Gender-Sensitive Enterprise Selection and Climate Adaptation

We are undertaking a consultative process to better understand how agricultural enterprise selection at your county incorporate gender considerations, climate smart practices and support for women led enterprises. This interview aims to identify, how enterprise selection has been conducted at the county level. how gender norms shape gender roles across the various agricultural value chain, critical barriers, opportunities, and policy gaps that affect the inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups in agricultural value chains, particularly in the face of climate change. The identification and tracking of such gender-responsive enterprises are key to generating knowledge products under the AAAA framework.

This exercise is intended to support counties in documenting enterprise performance, community preferences, and contributions to climate-smart agriculture (CSA) strategies. Your insights will help us navigate these specific objectives, inform investment priorities, and shape inclusive policies. We welcome your guidance and local context as we align our efforts with the evolving needs of your county. Your responses will be used solely to inform evidence-based programming and policy recommendations.

1. **Enterprise Selection and Community Involvement**
2. How was the selection of agricultural and livestock enterprises conducted in your county, and what criteria guided this process?

**Goat, Sheep & Dairy farming - male dominated**

**Indigenous poultry keeping and its products - female dominated**

**Millet and sorghum - women dominated**

**Coffee farming and cereals production - male dominated**

1. In what ways were community members—including women, youth, and elders—engaged in the enterprise selection process

meeting, barazas and discussions , the value chains already ahd strategies in place ,

* **Cultural role and economic attachment**
* **Domestic functions are aligned to women**
* **Youth engage in short term returns enterprises ( horticulture)**

1. What patterns have you observed in enterprise preferences across different community groups (e.g., by gender, age)?

* **Men engage in high income enterprises than women**
* **Youth get involved in end product value and not much in production**

1. **Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**
2. What agricultural enterprises (both livestock and crops) are predominantly led by women, men, youth and elderly in each county?

* **Women - poultry rearing, traditional vegetable production (kitchen garden)**
* **Youth - Tree nurseries, passion farming**
* **Men - Bee keeping, livestock keeping (dairy), cash crop production (coffee), fruit tree farming**
* **Elderly - fruit tree farming - Macadamia & Cotton, livestock keeping**

1. What traditional and non traditional agricultural enterprises are women currently involved in?

* **Traditional: Crop farming - Millet, sorghum, vegetables, Sweet potatoes, Cassava**
* **Indegenous chicken, sheep.**
* **Non-Traditional; Crop framing- Maize, beans, green grams, carrots, groundnuts,**
* **Exotic chicken, dairy goat,**

1. What factors contribute to women’s dominance in these enterprises? (e.g., ease of entry, cultural norms, policy incentives) small portion of lands, noncontrol of land, cultural norms- some got the parents , those with less value are given to women

* **Ease of management and Cultural norms**
* **Perceived to be low income by men**

1. What social or institutional barriers have you seen affecting women’s leadership or decision-making in enterprise development?

* **Social barriers - GBV, limited involvement in decision making at household level, limited land control, rigid traditional gender roles, trust by men.**
* **Institutional barriers - Literacy level, weak rule of law, limited to finance.**

1. **Gender Roles in Agricultural Enterprises( for each of the enterprise selected ask the following questions**
2. What specific tasks/ roles in these enterprises are performed by women, men, youth and elderly or shared?( for each enterprise selected probe for the gender roles across the value chain and reasons why?

**Poultry rearing/ Vegetables - Women do management to marketing,**

**Tree nurseries, Passion farming - Youth and women participate in establishment of structures, care and marketing.**

**Bee keeping, livestock keeping (dairy), cash crop production (coffee), fruit tree farming - Men do management, harvesting, processing and marketing. Women provide labour, processing and marketing.**

1. What barriers (social cultural economic) prevent women from expanding their roles in these enterprises?

**Limited involvement in decision making, limited land control, rigid traditional gender roles, limited to finance and low capacity building among women,.**

1. At which process/ value chain for each enterprise do women control decision-making and income and why?

**Bee keeping - Packaging and marketing; delegated by men.**

**Chicken farming - production management and marketing; perceived by men as low income enterprise.**

**Vegetable farming - production management and marketing; perceived by men as low income enterprise.**

**4. Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

1. How have changing climatic conditions influenced the types of enterprises being prioritized in your county?

* **Diversification of enterprises to minimize the risks of climatic changes effects**
* **Adoption of short term enterprise which escape the impact of changing climatic conditions.**
* **adoption of more adaptable livestock breeds and crop varieties**

1. What are some examples of new enterprises that have emerged as a direct response to climate challenges, and how are they distributed across different gender or age groups?

