

REPORT ON

BASIC CROPS INSPECTION

Organic Inspector Training



11-15 August, 2026
Bosan, Dakshinkali

Organized by



NEP.CERT

REPORT ON
BASIC CROPS INSPECTION

Organic Inspector Training
(11–15 August, 2026)

NEP.CERT

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Forwards

Although the history of organic farming and certification in Nepal spans several years, its expansion, promotion, and practical adoption have not achieved satisfactory progress. The establishment of local organic certification remains constrained by several challenges: limited access to international markets, high costs of international certification for local farmers, lack of international recognition for domestic certification bodies, and low consumer awareness regarding certified organic products in local markets. Additionally, a general lack of interest among producers, processors, and distributors, alongside the absence of guaranteed fair pricing, further hinders market growth.

At the root of these challenges lies a critical shortage of skilled technical experts well-versed in certification standards, methodologies, and processes. Due to this lack of qualified human resources, local government budgets have also struggled to target and prioritize these areas effectively. Furthermore, local communities face a distinct shortage of professionals capable of conducting organic inspections, offering technical support, providing advisory services, and advocating for organic agriculture within institutional frameworks. Recognizing this crucial gap, this training program was organized.

Notably, the initiative for this training originated from the younger generation itself, whose recognition of its necessity has served as an inspiring drive for Nep.Cert. Participation was entirely voluntary, and this training was conducted solely through participant fee collection without external financial assistance.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Maheswar Ghimire, Trainer, Organic Inspector, and Chairperson of Nep.Cert, who generously shared his nearly three decades of international certification expertise to guide and motivate the participants. I am confident that all participants will actively contribute to expanding organic farming knowledge and practices within their respective spheres, and will remain committed to ongoing collaboration as valued members of the Nep.Cert family.

Finally, I extend my appreciation to everyone who initiated and participated in this training, with special thanks to the team responsible for preparing this report.

Bhupendra Nirajan
Managing Director
Nep.Cert

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Executive Summary:

Nep.Cert organized and conducted an intensive 5-Day Residential Basic Crop Inspection Training to build local technical capacity and develop a cadre of fully qualified organic inspectors across Nepal. The program equipped participants with full-spectrum knowledge of organic farming, soil health, and natural inputs while building essential field skills in crop inspection, risk assessment, and compliance auditing for individual farms and grower groups. Additionally, the curriculum focused on setting up and evaluating Internal Control Systems (ICS) for smallholder farmer groups and deepening alignment between national organic guidelines and international certification standards.

By deploying these skilled inspectors into active practice, Nep.Cert anticipates significant long-term societal impacts. These include strengthened municipal partnerships, direct linkages between farmers and local processors/distributors, expanded markets for high-value herbs and spices, and a robust environment for multi-stakeholder coordination.

Ultimately, these trained professionals will facilitate continuous, collaborative planning among producers, market actors, and certification bodies tailored directly to community realities.

1. Introduction

Organic farming is deeply rooted in human history: For generations, Farming relies on naturally available resources like livestock manure for fertilization, open-pollinated seeds, local remedies for pest and disease, crop rotation for nutrient recycling and all these activities are practices in harmony with the community and respect for environment. However, with the rise of the green revolution, agriculture shifts into synthetic fertilizer, chemical pesticide usages, artificial supplements, mono-cropping etc. This shift undoubtedly brought a change in human behavior towards farming, improved yield and solved the food shortage problem, but at what cost? The reality is different: loss of biodiversity, soil health deterioration, irreversible environmental challenges, erosion of indigenous knowledge etc., and in the longer run, the chemical era threatens the resilience of our food systems. With this realization, the farming system is slowly but definitely returning to the organic principles of care, ecology, fairness and health with a commitment to restore balance between people, food and environment together for a sustainable future.

