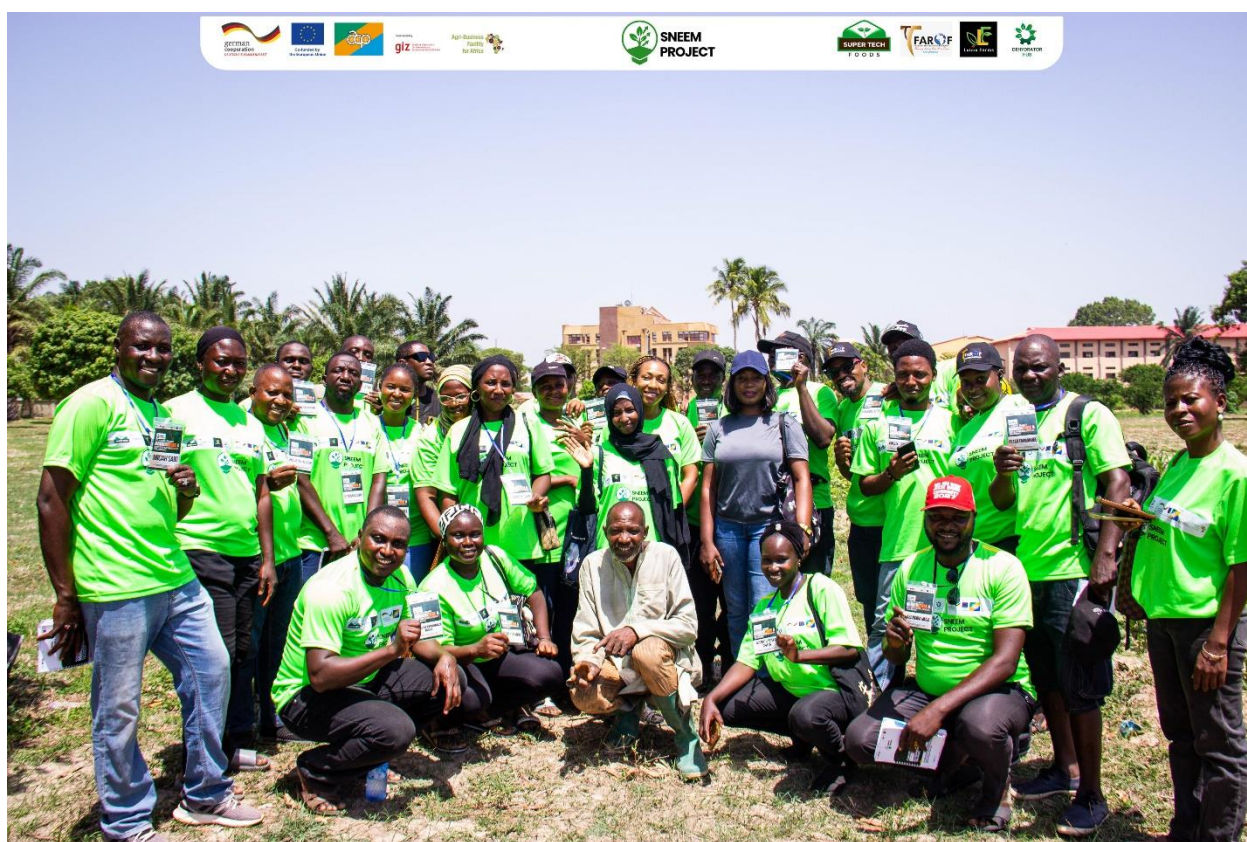




TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) FOR 20 LEAD FARMERS ON CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE, GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP), POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN VITAMIN A MAIZE PRODUCTION



CAPACITY BUILDING IMPLEMENTED BY: LUTAM FARMS LIMITED

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DATE: 17TH MAY 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the outcome of the Training of Trainers (TOT) program conducted for 20 Lead Farmers on Climate-Smart Agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Post-Harvest Management, and Entrepreneurship in Vitamin A Maize production under the SNEEM Project.

The training was implemented through the SNEEM Consortium comprising Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation (FAROF), Lutam Farms, SuperTech Foods, and Dehydrator Hub, in partnership with the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA), with Co-funding from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the European Union, and BMZ.

Within the consortium structure, **Lutam Farms** served as the Technical Lead for farmer capacity building and was responsible for organizing, coordinating, and facilitating the training program, including overseeing the step-down training and mentorship activities to be implemented by the trained farmers within their communities as part of the project sustainability strategy.

The training engaged 20 selected lead farmers from Chikun LGA and surrounding communities, equipping them with practical knowledge and technical skills on sustainable agricultural production, climate resilience, entrepreneurship, improved post-harvest handling, and adoption of climate-smart practices for improved food systems and nutrition outcomes.

To ensure effective knowledge transfer and active participation, the training adopted learner-centered methodologies including practical demonstrations, group exercises, interactive discussions, question-and-answer sessions, and field-based learning approaches. Pre- and post-training assessments were conducted to measure knowledge acquisition and participant learning outcomes.

At the end of the training, participants demonstrated significant improvement in technical knowledge, leadership capacity, facilitation skills, and understanding of climate-smart agricultural practices. Participants also expressed readiness to commence community-level step-down training and mentorship activities as Community-Based Advisors (CBAs), supporting wider dissemination of knowledge and sustainable agricultural practices among smallholder farmers.

The overall evaluation indicated that the training was impactful, practical, and highly relevant to the needs of the participants and their communities, while contributing to the broader objectives of strengthening food systems, improving nutrition, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting sustainable livelihoods within Kaduna State.

