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སོ་ནམ་མཐུན་འགྱུར་དང་ཚོང་འབྲེལ་རྒྱུང་བ་ཡར་དྲག་ལས་འགུལ།
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Project
Pelrithang: Sarpang



Comprehensive Report on District Level training for Livestock Extension officers under Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Interventions

Date: 22-28 July 2025



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1. Brief Background

Smallholder farmers in Bhutan increasingly face climate-related risks, declining soil fertility, and limited access to resilient agricultural technologies (Ministry of Agriculture and Forests [MoAF], 2021). In response, the Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) project was initiated to enhance climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive agriculture through targeted capacity-building interventions.

The project targets subsistence, semi-commercial, and commercial farming households, directly benefiting 12,074 households (~47,088 individuals), with 60% women and 30% youth representation. Recognizing the pivotal role of frontline actors, a Training of Trainers (ToT) program was designed for Livestock Extension Officers and Sanam Jabchorpas (SJs) to strengthen farmer-level outreach and scale up good practices.

As part of sub-component 1.3 on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Interventions, a district-level Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted in collaboration with Dzongkhag agriculture officers. The TNA drew on:

- Consultations with sector heads during a week-long community mobilization training earlier this year, and
- Meetings with Dzongkhag and Gewog officials.

This process identified priority areas for improving both livelihoods and nutrition outcomes. Based on the findings:

- Key topics were selected, and
- Training modules were developed
- Training activities were rolled out during the first contract year of BRECSA implementation.

1.2 Training Introduction

A comprehensive three-day training program on Organic Manure and Waste Management Systems was conducted at two sites:

- 22–24 July: Tsirang Professional Development Centre (PDC)
- 26–28 July: Trongsa Dzongkhag Conference Hall

The training was designed to:

- Promote sustainable agricultural practices,
- Contribute to climate change mitigation,
- Enhance knowledge in manure and waste management,
- Strengthen communication and outreach skills, and
- Integrate nutrition education into rural agricultural development.

1.3 Core Training Topics

Participants engaged in both classroom sessions and field-based demonstrations, covering:

- Vermicomposting
- Bio-digesters
- Composting invasive plant species
- Heap composting
- Bio-char production
- Liquid fertilizers
- Organic pesticides
- Effective communication for knowledge transfer
- Nutrition education for rural communities
- Field visits to integrated farming sites

1.4 Objectives of the Training

The specific objectives were to:

- Promote eco-friendly and climate-resilient manure management practices,
- Demonstrate vermicomposting, heap composting, biochar, and bio-digester technologies,
- Encourage the conversion of invasive plant biomass into compost,

- Improve understanding of greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction strategies, Enhance knowledge-sharing through effective communication methods, and
- Integrate nutrition education to improve community health outcomes.
- Each training module combined theoretical learning with practical field demonstrations, and locations were deliberately chosen to showcase functioning demonstration plots and model facilities.

1.5 Implementation and Next Steps

The training was organized by the Tarayana Foundation (TF) in collaboration with the BRECSA Project, ensuring alignment with BRECSA's overarching goal: improving food and nutrition security through climate-resilient, market-oriented agriculture.

Post-training, Extension Officers are expected to cascade knowledge and practices to farmers through localized demonstrations and advisory services. To sustain the impact, monitoring and mentoring mechanisms have been put in place to:

- Assess uptake of practices,
- Measure improvements in productivity and dietary diversity, and
- Guide the refinement of training content and extension strategies.

1.6 Participants

Dzongkhag	No. of Participants	Composition
Tsirang	66	Gewog Livestock Extension Officers, Sanam Jabchorpas, WFP & BRECSA staff
Trongsa	30	Gewog Livestock Extension Officers, Sanam Jabchorpas, WFP & BRECSA staff

2. Training Methodology

- Participant grouping: Two parallel groups to optimize resource use
- Approach: Combination of theory, demonstrations, and hands-on practice
- Field exposure: Integrated farming site visits

2.1 Resource Persons

The training sessions were conducted by experienced resource people. See Annex 2 for the full detailed list of Resource Persons.

2.3 Training Modules & Key Content

Each module is structured as:

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Key Topics
- Step-by-Step Methods
- Key Learnings
- Conclusion

3. Module 1: Vermicomposting

Introduction: Sustainable method of converting organic waste into nutrient-rich compost using earthworms.

