**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?

There was community engagement, both crops and livestock.

PICD-Participatory approach-pubic participation process to identify the enterprises

There is a set of criteria used for enterprise selection-PICD tool

Poverty index- the crops and livestock that are relevant and the agroecological zones were considered

Risks such as drought are taken into consideration

Market demand of the enterprise, staple commodity of the community also considered

gross margin analysis-costing of the enterprises and analysing if they are profitable -they are advised to adopt

the organisations within the community are also involved-they share the challenges and the county comes with relevant solutions to align with the CIDP

The stakeholder analyses, maps other players and bring them on board-

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

**stakeholder engagements, barazas**

During enterprise selection, groups are identified and ranking is done

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

the youths are active in onion farming due to fast returns

-the men and women are majorly in food crops depending on the agroecological zones

-women and youths are most involved in poultry-gives them an opportunity to make decisions and its less capital intensive and requires less space

the youth are getting into sheep and goat rearing -the men are mostly on cattle and camels

The women are adopting apiculture, not in actual production but on marketing

women are active in marketing most of the enterprises

-women are adopting aloe vera harvesting -as a coping mechanism during drought-use the sup to sell to business men-used in making other products

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

| Maize, irish potatoes, bulb onions, avocado, coffee, greengrams, cattle, goats, sheep, camel, apiculture | men |
| --- | --- |
| beans, mangoes, fingermillet, sorghum, indigenous chicken, apiculture | women |
| irish potatoes, bulb onions, greengrams, goats, sheep, apiculture, poultry | Youth |
| apiculture , cows, goats, sheep, camels | Elderly |
|  |  |

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

Traditional

Sorghum

Sweet potato

Finger millet

ILV-sagaa, managu, terere

Cassava

Non Traditional

beans, mangoes, avacado,, indigenous chicken, apiculture

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

Cultural limitation- prevents women from venturing in their enterprises eg women cannot herd camels or cows

policy incentives- the county is promoting kitchen garden for nutritional purpose

Availability of resources-women venture into those enterprises with less capital intensity

Market-the enterprises women lead in are market ready

their enterprises are for subsistence -they major on what the family use and get some income

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

-perception stemming from cultural background-there are defined gender roles by the society eg boda boda transport among women

-education-men are more literate than women limiting their chances of opportunities

-ownership of land-there is no equitable access to land ownership limiting enterprise development

-amount of workload is too much for women

**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** | **Gender role in value chain** | **why** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Maize** | **women-planting, weeding, harvesting, ploughing**  **men-ploughing, weeding, harvesting, marketing**  **youth-ploughing, weeding, harvesting, spraying,**  **elderly -** | **-its a shared responsibility**  **-maize being a staple food, they play equal roles.**  **- men do marketing as they are the key decision makers on money** |
| Beans | **women-planting, weeding, harvesting, ploughing , marketing**  **men-planting, weeding, harvesting, ploughing**  **youth-ploughing, weeding, harvesting, spraying**  **elderly -** | **- women do marketing of the commodity which is not in large quantities**  **-men- a shared responsibility**  **-beans being a staple food, they play equal roles.**  **youth- a shared responsibility**  **-beans being a staple food, they play equal roles.** |
| Avocado | **women-marketing,**  **men-harvesting, planting, digging of holes**  **youth-harvesting, planting, harvesting, digging of holes** | **less profit for the enterprise**  **the enterprise doesn't grow quickly-local ones**  **-men play out their roles because they are labour intensive** |
| cattle | **women-women,herding-depends on zones, milking, marketing in small quantities**  **men-herding, watering, dipping, deworming, marketing, establishment**  **youth-herding, watering, dipping, deworming, marketing,** | **cultural**  **the little finances is used for home needs**  **-the men engage in activities with a higher value** |
| Indigenous Chicken | **women-feeding, marketing, deworming,**  **youth-feeding, marketing, deworming**  **men-marketing-depending on the quantity** | **women are mostly at home**  **its regarded a s a bird** |
| Goats |  |  |

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

the same barriers will apply here

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

| **Enterprise** | **Point women make decisions** | **a lot of the input on this enterprise is made by the man** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Maize | **after harvesting, they request some for subsistence use** |  |
| beans | **getting the seeds to plant, how much to be sold** | **-small quantities and subsistence use** |
| Cattle | **sell of a cow in a polygamous setup**  **how much to sell the milk and how to use the money for family needs** | **the mount of work she has put on the enterprise**  **the welfare of the family** |
| Chicken | **how many to keep, how many and much to sell, how many to consume** | **culturally its a bird for a woman** |

**Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

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

Goats-galla breed are resilient

Sheep-dorper sheep

Kitchen gardening-to produce vegetables

introduction of early maturing crops and those that are drought tolerant-greengrams, nyota beans, KS20 greengram, bulb onions, water melons and tomatoes

Camels-resilient

Beekeeping

aquaculture through farm ponds-not many

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?