Organic farming is not only avoiding **harmful** chemicals, it's a conscious disciplined practice of restoring soil health, promoting biodiversity and ensuring safe food to mankind. Organic Farming without certification is of no value. For farmers to get fair prices of organic produce they need an organic certification label by an authorized certification body. Certification agencies are responsible for upholding credibility by strictly following national and international standards. In Nepal, the Organic Agriculture Promotion Policy 2008 marked a historic milestone as the country's first national-level framework for organic farming. Grounded in the principles of IFOAM and Codex Alimentarius, this policy provided a roadmap for promoting organic practices, establishing certification systems, supporting farmers, and developing markets.

The organic certification process might feel demanding and complicated to farmers at the beginning. Transitioning soil into healthy, fertile states requires discipline, patience and continuous improvement. During the three years of conversion period yield may be lower, and farmers often cannot command premium prices for their produce. But this time period is worth the wait, which opens doors to premium pricing, consumer trust and sustainable production. For any farm/ grower to be certified as an organic need to follow a structured and continuous process beginning with approaching the certification body and submitting the application form. Then the certification body reviews the details and assigns an organic inspector for inspection. The organic inspector conducts the inspection at the field level. The crop inspection is the backbone of any certification process that ensures compliance with organic standards through systematic observation and documentation. During

inspection, the inspector starts by talking with the farmers and observing every aspect of farm operations: Soil condition, crop health, the source of compost/ manure, type and source of seed, Fertilizers and pesticides used, water source, tools used, method and material of storage, processing and transportation etc. Beyond field monitoring, inspectors also review the farmer's records and evidence: daily logs and the organic management plan clearly including key activities such as nursery preparation, sowing, compost application, fertilization, weeding, disease and pest management, irrigation, harvesting, and receipts of all inputs. Inspectors also have the right to request proof for anything suspicious and inquiry around the neighborhood. Also, if necessary, the soil or other materials samples are also collected for testing. All this information collected during monitoring is to be submitted to the certifying body by a respective inspector. This report is carefully evaluated by the certification body and if the information justifies the guideline of Nepal organic Standards, the Certification body grants the official certification label to that particular farmer/grower. This label not only validates the integrity of the produce but also ensures farmers can access premium prices and build consumer trust in both domestic and international markets. In case the decision is not in favor of farmers, they will also be given a specified time period to make necessary improvements to their practices. All these practices ensure farm and farmer adhere to the guidelines of organic standard and the inspector strengthens the credibility of the certification process-contributing to growth of the organic sector. Organic inspection is done in two different ways- by an external third party which is assigned by an accredited certification body and in an internal control system, the farmer groups, cooperative or organization within themselves set a structured framework for self-monitoring, record-keeping and guidance to organic standards. The internal inspectors visit farmers regularly and check compliance.

Together, organic farming, crop inspection and certification, not only promote biodiversity and protect the environment but also enhance the competitiveness of Nepal's organic sector to the global market through transparency, accountability and good agricultural practices. With the growing market demand for organic produce, it is equally important to have skilled inspectors who can monitor the farm and implement standards effectively. Organized by Nep.Cert, this 5 days training on basic crop inspection and organic inspector, has equipped all the participants with the technical knowledge to conduct the field inspection independently.

Rationale of the training

Although organic farming and certification have a fairly old history in Nepal, their promotion and practice have not been able to progress satisfactorily. There are several

reasons for this. Certification has not become established in the local market due to reasons such as: lack of easy access to international markets for Nepali products; even where access exists, international certification being costly for Nepali farmers; local certification bodies not receiving international recognition; lack of public awareness in the local market about consuming certified organic products; lack of interest among producers/processors/distributors; and lack of assurance of fair prices, among others.

The root of all these problems mentioned is the shortage of human resources with extensive expertise regarding certification standards, methods, and procedures. Due to this lack of skilled manpower, local government budgets too have not been able to focus on such issues. There is a shortage of personnel capable of being affiliated with some institution or other at the local level to discuss and advocate for organic farming and certification, provide technical assistance, offer consulting services, and, along with these various capacities, also carry out organic inspection. It is in recognition of this very need that this training has been organized.