3.1 Objectives:

- Produce high-quality organic manure
- Promote eco-friendly soil fertility management

Step-by-Step Methods:

- Bed Preparation: Select shaded area, dig pit 1m x 1m x 0.5m, layer coarse straw at bottom
- Waste Preparation: Chop vegetable, fruit, and cow dung waste into small pieces
- Earthworm Introduction: Introduce 1 kg earthworms per 1 m² bed

Feeding Schedule: Mix 1 kg cow dung + 150 gm fruits/vegetables + 1 liter cow urine every 3–4 days, cover with moist straw

Maintenance: Keep bed moist, turn gently every 10–15 days

Harvesting: After 45–60 days, separate compost from earthworms

Table 1: Vermicomposting Feed Ratios and Schedule

Material	Quantity	Frequency
Cow dung	1 kg	Every 3–4 days
Fruit/vegetable waste	150 gm	Every 3–4 days
Cow urine	1 liter	Every 3–4 days

Key Learnings: Efficient waste management, production of nutrient-rich compost, reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers

4. Module 2: Bio-digesters

Introduction: Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and organic slurry

4.1 Objectives:

Renewable energy generation, eco-friendly manure processing

Step-by-Step Methods:

- Collect cow dung and organic waste, mix 1:1 with water
- Load slurry into digester, maintain pH 6.8–7.2
- Gas collection in chamber for fuel
- Apply digested slurry to fields as fertilizer

Key Learnings: Produces energy and organic fertilizer, reduces GHG emissions.

5. Module 3: Composting Invasive Plant Species

Step-by-Step Methods:

- Chop invasive plants into small pieces
- Layer with cow dung and other organic waste
- Maintain 60–70% moisture, turn every 15 days
- Ready in 60–90 days for field application

6. Module 4: Heap Composting

Step-by-Step Methods:

- Prepare base layer of straw
- Alternate layers: crop residues, livestock waste, green leaves
- Water moderately, cover with plastic/straw
- Turn every 15–20 days
- Ready in 60 days

Table 2: Heap Compost Layering Example

Layer	Material	Thickness
1	Straw	5–10 cm
2	Crop residues	10 cm
3	Livestock waste	5 cm
4	Green leaves	5–10 cm

7. Module 5: Bio-char Production

Step-by-Step Methods:

- Select dry biomass feedstock
- Stack in kiln, cover, ignite with low oxygen flow

- Maintain ~400°C pyrolysis

Table 3: Bio-char Feedstock and Application

Feedstock	Quantity	Application Rate
Crop residue	100 kg	5 t/ha
Wood waste	50 kg	5 t/ha

8. Module 6: Liquid Fertilizers

Step-by-Step Methods:

- Mix 1 kg cow dung + 1 liter cow urine + 150 gm fruits + 10 liters water
- Ferment 7–10 days
- Dilute 1:10 before spraying

Table 4: Liquid Fertilizer Composition

Component	Quantity
Cow dung	1 kg
Cow urine	1 liter
Fruits	150 gm
Water	10 liters

9. Module 7: Organic Pesticides Step-by-Step Methods

- Collect pest-repellent plants (neem, chili, garlic)
- Crush and soak in water 24 hrs
- Filter, dilute 1:5
- Spray on crops early morning/evening

10. Module 8: Effective Communication Nutrition Education Effective Communication

10.1 Introduction

A short training session on Effective Communication was conducted to enhance participants' ability to deliver clear, impactful, and inclusive messages during community engagement and awareness activities. The session aimed to build skills necessary for improving interaction, information sharing, and knowledge transfer in both professional and grassroots settings.

