Project Title	The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary
Project ID	562
Version	3.0
Report ID	1
Date of Issue	03 - December – 2021
Project Location	Kenya, Taita Taveta County, Coast Province
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GHG Accounting/Crediting Period	01 January 2005 – 31 December 2034; 30-year total period
Monitoring Period of this Report	01 January 2020 – 31 December 2020
History of CCB Status	CCB Validation: 27 April 2011 CCB Verification M_1: 25 May 2011 CCB Verification M_2: 5 December 2012 CCB Verification M_3: 23 May 2013 CCB Verification M_4: 01 November 2016 CCB Verification M_5: 24 August 2018 CCB Verification M_6: 12 June 2020
Gold Level Criteria	The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary has achieved Gold Level for both its provision of Climate Change Adaptation Benefits and its Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits. **Climate Change Adaptation Benefits** There is overwhelming evidence in the literature that there will be significant negative effects from climate change and increased climate variability on the communities in the Project Zone. Traditionally, these communities have depended heavily on subsistence agriculture in an area that is one of the least fertile areas for agriculture in Kenya. In addition, the rains have failed far more frequently in recent years, and even when they have come, have been unpredictable. This has led to missed opportunities for sowing seeds at the appropriate time within the growing season, which would have ensured a harvest even in seasons with low rainfall. These issues are expected to increase given the likelihood of more severe climate change impacts in the future. The resulting food insecurity causes farmers to continue shifting, clearing more land in the hope they will find a better plot on which the variable and highly localized rains will fall. In the baseline scenario, we

therefore anticipate even higher deforestation rates in the future. Another detrimental impact of failed crops is the triggering of increases in poaching for bushmeat. The native wildlife populations are drought specialists. However, they do experience higher stress levels in years with lower rainfall and higher median temperatures. This in turn leads to wildlife populations with less resiliency to increased stress from poaching.

As of this Monitoring Period the Project has implemented the following activities:

- Reduce community dependence on livestock and land through alternative IGAs, promote cultivation of drought resistant crops, improve storage facilities and management of crops, water harvesting and water storage, raise awareness of danger of fires.
- Increase support of local institutional structures including the norms and rules of governance to help develop adaptive strategies, increase literacy levels, diversification of livelihood activities and income generation projects, involve women to a greater degree in decision making processes, increase general participation in decision making at the local level.
- Help to maintain intact and interconnected ecosystems through protection of ecosystems, ensure landscape connectivity to allow migration, regeneration activities using indigenous, drought-resistant trees.

Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

- KCRPI has a resident population of Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*) which is an IUCN Red List – Endangered. In fact, the 35-60 individuals in Rukinga based on 2015 estimates may constitute up to 2-3% of the global population
- KCRPI is part of the home range of at least two packs of African Wild Dogs (*Lycaon pictus*) (Endangered) with active breeding dens recorded on the sanctuary
- KCRPI also supports several vulture species including White-backed vulture *Gyps africanus* (Critically Endangered) and Lappet-faced vulture *Torgos tracheliotos* (Endangered)
- KCRPI has stable resident populations of several other High Conservation Value (HCV) species classified as Vulnerable including cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), lion (*Panthera leo*), African elephant *Loxodonta africana*, Secretarybird *Sagittarius serpentarius* and Martial eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus*
- The larger Project Zone contains the Taita Hills which are part of the Eastern Arc Mountain Global Hotspot as defined by Conservation International, and harbour two Critically Endangered bird species: Taita Apalis (*Apalis fuscigularis*) and Taita Thrush (*Turdus helleri*)
- During this monitoring period the primary activity implemented providing exceptional biodiversity benefits is the protection of the

	Project Area from deforestation and degradation. This has preserved and enhanced the native habitat for the biodiversity present. This Project Area also provides key connectivity for biodiversity, linking important habitat regions, and providing a protected route that reduces conflict with area communities. • Additional activities implemented include the provision of and maintenance of water holes, providing vital sources of water to the biodiversity of the Project Area in this drought-stricken region.