2. Objectives

2.1. General Objective

To produce fully skilled human resources in organic agriculture, including organic inspection at both national and international levels.

2.2. Specific Objectives:

- To provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of International and National organic standards, certification process and crop inspection techniques.
- To equip participants with crop inspection techniques like record verification, audit trails, risk assessment and yield balance check.
- To train participants in different categories of certification (Grower groups, private forms, processing and handling, Inputs certification etc.
- To aware the participants in Internal control systems, stakeholder's roles and relationships.
- To aware participants regarding Inspector code of ethics, conflict of interests, social and cultural values, and related issues.

3. Participation and Resource Persons:

The residential training program was attended by a total of 21 trainees mostly representing agriculture, forest and environmental academic backgrounds. The participants included students, university professors, government officials, entrepreneurs, and agricultural technicians. The participants represented different parts of Nepal, with geographical coverage extending from Jhapa in eastern Nepal to the western and far-western regions, including Kalikot and Bajhang. This broad representation provided an opportunity for participants from different regions and backgrounds to exchange their experiences, particularly regarding agriculture, organic farming, and local farming practices.

The training was facilitated by two resource persons:

- Mr. Maheswar Ghimire -Mentor: Served as the main mentor and trainer, facilitating the major training sessions and providing technical knowledge, guidance, and mentoring to the participants.
- Mr. Bhupendra Nirajan -Assistant and organic inspector: supported the mentor in conducting training sessions, practical activities, fieldwork, participant coordination, and other program activities.

4. Day-by-Day Training Proceedings:

4.1. Day 1: Introduction to Organic Agriculture and Organic Standards

The first day of the five-day residential training began with the registration of all participants, followed by an introductory session. The trainers and participants introduced themselves to each other and briefly shared their professional, academic, and practical backgrounds. The training was facilitated by Mr. Maheswar Ghimire as the mentor and lead trainer, with Mr. Bhupendra Nirajan Khanaiya serving as the assistant trainer. The introductory session created a friendly and participatory learning environment and allowed participants from different parts of Nepal and different professional backgrounds to interact and exchange their experiences. After the introduction, the trainer explained the objectives, structure, and expected outcomes of the five-day training program.

The technical session on the first day focused on the history, development, and different approaches to organic and sustainable agriculture. Participants learned about the historical

development of farming systems and different movements associated with ecological agriculture, including Vedic agriculture, natural farming, biodynamic agriculture, organic agriculture, permaculture, and the Green Revolution. The discussion helped participants understand the differences between conventional and ecological approaches to agriculture and the reasons behind the increasing interest in organic production. Particular attention was given to the principles of maintaining soil health, ecological balance, biodiversity, and long-term sustainability. Participants also discussed how traditional knowledge and modern organic standards can contribute to developing sustainable agricultural systems.

The final session of the day introduced participants to Internal Control Systems (ICS), organic standards, and biodynamic standards. The trainer explained the importance of ICS in organizing and monitoring groups of organic farmers and maintaining compliance with certification requirements. Participants were also introduced to the development and growth of the international organic market. During the session, figures relating to the global organic sector were presented, including approximately 4.3 million organic growers/producers and about 98 million hectares of organically certified agricultural land, along with information on the overall size and growth of the organic market. These discussions helped participants understand the increasing global demand for organic products and the importance of international standards and certification in maintaining consumer confidence and organic integrity.

4.2. Day 2: IFOAM Principles, Certification and Organic Management Plan (OMP)

The second day began with an introduction to the fundamental principles of organic agriculture developed by IFOAM -Organics International. Participants studied the four core principles of organic agriculture: Health, Ecology, Fairness, and Care. The trainer explained that these principles provide the philosophical and ethical foundation for organic agriculture and are applicable not only to crop production but also to livestock, processing, trade, and the wider food system. Participants discussed how organic agriculture should protect human health, maintain ecological processes, promote fairness among people involved in the food system, and encourage responsible management of natural resources for present and future generations.