INTRODUCTION

As part of ongoing efforts to strengthen sustainable food systems, climate resilience, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture within Kaduna State, a five-day Training of Trainers (TOT) program on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Post-Harvest Management, Entrepreneurship, and Smart Farming Technologies was successfully conducted from 11th to 15th May 2026 for 20 selected lead farmers under the SNEEM Project.

The training was implemented through the SNEEM Consortium comprising FAROF, Lutam Farms, SuperTech Foods, and Dehydrator Hub, in collaboration with the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA), with support from GIZ, the European Union, and BMZ.

Within the consortium framework, Lutam Farms served as the Technical Lead for farmer capacity building and was responsible for coordinating and facilitating the training program, including supporting the implementation of step-down training and mentorship activities to be conducted by the trained farmers within their communities.

The training was designed to strengthen participants' technical knowledge, practical skills, and leadership capacity in sustainable agricultural production, climate-smart farming practices, post-harvest management, and agribusiness development, with specific focus on Vitamin A maize production and improved nutrition outcomes.

The program further aimed to build a network of trained community-level farmer mentors capable of transferring knowledge and supporting other smallholder farmers through continuous mentorship, demonstration farming, and community-based agricultural extension support.

To ensure effective knowledge transfer and active participation, the training adopted participatory and learner-centered methodologies including practical demonstrations, interactive discussions, group exercises, experience sharing, and field-based learning activities. Pre- and post-training assessments were conducted to evaluate participants' knowledge acquisition and measure the overall effectiveness of the training intervention.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING

The major objectives of the training were to:

- Enhance participants' understanding of climate change concepts and impacts.
- Explain the principles and objectives of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).
- Promote weather-smart agricultural practices.
- Improve participants' knowledge of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in maize production.
- Introduce participants to Vitamin A maize and its nutritional benefits.
- Build capacity on post-harvest handling and storage management.
- Promote agribusiness development, leadership, and financial management.

- Equip participants with facilitation and adult learning skills for effective step-down training.

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

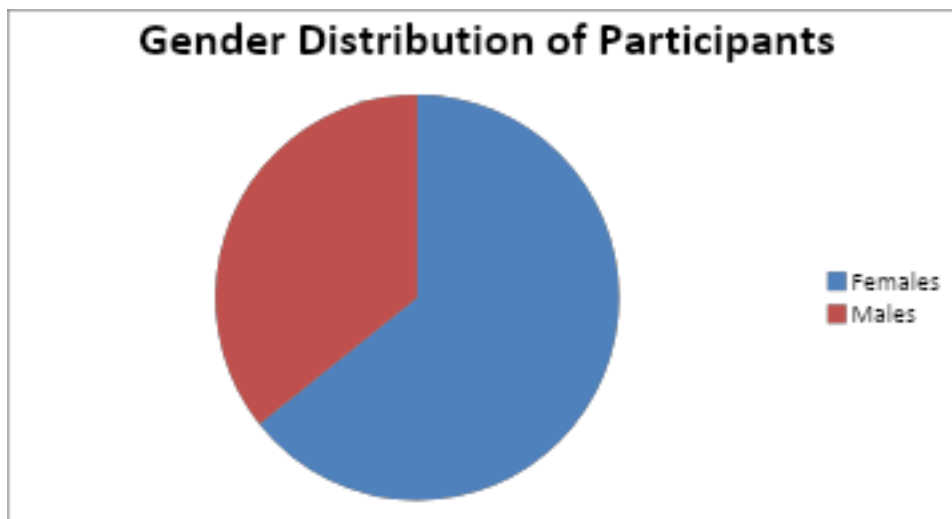
The training adopted participatory and adult-learning approaches including:

- Interactive lectures
- Group discussions
- Demonstrations
- Question and answer sessions
- Practical examples and case studies
- Experience sharing among participants

These methods encouraged active participation and enhanced understanding of the training topics.

PARTICIPANTS

A total of **20 participants comprising of 11 females and 9 males** from Chikun LGAs attended the training.



TRAINING OVERVIEW

DAY 1

The first day of the Training of Trainers (TOT) commenced with the arrival and registration of participants, followed by opening prayers and participant introductions. A project overview

session was conducted to explain the objectives of the project, the roles of implementing partners, and the responsibilities of extension agents in cascading knowledge to farmers.

During the technical sessions, participants were introduced to the concept of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), including its pillars of productivity, adaptation, and mitigation. Discussions highlighted the impact of climate change on agriculture and the need for sustainable farming practices.

Participants also received an overview of Vitamin A maize, focusing on its nutritional importance, health benefits, and role in addressing Vitamin A deficiency, particularly among children and women.

The afternoon session focused on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for maize production. Topics covered included:

- Sourcing and selection of suitable farmland
- Land measurement techniques
- Sourcing of quality agricultural inputs
- Proper land preparation methods

The day ended with an interactive question-and-answer session where participants sought clarifications on climate-smart farming practices and maize cultivation techniques.

DAY 2

Activities on the second day began with a recap of the previous day's sessions. Participants actively shared key lessons learned from Day One.

The technical sessions continued with advanced Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on maize production. Discussions covered:

- Safe use and application of agrochemicals
- First and second fertilizer applications
- Use of Aflasafe in preventing aflatoxin contamination
- Harvesting techniques
- Post-harvest management
- Transportation and storage methods
- Marketing and consumption of Vitamin A maize

Participants learned the importance of maintaining safe moisture levels during storage and the use of improved storage technologies such as PICS bags.

