**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 gr...

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.

**Enterprise Selection and Community Involvement**

1. How was the selection of agricultural and livestock enterprises conducted in your county, and what criteria guided this process?

* Listing of all crop and livestock value chains done in Homa Bay
* They were subjected in a section matrix with a check list and scores for ranking
* Engagement of public participation through engagement of stakeholder

Value chain Criteria

Cotton Historical background

Climatic condition (soil, temperature, rainfall)

Market demands

Gender involvement

Land availability

Reduce importation

Edible oil (G/nuts, soya, sunflower) Reduction of imports

Food security

Creation of employment

Reduced cost of living at the household level

Cereal (sorghum, maize) Productivity at 25%

Women and youth economic empowerment at 25%

Climate resilience and environmental sustainability at 20%

Market led at 20%

Sustainability at 10%

Root and tuber crop (sweet potato, cassava) Historical background

Climatic condition (soil, temperature, rainfall)

Market demands

Gender involvement

Land availability

Poultry Productivity at 25%

Women and youth economic empowerment at 25%

Climate resilience and environmental sustainability at 20%

Market led at 20%

Sustainability at 10%

Dairy Historical background

Climatic condition (soil, temperature, rainfall)

Market demands

Gender involvement

Land availability

Reduce importation

Apiculture Reduced importation

Environmental sustainability

Climatic condition

Economic empowerment for special group interest

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value chain** | **Criteria** |
| Cotton | Historical background  Climatic condition (soil, temperature, rainfall)  Market demands  Gender involvement  Land availability  Reduce importation |
| Edible oil (G/nuts, soya, sunflower) | Reduction of imports  Food security  Creation of employment  Reduced cost of living at the household level |
| Cereal (sorghum, maize) | Productivity at 25%  Women and youth economic empowerment at 25%  Climate resilience and environmental sustainability at 20%  Market led at 20%  Sustainability at 10% |
| Root and tuber crop (sweet potato, cassava) | Historical background  Climatic condition (soil, temperature, rainfall)  Market demands  Gender involvement  Land availability |
| Poultry | Productivity at 25%  Women and youth economic empowerment at 25%  Climate resilience and environmental sustainability at 20%  Market led at 20%  Sustainability at 10% |
| Dairy | Historical background  Climatic condition (soil, temperature, rainfall)  Market demands  Gender involvement  Land availability  Reduce importation |
| Apiculture | Reduced importation  Environmental sustainability  Climatic condition  Economic empowerment for special group interest |

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

* During community engagement e.g. sensitization, group assessments
* Enterprise specific trainings and demonstration
* Election of project and community leadership
* Acquisition of project materials

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

* Preference at particular value chains node like youths preferring value chains that are less labour intensive and have quick returns on investments
* Women prefer engaging in value chains predominated by other women and with low initial investment capital
* Women preferences in working in groups for sustainability
* Men dominates in value chain nodes that are high in capital and labour intensive
* The elder prefer value chains that are less labour intensive and low management

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

Group Value chain

Youth Rabbits

Poultry

Horticulture

Women Sorghum

Cassava

Africa leafy vegetables

Sweet potato

Groundnuts

Poultry

Goats

Sheep

Men Dairy

Beef

Sugarcane

Sunflower

Soya beans

Elderly Bee keeping

Cotton

Poultry

Dairy/beef

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group | Value chain |
| Youth | Rabbits  Poultry  Horticulture |
| Women | Sorghum  Cassava  Africa leafy vegetables  Sweet potato  Groundnuts  Poultry  Goats  Sheep |
| Men | Dairy  Beef  Sugarcane  Sunflower  Soya beans |
| Elderly | Bee keeping  Cotton  Poultry  Dairy/beef |

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

Refer to table above

1. What factors contribute to women’s dominance in these enterprises? (e.g., ease of entry, cultural norms, policy incentives)

• less labour intensive and quick returns on investments

• Women prefer engaging in value chains predominated by other women and with low initial investment capital

• working in groups for sustainability

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

* Social norms e.g land preparation, Start of planting season, limitation to attending
* Land ownership
* Collateral in loan acquisition

**Gender Roles in Agricultural Enterprises( for each of the enterprise selected ask the following questions**

1. 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?

