**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

* High value crops for commercial purposes
* Market demand for the enterprise for both crops and livestock (Camel milk demand in Nairobi(Somali community) goats in highland areas, Cattle in )
* Favorable climates ie onions and tomatoes, Livestock (browsers and grazers)
* Meeting local needs(Food and nutrition security)

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

* Community were sensitized, and were included in the selection process ie for women
* Community participatory approach where enterprise ranking was done (pairwise selection)
* Factors considered included suitability, cost of production, profitability, Market, availability of farm inputs, Gender specific friendly enterprise(Camel-men Poultry-youth), Production technologies available, nutrition sensitivity, climate

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

* Enterprise preference changes based on value and profitability
* Ie poultry used to be for women but now it is taken by other gender and youth
* Traditional preferences ie Camel and cattle belong to men but Milk belongs to women
* High Value Crop cultivation and market- Decision making done by Men
* Low value crops – decision making for women
* Youth prefer clean quick returns, technology driven enterprises, Agro-transportation and agro-marketing,
* Men and youth are the middlemen for enterprises

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

* Onions – all gender (Land preparation- Men and youth Planting and weeding – women and youth Harvesting- youth and women transportation to market – youth market – youth and men Aggregators- both men and women)
* Tomatoes- all gender (Land preparation- Men and youth Planting and weeding – women and youth Harvesting- youth and women transportation to market – youth market – youth and men Aggregators – Majority women )
* Vegetables(spinach and kales-everything is done by women except transportation )
* Greengrams – Everything is done by women and youth
* Poultry – Women and youth
* Red meat – Men and youth
* Camel milk- Women

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

* Maize
* Vegetables
* Poultry
* Legumes and pulses(Green grams, beans, etc)
* Value addition of the specific enterprises ie camel milk processing, tomatoes, camel meat(nyirnyir)

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

* Tradition and culture norms
* Food and nutrition security
* Training and empowerment programs
* High tolerance
* Growth of farmer cooperatives and women groups
* Enabling environment (policy interventions from the government and partners, Program intervention, women governance groups)
* Ease of entry
* Networking and social capital

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

* Traditional and culture norms (Samburu women cannot talk In front of men)
* Social responsibilities and reproductive roles
* Don’t own resources
* Limited access to financial services ie lack of collateral when accessing them

**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?

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

Men –labour intensive ,skills and experience required, value of the crop

Women – less skill and labour ,culture ,

Youth –Level of income ,quick money ,less time required

Men –labour intensive ,skills and experience required, value of the crop

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

**Climate Change and Emerging Enterprises**

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

* Diversifying enterprises due to CC(Pastoralism to agropastoralism- women are adapting faster)
* Shifting to drought tolerant crops
* Use and availability of technology ie Modern Bee keeping on the ground by women
* Preferring goats and camel(more resilient) instead of cattle and sheep
* Shift to value addition of products to prolong the shell life

1. 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?

* Preferring goats and camel (more resilient) instead of cattle and sheep
* Pastoralism to agropastoralism- women are adapting faster
* Briquet production to reduce tree cutting
* Agro processing of agriculture and livestock produce (tomato paste, nyirinyiri, yogurt )
* Apiculture and aqua culture done by both genders

**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 control land

b. Finance-the overall financial landscape for access including the informal such as community Savings and loans associations) Saccos banks, insurance services Men have easier access to formal finances, women access finances informally (vsla, chamas, table banking, merry go round) Religious norms affect access ie sharia compliant interest

c. Access to training and knowledge/extension – Men have easy access, women don’t have easy access because of social responsibility, youth increasing because of technology (digital extension) rura

d. Access to information as market, weather Men and youth easily access information on market and weather

e. Access to technology eg ICT, digital gadgets, internet, digital literacy- Educated youth are more digital savvy (18-25) can easily access,

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

* Limited access to digital smart phones
* Low Literacy levels
* Low time due to social responsibility
* Tradition and culture (all finance and technology by men )

**Economic Viability & Market analysis**

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

* Onions tomatoes, Vegetable- High market demand
* Camel Milk and meat- High market demand
* Poultry - High market demand
* Green grams - High market demand
* Honey - High market demand

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

* Competition for market from Onion imports from Tanzania and Ethiopia(cost of production is lower)
* Women tap more to this because of ease of entry, high tolerance,
* Enabling environment(policy)
* High season for tomatoes (tomato paste, tomato sauce)
* Sun dried Vegetables (Sukuma and spinach, traditional)

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

* Tomato- High but affected market demand and competition
* Onion – High but affected market demand and competition
* Vegetables- Medium
* Camel Milk- High
* Camel meat(nyirinyiri)- Moderate

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

* Male dominated have higher incomes compared to women dominated

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

* Increased income to invest in education and other needs
* Food and nutrition security of the households
* Reduce social conflicts at household and community at large
* Low dependency syndrome
* Ownership of the enterprise which brings sustainability

**Replicability & Scalability**

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

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

* Yes areas with the same climatic conditions

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

* Having the necessary data and information about the value chain
* Diversification to more markets
* Improve capacity building
* Enabling environment through policies and interventions
* Invest in appropriate better technologies and innovation

**6. Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

* Data on farmer registration done by National and county government together with KALRO

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

* Gender policy
* Social protection policy
* Climate change policy
* Food and nutrition policy (National)
* Agriculture climate smart policy
* Draft policies – County Crops, Agriculture sector coordination mechanism, rangeland policy,

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

* Women led cooperatives
* Isiolo voice of women network
* Self help groups
* CBOs, Local NGOs

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

* Policy review
* Women access to finance and market
* Enhancing women literacy levels
* Women led enterprises fund
* Harmonized women specific enterprises

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

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

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

* Training and capacity building
* Mentorship and coaching
* Advocacy for women led enterprises
* Allocation of funds for policy development
* Advocating for gender friendly technologies
* Access to formal financial services
* Women specific policies and interventions