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THE KASIGAU CORRIDOR REDD+ PROJECT

Document Prepared By WOCAN

Project Name	The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project
W+ Project ID	
Project Start Date	January 1st, 2010
Project End Date	December 31st, 2039
Date of PDD	January 6, 2023
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1. DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES

1.1 Summary Description of the Women’s Empowerment Activities Implemented

- a) The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project is located in Maungu, Taita Taveta County, Kenya.
- b) The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project, which protects over 500,000 acres of highly threatened Kenyan forest and secures the entire wildlife migration corridor between Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, brings the benefits of carbon financing to more than 115,000 people in the surrounding communities. Working in partnership with forest communities to bring investment to forest economies, the project has targeted several activities for women’s empowerment, which focuses investments that yield benefits to women and their larger communities. The outcomes of these activities yield benefits to women through increased incomes, improved agribusiness skills, increased discretionary time, and improved health. In the longer term, the project aims to increase the number of women beneficiaries to approximately 57,500 individuals.

1.2 Project Sector and Type

Conservation / Livelihoods

1.3 Project Implementer

Organization name	Wildlife Works Carbon LLC
Contact person	Mike Korchinsky
Title	President and Founder of Wildlife Works
Address of Home Office and Field Office	242 Redwood Highway Mill Valley, Ca 94941 USA
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1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project’s and women’s empowerment activities

Organization name	WOCAN
Role in the project	Providing technical assistance
Contact person	Dr. Jeannette Gurung



Title	Executive Director
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1.5 Project’s Activities Start Date

The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project started on January 1st, 2010 and the expected end date is December, 31st 2034. The specific start dates for each set of activities is as follows:

1. Water project: 2012 – present
2. Marketing and sales support to 49 craft groups (Hadithi): 2010 – present
3. Support and training to the EcoFactory, which includes the Local Clothing Factory, the Soap Factory, eco charcoal and the greenhouses: 2010 – present
4. Health education: Education on family planning as well as sexual and reproductive health education to women within the community: 2021 – present

1.6 W+ Domains and Crediting Periods

W+ Domain and title of related activities	Start Date	End Date	Crediting period: Total Years/Months	Any Associated Standard (e.g. CDM, VCS)
TIME Water project	2012	31 December 2034	15 October, 2020 - 15 October, 2022, then continuous until end of REDD+ project (31 December, 2034)	NA



<p>INCOME & ASSETS</p> <p>Marketing and sales support to 7 craft groups (Hadithi)</p>	2010	31 December 2034	15 October, 2020 - 15 October, 2022, then continuous until end of REDD+ project (31 December, 2034)	NA
<p>KNOWLEDGE & EDUCATION</p> <p>Support and training to the EcoFactory, which includes the Local Clothing Factory, the Soap Factory, eco charcoal and the greenhouses</p>	2010	31 December 2034	15 October, 2020 - 15 October, 2022, then continuous until end of REDD+ project (31 December, 2034)	NA
<p>HEALTH</p> <p>Provide improved family planning as well as sexual and reproductive health education to</p>	2020	31 December 2034	15 October, 2020 - 15 October, 2022, then continuous until end of REDD+ project (31 December, 2034)	NA



women within the community				
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1.7 Description of the Project’s Activities

Working in partnership with forest communities to bring investment to forest economies, four main project activities have been established at the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project. Such project activities include those that invest in women and yield benefits that extend to their communities. The project benefits that these activities bring to women focus on increased income, improved agri-business skills, increased discretionary time, and improved health. The project activities and the W+ domains associated with each set of activities are as follows:

- **Income and assets:** the project provides marketing and sales support to 49 craft groups (Hadithi), enabling women involved in these groups to increase their income and diversify their revenue streams;
- **Knowledge and Education:** The project provides support and training to the EcoFactory, which includes the Local Clothing Factory, the Soap Factory, eco charcoal and the greenhouses. Women in the surrounding communities build their capacity and gain new skills to diversify skillsets and enhance agricultural knowledge.
- **Health:** the project is supporting the efforts of third-party partners (i.e CHASE Africa) to provide improved family planning as well as sexual and reproductive health education to women within the community.
- **Time:** Thirty-two water projects have been implemented that include pipelines, storage tanks, rock catchments, gutters and water pans for harvesting across the project area. The project’s water-related activities enable time savings for women who have easier access to water for household uses than in the without-project scenario.

