nutrition gardening should be given preference.

2.6.3. Criteria for selection of target beneficiaries for establishment of NMG

In line with the project framework, the focus will be on targeting the following population categories in the four target Dzongkhags specified below:

- Household having PWDs who can participate directly or through a caregiver/assistant if support is needed;
- Household having youths who are interested in farming and willingness to learn and share the knowledge with the others;
- Women-headed household who are genuinely interested in farming and willingness to learn and share the knowledge with others;
- Household having all of the above target groups, who have either planted high value fruit crops or have a plan to plant them under MFTP support; and

- A beneficiary should exhibit a strong commitment to adopt integrated and sustainable farming practices, such as crop-livestock integration, the use of organic inputs, and effective natural resource management.

2.6.4. Assessment of required resources

- At the time of community mobilization and selection of target beneficiaries, the SJs, with the help of Agriculture and Livestock Extensions Officers, will list the resources required to establish the NMG.

2.6.5. Selection of appropriate agricultural crops and livestock breeds

Based on the interest and capacity of target beneficiaries, SJs in consultation with Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officers will select appropriate crops and livestock breeds based on the agro-ecological suitability of the place. Subsequently, the SJs in consultation with the Agriculture and Livestock Extension will refer to the seasonal cropping calendar and prepare their own local cropping calendar.

2.6.6. Support Package for NMG

Each NMG will receive an input support package worth Nu. 18,750, detailed below:

Table 6: Support Package for NMG

Sl. No.	Input Support Package	Quantity	Worth (Nu.)
1.	Seeds of Selected Crops (Minimum of 5 crops combination) @ Nu.350/ packet	5 packets	1,750.00
2.	Poultry (Indigenous birds preferred; normal birds or pullets if indigenous not available) @ Nu.130/year old chick	6 (YOC)	780
3.	Piggery (Native/ Improved piglet) 3500/ piglet	3 piglets	10,500.00
4.	Moveable Bee Hives @ 3000/ Hive with bee	1 Moveable Hive	3000.00
5.	High Value Fruit Seedlings 100/ Seedling	5 HVF Seedlings	500.00

2.6.7. Establishment of NMG

The SJs, with technical support from Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officers, will guide target beneficiaries in establishing the NMG as per the standard NMG design. Subsequently, SJs will monitor

and render necessary guidance and support to ensure success of the model garden. The standard NMG design is annexed as Annexure 1 for reference and compliance.

2.6.8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The SJs will guide and closely monitor the establishment of NMGs and their progress (Germination, transplanting, harvesting, consumption, etc.) and render guidance and support whenever necessary. Overall, the monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the Project M&E officer.

3. Promotion of Nutrition Garden

Building on the foundation laid by the NMGs, the BRECSA project will scale up to support 3,166 household-level nutrition gardens. These gardens shall be designed to reinforce nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices, empower vulnerable groups, and improve dietary diversity through sustainable, climate-resilient food production.

3.1. Definition and Purpose of Nutrition Gardens ⁵

The following definition provides broad scope for inclusive (Plants and animals for physical, social and economic functions), diverse and climate resilient food systems. This definition allows gradual transformation of food systems from subsistence to commercial farming in line with the BRECSA objectives.

A Nutrition Garden can be defined as “*a farming system that combines physical, social and economic functions on the area of land around the family home*”. The nutrition garden is sometimes referred to as home garden. The most important characteristics of Nutrition gardens are *their location adjacent to homes, close association with family activities and a wide diversity of crop and livestock species to meet family needs*. The diversity of household needs is reflected in home gardens which can include staple foods, fruits, vegetables, materials, condiments, stimulants and medicines. For BRECSA project, Nutrition Garden refers to production and consumption of diverse vegetables, fruits and animal products to improve the nutritional status of the rural communities which can be used as learning experiences to grow and sell organic crops in the future.

⁵ Some basic facts about home gardens, <https://www.fao.org/4/y5112e/y5112e03.htm>

Purposes

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) outlines the core purposes of Nutrition/home gardens as follows:

- Supplying nutritious food year-round, including vegetables, fruits, poultry, fish, and food reserves such as root crops and trees.
- Generating household income through the sale and value addition of garden produce.
- Supporting broader farm development, such as propagating plants, raising animals, and testing new farming techniques.
- Enhancing the household environment, promoting waste recycling, and offering privacy, comfort, and aesthetic value.

For BRECSA, the focus will extend beyond food production to empowering smallholders and vulnerable households to transition into semi-commercial farming through skills development and market-oriented approaches.