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Outcome or Impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
1) Health education program	Health education through our children's program that focuses on girls from vulnerable families: Held trainings for 153 girls on sexual health, sanitation and drug abuse: 3 meetings held, attended by a range of 15-93 participants	2.1.1	In-school and out-of-school training camps or meetings on sexual health and sanitation are held for both boys and girls. A total of 7 school meetings or training camps have been held since 2016, with each having an attendance of between 20-150 students.
2) Hadithi	Provided marketing and sales support to 7 craft groups in 2020, comprising of a total of 226 women. Approximately KES 2,589,825 ($USD 25,500) in funding was provided to the members of these groups.	2.1.1	This activity continues to grow and diversify, currently providing marketing and sales support to 7 craft groups undertaking traditional and practical basket weaving and beadwork. This comprises over 226 women. Cumulatively, a gross of more than $USD 78,000 in funding has been provided to these local groups in the period of 2015 to 2020.
3) Eco-tourism	While all tourism activities were ceased for most of 2020 due to national and international travel	2.1.1	One permanent and several regular short-term staff have been employed, and the venture has been self-

	restrictions and other COVID-19 disruptions, 4 staff at Kivuli Camp within Rukinga Wildlife Sanctuary were retained under employment		sufficient and profit-making since 2016 but was adversely affected by the COVID-19 disruptions in 2020.
4) Eco-charcoal production	1 permanent staff manually processing 150-226 0.5 kg briquettes/week. Long-term monitoring system for a rotational harvest plan set up, and leveraged R&D funds from the National Research Fund (Kenya) have helped to procure improved kilns, grinder, mixer and briquette press for improved production	2.1.1	Pioneered and tested the sustainable charcoal production using finger-sized twigs. One permanent staff manually processing 150-226 0.5kg briquettes/week. Long-term monitoring system for a rotational harvest plan set up, and leveraged R&D funds from the National Research Fund (Kenya) have helped to procure improved kilns, grinder, mixer and briquette press for improved production. Now the scaling up process is underway which will hopefully move the Project towards attaining commercial level.

1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the Project Area, measured against the without-project scenario	0		0
	Net estimated emission reductions in the Project Area, measured against the without-project scenario	278,584 tCO_2e	3.2.4.5	3,571,754 tCO_2e

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
Forest[1] cover	For REDD[2] Projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the Project Area measured against the without-project scenario	Data Not Available – Project baseline model does not calculate hectares		Not Applicable – Project baseline model does not calculate hectares
	For ARR[3] Projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the Project Area measured against the without-project scenario	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM[4] practices have occurred as a result of the Project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the Project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	In Q2 and Q3 2020, no visits were organised to the Greenhouse due to travel restrictions in Kenya from the	2.1.1	A total of 241 local community members have visited the organic greenhouse on various training and awareness

[1] Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[2] Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[3] Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[4] Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
		COIVD pandemic. However, visits resumed in Q4-2020 where 21 local community members (mostly women, youth and school groups) visited the Greenhouse		engagements since 2015.
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	In 2020, the one Women's Group (Kulikila) was provided with follow-up support from the Wildlife Works' Greenhouse and Community Outreach Departments, mainly on planting and care of vegetables and seedlings, but also on group organisation, dynamics and financial management	2.1.1	One group (Kulikila) is still receiving support. Major support was setting up their agri-business activities, primarily a vegetable greenhouse and outside garden with drip irrigation (about 40*40m) and a forestry (nursery) unit in their localities
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities,[5] expressed as number of full-time employees[6]	There were 53 employees at the end of this monitoring period, of	2.1.1, 4.3	Average over past three years of 50 employees for KCRPI with about 90% being

[5] Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.