The value chain session exposed participants to various actors and processes involved in maize production, processing, and marketing. Emphasis was placed on strengthening linkages among producers, processors, traders, and consumers.

Another important session focused on improved and climate-resilient maize varieties. Participants learned about drought-tolerant, early-maturing, and high-yielding maize seeds suitable for changing climatic conditions.

The afternoon session addressed safe working practices on the farm, highlighting the importance of personal safety, equipment maintenance, and proper handling of chemicals.

Participants were also introduced to the adoption of renewable energy for climate-smart farming, including the use of solar energy and other sustainable technologies in agriculture.

The day concluded with an interactive question-and-answer session.

DAY 3

Day Three commenced with a recap session where participants reflected on lessons from Day Two.

The first session introduced participants to the concept of smart farming. The Facilitator explained how modern technologies such as GPS-guided equipment, drones, sensors, and smart irrigation systems can improve agricultural productivity and efficiency.

Participants also learned about the usefulness of weather forecasts in agricultural planning. Discussions focused on how weather information can guide farmers in land preparation, planting, fertilizer application, pest control, harvesting, and post-harvest activities.

Further sessions focused on weather-smart agricultural practices, including:

- Crop diversification
- Crop rotation
- Intercropping
- Drought-resistant crop varieties
- Soil and water conservation practices

The facilitators also discussed the 4R Nutrient Stewardship Principles:

- Right fertilizer source
- Right rate
- Right time
- Right place

Additional sessions addressed weed, pest, and disease management strategies in maize production. Participants learned about integrated pest management (IPM), early weed control, and disease prevention measures.

The final technical session revisited the objectives of Climate Smart Agriculture, emphasizing sustainable productivity, adaptation to climate change, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The day ended with a question-and-answer session where participants discussed challenges affecting farmers in their communities.

DAY 4

The fourth day began with a recap of the previous day's discussions.

The first technical session focused on adaptation strategies against climate change effects. Participants learned practical strategies such as:

- Diversification of livelihood activities
- Mixed farming systems
- Rotational grazing
- Water harvesting
- Afforestation
- Use of weather forecasting technologies

This was followed by an extensive session on soil fertility and water management. Topics discussed included:

- Organic matter management
- Integrated fertilizer application
- Soil testing
- Rainwater harvesting
- Conservation tillage
- Drip and sprinkler irrigation systems

Participants also learned about the advantages of afforestation, including environmental restoration, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and prevention of desertification.

The agricultural insurance session highlighted the role of insurance in protecting farmers against losses caused by drought, floods, pests, and diseases.

In the afternoon, participants engaged in practical field sessions where they observed and practiced climate-smart agricultural techniques and GAP demonstrations. The practical sessions reinforced classroom learning and improved participants' understanding of field applications.

The day concluded with a final interactive discussion and questions from participants.



Field session

DAY 5

The final day of the training started with a recap of Day Four activities.

The entrepreneurship session covered:

- Financial concepts and farm costing
- Record keeping
- Marketing strategies
- Decision-making processes in agribusiness

Participants learned the importance of maintaining accurate records, planning business activities, and understanding market trends for profitability.

Further sessions focused on business planning, where facilitators explained the components of a successful agribusiness plan, including financial projections, operational planning, and risk management.

Leadership and adult learning approaches were also discussed. Participants were trained on effective communication, mentorship, facilitation skills, and participatory adult learning methods needed for successful step-down training.

The agribusiness session emphasized the agricultural value chain and opportunities for value addition, processing, and marketing.

Participants were also guided on the planning and establishment of demonstration plots, including protocols for conducting practical farmer demonstrations.

The final sessions focused on:

- Step-down training and mentorship planning
- Reporting and monitoring procedures
- Performance expectations for extension agents

The training ended with the presentation of certificates. Participants expressed appreciation for the knowledge gained and committed to replicating the training during their respective step down training sessions.



Presentation of Certificates to participants

TRAINING OUTCOMES

At the end of the training, participants demonstrated strengthened knowledge, practical skills, and improved capacity in the following areas:

- Application of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices for sustainable and resilient farming systems.
- Improved Vitamin A maize production techniques, including land preparation, planting, crop management, and yield optimization.
- Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to enhance productivity, food safety, and quality standards.
- Enhanced understanding of post-harvest handling, storage management, and loss reduction strategies.
- Increased knowledge of agribusiness development, market systems, and agricultural value-chain opportunities.
- Improved awareness and adoption of smart and solar-powered agricultural technologies for efficient farming operations.

- Strengthened financial literacy, farm record keeping, budgeting, and basic business management skills.
- Enhanced facilitation, mentorship, communication, and leadership skills to support community-level step-down training.
- Improved understanding of sustainable food systems, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and production of nutrient-dense crops.
- Strengthened capacity of participants to serve as Community-Based Advisors (CBAs) and local agricultural extension champions within their communities.

Participants also expressed readiness to replicate the training during their step down training and mentorship sessions at the community level.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

The following challenges were observed during the training:

- Unpredictable weather conditions affecting some outdoor field activities and demonstrations.
- Limited financial resources among participants to immediately adopt some recommended climate-smart technologies and practices, including modern smart farming tools

Despite these challenges, the training objectives were largely achieved.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made to strengthen future implementation, improve farmer adoption, and enhance long-term project sustainability:

- Support trained farmers with agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, organic fertilizers, herbicides, and other essential farm inputs to enable immediate commencement of step-down training, demonstration farming, and mentorship activities within their respective communities.
- Organize regular follow-up practical field demonstrations and refresher trainings for farmers and mentors.
- Support participants with training manuals, extension materials, and demonstration kits for effective step-down training within their communities.
- Increase awareness and access to climate-resilient and nutrient-dense seed varieties, particularly Vitamin A maize and other biofortified crops.
- Promote wider adoption of climate-smart and weather-smart farming practices among smallholder farmers.
- Facilitate access to agricultural finance, grants, input support, and crop insurance schemes for vulnerable farmers and MSMEs.
- Strengthen linkage between farmers, processors, aggregators, and off-takers to improve market access and value-chain integration.