1.8 Project’s Activity Boundary and Scope

Improved healthcare services, family planning and sexual health education: 1,068 women have benefitted from the Project’s health initiatives during the previous VCS/CCB M7 monitoring period (2020) and initiatives facilitated by project partners.

Improved access to water: Thirty-two water projects have been implemented across the project area including pipelines, storage tanks, rock catchments, gutters and water pans for harvesting across the project area. Approximately 27,771 women have benefitted from these programs.

The GPS coordinates for improved water access are as follows:

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-3.6283°S, 38.7240°E
 -3.8472°S, 38.6676°E
 -3.6457°S, 38.6776°E
 -3.7397°S, 38.6349°E
 -3.7847°S, 38.6491°E
 -3.5004°S, 38.3705°E
 -2.8113°S, 39.0124°E
 -2.8113°S, 39.0124°E
 -3.6871°S, 38.6590°E
 -2.8113°S, 39.0124°E
 -3.7143°S, 39.0582°E
 -3.7255°S, 39.0248°E
 -3.5324°S, 38.4745°E
 -3.7165°S, 38.6598°E
 -3.8474°S, 38.6786°E
 -3.8000°S, 38.6560°E
 -3.8163°S, 38.6403°E
 -3.8474°S, 38.6786°E

3.7314°S, 38.6615°E

-3.7399°S, 38.6851°E
 -3.4541°S, 38.6222°E
 -3.6386°S, 38.3714°E
 -3.4953°S, 38.3906°E
 -3.4953°S, 38.3906°E
 -3.4951°S, 38.6108°E
 -3.8158°S, 38.6849°E

-3.8367°S, 38.6475°E
 -3.8156°S, 38.6792°E
 -3.5002°S, 38.3966°E
 -3.4786°S, 38.4464°E
 -3.6536°S, 38.7224°E

Agri-business activities: The project provides support to the EcoFactory, which includes the Local Production Clothing Factory, the Soap Factory, eco-charcoal production and the greenhouses. Here, members of the surrounding communities are currently building their capacity and gaining new and valuable skills. As of December 2020, 41 women were trained or employed in Wildlife Works’ EcoFactory at the Export Producing Zone (EPZ), mainly as seamstresses but also in several printing and other support positions like sales and marketing. Furthermore, training was provided to 34 women who visited a combination of the greenhouse and the eco-charcoal facilities with their women’s group (Jithidi Kasigau) to learn about eco-friendly farming practices and charcoal production. Additionally, the established vertical gardens at Sechu and Kulikila, and three community greenhouses utilized by the



Sechu, Kulikila, and Bungule Women’s Groups and the Lusario Widow’s Group, are a product of the organic Agroforestry department outreach program, which contributes to the role of the greenhouses as a test and training ground for the local community on agribusiness and tree planting practices. Therefore, a total of 75 women benefited from these activities.

The GPS coordinates for agri-business training are as follows:

Agri-business training:
- 3 . 8 5 7 8 °S , 3 8 . 6 6 4 3 °E
- 3 . 6 6 9 7 °S , 3 8 . 9 4 1 2 °E
- 3 . 4 9 3 4 °S , 3 8 . 3 3 5 1 °E
- 3 . 4 8 8 9 °S , 3 8 . 7 5 7 0 °E

Marketing and sales support: The project provides marketing and sales support to 49 craft groups (Hadithi), comprising over 1,506 members, mostly women. In 2020, KES 15,270,376 was spent on crafts cash in hand to women (approximately \$USD 130,000). The support provided to Hadithi helps women in these groups diversify their revenue sources and develop an income base.

1.9 Conditions Prior to the Project’s Initiation of Activities

Prior to the initiation of project activities, women and men of the communities in the area had to rely on their environment for their livelihoods and subsistence, and such activities contributed in large part to environmental destruction. The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project aims to reduce the threat to forests and wildlife by providing regenerative economic development pathways for and by rural communities, thus reducing human dependence on forest and wildlife resources.

