**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?

***Public participation and the input from the technical team from the directorates of livestock and agriculture. The experts first suggested then later subjected to public participation. one of the criteria was suitability of a value chain with an AEZ. Profitability. Considered gender and nutritional needs within the house hold for the case of chicken.***

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

***They were deliberately invited and grouped in the meetings***

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

**livestock:** *dairy cattle are preferred by men, chicken for the women. Apiculture are mostly for the marginalized (“Ogiek”), the county has been supporting them with beehives and processing equipment.*

**Crop:** *Pyrethrum, irish potato, and coffee are labour intensive and usually women do the work but the men take the cash. The perennial crops such as coffee, avocado are mostly done by elderly men since they have permanent ownership. the women and the youth are normally disadvantaged because they do not have the permanent ownership*

**Identification of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

***answered above***

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

***Sorghum and millet were traditionally preferred by women.***

***Non traditional: improved kienyeji chicken and indigenous vegetables predominated by women. Apiculture are predominated by the marginalized***

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

***There is a policy for “Inua mama na kuku”, every year there is a budget for this in the county.***

***Socialization. Women have been socialized to think that the dairy, cashcrops, are for men***

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

***Women have been socialized to think that the dairy, cashcrops, etc are for men. There are stereotypes in which case women are not allowed to be sole decision makers in certain value chain.***

***Institutional barriers: most institutions do not give women leadership opportunities and mostly at the decision tables women are underrepresented.***

**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: if physical it is mostly mixed. If chemical controlled, it is men

***pest control: male youth***

***harvesting: potatoes are mostly done by women. Maize staking mixed and dehusking, Pyrethrum picking is women and children.***

***Transportation: it is dormant by male youth***

***sales: men normally look for the market, determine the prize and the quantity to be sold. livestock:***

***Herding: poultry done by women and children, livestock is mostly women and children mostly by the roadsides.***

***feeding: cattle, sheep mainly done by men. poultry is by women***

***disease/pest control: Dipping is mostly men. Poultry it is done by women and men.***

***housing: predominantly men***

***marketing: predominantly men.***

***sale: Sales for the chicken is normally done by women but when the number increases beyond certain threshold men dominate.***

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

***has already been answered***

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

**Milking of dairy cattle: Majorly done by women. Selling of milk is dominated by men**

**Growing vegetables; Decision is mainly made by women**

**Feeding and selling of poultry ,growing of vegetable,deciding what to plant**

**This is mostly out of the way the women were socialized. If an activity involves doing it to get money, then this becomes for men**

**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. The county is doing improved kienyeji chicken as a result of this. The county is promoting the coffee, avocado, macadamia, herbs and spices because climate has become suitable for them**

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?

**dopper sheep, improved kienyeji chicken, pyrethrum, coffee, avocado, macadamia, herbs and spices. For the distribution of across the gender groups refer above**

**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,

***Elderly Men mostly own the land. Access is available to all but in varying degrees. The ownership for the other gender groups is temporary***

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

***Olderly Men easily access formal financial services since they have collaterals etc. There is an on going model of extension the county is the process of actualizing to have one sacco per ward, this is accessible. Resent studies indicate that majority of CIG (Common interest groups) are women.***

***Women access informal financial services like Chama ,merry go round etc***

c. Access to training and knowledge/extension

***both men and women have equal attendance to the training depending on the type of training being conducted***

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 ,also utilize organized meetings**

**cost of the digital gadgets;investing in women dorminated enterprises so as to generate income,perticipation in chamas and merry go round etc, acquire gadgets that are being issued on credit.**

**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 cattle- Dairy milk is highly nutritious and readily available market thats women can tap to value addtion Mala and yorghut.***

***Women can tap in sorting and drying of coffee berries***

***Indigenous vegetables have readily available***

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

***despite that women are engaged in this activities the economic benefit is still low***

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,imrovement of nutrition in the household through consumption of meat, eggs and also vegetables .***

***perticipation in common interst groups to have more bargaining power***

***The enterprises create employment opportunities***

**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 and assets. Does not need alot of expert skills***

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

***Yes. Environmental,availabilty of land, availabilty of favaurable credit. 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, enhancing market linkages, adoption of improved varieties and breeds ,enhancement of value additional services***

**Data Availability & Policy Support**

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

***Old project reports. Registration farmers through KYF(Know Your Farmer) ,Information directfrom the individual farmers, FPO and CIGs***

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

***There are procurement policie framework targetting women and youth, targetting program beneficially that targets 50% of women e.g NAVCDP,Inua Mama na Kuku county policy***

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 Happy Ladies registered as a CBO***

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

**Marketing policies, financial support policies**

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

**Support women to commecialize their enterprises , full implementation of existing policies, Affirmative action on land ownership and use, intervention through organized groups**

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***

***Access to credit regulations like collaterals***

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**

**Policy support: fully implementation of existing policies , development of policies if non existing.**