- Establish continuous mentorship and extension support systems through the trained Community-Based Advisors (CBAs).
- Increase investment in practical demonstrations on post-harvest handling, storage, food safety, and value addition techniques.
- Improve access to solar-powered and energy-efficient agricultural technologies for production and processing activities.
- Strengthen collaboration with government agencies, development partners, cooperatives, and private-sector actors to scale impact and sustainability.
- Support the establishment of farmer groups and cooperatives for collective learning, aggregation, bargaining power, and market coordination.
- Improve access to digital agricultural tools, climate information services, and mobile extension support for farmers.
- Conduct periodic monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessments to track adoption and identify gaps requiring additional support.
- Increase inclusion of women and youth in agricultural leadership, enterprise development, and climate-smart agriculture interventions.
- Expand the training model to reach additional communities and farmer clusters across Kaduna State and beyond.

TESTIMONIALS

Through the training, 20 lead farmers gained climate-smart agricultural skills and are now serving as Community-Based Advisors (CBAs), mentoring other farmers within their communities to improve productivity and nutrition outcomes.



As part of the SNEEM Consortium sustainability strategy, the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA) is committed to integrating the trained farmers as Community-Based Advisors (CBAs) to support agricultural extension, farmer mentorship, and community-level knowledge transfer. These trained farmers will also be considered for engagement in future agricultural and development interventions implemented across the state and within their respective LGAs.” **By Mal Adamu, the KADA Director of Agriculture Service**



Before this training, I dried my maize under open sunlight, which affected quality. Now I understand safer post-harvest management practices that improve both food safety and market value,” — **Participant**, Kaduna State



This training has greatly improved my understanding of Climate Smart Agriculture and modern maize production practices. I now have better knowledge of weather-smart farming techniques and post-harvest management – **Rahila Daniel**



The sessions on Vitamin A maize and Good Agricultural Practices were very practical and informative. I am confident that I can train farmers in my community effectively – **Asenath Hosea**



I learned the importance of proper storage, Aflasafe application, and safe moisture management. These lessons will help reduce post-harvest losses among farmers – **Iliya Baba**



The facilitators explained the topics clearly and encouraged active participation. The practical field sessions helped me understand how to apply the knowledge in real farming situations.-
Elisha Shekwowunanza



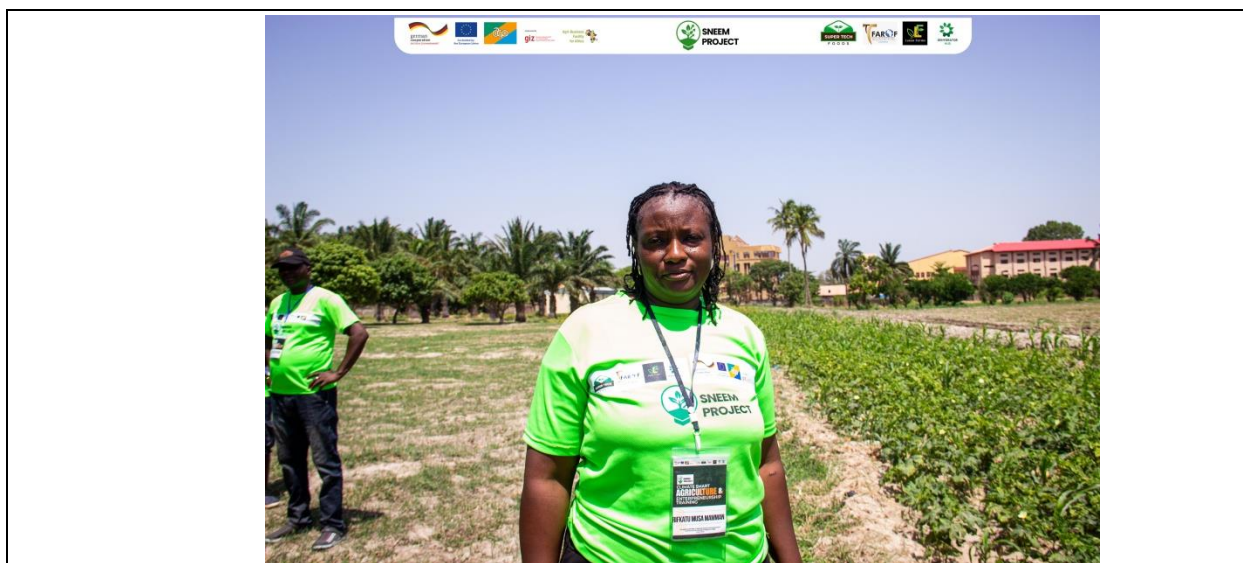
The training on agribusiness, record keeping, and marketing opened my eyes to the business side of agriculture. I now understand how farmers can increase profitability. – **Yohanna Auta**