**Crops enterprises:  
Activity MEN WOMEN Youth Elderly Reason**

**Input acquisition Men Women Elderly Youth have limited access to resources**

**Decision on LAND USE Men Men owns land**

**Land preparation Men Women Youth Labour intensive (eldely)**

**Weeding Men Women Youth Labour intensive (elderly**

**Harvesting Men Women Youth Time consuming (eldery)**

**Decision making on harvested produce Men Women Elderly Youth do not own the point of usage**

**Control of income Men Elderly Men decides on use of income**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **MEN** | **WOMEN** | **Youth** | **Elderly** | **Reason** |
| Input acquisition | Men | Women |  | Elderly | Youth have limited access to resources |
| Decision on LAND USE | Men |  |  |  | Men owns land |
| Land preparation | Men | Women | Youth |  | Labour intensive (eldely) |
| Weeding | Men | Women | Youth |  | Labour intensive (elderly |
| Harvesting | Men | Women | Youth |  | Time consuming (eldery) |
| Decision making on harvested produce | Men | Women |  | Elderly | Youth do not own the point of usage |
| Control of income | Men |  |  | Elderly | Men decides on use of income |

Livestock value chain:

Activity MEN WOMEN Youth Elderly Reason

Input acquisition Men Women Elderly Youth have limited access to resources

Decision on value chain Men Men owns the value chain

Housing Men Elderly Labour intensive

Feeding Men Women Labour intensive (elderly

Harvesting Men Culture (men and male youth)

Decision making on harvested produce Men Women Elderly Youth do not own the point of usage

Control of income Men Elderly Men decides on use of income

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **MEN** | **WOMEN** | **Youth** | **Elderly** | **Reason** |
| Input acquisition | Men | Women |  | Elderly | Youth have limited access to resources |
| Decision on value chain | Men |  |  |  | Men owns the value chain |
| Housing | Men |  |  | Elderly | Labour intensive |
| Feeding | Men | Women |  |  | Labour intensive (elderly |
| Harvesting | Men |  |  |  | Culture (men and male youth) |
| Decision making on harvested produce | Men | Women |  | Elderly | Youth do not own the point of usage |
| Control of income | Men |  |  | Elderly | Men decides on use of income |

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

* Access to resources
* Labour requirement
* Cultural aspects
* Land ownership

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

None

**Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

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

* Emerging pests and diseases leading to increases in cost of production
* Change of weather patterns has led to change changing time of operation
* Reduction from two season to one season e.g kabondo
* Deforestation has led to reduction in rainfall intensity
* High frequencies of floods and droughts

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?

* Expansion of rice farming from paddy to upland mostly done women
* Introduction of dryland arrow roots (Rangwe, Ndhiwa) mostly done by women
* Pigeon peas in Rangwe mostly done by women
* Introduction of new technologies on kitchen gardens by women
* Establishment of tree nurseries mainly by the youths

**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

a. land,

b. Finance-the overall financial landscape for access including the informal such as community Savings and loans associations) Saccos banks, insurance services

c. Access to training and knowledge/extension

* men have more access to training compared to women, youth and the elderly

d. Access to information as market, weather

* About 90% of the youth have access to information of digital platform and their high interests due to literacy and ownership of ICT tools

e. Access to technology eg ICT, digital gadgets, internet, digital literacy

* About 90% of the youth have access to information of digital platform and their high interests due to literacy and ownership of ICT tools

1. What challenges do women face in using digital platforms or ICT tools for enterprise development, and how are they navigating these barriers?

* Lack of interest to use of ICT tools
* High cost of the ICT tools
* Illiteracy level on digital skills
* Preference on the other competing basic needs to purchase of bundles
* Limited access to Cyber security
* Social stereotypes

**Economic Viability & Market analysis**

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

* Generally, there very high demand for agricultural commodities in the market

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

* There competition of local produced products by imports from the neighbouring counties

**Opportunities**

* Favorable weather condition,
* Labour,
* Land
* Availability of credit facilities (banks, saccos, Village Saving Loaning Association
* Value addition
* Ready market

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

* Source of food
* Source of income
* Social security
* Employment opportunities

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

* The male dominated value chain have high profitability compared to female dominated value chains that are sustainable

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

***As above***

**Replicability & Scalability**

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

• Favorable weather condition,

• Labour,

• Land

• Availability of credit facilities (banks, saccos, Village Saving Loaning Association

• Value addition

• Ready market

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

* **Varies with enterprise due to differences in agro-ecological conditions**

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

* Promoting value addition
* Observing seasonality
* Improvement of infrastructure
* Availing market information to both farmers and marketers
* Promotion and adoption of irrigation
* Promotion of new production technologies
* Creation of affordable of internet

**6. Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

* Production data (area coverage, productivity)
* Market participation (product lines, quantities sold)
* No of employment opportunities created

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

* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)
* Agricultural Sector Transformation Growth Strategy (ASTGS)
* Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
* Africa Union Agenda 2063

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

* Maendeleo Ya Wanawake
* FIDA
* KWFT
* Women Fund

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

* Women empowerment policy
* Access to credits
* Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO

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

* Reinforcement and implementation of the existing legal frame work
* Continuous sensitization of community on existing legal frame work

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

Enabling policy

* County climate policy 2023
* Gender mainstreaming policy in municipality

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

* Financial support (purchase of ICT gadgets, Establishment/host of servers, policy development)
* Technical trainings on ATLAS, digital data collection
* Collaboration between Agrivuma, RCMRD and county on Digital data management