10.2 Objectives

- To understand the basic principles of effective communication
- To learn techniques for active listening and message clarity
- To explore tools and methods for engaging diverse audiences
- To improve verbal and non-verbal communication skills

10.3 Key Topics Covered

- Elements of Communication: Sender, message, medium, receiver, feedback
- Barriers to Communication: Language, assumptions, distractions, cultural differences
- Verbal and Non-Verbal Cues: Tone, gestures, eye contact, posture
- Active Listening: Listening with intent, summarizing, and responding appropriately
- Use of Visual Aids and Demonstrations
- Adapting Messages for Different Audiences
- Feedback Mechanisms and Clarifying Understanding

10.4 Methods Used

- Interactive presentations
- Group discussions and role plays
- Practical demonstrations using visual tools

10.5 Key Learnings

- The importance of simplicity and clarity in message delivery
- Listening actively improves understanding and trust

- Effective communication is two-way, requiring feedback and engagement
- Visual support tools enhance message retention
- Tailoring communication style to suit the audience improves impact

10.6 Conclusion

The training enhanced participants' confidence and skills in communicating effectively in both formal and informal settings. It reinforced the idea that clear, respectful, and audience-sensitive communication is essential for successful outreach, teamwork, and project implementation.

11. Module: Facilitation skills

In the community mobilization and community development Field Officers and SJs are frequently engaged in meetings and training. This module introduces the participants to basic roles and responsibilities of facilitators and useful tools for facilitations.

11.1 Objectives

The participants will be able to:

- Explain the roles and responsibilities of a facilitator
- Explain the basic tools used in facilitation

11.2 Roles of facilitators

The most important role of facilitators is to manage group meetings and training sessions for meaningful outcomes. This requires neutral stand on the issues in the meetings and topics delivered in the training. The following are the roles:

11.2.1 Facilitate

This role involves creating conducive environment for the participants to actively engage in discussions/trainings. For example, setting the objectives of the meetings/trainings, outlining the programme to achieve the objectives, setting the rules of engagement during the meetings/trainings.

11.2.2 Animate

This role involves activating the participants to engage in the meetings/trainings. For example, introducing icebreakers when the participants are not responsive and engaged in the discussion, throwing challenging ideas to the participants, brainstorming to generate ideas and discussions.

11.2.3 Moderate

This role involves calming down the participants when discussions become heated, often personal targeting. For example, clarifying the statements made by the opposing participants, relating the statements made to agreed objectives, programme and processes and agreement made at the beginning of the meetings/trainings and making the opposing participants direct the debate to the facilitator rather than each other.

11.3 Tools used in facilitation Making agreements

This involves getting approval of all the participants regarding the conduct of meetings/trainings. The agreement sets out the objectives of the meetings/trainings, programme/processes that will be followed and rules of engagement in the meetings/trainings by the participants.

Example of rules of engagement in the meetings/trainings are:

- Putting the cell phones in silent mode
- Raising hand when have a point/question
- Using language with which participants are more comfortable
- Listening to others with respect
- Admitting that feelings are O.K, i.e. agreeing to give people the space they need to laugh to express their feelings
- Accepting others' right to share their ideas and concerns openly
- Respecting others' opinions and views
- Giving everyone a chance to participate in the discussions
- Giving everyone equal opportunity to present the group work during the training
- Being punctual by respecting the break and lunch times

11.3.1 Paraphrasing

This involves repeating what the participants must provide clarity and to summarise when the statements are long and difficult to understand or to conclude the final decisions/agreements.

11.3.2 Siting arrangements

This involves arranging the chairs and tables that are appropriate for different situations like group work, lectures and plenary discussions. Appropriate sitting arrangements help to achieve the objectives of meetings/trainings. For example, circular arrangements of chairs with tables in the centre are appropriate for group discussions/work while circular arrangements without tables in the center is appropriate for plenary discussions. The sitting arrangements also facilitate the following tool making use of the space. Open center arrangements allow the facilitator to move in and out based on the nature of the discussions.

11.3.3 Making use of the space

This involves the facilitator moving in a particular position during the meetings/training based on the nature and situation of the discussions. Occupying the centre of the discussion indicates that the facilitator gives inputs, direction to the discussions, summary of the discussions while moving to the periphery indicates that the floor is open for discussion, moving closer to a particular participant indicates that we heard you and he/she should stop.

12. Module: Formative Research Findings

The second day of the training focused on sharing key findings from the formative qualitative research conducted across 12 Gewogs in 4 target BRECSA districts. The purpose was to inform participants on real community-level challenges, practices, and gaps in food availability, accessibility, and consumption; to guide implementation of NSA and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) interventions.

12.1 Key Research Insights Shared

- Food Availability: While diverse crops and livestock exist, seasonal shortages persist due to lack of water, tools, and storage.