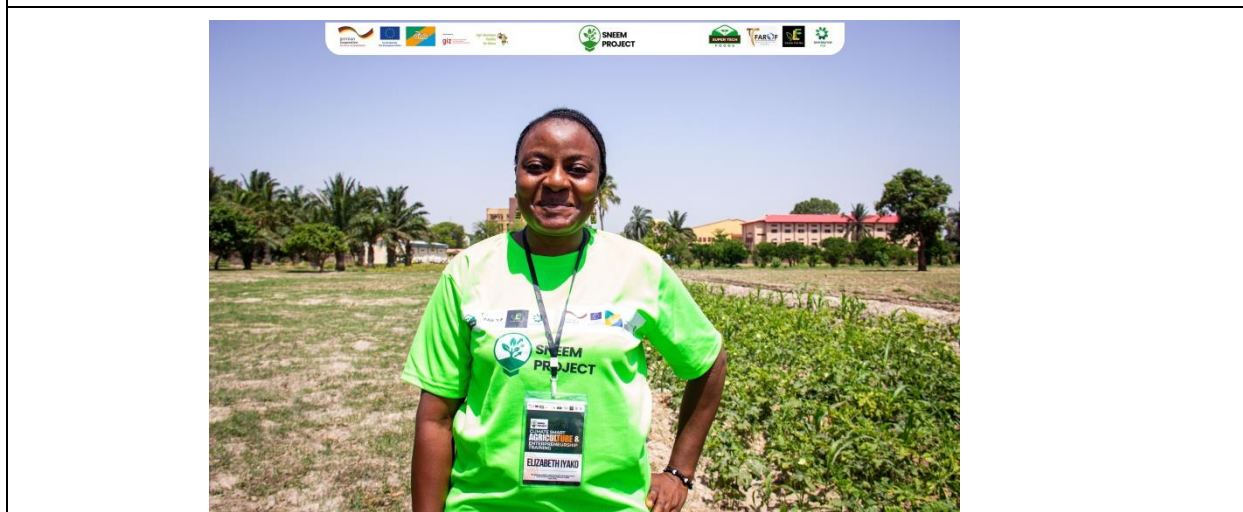
I appreciate the knowledge shared on climate-resilient maize varieties and smart farming technologies. This training has prepared me to support farmers facing climate challenges - **Micah Sabo**



I gained valuable knowledge on soil fertility, water management, and sustainable farming practices. The training was timely and highly relevant to our farming communities.- **Omeiza Vincent**



The interactive nature of the training made learning easy and enjoyable. I especially benefited from the discussions on pest management, weather forecasting, and crop management. – **Charity Sabo**



The leadership and adult learning sessions were very useful. I now feel more prepared to organize and conduct step-down trainings in my local government area. – Rifkatu Musa

CONCLUSION

The training successfully strengthened the capacity of the 20 participants in Climate Smart Agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices, post-harvest management, agribusiness, and leadership.

The knowledge acquired is expected to improve agricultural productivity, resilience to climate change, and income generation within participant communities.

The training also laid a strong foundation for effective knowledge transfer through community-level step-down trainings.

TRAINING EVALUATION

This report presents the findings of a pre-test and post-test knowledge assessment administered to 20 smallholder farmers who participated in the training of trainers (tot) for extension agents on climate smart agriculture, good agricultural practices (gap) and post-harvest management on vitamin a maize. The results demonstrate a highly significant improvement in participant knowledge. The cohort's average score increased from 18.2% before training to 67.5% after training — a mean gain of 49.3 percentage points. The proportion of participants achieving a passing score of 50% or above rose dramatically from just 1 participant (5%) before training to 17 participants (85%) after training. The normalized learning gain of 62.4% indicates high training effectiveness by international benchmarks.

These results confirm that the training design and delivery were effective in building farmers' knowledge of climate-resilient practices, and provide a strong foundation for the project's expected outcomes of improved livelihoods and increased Vitamin A Maize productivity.

Key Results at a Glance

20 Participants Trained <i>Smallholder Farmers</i>	18.2% Avg Pre-Test Score <i>Baseline knowledge</i>	67.5% Avg Post-Test Score <i>After training</i>	+49pp Mean Score Gain <i>Percentage point increase</i>
85% Post-Test Pass Rate <i>17 of 20 participants ≥50%</i>	5% Pre-Test Pass Rate <i>1 of 20 participants ≥50%</i>	11 Excellent Gains (≥50pp) <i>55% of the cohort</i>	62.4% Normalised Learning Gain <i>High effectiveness (Hake)</i>

Statistical summary

Metric	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Change (percentage point) pp
Mean Score	18.2%	67.5%	+49.3pp
Median Score	15.0%	62.5%	+47.5pp
Minimum Score	0.0%	45.0%	+45.0pp
Maximum Score	80.0%	100.0%	—
Standard Deviation	17.3%	19.4%	—
Pass Rate ($\geq 50\%$)	5.0%	85.0%	+80pp
Normalised Gain (Hake)	—	62.4%	High effectiveness

Note: The Normalized Learning Gain (Hake gain) measures learning relative to the maximum possible gain from each participant's pre-test score. A value of 62.4% is classified as 'high' effectiveness ($>30\%$ = medium; $>70\%$ = high by Hake's benchmark). Anthony Bawa achieved a post-test score of 45%, slightly below the 50% pass mark and is the one participant in the 'Good' gain band who did not achieve a pass.

Performance Band Analysis

Participants are grouped into four performance bands based on the number of percentage points gained between pre-test and post-test.