3.2. Area Requirement for Nutrition Garden

- Nutrition/Home gardens typically require 50 to 100 square meters depending on land availability and household size.
- Poultry: 0.2 square meters per bird.
- Piggery: 3 to 4 square meters per pig to maintain hygiene and welfare.

3.3. Implementation modality for Nutrition Garden Support

Implementation will follow the following approach led by SJs in collaboration with local agriculture and livestock extension officers:

3.3.1. Development of Training Module

A home garden training module will be developed in collaboration with technical experts and will be tailored to the specific crops and livestock prioritized for the target agroecological zones.

3.3.2. Training of the SJs

The SJs will receive training on the use of the developed Nutrition/home garden module.

3.3.3. Community Mobilization

The SJs will conduct community mobilization to create awareness on the home garden, assess the needs and interests of the community members to participate in the Nutrition/home garden.

3.3.4. Selection of the sites for Nutrition Garden

In consultation with the local government (gewogs leader), the Nutrition/home gardens will be established chiwog wise for efficient delivery of technical and material support and monitoring of the Nutrition Gardens. This will allow the SJs to focus their efforts and establish bonding with the communities.

In close collaboration with the local government officials, the farmer participants in the Nutrition Gardens will be selected based on the criteria set above.

3.3.5. Beneficiary selection and verification

The selection of beneficiaries for the home garden is based on a structured approach that ensures inclusivity, fairness, and alignment with project objectives. PWD will be selected directly based on their interest and in line with the project's targeting strategy, while other target beneficiaries will be selected based on the following prescribed criteria outlined below:

- *Gender Inclusivity:* Prioritize women-headed households, women in farmer groups, and female early school leavers.
- *Socio-Economic Status:* Consider income levels, poverty status, and household living standards.
- *Demographic Considerations:* Focus on large households, households with dependents, PWDs, and women with disabilities.
- *Land Availability:* Households with suitable land or space for gardening. Alternatives (e.g., vertical gardens) may be considered.
- *Interest and Engagement:* Households demonstrating commitment and willingness to participate.

Once potential beneficiaries are identified, beneficiaries will be verified through site visits and validation by local government officials and the relevant staff.

3.3.6. Assessment of required resources

At the time of community mobilization and selection of target beneficiaries, the SJs, with the help of Agriculture and Livestock Extensions Officers, will list the resources required to establish the Nutrition Gardens. However, if the community is faced with acute irrigation water shortage, human

wildlife conflict and uncultivable land requiring immediate support, the SJs will relay the issues to the concerned Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officers for inclusion in the annual work plan.

3.3.7. Training of target beneficiaries

The SJs, with support from Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officers will conduct training of beneficiaries on Nutrition/home gardening, including design, establishment and intercultural operations based one type of crops and livestock breeds being included in the Nutrition/home garden to ensure sustainability.

3.3.8. Data Collection and Reporting

The SJs with technical support from Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officers will maintain production and sales records. Accordingly, the SJs will update the production and sales records along with the detailed bio-data of beneficiaries in the standard data recording format (Annexure 3).

Reports will be compiled and submitted to the Tarayana Foundation, which will validate the data in coordination with the WFP Technical Assistant. Final reports will then be submitted to the PMU BRECSA.

3.3.9. Beneficiary and Budget Overview

Nutrition Garden support will be extended to 3,166 households across the four target Dzongkhags, with special focus on women, youth, and PWDs. The distribution is outlined below:

Table 7: Target Beneficiaries by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Total HH	Total women	Total Young		Total PWD		Production Organizer
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
Zhemgang	564	328	164	164	35	36	28
Trongsa	682	386	193	193	35	36	34
Sarpang	1206	772	386	386	36	36	60
Tsirang	714	444	222	222	36	36	36
Total	3166	1930	965	965	142	144	158

To support effective implementation and coordination, 158 Production Organizers will be engaged.

Table 8: Nutrition Garden Budget Allocation by Funding Source

Dzongkhag	Total HH	Production Organizer	Unit cost (WFP)	Budget (Nu.M) WFP	Unit cost (IFAD)	Budget (Nu.M) IFAD Grant
Zhemgang	564	28	3,741	2.11	7,092	4
Trongsa	682	34	3,739	2.55	7,097	4.84
Sarpang	1206	60	3,748	4.52	7,106	8.57
Tsirang	714	36	3,739	2.67	7,101	5.07
Total	3166	158	3,743	11.85	7,100	22.48

Note: Production input support worth Nu. 3,750 per household will be provided. Additional support may be offered on a cost-sharing basis based on demonstrated potential.