A major topic on the second day was the organic certification process. Participants learned about the different stages involved in certification, from application and documentation to inspection, evaluation, corrective actions, and final certification decisions. The session

emphasized the importance of proper documentation, transparency, traceability, and compliance with applicable organic standards. Participants were also introduced to the International Organic Inspectors Association (IOIA) and its relevance to professional organic inspection. In addition, the training covered the code of ethics and professional conduct for inspectors. Participants learned about maintaining impartiality, confidentiality, professional behavior, obtaining appropriate permissions, responsible use of photographs and information, and appropriate conduct when dealing with farmers, food, records, and other inspection materials.

The day also focused on the preparation and implementation of an Organic Management Plan (OMP). Participants learned that an effective organic management plan should clearly describe production practices, input management, record keeping, risk management, internal control procedures, and other activities necessary for maintaining organic compliance. The trainer discussed a stepwise approach to improving organic management and achieving certification, including the development of first-, second-, and third-stage management plans, with the long-term objective of achieving 100% certification and compliance within the relevant production system. Participants also learned about participation, auditing, and integrity in organic certification, emphasizing that the certification system depends on honesty, transparency, accountability, and effective verification of information provided by producers and operators.

4.3. Day 3: Inspection, Risk Assessment, Sampling and Report Writing

The third day placed greater emphasis on the practical aspects of organic inspection and reporting. Participants learned that an inspection report must be prepared objectively and should be based on facts, figures, observations, records, and verifiable evidence collected during the inspection. The trainer explained that inspectors should avoid personal assumptions or unsupported conclusions when preparing reports. Participants discussed the importance of recording accurate information about farms, farmers, production activities, inputs, crops, land area, records, and other relevant details. This session helped participants understand the responsibility of an inspector to prepare clear, factual, transparent, and professionally written inspection reports.

Another important area covered was the inspection of grower groups and Internal Control Systems (ICS). Participants learned about the information required to understand the background and organization of a grower group, including the number of farmers, production areas, crops, management structure, internal inspection procedures, records, and previous certification history. The session also focused on risk assessment and the

identification of potential risks that could affect organic integrity. Participants discussed the major steps of risk assessment, including identifying possible risks, assessing their likelihood and potential impact, determining appropriate control measures, verifying the effectiveness of those measures, and documenting the findings. The importance of assessing risks at both the individual farm and group-management levels was also discussed.

The third day also included a detailed discussion on sampling procedures in organic inspection. Participants learned about the purpose of sampling, factors that may influence sampling decisions, and the importance of obtaining representative samples when sampling is required. The trainer explained that sampling is not necessarily required in every inspection and that the need for sampling depends on the applicable standards, inspection findings, risk level, and specific circumstances. Participants discussed the background information that should be considered when selecting farms or operators for sampling and learned how sampling can support verification of organic integrity. Through these discussions, participants developed a better understanding of how risk assessment, sampling, ICS verification, and factual report writing are interconnected components of the organic inspection process.

4.4. Day 4: Audit Trail and Practical Field Inspection

The fourth day focused on the detailed audit trail requirements necessary for maintaining traceability and verifying organic production. Participants learned how inspectors examine records and documents to trace agricultural products from production through harvesting, storage, processing or handling, and final sales. The training covered different types of records that farmers and grower groups should maintain, including farm and field records, farm activity records, harvest records, storage records, sales records, and labeling information. Participants also learned about the importance of farmer identification and group codes for maintaining traceability within a grower group. The trainer explained how these records can be cross-checked during an inspection to determine whether the production, harvest, storage, and sales information is consistent and reliable.

The training then moved from classroom learning to a practical inspection exercise. Participants were divided into three groups to conduct field inspections in different farming systems. One group was assigned to inspect a biodynamic farming system, another group conducted an inspection of a Vedic farming system, and the third group visited a local farmer's farm for practical inspection. During the field visits, participants applied the knowledge gained during the previous three days and examined production practices, farm activities, records, inputs, risks, traceability, and other relevant aspects of organic

management. The practical exercise provided participants with an opportunity to understand the differences between various farming systems and to practice inspection techniques in real field conditions.