Aloe Vera-women

Improved avocado-women

water melons and tomatoes -normally done due to short rains-women

Rabbits for the youths

pasture feed-super nappier, azola, by men

Feeds- Black soldier fly by men

**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

|  | men | women | youth | elderly |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| land | yes-they own the land | they have access though dont own | access no control | depends on land division |
| Finance- | yes -they can access loans using title deeds | yes -Silc groups | yes-those with income or youth groups | no |
| training and knowledge/extension | yes | yes | yes | yes if targetted |
| Access to information as market, weather | they get information to radios, though network is limited, they get sms updates | limited access to information due to network which is limited, they get sms updates from their husbands phones- | yes | phone is not a priority |
| Access to technology eg ICT, digital gadgets, internet, digital literacy | there is limited access, there is also challenge of usability, | very limited access, digital phones mostly owned by men | Yes | very limited |

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

They don't own the phones, those that do, they use the analogue ones

-sensitization through groups

-Those with access do not know how to use it-technical ability

sensitization through community programs, barazas, radio, phone calls to radio, text messages

-extension services can offer sensitization through groups

-using agri-prenuers who come from the local communities

**Economic Viability & Market analysis**

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

| **Enterprise** | **demand** |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | **very high** |
| Beans | **Very high** |
| Goat | **very High** |
| Camel | **high** |
| Cattle | **High** |
| Chicken | **very High** |

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

| **Enterprise** | **opportunity women can tap in Value addition** |
| --- | --- |
| Beans | **packaging and sorting, vending street food, boiled then packaged** |
| chicken | **hatcheries, vending chicken parts, azola production, BSF, commercial feed production,, manure selling , construction of traditional brooding houses,** |
| Irish Potatoes | **chips, crisps, potatoes flour, vending mukimo, starch for commercial usage** |
| Cattle | **yogurt , fermented milk, meat drying,fooder growing, making leather items (belts, shoes, bags),** |

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

| **Enterprise** | **profitability levels & economic benefit** |
| --- | --- |
| Avocado | **The profit is less, the benefit is not sustainable however nutritional benefit is high** |
| Beans | **moderate to high depending on season-source of income, source of proteins** |
| Chicken | **High economic value , they sell at 800 minimum depending on the month**  **Source of income and nutrition/food** |

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

| **Women** | **Men** | **Comparison** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Beans | Maize | **Men dominated are more profitable than women led** |
| Chicken | Goats | **The female dominated are not done in large scale** |
| **Avacado** | Cattle | **the women led enterprises are easy to dispose** |
| **Vegetables** |  | **in future, chicken farming will more sustainable due to reduced spaces** |
|  |  | **Women led enterprises consume less space and more capital intensity** |

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

| **Enterprise** | **Socio-economic benefit** |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | **nutritional value , source of food, feed for cattle, manuring, alcohol brewing** |
| beans | **nutritional value , source of food** |
| Avocado | **nutritional value , source of food** |
| Cattle | **dowry payment, cultural attachment to analyse events using intestinessource of food(blood and milk), manure** |
| Chicken | **nutritional value , source of food, manure, gifting** |

**Replicability & Scalability**

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

-favourable agroecological zones

-availability of land

-support from the county government and national government

-Market demand

-Support from NGOs, and other stakeholders -

-availability of labour force

-its a major staple food

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

-Yes-in counties with similar agroecological zones-

-the enterprises are also major staple food in the country

-

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

-Aggregation centres- with cold rooms for irish potatoes, yellow passion

Value addition

Strengthening cooperatives and marketing groups

Reduced post harvesting losses

Tapping into digital market/technology

**6. Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

The data is available under projects where they track individual beneficiaries

Agriculture sector development program has data on gender issues -

M & E at the county have the impact evaluation, they have this data

KNBS and Agriculture and food authority(AFA), KARLO, TEGEMEO Institute

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

Yes- Agriculture policy-where gender mainstreaming is done in all activities

Gender policy is in place-

There is the county agroecology policy addressing gender issues,draft is in place

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

there are women led cooperatives eg ARAKUKO Poultry farmers ,pokot poultry farmers cooperative, (the list to be shared by the county)

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

Policies need to be reviewed to strengthen the voice and role of women

implementation of the land laws

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

-educate women and men on land rights and ownership

-incentives for women eg farm input, assisting technologies

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

pick from number 1

CIDP

The county has a policy of funding Climate change-around 4 of them-

- West Pokot climate change policy,

-WP County climate finance policy,

- County Climate action Fund 2021,

-West pokot county climate change fund regulations 2022,

-WP County climate change Unit Action Plan 2023-2027

WP County poverty graduation policy and

WP County poverty eradication best practice paper

Engendering climate smart agriculture policy

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

-enterprise investment-invest more in the enterprise

-targeting women groups and the youth-training and capacity building and input support eg o indigenous seeds -Training on group dynamics-on leadership

marketing and value addition

Access to information, finances-credits

Insurances-

Access to infrastructure-roads, market facilities,