Band	Score Gain Range	No. of Participants	% of Cohort	
Excellent	≥ 50 percentage points	11	55%	
Good	30 – 49 percentage points	7	35%	
Moderate	10 – 29 percentage points	2	10%	
Minimal	< 10 percentage points	0	0%	

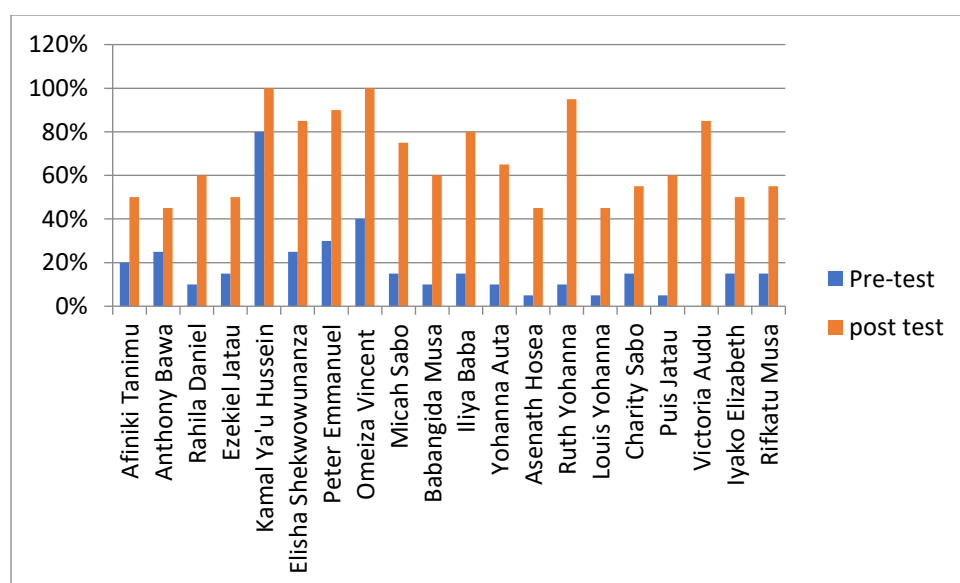
Band Interpretation

- **Excellent** (55% of cohort, 11 participants): More than half the cohort achieved gains of 50 percentage points or more, indicating substantial knowledge transformation. This group includes participants who started from very low baselines (0–15%) and reached post-test scores of 60–100%, demonstrating that even the least-prepared farmers benefited strongly from the training.
- **Good** (35% of cohort, 7 participants): Seven participants made solid gains of 30–49 percentage points, all reaching post-test scores in the 45–100% range. This is a strong outcome, and most in this band achieved passing scores.
- **Moderate** (10% of cohort, 2 participants): Two participants — Afiniki Tanimu and Anthony Bawa — showed moderate gains of 30 and 20 percentage points respectively. Anthony Bawa narrowly missed the pass mark at 45%, warranting a targeted follow-up or supplementary session.
- **Minimal**: No participant recorded a gain of less than 10 percentage points. This is a particularly positive result, indicating universal responsiveness to the training across the entire cohort.

Individual Participant Performance

Participant Name	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Score Gain	Performance Band
Ruth Yohanna	10.0%	95.0%	+85pp	Excellent
Victoria Audu	0.0%	85.0%	+85pp	Excellent
Iliya Baba	15.0%	80.0%	+65pp	Excellent
Peter Emmanuel	30.0%	90.0%	+60pp	Excellent
Elisha Shekwowunanza	25.0%	85.0%	+60pp	Excellent
Omeiza Vincent	40.0%	100.0%	+60pp	Excellent
Micah Sabo	15.0%	75.0%	+60pp	Excellent
Yohanna Auta	10.0%	65.0%	+55pp	Excellent
Puis Jatau	5.0%	60.0%	+55pp	Excellent
Rahila Daniel	10.0%	60.0%	+50pp	Excellent
Babangida Musa	10.0%	60.0%	+50pp	Excellent
Asenath Hosea	5.0%	45.0%	+40pp	Good

Participant Name	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Score Gain	Performance Band
Louis Yohanna	5.0%	45.0%	+40pp	Good
Charity Sabo	15.0%	55.0%	+40pp	Good
Rifkatu Musa	15.0%	55.0%	+40pp	Good
Ezekiel Jatau	15.0%	50.0%	+35pp	Good
Iyako Elizabeth	15.0%	50.0%	+35pp	Good
Afiniki Tanimu	20.0%	50.0%	+30pp	Good
Anthony Bawa	25.0%	45.0%	+20pp	Moderate
Kamal Ya'u Hussein	80.0%	100.0%	+20pp	Moderate



Notable Individual Results

- **Top performers** — Ruth Yohanna and Victoria Audu both achieved the joint-highest gain of 85 percentage points, moving from 10% and 0% respectively to 95% and 85%. These results represent exceptional learning outcomes.
- **Perfect post-test scores** — Kamal Ya'u Hussein and Omeiza Vincent both achieved 100% in the post-test. Kamal had the highest pre-test score (80%), demonstrating strong existing knowledge further

consolidated by training. Omeiza entered with 40% and reached the maximum, reflecting significant learning.

- **Participants** needing follow-up — Anthony Bawa (post-test: 45%) and Asenath Hosea (post-test: 45%) and Louis Yohanna (post-test: 45%) are the three participants who did not achieve the 50% pass mark despite meaningful gains. Targeted reinforcement sessions are recommended for these three individuals.
- **Lowest** pre-test baseline — Victoria Audu entered training with a score of 0%, reflecting no prior formal knowledge of the training topics, yet achieved 85% post-test. This demonstrates the transformative impact of the training for complete beginners.