After completing the field inspections, each group worked together to compile its observations and prepare an inspection report. Participants were instructed to organize their findings systematically and present them using factual information and evidence collected during the inspection. The groups reviewed their observations, identified potential risks and compliance issues, and developed appropriate comments and recommendations based on their findings. The preparation of the reports also strengthened participants' skills in teamwork, documentation, analysis, and professional report writing. The trainers provided guidance during the preparation process and explained that the completed reports would be presented and discussed during the final day of the training.

4.5. Day 5: Presentation, Evaluation, Examination and Certification

The fifth and final day began with the presentation of the practical inspection reports prepared by the three groups. Each group presented the findings from its assigned field inspection, including observations related to farming practices, farm activities, documentation, audit trails, risks, and compliance with relevant requirements. The biodynamic farming group, Vedic farming group, and local farmer inspection group each shared their experiences and explained the major findings identified during their respective inspections. The presentations allowed participants to compare different farming systems and understand how inspection procedures can be applied under different production conditions.

Following each presentation, the trainers and other participants provided comments, questions, feedback, and suggestions for improvement. The discussion focused on whether the observations were properly supported by evidence, whether the inspection findings were clearly presented, and whether the reports adequately addressed relevant risks, records, and organic management requirements. The feedback session helped participants identify areas where inspection reports could be improved and strengthened their understanding of professional communication and objective reporting. It also provided an opportunity for participants to learn from the experiences of other groups and to discuss practical challenges encountered during field inspection.

After completion of the presentations and feedback session, the participants took the final examination to assess their understanding of the topics covered throughout the five-day

training. The assessment covered major areas such as organic principles, international organic standards, certification procedures, IFOAM principles, ICS, organic management planning, risk assessment, sampling, audit trails, inspection procedures, ethics, and report writing. After completion of the examination and evaluation process, the results were finalized, and participants who successfully met the requirements were recognized during the certificate distribution program. The five-day training therefore concluded with a combination of knowledge assessment, practical learning, feedback, and certification, providing participants with a comprehensive understanding of international organic standards and the practical requirements of organic inspection and certification.

5. Key Outcomes and Achievements

Basic Crop Inspection Training provided the participants with a complete understanding of the principles, procedures, ethics, as well as practical knowledge of organic inspection. With a complete package of both theoretical and practical assessments, the program was successful overall. There were notable outcomes and achievements of the event, such as:

5.1. Skill Development and Knowledge Enhancement

With the active participation of 21 members, the program covered the fundamentals of organic agriculture. From knowledge of the certification system and inspection procedures to actual experience of field inspection, the program prepared the participants to gain hands-on skills and knowledge about the organic journey.

Particularly, the highlight of the training was the clearer understanding of the roles and responsibilities, along with practical exercises on audit trail verification, crop records, inputs, and inspection procedures.

All in all, the program ensured the development of skills required to be the eye, ear, and nose of the inspection process.

5.2. Practical and Field-Based Learning and Inspection Reporting

The fourth day, which was the field visit day, was supposedly the time for participants to apply all the knowledge gained in the classroom to the actual field. Groups of three were designated to independently inspect an individual farm. Participants had to make their own

observations and prepare themselves without direct help from the trainers. This was an important exercise to enhance their learning and apply it to the real world.

Finally, the participants had to demonstrate their analytical skills and understanding by preparing a report from the collected information and evidence. Applying the appropriate format and structure, every group prepared and presented their reports. A very interactive feedback session was organized, which highlighted areas that needed attention and agendas that had been missed.

Thus, this was a means to bridge both theoretical and practical skills through an active learning approach.

5.3. Interactive and Experience-Based Learning

The five days were highly engaging in terms of presence and participation. There was room for every participant to raise their queries and discuss the situations being dealt with. The experience of the trainers was the gem of the event. Real-life examples, personal experiences, and practical stories from their professional inspection work made the subject matter more relevant and understandable.