* **Solar powered irrigation by youth**
* **Sorghum value chain by women**
* **Aloe Vera farming by women**

**5.Access to Resources and Digital Tools**

1. In your experience, how do men and women, youth and elderly differ in accessing critical resources such as
   1. land, **- Largely controlled by men; family inheritance**; **ownership by men.**
   2. Finance-the overall financial landscape for access including the informal such as community Savings and loans associations) Saccos banks, insurance services ; **Willing person can access financial credit irrespective of age and gender.**
   3. Access to training and knowledge/extension; **Limited to majorly men.**
   4. Access to information as market, weather; **dominated by youth and men through social media, Radio, written media and TV,**
   5. Access to technology eg ICT, digital gadgets, internet, digital literacy; **Youth largely access due to digital content.**
2. What challenges do women face in using digital platforms or ICT tools for enterprise development, and how are they navigating these barriers?

* **Limited time to use digital gargets**
* **Domestic chores involvement**
* **low digital literacy skills**
* **Women have low passion for social platforms.**
* **low internet access**

**6.Economic Viability & Market analysis**

1. How is the market demand for the product (specific value chain)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **value chain(product)** | **market demand** |
| coffee | high |
| milk | high |
| meat | high |
| vegetables | medium |
| chicken meat | low |
| fish | low |
| mangoes | medium |

1. What is the competition landscape for this product and any opportunity where women can tap more on through value addition etc

**Baringo county has competitive advantage in the north rift region in the production of goat meat.**

**Baringo has extensive land mass and conducive climate for goat rearing. The participation of women in the value chain is production and dairy goat milk products**

1. What are the economic benefits and profitability levels of these enterprises for women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **value chain(product)** | Economic benefits and profitability levels |
| coffee | high |
| milk | Moderate |
| meat | low |
| vegetables | High |
| chicken meat | High |
| fish | low |
| mangoes | medium |
| Ground nuts | High |
| Green maize | High |

1. How do these enterprises compare to male-dominated ones in terms of income and sustainability?

**The enterprise turn over is low but sustainable.**

**market accessibility and availability is high**

**it is less vulnerable to climate variabilities**

1. What socio-economic benefits (e.g., improved household welfare, community development) do these enterprises bring?

**Majorly improves household welfare and nutrition**

**7. Replicability & Scalability**

1. What factors contribute to the success of these enterprises?

* **Profitability**
* **Market availability**
* **Less capital requirement**
* **Low labour intensive**

1. Can these enterprises be replicated in other counties/regions? What conditions are necessary?

* **Yes; climatic conditions dictates the suitability of the enterprise**

1. How can value chains and market access be improved to enhance their viability?

* **Formation farmer producer organizations**
* **Creation of market linkages**
* **Contract farming**
* **Enhance access to credit facilities**

**8. Data Availability & Policy Support**

1. What data sources exist to track the success and impact of these women-led enterprises?

* **County Departmental reports ( No specific survey reports)**

1. Qualitatively capture the policy frameworks supporting the women -led V.Cs

* **no policy framework**

1. Map the landscape for women’s collectives or cooperatives that would enhance their collective voices for favourable enabling environment

* **Women based farmer groups are not registered as cooperatives. The operational does support agricultural enterprise development.**

1. Are there any policy gaps that need to be addressed to further support women in these enterprises?

* **No policy developed to support women.**

1. What recommendations can be made to strengthen these enterprises through policy interventions and investments?

* **Develop specific policy**
* **fund and develop digital infrastructure or platform to support the agricultural enterprises by women**

1. From your perspective, what policies are currently enabling or hindering women’s participation in climate-resilient enterprises?

* **No specific existing policies governing these form of enterprises.**

1. What kinds of support (e.g., financial, technical, policy) would make it easier for women and marginalized groups to thrive in enterprise development?

* **Policy development to regulate enterprise operations**
* **capacity build ToTs to offer technical support to organized groups - mentoring and networking.**
* **offer technology and digital literacy**
* **Improve access to financial resources**