1.10 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The project is in compliance with all national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks of Kenya.

1.11 Project Implementer’s Right to Engage in the Project

There are no barriers to Wildlife Works’ right to engage in this Project or W+ Standard measurement process.

1.12 Other Forms of Environmental or Social Credit

The Project is using the following standards and/or certification schemes:

- VCS
- CCB
- Currently seeking Validation and Verification under SDVista

1.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

None

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INPUT

2.1 Gender and Stakeholder Analysis

A gender and stakeholder analysis was conducted with 35 women by the W+ team during the same period as the measurement of results was being conducted between 13 – 25 September, 2022. The results of the analysis are presented below. This also provides an assessment of the opportunities for improvement in women’s empowerment within the project area in one or more of the six W+ Domains, based on women’s inputs to the consultations.

Women’s work burden, time poverty and absence of capacity for collective action are the most significant challenges to women’s effective participation in project activities, and in turn, potentially inhibit the project outcomes.

- **Women’s work burden**

The causes of women’s work burden can be attributed to several factors: gender roles that primarily associate women with ‘care’ responsibilities, that include all household chores such as cooking, cleaning, looking after children and family members, with little or no support from male members of the family, while also significantly assuming ‘productive’ roles that are usually associated with men. Women’s engagement in productive roles such as farming, livestock management, income generation through small home-based businesses are extensive.

Activity Profiles conducted with a random sampling of 35 women (project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) show the extent of women’s engagement in household and production activities, that contribute to their work burden.

Production	Women	Girls	Men	Boys
Cropping	X		X	x
Livestock	X	x	X	x
Small animals	X			
Small home-based businesses	X			
Masonry			X	
Block making			X	
Breaking concrete			X	

Cropping – maize	Women	Girls	Men	Boys
Seed keeping	X			
Seed selection	X			
Land preparation	X	x	x	X

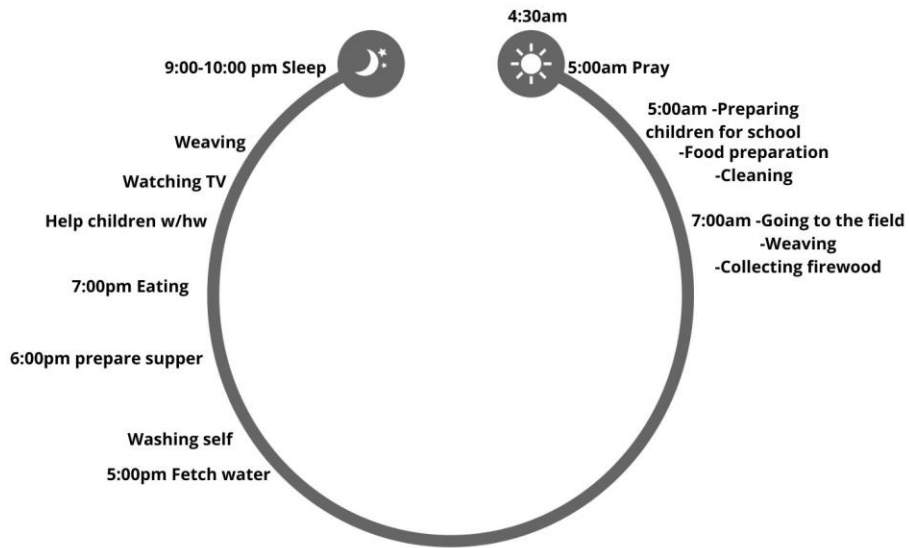
Planting	X	x	X	x
Weeding 1,2,3	X	X	X	x
Harvesting	X	x	X	x
Storing	X			
Processing	X	x		x

Livestock – cows & goats	Women	Girls	Men	Boys
Grazing	X	X		X
Milking	x		X	
Selling	X		X	
Treatment	x		X	
Butchering			X	
Watering	X		X	

Care work	Women	Girls	Men	Boys
Cleaning	X	x		x
Prepare kids for school	X			
Cooking	X	x		x
Going to the field	X	x	X	x
Fetching water	X	x		x
Helping kids with homework	X		x	
Collecting firewood	X			