KEY FINDINGS

Training Effectiveness

- The training achieved a mean score gain of 49.3 percentage points across all 20 participants — nearly tripling the group's average knowledge score from 18.2% to 67.5%.
- With a normalised learning gain of 62.4%, the training falls in the upper range of the 'medium-high' effectiveness category by Hake's benchmarks, approaching the threshold for 'high effectiveness'.
- Every single participant improved their score — no participant regressed or stagnated, which is a strong indicator of consistent training quality and participant engagement.

Knowledge Baseline

- The pre-test results confirm very low baseline knowledge across the cohort (mean 18.2%), with 19 out of 20 participants scoring below 50% before training. This underscores the critical need for the training intervention and validates the project's theory of change.
- Only one participant — Kamal Ya'u Hussein (80%) — demonstrated substantial prior knowledge before training, suggesting some existing experience with maize value chain practices.

Post-Training Knowledge

- After training, 85% of participants (17 out of 20) met or exceeded the 50% pass mark, demonstrating an adequate foundational knowledge of climate-smart agriculture, GAP, and post-harvest management.
- The minimum post-test score across the entire cohort was 45%, compared to 0% before training. Even the lowest performers after training showed marked improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Immediate Actions

- Follow-up sessions for below-pass participants: Anthony Bawa, Asenath Hosea, and Louis Yohanna scored below 50% post-test. A targeted 1–2 day revision and practical session should be organised to consolidate their learning before they proceed to implement practices on their farms.
- Practical field reinforcement: Given that several participants moved from near-zero baseline to moderate post-test scores, theoretical knowledge should be reinforced through guided on-farm demonstration and mentorship over the next crop cycle (June–September 2025 rainy season).

Data & Reporting Improvements

- Document the specific training modules covered in each session to link post-test gains to specific topics, this will strengthen future training design.

Programme Design

- The Master Trainer (MT) step-down model should incorporate refresher assessments at 3- and 6-month intervals to track knowledge retention and practical adoption — not just immediate post-training gains.
 - The strong results from participants with zero pre-test scores (e.g., Victoria Audu) suggest the training is accessible and effective for complete beginners. This finding should be highlighted in outreach to encourage participation from farmers who may feel they lack prior knowledge.
 - Consider using Kamal Ya'u Hussein and Omeiza Vincent (both scoring 100% post-test) as community-level master trainers or peer mentors for other farmers in subsequent training cycles, supporting the project's sustainability goals.

CONCLUSION

The pre-test and post-test assessment results provide compelling evidence that the SNEEM project's smallholder farmer training is delivering strong, measurable knowledge improvements. All 20 participants improved their scores; 85% achieved passing marks; and the cohort's average knowledge level increased by 271% from baseline to post-training.

These results directly support progress toward KPI 1 (training of 200 participants in climate-resilient production) and KPI 5 (climate resilience strategies), and provide early evidence that the training is building the knowledge base necessary for farmers to supply higher-quality Vitamin A Maize to MSME processors — a key assumption underpinning the project's income and employment outcomes.

With minor adjustments to data collection practices and targeted follow-up for the three below-pass participants, the SNEEM project is well-positioned to achieve its farmer training targets and sustain the gains observed in this cohort.

ANNEX 1

AGENDA

TRAINING OF TRAINERS FOR EXTENSION AGENTS ON CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE, GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP), POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT AND ENTERPRENUERSHIP IN VITAMIN A MAIZE PRODUCTION

DATE: May 11th to May 15th, 2026

VENUE: Trophy Hotels, Gwari Avenue, Barnawa, Kaduna State

DAY ONE

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30–9:00am	Arrival and registration	All participants
9:00–9:30am	Opening prayers/introduction of participants	All participants
9:30–10:00am	Welcome address and opening remark	Lutam Farms
10:00–10:30am	Project overview (about the project roles of partners, extension agents e.t.c)	Lutam Farms/Partners
10:30–11:00am	Tea break and group photography	All participants
11:00–11:30am	Training objectives, expected outcome and ground rules	Facilitators/Lutam Farms
11:30–12:30pm	Interactive session: - Concept of climate smart agriculture (CSA) - Vitamin A maize	All participants/Facilitators
12:30–1:30pm	Overview of vitamin A maize	Facilitator
1:30–2:30pm	Lunch break/Prayers	All participants
2:30–3:30pm	Training of good agricultural practices (GAP) on maize - Sourcing of land - Land measurement - Sourcing of inputs - Land preparation	Facilitator
3:30–4:00pm	Questions and answers	All participants/Facilitators

DAY TWO

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30–9:00am	Arrival and quick interactive recap of day 1	All participants
9:00–10:30am	Continue GAP: - Uses/Application of agro-chemicals - 1st and 2nd Fertilizer application - Aflasafe - Harvesting - Post-harvesting management - Transportation - Storage - Marketing - Consumption	Facilitator
10:30–11:00am	Tea Break	All participants
11:00am–12:30pm	Value chain	Facilitator
12:30–1:15pm	Improved and climate resilient seeds for maize	Facilitator
1:15 -1:30	Making a difference as an employee of choice	Facilitator
1:30–2:00pm	Lunch break/prayers	All participants
2:00–2:20pm	Safe working practice on the farm	Facilitator
2:20–2:50pm	Adoption of Renewable Energy for Climate Smart Farming	FAROF
2:50–3:30pm	Questions and answers	All participants/facilitator

DAY THREE

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30–9:00am	Arrival and quick interactive recap of day two	All participants
9:00–10:00am	Smart farming concept	Facilitator
10:00–10:30am	Usefulness of weather forecast	Facilitator
10:30–11:00am	Tea break	All participants
11:00am–12:00pm	Weather smart practices	Facilitator
12:00–1:00pm	- 4R principles - weed, pest and disease management	Facilitator