[6] Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
		whom 15 (29%) were female, and over 90% are local (i.e., from the Project Zone or Taita Taveta County).		from the local area and almost 30% female.
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full-time employees	15 (29% of total)	2.1.1	Long-term average between 25 and 30% of workforce
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods[7] or income generated as a result of project activities	In addition to the numbers stated under different benefits (e.g., water, health, employment, bursaries), our 2020 household survey reported that 48% of all the respondents stated that KCRPI had had a positive livelihood effect. Most cited various livelihood-related benefits were education-related support, employment, tree seedlings and water	2.1.1	48% of randomly selected households view the REDD+ project positively, due to having received some benefit from KCRPI, especially education bursaries, but also employment, tree planting and provision of water and other social amenities.
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	In addition to women-targeted efforts (e.g., one women's group with greenhouses for agri-business and	2.1.1	In addition to women-targeted efforts (e.g., four women's groups with greenhouses for agri-business and seven groups (226

[7] Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
		new women's groups working with Hadithi), about a half of the population who would be beneficiaries from the livelihood improvements at household level are female.		women) working with Hadithi), about a half of the population who would be beneficiaries from the livelihood improvements at household level is female.
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	In addition to improved services at the local dispensaries which have been renovated through the WWCT, the Voi Diagnostic Lab at Moi District Hospital tested 1,832 patients who undertook 5,939 tests, despite COVID-19 travel restrictions that reduced the number of patients visiting the hospital in 2020. Wildlife Works also supported Government efforts by providing basic COVID-19 prevention infrastructure to schools and communities	2.1.1	At the Voi Diagnostic Lab the number of patients had been steadily growing before the COVID-19 disruption, due to growing referrals across the County and neighboring counties. It has grown from handling about 75 patients per month since opening in March 2014 to more than 150 patients monthly currently, each undergoing between 1-8 tests depending on the procedure.
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of	Based on County statistics, about 50%	2.1.1	Based on County statistics, about 50%

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	of those seeking services at the Voi Lab are women, and about half of the healthcare school program participants are girls. 375 sanitary pads, and 375 girls' underwear were distributed to various schools in the project area		of those seeking services at the Lab would be women, and about half of the healthcare school program participants are girls.
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	• Number: 601 students • Amount: KES 3,390,000 spent on classroom construction or renovation: 2 schools • Other infrastructure (power, desks and chairs): 1 schools, 75 desks/chairs • Examination revision materials: 9 primary schools.	2.1.1	• Bursary recipients: 2,512 • Total amount spent: KES 12,361,932 • 10 school-projects involving construction or renovation of classrooms, each with an average of 40 students. • Infrastructure: including dining halls and kitchen installation, furniture (3 schools) and other supplies like books, examination material and lab equipment (10 schools) and water harvesting (2 schools).

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	For bursaries, more than half of the recipients were girls.	2.1.1	For bursaries, about 51% of the recipients have been girls over the lifetime of the Project.
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Community projects were affected by COVID-19 disruptions in 2020. However, after Q3, disbursement meetings were allowed, which enabled operations to resume. Two water storage tanks were constructed in Q4	2.1.1	Since 2012, 5 water-related projects have been implemented across KCRPI including pipelines, storage tanks, rock catchments, gutters and water pans for harvesting across all the project locations in community areas and schools, estimated to reach a total of about 8,123 community members.
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Based on County statistics, about 50% of the water users in the community and schools would be women and girls.	2.1.1	Based on County statistics, about 50% of the water users in the community and schools would be women and girls.
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being[8] was improved as a result of project activities	In addition to the livelihoods, health, education and water-related improved wellbeing above, the project maintained support for the three local community	2.1.1, 4.3	In addition to the livelihoods, health, education and water-related improved wellbeing above, there are also three community organizations (LCC, Bursary Committees

[8] Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Health, Education, Water, etc.), but could also include other benefits such as empowerment of community groups, strengthened legal rights to resources, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
		institutions (Locational Carbon Committee, Bursary Committees and Community-based Organizations) which continues to instill a stronger sense of self-determination.		and Community-based Organizations) that have either been created or strengthened through KCRPI. Through these committees, the communities have a stronger sense of self-determination.
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	At least 33% of the committee members are women.	2.1.1	At least 33% of the committee members are women.
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the Project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario	30,168.66	5	30,168.66
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species[10] benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities,[11] measured against the without-project scenario	The resident Grevy's zebra regularly encountered in their known home ranges within the KCRPI Project Area. There were several encounters of White-headed and White-backed vultures across the Sanctuary too	5.1.2	3 Critically Endangered species: Grevy's zebra (confirmed breeding in project area), White-backed and White-headed vultures sightings.

