**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?

***Through public participation. Community barazzas, ADP /CIDP fora. During PRA(Participatory rural appraisal) in which they developed a CAP. Different projects have different methods and ways .Hold fora at the ward level. The communities are involved to select the priority value chains.***

***Through community interest groups (CIGs) where by they select what they desire***

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

***For CIDP there is deliberate effort, they invite the people with disabilities to participate, women,youth. Equal chances are given to each group during the barazas to have their voices heard***

***There are guidelines specific to projects e.g some projects ephasize how to go about***

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

**livestock:** Except for poultry and dairy goats, they are mostly dominated by men. Goats under extensive farming systems are mostly for men. The rule of thumb is that when the population of these livestock increases , men start dominating. Women have access to all of them during milking, feeding, but not to sell them. chicken - male youth and women

**Crop:** Along the Kerio valey the farming activities which involve irrigation are dominated by men.

***Cash crops are for men, while subsistence is for women.***

***coffee, cotton, pyrethrum, tea,potatoes, -men***

***watermelon, tomatoes, greengrams -male youth***

***sorghum- mixed***

***sweet potoes -mixed***

***beans -women***

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

***refer to the above***

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

***Traditional poultry (local chicken) , sorghum, beans, millet, indigenous vegetables, cassava, cowpeas - dominated by women***

***Non traditional: Irish pototoes, HIB (high iron beans)beans, improved kienyeji chicken, dairy goats,orange fleshed sweet potatoes***

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

***cultural : women play roles in preparing foods during ceremonies e.g circumcision women provide indigenous vegetables. they are not labour and capital intensive, easily available inputs and women find it easy to have them. They are mostly easy to carry. Readily available market from the neighbours. They are largely consumed within the community***

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

***Most of the cash-crop based cooperatives are dominated by men, women have few roles in them. For enterprises where there is mixed ownership there is a tendency for tokenism whereby women get leadership roles. Women are mostly given secretarial and treasury roles because of stereotyping.***

**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?

crop value chains:

land preparation- mostly men

Planting/establishment - both men and women

weeding: mostly mixed

***pest control: male youth***

***harvesting: potatoes are mostly done by men. Pyrethrum picking is women.***

***sales: cash crops are for men. Bonuses are dominated by elderly men. Vegetables are mostly women. Shangi potatoes are dominated by women***

***there is a witnessed shift in terms of access and control in which women have started dominated by women such as irish potatoes, beans***

***livestock:***

***Herding: poultry and dairy goats done by women, the rest mostly done by men.***

***feeding: mainly done by men. poultry is by women***

***disease/pest control: Except poultry it is done by men. Both men and women do poultry***

***housing: predominantly men***

***marketing: predominantly men. for dairy goats if the production and numbers increase men take over***

***most activities for poultry and dairy goats are done by women***

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

***property and land ownership culturally belongs to the men as the household head. This prevents the women from exploiting their full potential. Most families have got cultural norms that place different roles for both men and women. Women are disadvantaged economically. Women mostly do not have the authority to own.***

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

**Milking of dairy goats ,feeding and selling of poultry ,growing of vegetable,deciding what to plant**

**Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

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

**There has been a shift from indigenous towards improved and resilient varieties. there is emphasis on drought tolerant livestock breeds and crop varieties, there are efforts upscale irrigation. early maturing varieties. have introduced zero-grazing**

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?

***camel raring, emphasis sorghum, water harvesting, use efficiency, and irrigation systems, intensive farming systems e.g dairy goats, zero grazing,***

**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,

***Men mostly own the land. Access is available to all but varying degrees***

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

***Men easily access formal financial services since they have title deeds etc. Saccos and insurance are accessible to men and women equally. The county is largely financed by the informal credit sources***

c. Access to training and knowledge/extension

***both men and women have equal attendance to the training***

d. Access to information (such as market, weather)

***Men and youth have more access to information as women mostly are left attending to house chores***

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

***Youth lead in this.***

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

**limited digital skills. They rely on their sons and daughters. They rely on radio or TV, and word of mouth from the chiefs, etc**

**Limited time: Women are mostly busy with household chores and hence limited time for using the technology: They rely on the media etc**

**Economic Viability & Market analysis**

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

***Erratic depending on levels of supply and demand. Determined by the market forces***

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

***Poultry (Incubation and hatching of eggs is mostly done by women). There is high demand for eggs. There is an opportunity for hatching. Dairy goats- Dairy goat milk is highly nutritious and readily available market by the elderly, hospitals. Indigenous vegetables have readily available***

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

***moderate***

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

***They give low value returns , because they usually in small scale, compared to those for men***

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

***Used to buy household goods, paying fees for children, and children upkeep. Generally, this is used to address the immediate needs of the families***

**Replicability & Scalability**

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

***Favourable agro ecological zones. They are not capital intensive. There is a ready market. mostly utilizes household labour***

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

***Yes. Environmental, cultural similarities needed. Capacity building needs to be considered***

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

***Moving from subsistence to commercial. Linkages to new technologies and innovations. Sustainability measures need to be put in place. Value chain groups is necessary***

**Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

***Old project reports. Initial registration of KIAMIS had gendered data***

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

***Intervention of alcoholism through women of change***

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

***Women selfhelp groups and CBOs. Selfhelp groups are spread across the county. There are some that are put in place and if reworked, they can enhance women's collective voices. One example is Elmara kuku kienyeji registered as a CBO***

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

***There are national policies which need to be customized to the county level.***

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

**Domestication and creating awareness of existing laws. Implementation of the policies need to be taken seriously**

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

***ENABLERS: AGPO One-third gender rule enables, EDA (EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT ACT) those projects favoured by women are supported.***

***Hindrance: County finance act. Demand for CESS***

7.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: Grants and tailormade products to support women led enterprises

Technical support: They require continuous capacity building to manage the changes from climate change