Being a residential program, interaction was already an important part of the program. Participants had the important role of moderation of the sessions, and each day, the program was supported by a coordinator, rapporteur, evaluator, and feedback team. Thus, another key aspect was the interaction and presence of the participants in the class throughout the overall training process.

5.4. Assessment of Learning

On the final day, a 30-minute written examination was conducted, where the participants knowledge was tested. It provided an opportunity to formally assess the level of awareness among the participants and simplify learnings even more.

Hence, it was a part of evaluating the awareness and knowledge of the participants, along with their competencies in evidence and data collection.

6. Feedback and Evaluation

6.1. Participant Feedback

Feedback has always helps in understanding participant's satisfaction as well as the loopholes of any activity. With that in mind, participants' feedback was given prime importance during the training sessions. It was executed in various way. At the end of each session on each day, participants expressed their opinions about the session, which were reviewed for necessary improvements in the upcoming sessions.

Secondly, a participant evaluation form was circulated among the participants to obtain overall feedback on the content, delivery, trainers, venue, logistics, and overall program organization.

Analyzing all such feedback, a good level of satisfaction with the training was found. Participants appreciated the overall approach of the trainers and looked forward to future collaborations as well as new training opportunities.

6.2. Training Methodology

Since a diverse learning approach was incorporated into the training, it engaged the participants throughout the program. It included:

- Interaction sessions
- Query-solving modules
- Practical cases to deal with
- Experience and knowledge storytelling
- Field visits as inspectors
- Evidence and information collection
- Report preparation and presentation
- Moderation of the program

- Final written examination

Hence, all such modules were positively taken by the participants in terms of learning and showed satisfactory remark.

6.3. Venue and Logistics

The training, as a residential program at Maharishi Vedic Institute, Bosan, was noted as excellent in terms of venue and logistics. The venue had a positive impact, as its environmental setting allowed for clear and focused learning. The location was also rated positively in the feedback submission from the participants.

7. Conclusion and Next Steps

This 5-day training program marks an important step toward building local technical capacity in organic inspection and certification in Nepal. By bridging the knowledge gap between local agricultural practices and formal compliance frameworks, the initiative equips a new cohort of qualified inspectors to support local producers, strengthen certification credibility, and drive the expansion of trustworthy organic supply chains across the country.

Moving Forward

To expand organic farming and certification across Nepal, participants from this training are encouraged to take proactive initiative –either individually or collectively –on the following key action items:

1. Collaboration with Local Governments

Initiate partnerships with local government authorities to leverage allocated agricultural budgets. Focus efforts on farmer capacity building, promoting locally available resources and inputs, and supporting the organic certification process.

2. Connecting Farmers with Local Processors and Distributors

Facilitate active coordination and partnerships between local processors, distributors, and farmers to collectively pursue and streamline organic certification procedures.

3. Establishment of Local Organic Markets

Set up local organic markets and supply channels to ensure consumers in the community have reliable access to high-quality, certified organic produce.

4. Promotion of High-Value Herbs and Spices

Promote the cultivation, processing, and value addition of high-value medicinal herbs and spices, while improving market linkages for both local and international trade.

5. Multi-Stakeholder Planning and Coordination

Foster joint planning and continuous coordination among farmers, distributors, and certification bodies tailored directly to local needs and realities.

8. Annexures

Day 1	Topics, Learning Activity
9:30	REGISTRATION
10:30- 12:30	INTRODUCTIONS
	What is organic?
	What is certified organic? The certification process and the role of the inspector.
	Organic certification system – definitions and concepts
12:30-1:15	LUNCH
1:15 - 5:30pm	IFOAM Standards
	Risk Assessment - Identification of organic control points (OCPs) in crop production
	Evening assignment: Organic Inspector Ethics and Conduct

9.

10.