[9] Biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation.

[10] Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species

[11] In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

1.3 Project Summary

The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary is estimated to avoid the emission of over 7 million metric tonnes of CO_2e that would have been emitted due to slash and burn deforestation over the 30-year project life. The Project is located in Southeastern Kenya, in Taita Taveta County, Coast Province. It is approximately 150 km northwest of the city of Mombasa. The Project Area covers all the land known as Rukinga Sanctuary, with a total of 30,168.66 ha (74,516 acres). The land was originally known as LR 12263, which had historically been reduced by subdivisions 12263/1 and 12263/2 at dates prior to the start date of this project. The Project Start Date is January 1st, 2005. The project crediting period (GHG accounting period) started on January 1st, 2005 and will end on December 31st, 2034. The Project has a lifetime of 30 years. This seventh VCS monitoring period (project implementation period) (M_7) is the seventh CCB monitoring period and started on January 1st, 2020 and ended on December 31st, 2020. This document is a summary of the Project Monitoring Report/Project Implementation Report v2.13, issued on November 19th, 2021.

The Kasigau REDD+ Project Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary aims to leverage the financial support of the global carbon marketplace to achieve the following goals:

- Prevent the gross CO_2e emission of approximately 7,000,000 tonnes over the 30-year crediting period of the Project by preventing any further deforestation of the Project Area and surrounding Project Zone.
- Add financial sustainability to the expansion of the world class conservation project that has been protecting biodiversity, avoiding deforestation on the Project Area and providing substantial community development benefits in the Project Area, so that we may continue through the project crediting period and hopefully well beyond to protect the area's magnificent biodiversity.
- Prevent the loss of spectacular biodiversity and protect the area as a wildlife corridor for important indigenous species such as African elephant (Loxidonta africana), Cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus), Grevy's zebra (Equus grevyi), African hunting dog (Lycaon pictus), Lion (Panther leo) and 50 other large mammal species both by direct protection of our Rangers within the Project Area and through our influence in the Project Zone.
- Expand the influence of Wildlife Works into the surrounding dryland forests within the Kasigau Corridor that are under similar threat to the Project Area. These ranches are generally community owned, and not currently in a position to make the investments that Wildlife Works has made in biodiversity protection by co-venturing with those community landowners in Phase II of the Kasigau Corridor Project.
- Manage the protection of 30,168.66 ha of dryland forest in the Kasigau Corridor to maximize biodiversity values and provide substantial co-benefits to community members who in some cases have never received any financial income from their forested lands.
- Invest the proceeds of the carbon project back into alternative livelihood creation for people in the surrounding areas so that pressure on the forest is removed.
- Ensure long term community support for the conservation of the forests and wildlife through educational outreach in issues such as alternatives to slash and burn etc.
- Expand our organic greenhouse to implement community-based nurseries to provide agricultural and fuelwood growing alternatives that remove the need of the local people to deforest the land and surrounding areas.
- Identify, educate and implement community woodlots in the community lands with the aim of avoiding deforestation and enriching areas in the Project Area.
- Implement education and awareness programs through existing and new women's groups, schools and other existing community forums such as Marungu Hills Environment Association.
- With increasing biodiversity, research, construct and market Kasigau Corridor ecotourism projects.

- Expand our innovative Eco-charcoal project to provide a viable cost-effective substitute to firewood and lump wood based bush charcoal to meet the fuel consumption needs in the local communities surrounding the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project.

The Kasigau REDD+ Project Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary has achieved Gold Level for both its provision of Climate Change Adaptation Benefits and its Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits.

Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

There is overwhelming evidence in the literature that there will be significant negative climate change and climate variability impacts on the communities in the Project Zone. Traditionally these communities have depended heavily on subsistence agriculture in an area that maybe one of the least fertile areas for agriculture in Kenya. In addition, the rains have failed far more frequently in recent years, and even when they have come have been unpredictable. This had led to missed opportunities for sowing seeds at the right time in the season, which would ensure a harvest even in seasons with a low amount of rain. This problem will most likely only increase given the likelihood of more severe climate change impacts in the future. The result of the resulting food insecurity causes farmers to continue moving, clearing more land in the hopes that they will find a better plot on which the variable and highly localized rains will fall. In the Baseline scenario, we therefore anticipate even higher deforestation rates in the future. The other impact of failed crops is that it triggers an increase in poaching of bushmeat. The native wildlife populations are drought specialists; however, they do experience higher stress levels in years with lower rainfall and higher median temperatures. This means the wildlife populations may be less able to withstand increased stress from poaching.

Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

- The Project Area has a resident population of Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*) which is an IUCN Red List – Endangered. In fact, the Project Area may have up to 3% of the global population, which is estimated at 750 in 2008.
- The Project Area is part of the home range of a pack of African Hunting Dogs (*Lycaon pictus*) that have been photographed on the sanctuary - which is IUCN Red List – Endangered.
- The Project Area has a significant resident population of both cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and lion (*Panthera leo*) that are IUCN Red List – Vulnerable. The population is believed to be greater than 30 individuals. If the greater Project Zone is included then the populations are definitely greater than 30.
- The Project Area is part of the Eastern Arc Mountain Global Hot Spot as defined by Conservation International, and in the Project Zone, outside the Project Area, are several other qualifying species such as:
  - Taita Apalis (*Apalis fuscigularis*) – IUCN Critically Endangered
  - Taita Thrush (*Turdus helleri*) – IUCN Critically Endangered

During the current M_7 monitoring period (January 1st, 2020 – December 31st, 2020) through the continued protection of the Project Area the Project had a total emission reduction of 278,584 t CO_2e, for a total of 3,571,754 CO_2e total emission reduction since the Project start date.

The Project ecosystem is home to a fantastic diversity of mammals (over 50 species of large mammal, more than 20 species of bats), birds (over 300 species) and important populations of IUCN Red List species such as Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*), Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), Lion (*Panthera leo*) as well as over 500 African elephants (*Loxidonta africana*) seasonally. The Project has continued to protect and enhance this biodiversity through anti-poaching patrols by the Wildlife Works Rangers and specific human-wildlife conflict alleviation programs. During this monitoring period the Wildlife Works Rangers were held at a force of about 15 individuals, about 10% of which are females. Also, a second gyrocopter was added to assist in patrolling the Project Area. The data during this monitoring period has shown a decline in poaching and in general incidents

in the Project Area, suggesting that the patrolling, especially the increased aerial patrolling, is having a significant effect.

Since the Project Start the Project has provided significant community benefits. This includes serving as major source of local employment through both the clothing Eco-Factory, the Wildlife Works Rangers and general Project employment. Additionally, the Project has provided thousands of school bursaries to community children each year, and provided significant funding for school building construction, renovation and improvements to improve the learning facilities of community children. The Project has developed several programs for the growth and supply of both fruit trees and indigenous tree species for the re-forestation of the area. The Project has additionally started several other programs to supply employment and reduce resource pressure on the Project Area, such as the soap factory and the Eco-Charcoal program. During the current M_7 monitoring period (January 1st, 2020 – December 31st, 2020) the Project has provided significant community benefits. As a summary of a small number of these benefits, this includes providing full time permanent employment to over 53 people during the monitoring period, with many additional people hired on a casual daily basis. The Project has provided significant educational community benefits, including school bursary's to over 2,512 primary, secondary and University students, for a total expenditure of about KES 22,585,000 during the monitoring period. Overall, total amount spent during this monitoring period on community Projects alone was KES 12,361,932 (approximately $USD 109,688). Under the WWCT, 9 Projects were initiated (either ongoing or completed) by the Locational Carbon Committees (LCCs) during the reporting period (2020). Major activities included school infrastructure or supplies, construction or renovation projects (5), water (1), health (2) and other infrastructure (1) projects. Lastly, WWC has provided sales and marketing assistance to 7 women's groups and 1 disabled people's group to build their capacity in the production and sale of crafts. During the monitoring period, they received over KES 2 million in sales.