1:00–2:00pm	Lunch break/prayers	All participants
2:00–3:00pm	Objectives of climate smart agriculture (CSA)	Facilitator
3:00–3:30pm	Questions and answers	All participants

DAY FOUR

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30–9:00am	Arrival and quick recap of day 3	All participants
9:00–10:00am	Adaption strategies against climate change effect	Facilitator
10:00–10:30am	Tea break	All participants
10:30am–12:30pm	Soil fertility and water management	Facilitator
12:30–1:00pm	Advantages of afforestation	Facilitator
1:00–1:30pm	Agricultural insurance	Facilitator
1:30–2:00pm	Lunch break/Prayers	All participants
2:00–3:00pm	Practical sessions at the field	Facilitator
3:00–3:30pm	Practical sessions at the field	Facilitator
3:30–4:00pm	Practical sessions session at the field	Facilitator
4:00–4:30pm	Questions and answers	Facilitator

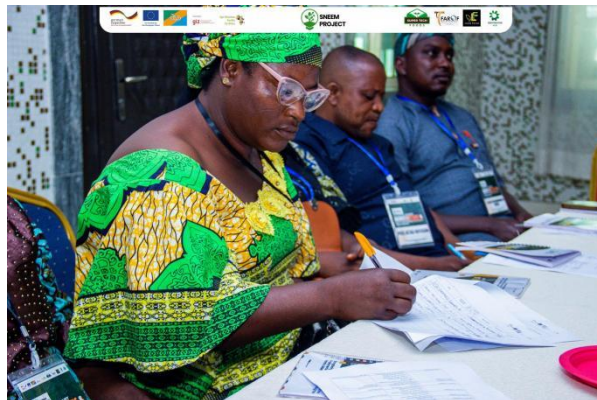
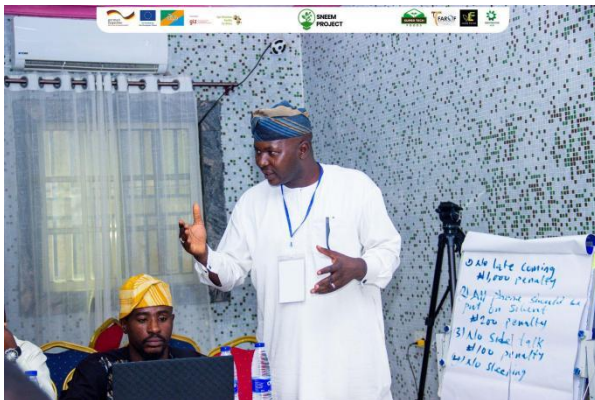
DAY FIVE

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30–9:00am	Arrival and quick interactive recap of day four	All participants
9:00–10:00am	ENTREPRENEURSHIP: - Financial concept and cost - Record keeping - Marketing - Decision making process	Facilitator
10:00–10:30am	Tea Break	All participants
10:30–11:00am	Business plan	Facilitator
11:00–11:30am	Leadership	Facilitator
11:30–12:00pm	Adult learning approaches	Facilitator
12:00–12:15pm	Agribusiness	Facilitator
12:15–12:30pm	Planning and establishment of demonstration plots (Demo protocol)	Facilitator/Lutam farms
12:30–12:45pm	Step down training planning	Lutam farms

12:45–1:00pm	Step down training reporting, monitoring and performance expectations	Lutam Farms
1:00–1:15pm	Questions and answers	All participants
1:15–1:30pm	Lunch break (take away)	All participants
1:30–2:30pm	Closing	Lutam farms

PICTURES

DAY 1



DAY 2

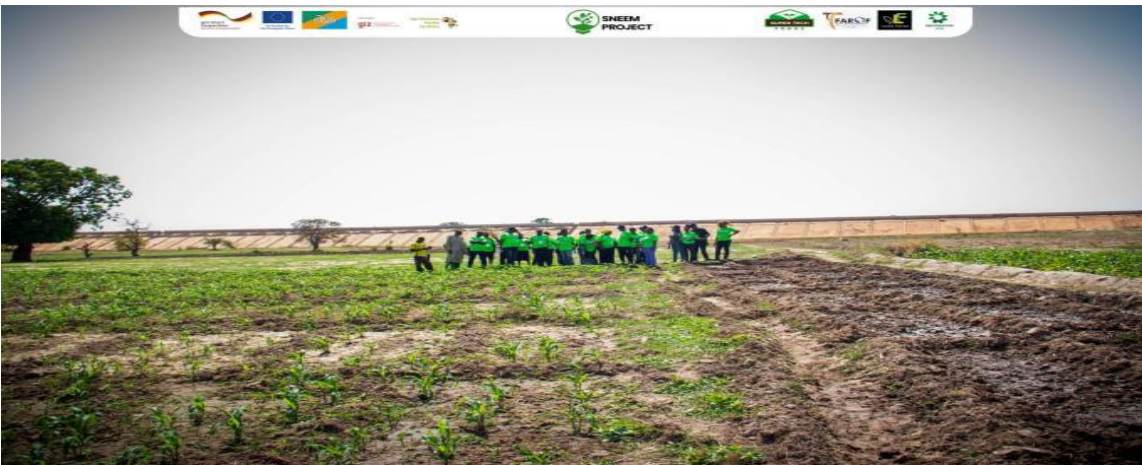


DAY 3





DAY 4



DAY 5



ATTEDANCE LIST