- **Accessibility & Affordability:** Monsoon-related disruption and high food expenditure (70–80% of income) affect access, especially to protein-rich and fresh foods.
- **Consumption Patterns:** Rice and curry dominate diets. Protein sources like meat and eggs are consumed occasionally. Youth increasingly prefer junk foods, with a decline in traditional dietary knowledge.
- **Breastfeeding & Awareness:** Though mothers understand the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, they face barriers like heavy workloads and inadequate diets, revealing a gap between knowledge and practice.

12.2 Cross-Cutting Themes Identified

- Seasonal production gaps and water stress
- Market dependency and price volatility
- Gendered labor burden, especially on women
- Low male engagement in nutrition activities
- Limited post-harvest handling and storage
- Declining dietary diversity and nutrition awareness

12.3 Recommendations for Action

- Promote nutrition-sensitive home gardens and post-harvest practices
- Use SBCC tools (flipcharts, storytelling, visuals) to shift perceptions
- Address economic and water-related barriers
- Engage youth, men, and schools to enhance behavior change

12.4 Group Role Play Exercise: Applying findings into Practice

Participants were divided into small groups and assigned community-based scenarios drawn from actual research findings. Each group assumed community roles (e.g., mother, youth, extension worker, local leader) and designed an NSA intervention tailored to their assigned situation with the four scenarios such as:

- **A:** Remote village with water scarcity, nutrition unawareness, and junk food consumption among youth
- **B:** Peri-urban community facing seasonal food insecurity

- C: Highland village with strong traditions but low food diversity
- D: Low-income community lacking post-harvest storage

This interactive session enabled participants to internalize findings and creatively translate research into field-level interventions, preparing them to address real-world nutrition challenges through NSA approaches.

13. Module: Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

The session focused on introducing and contextualizing the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age (MDD-W) as a key nutrition indicator under the BRECSA project. It aimed to equip participants with the knowledge and skills to understand, collect, and apply MDD-W data to support nutrition-sensitive programming.

13.1 Key Highlights:

- **Definition & Purpose:** MDD-W measures the percentage of women (15–49 years) consuming at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups in the previous 24 hours—an indicator of micronutrient adequacy.
- **Vulnerability Focus:** Women are particularly at risk of malnutrition due to gender disparities; improving their dietary diversity has intergenerational benefits.
- **Data Collection Methods:** Open recall and list-based methods were explained with emphasis on cultural adaptability and field feasibility.
- **Use in BRECSA:** MDD-W is embedded in project evaluations (baseline, midline, end-line) to guide planning, SBCC strategies, and homestead food production efforts.

Participants gained the capacity to understand, apply, and promote MDD-W indicators in the field, supporting targeted behavior change and evidence-driven planning in NSA activities.

14. Module: Nutrition Education for Youth

This session aimed to enhance participants' ability to deliver effective nutrition education tailored to youth, with a focus on healthy dietary habits, food safety, and hygiene practices to prevent malnutrition and non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

14.1 Key Content Areas:

- Why Youth Nutrition Matters: Early nutrition impacts physical growth, cognitive performance, and lifelong health outcomes.
- Bhutan-Specific Dietary Guidelines: Emphasis on balanced diets including six food groups, seasonal fruits/vegetables, lean proteins, whole grains, and reduced junk food intake.
- Food Safety & Kitchen Hygiene: Participants were guided through the “5 Keys to Safer Food,” hygienic cooking practices, and proper food storage techniques (e.g., FIFO).
- Youth-Centric Communication: Encouraged interactive, age-appropriate methods to engage youth and reinforce positive behaviors.

15. Conclusion

The session prepared participants to integrate youth-focused nutrition education in school and community settings, contributing to improved dietary awareness, food hygiene, and health literacy among adolescents.

The training sessions conducted in Tsirang and Trongsa districts provided a critical platform for enhancing the technical knowledge and facilitation capacity of district livestock extension officers and SJs. The comprehensive approach that is integrating climate-resilient agriculture practices, nutrition-sensitive interventions, and participatory tools such as role-play strengthened the understanding of key challenges at the community level and practical solutions to address them.

