**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 group.

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?. The following selection criteria was involved

used environmental and socio safeguards

participatory integrated community involvement

Farmer led irrigation committees

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

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Participatory Integrated Community Development Groups

Barazas,

Committees incorporating all age groups

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

-Beekeeping was initially practised by the Ndorobo clan who were classified as poor. Its now an emerging enterprise for other communities especially the women and the youth  
-Women values chain selection cut across all age groups-No special values chains for the elderly

-Adoption of small livestock by women such as poultry and Rabbits rearing since they are not capital intensive enterprise

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

2. What traditional and non traditional agricultural enterprises are women currently involved in? change table

Men

Cattle

Tomatoes

Onions

Avocados

Pasture

Watermelon

Herbs & Spices

Aquaculture

Irish Potatoes

Maize

Mangoes

Youth

Sheep

Goats

Poultry

Apiculture

Rabbits

Aquaculture  
Women (Including elderly)

Traditional

Cassava,

Dairy Products

African Leafy Vegetables

Mangoes

Beans

sweet Potatoes

Women (Including elderly)

Non traditional

Poultry

Apiculture

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AquacultureAquaculture

Pastures

Rabbits

Goats

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

Culture norms-Chicken considered as birds by men

Minimal or no land capital required

Policy incentives, affirmative action on women empowerment

Subsistence to complement nutrition and livelihood in the homes

Women socio-structures are very conducive to groups formation enhancing collective bargaining

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

-Low literacy levels

Exclusion in decision making

-Culture classification of women as part of the men’s properties- Properties cannot own other property

Unpaid care and domestic work that deprive women of extra time to engage in other productive activities.

**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?

Enterprise Land preparation Planting Harvesting Marketing

African leafy vegetables women women women women

Beans women women women women

Tomatoes men men and women men and women men and women

Maize men and women men and women men and women men and women

Onions men men men men

Avocadoes men men men men

Watermelon men men men men

Cassava Women women women women

Mangoes Men and women Men and women Men and women Men and women

Sweet potatoes women women women women

Herbs and spices men men men men

**Livestock**

Enterprise Feeding Production Marketing

Poultry women women women

Apiculture women and youth women and youth women and youth

Dairy women women women

Rabbits women and youth women and youth women and youth

Goats and sheep women and youth women and youth women and youth

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

-Unpaid and domestic care work that utilises more time, energy and money, rendering agriculture as secondary for women

-commercialization of crop farming has locked out women for instance new chemicals for new varieties of crops, seeds become unavailable.

-Cultural setup is that of patriachy that naturally curtails women. The men do not trust the women to be capable of managing enterprises.

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

(*Refer table above)*

Women have full control over value chains that are for subsistence as traditionally men are not interested in them.

**Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

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

-Due to climate change there has been an introduction of newer varieties of crops and seeds that require new chemicals , this has by extension locked women out.

2. 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?

-Poultry- during drought men would move around looking for pasture, leaving the women to opt find a source of nourishment in chicken. Men also see chicken as justa bird, not much value attached to it.

-Aquaculture

-Pasture conservation (specific hay species)

-Sunflower- this is upcoming, for oil pressing and seed is used for livestock feed

**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,

While women can use the land for crop farming, the land belongs majorly to the men. However, there has been a rising number of women owning land only through women groups/ projects.

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

Women have access to finances through the women groups that provide credit services. Village savings associations provide loans for agriculture. Men's finances are from their own savings and/ or personal loans.

c. Access to training and knowledge/extension

Women are more exposed to the agricultural extension services and training through the collective groups. Men and youth also have easy access to the same services.

d. Access to information as market, weather

Due to low digital literacy levels and lack of access to digital gadgets, the women do not have access to information and heavily depend on the youth and men who are more informed.

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

Men and youth’s digital literacy are higher compared to the women, the youth have better access to digital gadgets and ICT services. Women do not own digital phones.

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

-They do not own smart phones having to rely heavily on the youth who have better access to the digital gadgets. They also rely on market chatter for information on market demands and weather.

**Economic Viability & Market analysis**

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

-There is great demand for poultry and dairy products.

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

* Poultry is easily practised by women as it faces no competition from the men, traditionally men view chicken as just a bird. However, as an enterprise it is easily threatened by factors like drought.

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

With very little capital required and high demand, poultry is highly profitable. It is also a source of livelihood supplementing the household’s income.

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

-Enterprises practised by men are more sustainable and fetch more income as they are practised on a larger scale, while those practised by women are for subsistence.

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

There’s improved community development through the women’s collective groups where they get to access trainings, loans and support through projects.b The education levels also improve as a result.

The enterprises supplement the households’ income.

**Replicability & Scalability**

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

-Industrialization of the enterprises

- Policies and systems favor empowering

- There is easy access to credit/ financial services

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

-Yes, there’s need for capacity building and research development e.g new breeds

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

- Capacity building to farmers, for example on digital marketing

-Improve infrastructure like roads and telecommunication to ease access to market

-Regulation of policies on cartels who are involved in contract farming ef Kenchic.

**6. Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

-Data from women’s cooperatives at the Department of cooperatives

-ASDSP

-Data from NAVCDP

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

*(Refer to ASDSP and NAVCDP frameworks)*

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

There are women’s collectives in all subregions , this is under the Department of cooperatives.

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

-Policies on digital literacy, financing, land access and education. The policies exist but there has been a gap on implementation.

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

-Dissemination of information and policies to households.

-There’s need for implementation and enforcement of existing policies.

-There’s need to review the policies to ensure there’s gender integration.

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

-Land ownership and access

-Capital access- land, labor and finances

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

-Trainings and capacity building

-Access to capital eg land, labor and finances

-Digital literacy