**Q1: How was the selection of agricultural and livestock enterprises conducted in your county, and what criteria guided this process?**

* Climate resilience is a major factor—we prioritize enterprises that can withstand drought.
* Market demand influences choices; we select enterprises with strong profitability and local preference.
* Government policies shape decisions, aligning enterprise selection with county and national agricultural strategies.
* Accessibility matters—enterprises that favor marginalized groups, such as women and youth, are prioritized.

**Q2: In what ways were community members—including women, youth, and elders—engaged in the enterprise selection process?**

* Women and youth contribute through cooperative discussions and local farming groups.
* Elders provide traditional insights, advising on sustainability and best practices.
* Public consultations and surveys capture community-wide perspectives.
* Self-help groups and agricultural training programs ensure inclusivity in decision-making.

**Q3: What patterns have you observed in enterprise preferences across different community groups (e.g., by gender, age)?**

* Men prefer livestock trading and large-scale farming due to financial control.
* Women dominate dairy farming, poultry, and vegetable production, which require lower capital investment.
* Youth explore agri-tech businesses, focusing on digital platforms and value-added innovations.
* Elders contribute knowledge on indigenous crops and pastoral farming techniques.

**2. Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

**Q1: What agricultural enterprises (both livestock and crops) are predominantly led by women, men, youth, and elderly in each county?**

* Women: Poultry, dairy, small-scale horticulture.
* Men: Large-scale livestock trade, staple crops like maize and sorghum.
* Youth: Beekeeping, agro-processing, digital agribusiness platforms.
* Elders: Advisory roles in traditional livestock rearing and indigenous crop production.

**Q2: What traditional and non-traditional agricultural enterprises are women currently involved in?**

* Traditionally, women engage in poultry, dairy, and vegetable farming.
* Women are expanding into beekeeping, fish farming, and hydroponic agriculture.
* Some are moving into agribusiness sectors like food processing and packaging.
* Emerging climate-smart initiatives (solar irrigation, organic farming) are gaining interest.

**Q3: What factors contribute to women’s dominance in these enterprises?**

* Cultural norms favor their involvement in food security-related ventures.
* Low financial entry requirements make them accessible.
* Women-led enterprises align well with flexible household responsibilities.
* Policy incentives encourage female participation in agribusiness.

**Q4: What social or institutional barriers affect women’s leadership or decision-making in enterprise development?**

* Land ownership restrictions limit women’s expansion.
* Financial barriers make accessing credit challenging.
* Cultural biases favor men in business negotiations.
* Limited access to formal agricultural training programs hinders growth.

**3. Gender Roles in Agricultural Enterprises**

**Q1: What specific tasks/roles in these enterprises are performed by women, men, youth, and elderly or shared?**

* Women: Animal care, crop tending, food processing, household commerce.
* Men: Market negotiations, bulk livestock sales, financial transactions.
* Youth: Technology-driven agribusiness, product marketing, innovation.
* Elders: Advisory roles, preserving indigenous farming techniques.

**Q2: What barriers (social, cultural, economic) prevent women from expanding their roles in these enterprises?**

* Land inheritance laws favor men, limiting women’s ownership rights.
* Financial dependence prevents expansion of women-led agribusinesses.
* Cultural norms discourage female participation in large-scale farming.
* Lack of formal education in agribusiness creates skill gaps.

**Q3: At which process/value chain for each enterprise do women control decision-making and income, and why?**

* Women dominate poultry production and dairy processing decisions at the household level.
* In vegetable farming, women manage sales and income distribution.
* In beekeeping, women oversee honey processing and packaging.
* Household agribusinesses allow women greater control over finances.

**4. Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

**Q1: How have changing climatic conditions influenced the types of enterprises being prioritized in your county?**

* Farmers are shifting to drought-resistant crops like sorghum and millet.
* Sustainable livestock practices (alternative feeds, water-efficient breeds) are becoming popular.
* Climate-smart technologies like solar irrigation and hydroponics are growing.
* Increasing weather unpredictability encourages diversification into agribusiness.

**Q2: What are some examples of new enterprises that have emerged as a direct response to climate challenges?**

* Hydroponic farming provides a solution to limited rainfall.
* Camel milk processing is gaining attention for its resilience in dry regions.
* Solar-powered irrigation systems help reduce water scarcity issues.
* Youth-led agritech ventures focus on climate-smart solutions.

**5. Access to Resources and Digital Tools**

**Q1: How do men and women, youth, and elderly differ in accessing critical resources?**

* Land: Women struggle with ownership rights; men inherit land more easily.
* Finance: Men access formal banking; women rely on community savings groups.
* Training: Youth engage in online courses; women prefer peer learning networks.
* Market & Weather Information: Men benefit from structured networks; women have less access to real-time pricing and forecasts.
* Technology: Women face digital literacy challenges; youth dominate digital agribusiness spaces.

**Q2: What challenges do women face in using digital platforms or ICT tools for enterprise development, and how are they navigating these barriers?**

* Lack of digital literacy makes adoption difficult.
* Limited internet and smartphone access reduce engagement.
* Cultural restrictions hinder women's use of ICT for agribusiness.
* Women overcome barriers by forming digital learning groups and leveraging mobile banking services.

**6. Economic Viability & Market Analysis**

**Q1: How is the market demand for the product (specific value chain)?**

* Dairy and poultry products have strong demand in local markets.
* Climate-smart crops like sorghum are gaining popularity.
* Value-added products (packaged honey, dried fruits) increase profitability.
* Women-led enterprises are thriving in household-focused markets.

**Q2: What is the competition landscape for this product, and any opportunity where women can tap more on through value addition?**

* Male-led enterprises dominate large-scale agriculture.
* Women can increase earnings through branding and product diversification.
* Processing and packaging enhance competitiveness.
* Strengthening cooperatives improves bulk selling opportunities.

**Q3: What are the economic benefits and profitability levels of these enterprises for women?**

* Women-led enterprises provide stable household income.
* Profitability depends on access to training and financial investment.
* Small-scale ventures sustain communities despite limited resources.
* Agribusiness enhances financial independence for women entrepreneurs.

**Q4: How do these enterprises compare to male-dominated ones in terms of income and sustainability?**

* Male-led enterprises scale faster due to capital investment.
* Women-led businesses focus on food security and sustainability.
* Women’s agribusiness models support long-term community welfare.
* Male-dominated ventures prioritize commercial growth over household stability.

**7. Replicability & Scalability**

**Q1: What factors contribute to the success of these enterprises?**

* Strong market access and financial inclusion.
* Government incentives supporting female entrepreneurs.
* Community networks providing mentorship and support.
* Technical training improving enterprise management skills.

**Q2: Can these enterprises be replicated in other counties/regions? What conditions are necessary?**

* Access to financial services for startup capital.
* Policy frameworks ensuring equal resource distribution.
* Market linkages connecting different regions.
* Training programs expanding agribusiness knowledge.

**8. Data Availability & Policy Support**

**Q1: What policy gaps need to be addressed to further support women in these enterprises?**

* Weak enforcement of gender-based land ownership policies.
* Limited access to financial services tailored for women.
* Insufficient government investment in female-led agribusiness models.
* Lack of digital training and access to agri-tech innovations.