Through evidence-based modules, field demonstrations, and shared learning, participants are now better equipped to support smallholder farmers in adopting sustainable practices, improving dietary diversity, and strengthening food systems resilience. The role of livestock extension staff and SJs is instrumental in cascading these learnings to the grassroots, ensuring long-term impact and sustainability of the BRECSA project outcomes. Continued technical support, regular follow-up, and integration of local feedback mechanisms will be essential to build momentum and ensure the scalability of nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices across project districts.

16. Annexure

- Annex 1: Training Agenda
- Annex 2: List of Participants
- Annex 3: Photos from Training & Site Visits

Annex 1: Training Agenda

Venue: Tsirang & Trongsa (22 - 29 July 2025)

SI.NO	AGENDA	TIME	REMARKS
Day one: Manure and Natural Pesticides Mangement for Climate Change Mitigation			
<i>Resource: Jigme Wangdi, Livestock Specialist, Dept of Livestock, MoAL</i>			
1	Introduction to Manure and Pesticide Management	9am – 10.30am	Definition and types of agricultural waste. Environmental impacts of improper waste management. The connection between waste management and climate change.
	TEA BREAK	10.30am - 11am	
2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Waste	11am – 12pm	Sources of methane and nitrous oxide from manure. The impact of waste mismanagement on soil and water quality. Quantification of emissions from different waste sources
3	Best Practices for Manure Management	12pm – 1.00pm	Proper manure storage techniques (composting, anaerobic digestion). Manure application methods to minimize emissions. Nutrient recycling and soil health enhancement.
	LUNCH BREAK	1pm - 2pm	
4	Demonstration (Hands-on training on Vermi composting, Natural Pesticides management)	2pm – 4pm	Namgay and Passang (Sr.Field officers)- Tsirang Sonam & Jigme (Sr.Field officers)- Trongsa: TF
	TEA BREAK	4pm - 4.15pm	
6	Continuation of demonstration	4.15pm – 5pm	
Day two			
7	Formative research findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative Behavioral Research • MDD-W Baseline • KAP Study 	9.30am-10.30am	Chimi Wangmo, WFP TA
	TEA BREAK	10.30am - 11am	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDD-W (Nutrition Education to Women (15-49)) • Discussion 	11am-1pm	Chimi Wangmo, WFP TA
	LUNCH BREAK	1pm-2pm	
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education guideline to Youth (15-34) • Discussion 		Chimi Wangmo, WFP TA
	Tea Break	3.30pm – 4pm	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education Materials 	4 Pm-5 Pm	Plenary

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion way forward • Action plan 		
Day three			
11	Session on communication skills	9am - 10.30am	Chhimi Dorji, Research Director, TF
	TEA BREAK	10.30am - 11.00am	
12	Facilitation training	11am - 1pm	Chhimi Dorji, Research Director, TF
	LUNCH BREAK	1pm - 2pm	
13	Ground implementation of MNG and way forward (1 st pilot gewog selected - Nubi gewog, Trongsa)	2pm - 3.30pm	Plenary
	TEA BREAK	3.30pm - 4pm	
14	Discussion Contin...and AOB, Wrap up	4pm -5pm	Plenary

Annex 2: List of Participants

Name	Position	Organization
Mr. Jigme Wangdi	Executive Livestock Specialist II	MoAL
Mr. Chimi Dorji	Research Director	Tarayana Foundation
Mr. Kinley Penjor	Assistant Dzongkhag Agriculture Officer	Tsirang
Ms. Chimi Wangmo	Nutritionist	WFP TA, BRECSA
Mr. Passang Tobgay	Senior Field Officer	Tarayana Foundation
Mr. Tashi Tshering	Field Officer	Tarayana Foundation
Mr. Sonam Jamtsho	Senior Field Officer	Tarayana Foundation
Mr. Jigme Wangchuk	Senior Field Officer	Tarayana Foundation