4. Conclusion

Through the establishment of 72 NMGs and the subsequent scale-up to 3,166 Nutrition/home gardens, the BRECSA project aims to significantly improve household dietary diversity and foster greater awareness of nutrition and health. The initiative emphasizes inclusive participation, ensuring that women, youth, and PWD actively engage and benefit from sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices.

By embedding nutrition into agricultural development and community livelihoods, this initiative aligns with national goals for healthier diets, gender and social inclusion, and climate-resilient agriculture.

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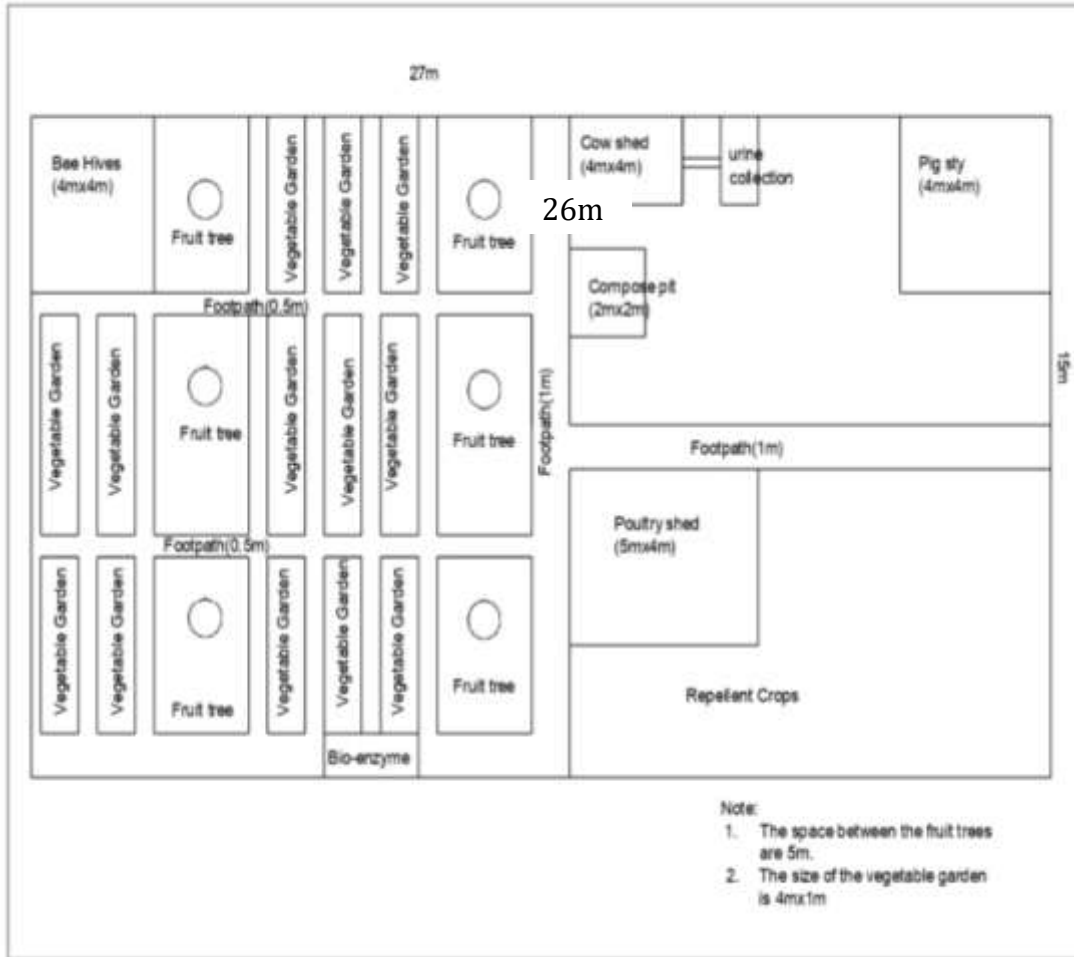
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Annexure 1: Standard Design and Layout of Nutrition Model Garden



Note : The model garden design shown above is suggested as a guide to ensure consistency and uniformity across 37 Gewogs of 4 target Dzongkhags.

Annexure 2: Nutrition Concept



Food Nutrient: Nutrients are chemical substances in food that performs one or two functions in our body, e.g., protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, fats and water

Nutrition: Nutrition is the science of food that interprets the intake of the action of the nutrient in the body.

Food: Food is anything we eat that provides nutritional support for our body. It is one of our primary needs as it sustains life.