Day 2	Crop Inspection Skills
	Topics, Learning Activity
8:30- 12:30	Conducting the organic crop inspection - Overview
	Crop Production Records
	Audit Trail - Exercise
	Crop yields and in/out balance – sample exercises
12:30-1:15	LUNCH
1:15- 5:30	Crop Inputs
	Organic Inspector Ethics and Conduct
	Conducting the Crop Inspection – Summary
	Introductory meeting
	The <u>Exit Interview</u> as part of the process and the report
	Evening work: Review Field Trip OSP

11.

12.

Day 3	Grower Groups and Introduction to Reporting
	Topics, Learning Activity
8:30-	Community Grower Groups

12:30	Inspection report formats - introduction
12:30-1:15	LUNCH
1:15-5:30	Report Writing Skills and Practice
	Note-taking skills; Questioning techniques
	Field trip expectations
	Field trip preparations – field trip groups

13.

Day 4	Field Trip and Writing the Inspection Report
	Topics, Learning Activity
Times to be announced	Travel to Field Trip Location
	On-site Field Trip/Inspection
	Return Travel
12:30-1:15	LUNCH
1:15-5:30	Debriefing with Group Leaders - sharing information, - preparing to write the inspection report.
	Preparing for report writing – key points for the inspection report and exit summary
	Preparing the draft exit summary report

14.

Day 5	Exam
9:00 - Noon	Exam
12:30-1:15	LUNCH
1:15-5:00	Preparing the Inspection Report Individual report writing with trainer oversight
5:00-5:30	Evaluation and Wrap Up

NEP.CERT Training Evaluation Form	
Course Title: Basic Crops Inspection	Date: August 11-15, 2026 Venue: Champadevi, Kathmandu
<i>Please rate the following aspects of the training by checking the box that best reflects your opinion.</i> <i>(Rating Scale: 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Average, 2 = Fair, 1 = Poor)</i>	

Course Content & Delivery

Evaluation Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
☐ The training objectives were clear and met.					
☐ The course content was relevant to organic inspection.					
☐ The mix of theoretical lectures and practical work was balanced.					
☐ The training materials and handouts were helpful.					
☐ The length of the 5-day course was appropriate.					

Trainer Assessment

Evaluation Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
☐ Trainers demonstrated deep subject knowledge.					
☐ Trainers encouraged active participant interaction.					
☐ Explanations were clear and easy to understand.					
☐ Queries and doubts were addressed effectively.					

Residential Venue & Logistics (MVI, Champadevi)

Evaluation Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
☐ Quality of training room environment (lighting, seating, AV).					
☐ Quality of residential accommodation facilities.					
☐ Quality of food and refreshments provided.					
☐ Overall management and hospitality by organizers.					

Others

☐ Which topic or session did you find the most valuable?	Method of inspection, Report writing
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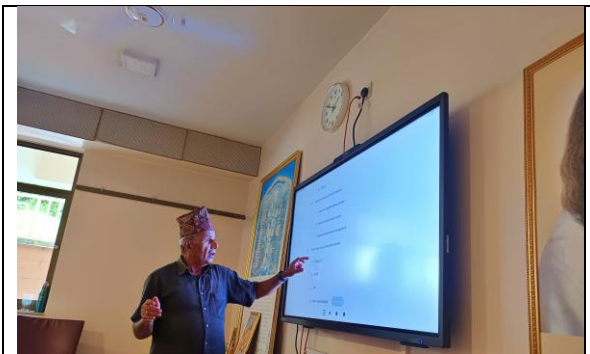
○ What areas of the training could be improved for next time?	Practical inspection of organic farm with instructor
○ Do you feel ready to conduct basic organic crop inspections independently?	I think I need one or two inspections with mentor so I would hone my skills properly
○ Any other comments or suggestions for NEP.CERT?	Nep.Cert is doing gret in Nepalese organic sector, Please keep this and also remember training program with IOIA for us too.

Thank you for your valuable feedback!

Photos:

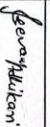
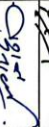
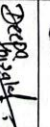






Participants details

Basic Crop Inspection: Organic Inspector Training
Bosan, Champadevi, Kathmandu. 11-15 Aug. 2026
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