Sl No.	Name	Gender	Designation
1	Sonam Tobgay	M	Sr.ES-I
2	Sangay Tshering	M	LEI Livestock
3	Sangay Lhendrup	M	ES-II DIS,Sarpang
4	Pema Dorji	M	DLS, Sarpang
5	Hem Raj Subedi	M	DLS, Sarpang
6	Sangay Wangchuk	M	DLS, Sarpang
7	Yeshila	M	Sr.ES III
8	MUna Luitel	F	SJ
9	Bikram Bastola	M	SJ
10	Tashi Tshering Doya	M	FO
11	Pema Selden	F	SJ
12	Tshewang Dema Tamang	F	SJ
13	Chadro Wangmo	F	SJ
14	Sonam Jamtsho	M	SJ
15	Nima	M	SJ
16	Chhatra Bdr Gurue	M	DLS, P/Ling
17	Dil Maya Sharma	F	DLS
18	Sangay Thinley	M	Sr.LHS/II Tsholing
19	Ratna Bdr Chetri	M	LHS-II Barshong
20	Pema Chofiel	M	Sr.LPO Dagana
21	Tshering Tobgey	M	Sr.LPO Tsirang dz
22	Santa Bir Tamang	M	Sr.ESI
23	Pema khandhu	M	Sr.ES

24	Bishal Rai	M	LHS-I
25	Sonam Zangmo	F	Intern
26	Ugyen Dema	F	Intern
27	Purna Bdr Mahat	M	IES-Serzhong
28	Jigme Lhendrup	M	BRECSA
31	Passang Tobgay	M	Sr.FO
34	Karma Chezang	M	Sr.ES-I (Tsirang)
35	Dawa Tshering Sherpa	M	Driver ,Kilkihorthang
36	TenzinDorji	M	Driver, Gosaling
37	Yonten Tamang	M	Driver Tsholingkhar
38	Khina	F	Farm Owner
39	Jigme Wangdi	M	Livestock Specialist
40	Gomar Thapa	M	Sr.Ls
41	Dhana Maya Mongar	F	LS Gakeling
42	Phurpa Wangdhi	M	SJ
43	Tsheringh Yangki	F	SJ
44	Santa Maya	F	SJ
45	Leki Bumpa	M	SJ
46	Jigme Dorji	M	SJ
47	Sangay Tamang	M	SJ
48	Lethro	M	SJ
49	Sangay Thinley	M	Sr.LHS/II Tsholing
50	Chhatra BDr Gurung	M	Sr.Ls-1
51	Pema chetri	M	Sr.ES/D/gana
52	R.B.Chawan	M	Sr.LHS-II(Barshong)
53	Pema Khandhu	M	
54	Dil Maya Sharma	F	LS
55	Silas Dhital	M	LS
56	Phur Tempa Tamang	M	SL
57	Kishen Kr. Rai	M	SJ
58	Tshering Pem	F	SJ
59	Namgay Pem	F	PO
60	Sonam Ghalley	SJ	11202003063
61	Chezom	community -Nubi	11704002451
62	Dorji Tshegang	SJ-TF	12005002118
63	Sangay Tenzin	livestock supeviser	11504001656
64	Thinley Gyeltshen	livestock supeviser	11508000028
65	Pema Namgay	Extension Panbang	12008002468
66	Thinley Namgay	LS-Nangkor	11506003620
67	Gyem Tshering Doya	LS-Nubi	11206003286
68	Bishnu Lal	LS-Langthil	10311002226
69	Som Bdr Rai	SJ	11207000351
70	Man Bdr Tamang	livestock -Tingtibi	11801001310

71	Nima Dema	SJ-Tingtibi	12008002770
72	Phuentsho Dema	SJ-Bardo	12003001651
73	Sonam Zangmo	SJ-Dragteng	11704001375
74	Tshewang Zangmo	SJ-Khorphu	11703000248
75	Sangay Lhamo	SJ- Bjoka	11303001337
76	Pema Lhaki	SJ-Goshing	12008002954
77	Sangay Tempa	Livestock -Tangsibjee	10903001846
78	Sonam Jamtsho	SJ-TF	10704000578
79	Dorji Wangchuk	SJ	12005001743
80	Dawa Tshering	Sr.ES(Livestock)	11919000457
81	Dawa Choden	SJ-Nangkhor	12004002068
81	Jigme Wangchuk	FO/SJ	11503002197

Annex 3: Photos from Training & Field Visits



Figure 1- 1st Nutrition model garden set up in Nubi gewog



Figure 2- Initial land before garden



Figure 3- staff fully engaged in garden establishment



Figure 4- Bio pesticide preparation



Figure 5- vermi- composting bed



Figure 6- preparation



Figure 8- group photo

Thank you