Some important nutrients

Nutrient	Main use in the body	Examples
Proteins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build cells to grow and repair body tissues. Proteins make children grow taller, develop brains, heal wounds Help older adults with muscle regeneration and bone protection. Proteins can come from animal origin or vegetable: Examples of animal protein: meat, dairy products, eggs. Examples of vegetable protein: legumes like beans, peas, lentils, quinoa. 	
Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes haemoglobin, to make blood carry oxygen to the tissues. Allows the muscles and brain to work properly. Iron from meat, liver and other offal, poultry, fish and breastmilk are well absorbed in the gut. Iron from milk, eggs and all plant foods is poorly absorbed and need vitamin C-rich foods (fresh fruits and vegetables) to increase the absorption of iron. Some drinks, such as tea and coffee, contain 'antinutrients' that decrease the absorption of this type of iron. It is not recommended to drink tea with the main meals. 	
Vitamin C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To aid the absorption of some forms of iron. To destroy harmful molecules (free radicals) in the body. To help wound healing. Vitamin C gets lost with overcooking and high heating. Example: citrus fruits like lemon, mandarin, tree tomato, chilli, and vegetables like leafy greens, broccoli. 	
Vitamin A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent infection and keep the immune system strong. To keep the skin, eyes and lining of the gut and lungs healthy. To see in dim light. Vitamin A is better absorbed with healthy fats. Example: in orange foods like carrot, pumpkin, egg yolks, dairy products. 	

Usually, all food products have different types of nutrients combination. For example: peas can contain protein and iron. The body needs varied sources of different nutrients to keep healthy. It is even better if they are from our gardens.

Annexure 3: Monitoring Format – Review and Quality Assurance

Section 1: Basic Information

Reporting Month & Year	
Name of Beneficiary	
Dzongkhag	
Gewog	
Village	
Name of Sanam Jabchorpas	
Contact Information	
Extension Officer(s) Assigned	

Section 2: Beneficiary Bio-data

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Age	CID No.	Disability (Y/N)	Youth (18-34 Y/N)	Mobile No.	Role in SJ (e.g., Leader, Member)

Section 3: Production Record

Month	Crop/ Product Type	Quantity Produced	Unit	Establishment of production sites (home garden/ commercial)	Remarks (e.g., pests, disease, climate impact)

Section 4: Sales Record

Month	Crop/ Product Sold	Quantity Sold	Unit	Selling Price (Nu.)	Buyer Type (e.g., Local market, School, Individual)	Total Income (Nu.)
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Section 5: Issues and Challenges

Date	Nature of Issue/Challenge	Action Taken (if any)	Support Needed from WFP/PMU/Tarayana
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Section 6: Monitoring and Feedback

Monitoring Date	Monitored by (Name & Designation)	Findings/Observations	Recommendations/Next Steps
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Section 7: SJ Declaration

I hereby declare that the information provided in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Section 8: Extension Officer's Review and Remarks

Name:

Designation:

Signature:

Date:

Annexure 4: Contributors-One day consultation meeting with stakeholders – 09 March 2025

I. Dzongkhag Agriculture Officers and Dzongkhag Livestock Officers

1. Dechen Pelden, Sr. Agriculture Extension Supervisor, Trongsa
2. Naina Singh Tamang, Principal DLO Sarpang
3. Tshendu, Assistant DLO, Trongsa
4. Kinley Namgay, DAO, Sarpang
5. Karma Wangchuk, Chief DAO, Tsirang
6. Gyem Tshering, Principal DLO, Tsirang

II. PMU

1. Dawa Drakpa, Component Manager, Value Chain and Marketing
2. Jigme Lhendup, Social Inclusion and Nutrition Officer
3. Yonten Norbu, ARP Coordinator

III.WFP (World Food Programme)

1. Kinley Rinchen, Value Chain & Market System Specialist
2. Galey Tenzin, Cooperative and Market Strengthening Specialist
3. Chimi Wangmo, Nutritionist

IV. Tarayana Foundation (TF)

1. Chhimi Dorji, Research Director
2. Namgay Pem, Program Officer

V. Field officers (FO) & SJs:

1. Sonam Jamtsho, Sr. Field Officer
2. Passang Tobgay, Sr. Field Officer
3. Namgay Dorji, Sr. Field Officer
4. Tashi Tshering Doya, Field Officer
5. Som Bahadhur Rai – Sr. Field Officer
6. Dorji Tshegang, Field Officer

7. Jigme Wangchuk, Sr. Field Officer
8. Pema Seldon, SJ
9. Chador Wangmo, SJ
10. Tshering Pem, SJ
11. Tshering Yangki, SJ
12. Kishen Kumar Rai, SJ
13. Tshewang Dema Tamang, SJ
14. Phurpa Wangchuk, SJ