**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?

Promotion of the value chains considering several factors: market access, diversification, return to capital investment, cultural set up, climatic conditions. Maturity time.

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

Depending on one's initiative, conditional external support and deliberate promotion of gender friendly enterprises by the County Government. The individuals have to provide additional resources (enterprise specific).

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

Quick returns especially for the youths thus going for value chains with less maturity time. Increase in demand for nutritional sources such as proteins due to increase in population.

Men are involved in capital intensive enterprises e.g. cash crops

Women are more involved in food crops

Enterprise diversification.

Shrinkage of land

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

|  | Enterprise | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Women | African leafy vegetables, |  |
|  | chicken farming | majorly indigenous chicken |
|  |  |  |
| Men | Chicken farming | commercial farming |
|  | Rice | Land ownership |
|  | Sugarcane |
|  | Pigs |
|  | Dairy |
| Youth | bee farming | low labour intensive |
|  | Chicken | quick returns |
|  | Horticulture | Prefers fast maturity value chains |
|  |  |  |

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

Refer to the above table

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

Ease of entry

Cultural norms

Financial aspect

4. What social or institutional barriers affect women’s leadership or decision-making in enterprise development?

Social: Patriarchal system, trust.

Institution: Lack of collaterals

**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** | **Remarks** | **Roles** | **Reason** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Women | African leafy vegetables, |  | Complete process | Culture  Quick returns  Less capital intensive  Less competitive with men |
|  | chicken farming | majorly indigenous chicken | Complete process | Easy to handle  Culture  Quick returns  Less capital intensive  Less competitive with men |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | Chicken farming | commercial farming | complete process | capital intensive  high value  prestige |
|  | Rice | Land ownership | Complete process | capital intensive  high value  prestige |
|  | Sugarcane |
|  | Pigs |
|  | Dairy |
| Youth | bee farming | low labour intensive | complete process | Less labour intensive  Quick returns |
|  | Chicken | quick returns | Complete process | Quick returns |
|  | Horticulture | Prefers fast maturity value chains | Complete process | quick returns  high profits |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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

Social: Patriarchal system, trust.

Institution: Lack of collaterals

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

| **Enterprise** | **Process stage** | **Decision Making by Women** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| African leafy vegetables, | Land preparation  Establishment and management  harvesting  Marketing | All stages | Culture  Quick returns  Less capital intensive  Less competitive with men |
| chicken farming (indigenous chicken) | Acquisition  Management  Marketing | All stages | Culture  Quick returns  Less capital intensive  Less competitive with men |
| Chicken farming (commercial) | Acquisition  Management  Marketing (sourcing for market and handling of proceeds) | Management  Sourcing of market | availability  good in handling |
| Rice | Land preparation  input acquisition  nursery management  transplanting  weeding  chemical application  harvesting  bird scaring  marketing | transplanting  nursery management  weeding  bird scaring | good in handling  cultural  availability  perseverance |
| Sugarcane | Land preparation  input acquisition  planting  weeding  chemical application  harvesting  marketing | planting  weeding | good in handling  cultural  availability  perseverance |
| Pigs | acquisition  management  marketing | none | N/ A |
| Dairy | acquisition  management  marketing | feeding  milking | availability |
| bee farming | acquisition  management  marketing | none | N/ A |
|  |  |  |  |
| Horticulture | Land preparation  input acquisition  nursery management  transplanting  weeding  chemical application  harvesting  marketing | All stages | good in handling  cultural  availability |
|  |  |  |  |

**Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

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

enterprise diversification

adoption of drought and disease tolerant varieties and breeds of crops and livestock respectively

increased adoption of irrigation technologies

intensification of production system

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?

Black Soldier Fly Farming: Youth

Vermiculture (red wiggler): Youth and women; Nyando, Muhoroni

bamboo farming: male; muhoroni, nyando

improved indigenous livestock germplasm keeping: gender neutral

**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

d. Access to information as market, weather

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

| Resource | Men | Women | Youth | Elderly |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Land | high | low | low | high |
| Finance | high | moderate | low | low |
| Access to training and knowledge/extension | moderate | high | moderate | low |
| Access to information as market, weather | high | moderate | high | low |
| Access to technology eg ICT, digital gadgets, internet, digital literacy | high | high | high | low |

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

cyber threats: sensitization

Inadequate knowledge on appropriate websites: awareness creation and sensitization

Lack of supportive policies on ICT: formulation of supportive policies

**Economic Viability & Market analysis**

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

High demand of products for all value chains

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

The agricultural products suffers a production deficit

The agricultural produce is predominantly sold in raw form; value addition opportunities exist in farm produce such as ALVs, groundnuts, rice, eggs etc.

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

Income generation

Household Food security

Job creation

Improved access to credit

women empowerment

Community development

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

Income: low income

Sustainability: they are more sustainable because of low investments

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

Improved household welfare

Income generation

Household Food and nutrition security

Job creation

Improved access to credit

Community development

Livelihood diversification

Economic resilient

**Replicability & Scalability**

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

Technology adoption

Favourable weather conditions

Access to credit

Ready market

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

Yes. The enterprises can be replicated in other counties, especially those with similar climatic conditions.

Conditions necessary includes:

Technology adoption

Favourable weather conditions

Access to credit

Ready market

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

Strengthening of local infrastructure (road networks and markets)

Enhancing Value addition of agricultural produce

Improving Access to finance to increase investments in agriculture

Promotion of local products

Partnerships and collaborations

Enhancing extension advisory services to increase productivity and output

Creation of market linkages

**6. Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

Sector reporting at county and National level

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

Currently the county does not have a clear policy framework supporting women led value chains, but relies on national policy frameworks.

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

There are no specific cooperatives for women in the county but there are women groups along various agricultural value chains that enable their collective actions

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

There is need to develop policy framework that cultivate and enhance women participation in agriculture enterprises

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

Women participation in Policy framework development

Increased budgetary allocation to promote gender friendly enterprises

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

The County has policies that promote climate change mitigation and adaptation:

* Kisumu County Climate Change Policy
* Kisumu County Climate Change Adaptation Plan

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

* Development of a Clear policy framework
* Increase in budgetary allocation for gender friendly enterprises
* awareness and sensitization on Africa Agriculture Adaption Atlas
* improving access to credit
* improving access to agricultural information and technology