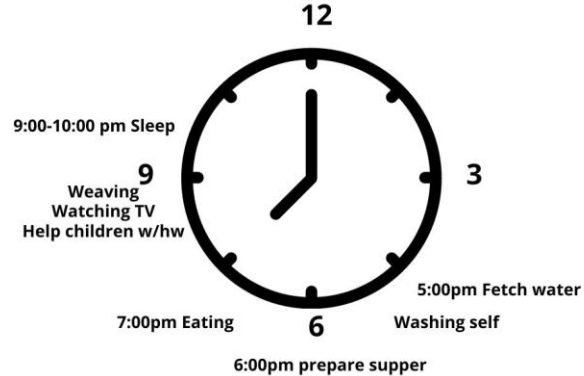
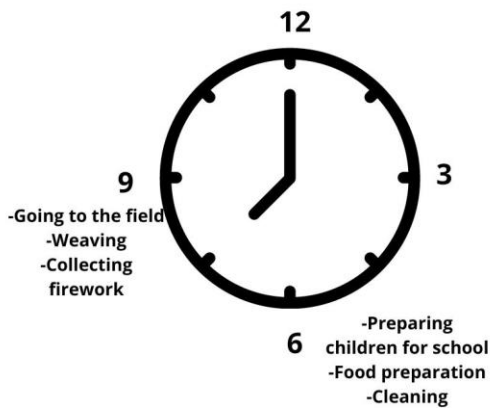
- **Time poverty**

An important consequence of women’s work burden is time poverty. A daily time chart below demonstrates the number of hours a woman typically works in a 24-hour period, usually waking up between 4.30 to 5.00 am and going to bed around 9.30 to 10.00 pm. In between, she prepares food for the children and family before sending them to school, She then usually proceeds to the family farm for a number of hours in the day, before returning to the home in the late afternoon to begin preparing the evening meal for the family. Bedtime is usually preceded with cleaning chores, helping the children with school homework, and a little leisure time watching television and weaving.



AM

PM



2.2 Results of Initial Stakeholder Consultations

- **Local women’s views to enhance benefits from Wildlife Works Project interventions**

The vast majority of women project-beneficiaries expressed their appreciation to the Wildlife Works for project interventions that aim to combat drought by providing access to water resources, health education for improved family planning and HIV prevention, building capacities for income generating activities through weaving, green house vegetable farming, eco-charcoal production and tailoring. Many

of the women participants who attended focus group discussions provided useful insights on how existing project interventions could be potentially enhanced to ensure more effective outreach of benefits.

1. Existing Challenges to Accessing Water Resources

Women beneficiaries identified several challenges to easy access to water resources. These are differential access based on the proximity to the water source / tank; intra village conflict over ‘ownership’ of the water source; some beneficiaries not being able to afford the price of water; and prolonged wait times for some women standing in water queues. As a consequence, such challenges inhibit time savings for women from improved water access. These challenges have resulted in some beneficiaries not saving time when it comes to accessing water and even in increasing intra-village conflicts for water access. Specific information on the challenges encountered under the different water sources can be found below.

The provision of rock catchments, water pans and gutters are useful only during the rainy season when there is water. Water supplied through the development of pipelines remains beyond many households who cannot afford the ‘high’ price of purchasing the water. The layout of pipelines has also contributed to ‘inclusion/exclusion’-generated conflicts between villages that are near the pipelines and those that are a greater distance away.

The provision of water tanks has been largely positive. However, water tanks are constantly exposed to potential elephant damage, and the fencing measures have proved to be of little deterrence to elephant attacks. Discussants pointed to absence of redress mechanisms, a fact that is underscored by the high costs of water tanks.

2. Limited opportunities to apply new knowledge and skills

Focus group discussants identified the challenges associated with applying the knowledge generated through training interventions. While training beneficiaries expressed high degrees of confidence and interest in their ability to applying the skills learned in the training interventions, the absence of application opportunities was the key hinderance. More specifically, the following training interventions and the related challenges to their application are detailed below:

Eco-charcoal:

- Participants are keenly aware of deforestation and its negative consequences. They emphasized their interest in putting the training into practice, but due to a lack of financial resources/income sources, they are unable to purchase materials they need to produce eco-charcoal.

Greenhouses:

- Beneficiaries have a good understanding of what is taught in the training, but they cannot put it into practice in their villages because of the lack of water and lack of financial resources to buy the raw materials they need to apply their knowledge. In one particular case, women members of a group-managed greenhouse had little understanding or knowledge of pest control measures or extension services they could call upon to address plant infestations in the green house.

Eco-friendly farming

- Even though the participants have a good understanding of the training, the problem between human-wildlife is a major challenge to put the knowledge into practice. Elephants destroy crops, and though beneficiaries acknowledge the importance of wildlife protections, they also emphasized their need for mechanisms to protect/redress against crop damage.

Tailoring:

- The training was considered as brief and therefore, not sufficient to apply in a context outside the Wildlife Works factories. Training beneficiaries highlighted their interest for more training that would provide skills in all areas/stages of product development.

Income:

Beneficiaries taking part in the income generating project through Hadithi sales groups identified the lack of significant profit and market opportunities as the main challenge. Costs of raw materials have increased, but the price at which they can sell the craft items has not changed. The price, predetermined by the buyer, has hindered their ability to negotiate more realistic prices. Additionally, the time inputs required to produce craft items are not reflected in the pricing structure, with some 'beneficiaries' complaining of health challenges as a result of sitting for long periods of production.

The absence of alternative markets to sell their products was cited as the key challenge for women craft producers.

Health:

Beneficiaries participating in awareness raising campaigns for family planning and HIV prevention and treatment highlighted the low involvement/participation of men in the campaigns as the main challenge, specially for family planning. Women accessing information and services to family planning services and HIV prevention and treatment often do so without assent from their husbands. Men are resistant to family planning methods as the number of offspring is so closely linked to ideas of masculinities.

Additionally, there is resistance to accessing HIV prevention or treatment due to the social stigma associated with the disease. The stigmatization of HIV affects women disproportionately, as they are not supported to seek treatment by their partners / husbands, and their consequent poor health in turn, severely constrains their livelihood generating ability. As a result, food insecurity and stigmatization of HIV are closely interrelated.

Recommendations based on consultations: Building local organizational capacity to enhance local ownership of project interventions

It needs emphasizing that addressing the disparities faced by women experiencing the intersection of prolonged drought, food insecurity, wildlife / human conflicts, inter-community tensions over water access, and underlying gender asymmetries poses a unique set of challenges for any development intervention - a fact underscored by the national experience where any progress achieved towards improving the status of women is compounded by disparities that emerge from the intersections of

poverty, age and education that women experience in Kenya¹. A USAID assessment stated that women and adolescent girls are the most vulnerable group in Kenya. They are particularly vulnerable to poverty, especially at the household and community level, and which is exacerbated by gender-based violence, harmful cultural attitudes and beliefs around gender roles, norms and female empowerment. Limited control over benefits from land and other resources constrains women’s successful participation in the economy, particularly as producers and market actors. The expectation of women’s unpaid childcare and domestic work limits their participation in and benefits from productive activities, constrains their mobility, and limits their access to market resources and information while participating in the economy.

Perhaps the most significant concern in moving ahead is the critical need to develop local organizational capacity of local women (and men) for collective action to address the existing challenge to women’s social and economic disparities. Existing project interventions and their sustainable scaling will depend on the ‘quality of participation’ by women beneficiaries. This includes increased decision-making capacity within the household and in the governance of community groups. Building local organizational capacity would require interventions such as building basic skills for planning, design implementation and monitoring; leadership for enhanced decision-making; and influencing and networking.

3. SELECTION OF DOMAINS

3.1 Selection of W+ Domains

W+ Domain	Benefits	Challenges/Risks
Time	Increased discretionary time	Women are unable to afford payments for water and continue to travel distances for collection from old sources that are free, but expend more time
Income & Assets	Improved economic status of women through increased revenue streams	Limited marketing opportunities for goods produced. Time and labor expended on production of goods are

¹ See <https://www.usaid.gov/Kenya/gender-equality-and-women’s-empowerment-kenya>. See also, <https://data.unwomen.org/country/Kenya>.

		<p>unmatched by revenue from sales</p> <p>Strict sales criteria often result in goods not being selected for markets, leaving producers with ‘unsellable’ inventory.</p>
Knowledge & Education	Increased exposure to information, educational opportunities, ecofriendly agricultural practices and abilities, as well as improved business management skills	Limited or no access to resources/materials to apply the knowledge
Health	Improved sexual and reproductive health, as well as family planning knowledge.	<p>Potential exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) limits the extent to which family planning is effective</p> <p>Links between stigma associated with HIV and food insecurity</p>

3.2 Women’s Empowerment Results chain

W+ DOMAIN: TIME		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES
Immediate outcome (Short Terms):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time savings 	Provision of 32 water projects implemented across the project areas including pipelines, storage tanks, rock catchments, gutters and water pans for harvesting across the



		project area to enable time- saving for women who have easier access to water than in the without-project scenario.
Intermediate outcome (Medium Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality use of time saved 	TBD ²
End outcome (Long Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in income and household decision making 	TBD

W+ DOMAIN: INCOME & ASSETS		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES
Immediate outcome (Short Terms):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incomes 	Provision of marketing and sales support to marketing and sales support to 49 craft groups (Hadithi), which enables women involved in these groups to increase their income and diversify their revenue streams.
Intermediate outcome (Medium Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased assets from income 	TBD
End outcome (Long Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased decision making by women over household 	TBD

² This is an area for recommended future actions that need to be discussed in consultation with Wildlife Works if required.

	<p>and other large item purchases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men assuming larger role / responsibilities in 'care' work within household. 	
<p>W+ DOMAIN: KNOWLEDGE & EDUCATION</p>		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES
Immediate outcome (Short Terms):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge and skills 	Provision of support and training to the EcoFactory, which includes the Local Production Clothing Factory, the Soap Factory, eco charcoal, and the greenhouses. Here, women in the surrounding communities build their capacity and gain new skills to diversify skillsets and enhance agricultural knowledge
Intermediate outcome (Medium Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of acquired knowledge and skills acquired 	TBD
End outcome (Long Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased decision making by women over household and other large item purchases 	TBD

W+ DOMAIN: HEALTH		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES
Immediate outcome (Short Terms):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved sexual and reproductive health, as well as family planning knowledge. 	Provision of support to third party partners to provide improved family planning as well as sexual and reproductive health education to women within the community.
Intermediate outcome (Medium Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men (husbands) support their partners to access family planning knowledge / information 	TBD
End outcome (Long Term):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women demonstrate confidence in accessing family planning information 	TBD

4. BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISM

The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project will establish a key decision-making organization on the spending of the community allocations from the W+ unit sales similar to that of the existing Locational Carbon Committees (LCCs). The W+ specific committees will comprise entirely of women, will be elected every two years, and will determine the apportionment and distribution of benefits allocated to each location. The composition of these committees will closely mirror the proportions of the different ethnic community groups which is an indication that the committees ensure that the various groupings are well-represented during the making of key decisions on spending for project activities.

5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING PLAN

W+ Domain selected	Title of project activities	Number of Beneficiaries	Required sample size	
			Baseline (or non-Benef.)	Beneficiaries
TIME	Water project	27,771	46	81



INCOME / ASSETS	Marketing and sales support to 7 craft groups (Hadithi)	1,506	39	81
HEALTH	Improved family planning as well as sexual and reproductive health education to women within the community	1,068	49	81
EDUCATION & KNOWLEDGE	Support and training to the EcoFactory, which includes the Local Clothing Factory, the Soap Factory, eco-charcoal and the greenhouses	75	18	55
Total		30,420	152	298

Signature of authorized representative submitting this Project Design Document

Name: Jeremy Freund

Title : VP Carbon Development

Signature: 

Date: 1/6/2023

W+ Project Design Document Template Revision History		
#	Date	Description
1	2015	Original
2	22 May 2017	Edits to nomenclature for consistency. Removal of redundant information requests. Addition of time-frames and specificity regarding multiple domains and prevention of double-counting.
3	16 June 2017	Expansion of PDD requirements, transferred text from W+ Standard responding to public comments.
4	12 February 2019	Edits to clarify content of each section