**Overall objective:**

School Life in Nepal and Soiya Mahila Swabalambi Sanstha want to counterbalance the deteriorating health of 300 poor and vulnerable families, who are victims of the covid-19 pandemic and improve their nutritional status by improving their knowledge about nutrition and hygiene and their access to nutritious food supplement through extended kitchen gardening.

**The profile and ethnic origin of poverty in Devdaha**

The poorest in Devdaha are the landless families living on ½ – 2 katta of land (150 – 600 sqm). These families live from hand to mouth working for richer families in agriculture, shops, on building sites etc and supplement this income by share cropping and by sending one or more family members abroad for work. These families have no savings, rather most of them manage increasing debths, paying back existing loans with new and higher ones.

The poorest and most vulnerable families are the dalits and ethnic groups such as tharu (indignious people of the southern part of Nepal) and to some extent other mongolid communities (particularly Magars). They are mostly landless and have the lowest education level and hence lowest and most fluctuating monetary income.

**The present situation**

The Covid-19 pandemic has worsened the situation for poor and vulnerable families in Devdaha municipality in many different ways. In the spring of 2020 the municipality was closed down for four months, which ment that families who did not have rice and other basic food items stored, did not have any means to feed themselves. In this period 4697 households were assisted with humanitarian aid in terms of rice, a few kilos of lentils and beans and cooking oil (source: Devdaha municipality). The identifcation of needy families and subsequent distribution was carried out rather efficiently by the municipality and 12 ward offices (according to our partner organisation). The partners of this application also made a smaller contribution to this effort by collecting funds in Denmark.

During and after the lock down the price of vegetables has doubled, which means that families have not only had too little food, in addition the already limited intake of nutrients through fresh greens has come down to an absolute minimum. Hence, in spite of public food aid many of the poorest families reportedly do not have enough to eat and moreover are not able to feed their children with sufficient nutritions to keep up a healthy intake.

At the same time remits from family members abroad have come to an almost complete halt. 80% of the Devdaha families have a family member working outside the country. These men and women normally send home money that helps the families to survive, send the children to school and pay for medical bills. At the moment most workers have either been sent back to Nepal where they have been quorentined or are stuck abroad without salary. In both cases the migrant worker who used to provide support for the family now him/herself is in need of support for survival. So not only has the remits stopped coming in, the migrants have become an expense for the families.

Another source of basic survival for the poorest families currently which is under pressure is share cropping. Around 50% of poor families cultivate the land of richer farmers under the socalled ’adiya’ system, where expenses and profits are shared between the tenant and the owner. This year however, it is expected that the supply of fields for share cropping will be far lower than in the previous years, as many of the farmer sons who normally works in the Gulf countries have come home and plan to farm their own land in stead of renting it. This means that poor families may have to buy rice and wheat instead of farming their own, putting an extra pressure on their livelihood.

To make matters worse, jobs in other sectors that are usually available to the poorest workers are also in short supply. The building industry where many poor and vulnerable families get a big share of their income has slowed down to below 30% of normal capacity due to the covid-19 related economic halt. Other industries show the same tendency: Lower demand for goods means less jobs and an increased labour force means that the poor and unskilled are pushed into unemployment when returning migrants with more skills take over the few remaining jobs.

Currently the covid-19 situation is fluctuating. Some weeks no new infected are reported and shops and public offices are open, other weeks more are infected and the municipality is again closed down. Currently, the lock down is rather tight with only few open shops, as the rate of covid-19 infected has been growing in the local community. As the pandemic is still growing in neighboring India and as Rupandehi is only a few kilometers away, this uncertain situation could last for a long time.

To sum up: The livelihood of the poor and vulnerable familes of Devdaha is under emmense pressure and this does not seem to be ending any time soon. This among other things means that the health status of poor and vulnerable families, and in particular their children, will fall drastically in the year to come. The municipality may be able to counter severe starvation at least for a while, but only by providing the bare minimum of rice and cooking oil. Proteins and micro nutrients leves will fall close to zero.

**The school intervention**

School life in Nepal (SIN) and Soiya Mahila Swabalambi Sanstha (SWO) are running an intervention where parents, students and other school stakeholders are being mobilised for improved quality of education.

In the beginning of 2020, parents were full of hope and enthusiasm and belived that they could contribute to improving the quality of education for their children. Now public schools have been closed since March. In weeks with no new incidenses of covid-19, teachers visit the students and teach in small groups in the villages. The message that the teachers bring back to our online discussion forum is that parents are struggling to provide basic school materials for their children, and that many parents account that school seems less important at this point in time: ”how can I buy notebooks, when I dont have money for food?” as several parents have asked the teachers.

So, what we see is, that poor families more than ever, are focussing on daily survival and have less ressources to invest in the future of themselves and their children.

In the proposed intervention SWO and SIN want to uttilize our experience from previous interventions in 2014-2018 and the knowledge now embedded in the nine existing women groups of SWO. We want to improve organic kitchen gardening, knowledge about health and hygiene and economic family planning to help more poor families improve their nutrition status inspite of their economic situation and to encourage families to continue planning for a better future including investing time money and interest in their childrens education.

The current intervention will be targetting the poorest and most vulnerable parents in the six schools that SWO and SIN work with and who are not already members of SWO in order to stabilise and build up support for quality education by helping to stabilise the family economy and nutrition levels and by introducing/strengthening a focus on future planning. The facilitators from the exisiting nine women groups of SWO (250 current members) will be involved in the project by volunteering as **peer educators**.

These women have with the help of their women group been deeply involved in the writing of the current proposal.

**Gardening and water scarcity**

Experience from earlier interventions by the partners shows that the combination of seed provision and garden training by peers has a tremendous effect on the amount of vegetables grown. It is also our experience that once the women see the effect of an improved kitchen garden they find new areas for extension. Road sides and river sides are classical examples (typically public land). However, access to water is essential and this is a challenge for the poor. Water taps are often shared between a number of house holds and as the water levels are low in the dry season the water from the existing pumps hardly covers the basic consumption needs. To make matters worse the poor families of Devdaha often live in places where the water has to be fetched from deep down in the ground, which makes boring for water expensive. In addition, few of these poor families know how to use water efficiently , i.g. making channels or drip watering systems.

Hence there is a need to assist the poor in access to water, in terms of additional borings and efficient use of water in terms of waste water management, channeling and drip irrigation. Under normal circumstances it would be realistic to apply the local ward for support for more borings and also expect the families themselves to contribute, but in the current situation the municipality budgets are overburdened with food aid for the poor and for quarantined migrants, and poor families are already pushed to their economic limits. Hence the current intervention proposes that borings are made in ten places where it is absolutely necessary as a contribution to the poorest. All manual work applicable to unskilled labourers (digging and carrying) will be done by the target group themselves, hence the price of boring is relatively low.

Drip watering may improve the effectiveness of watering by more than 50%, so for the current intervention a professional and cheap micro dripwater irrigation system has been idenfied. A demonstration site will be set up and families who are interested will be trained and encourage to buy a micro irrigations systems for their own garden. The partners acknowledge that a personal investment is needed for families to feel ownership of the system. The cost of a system is 50 USD and families will be offered to pay this amount over one year.

Another way that water access will be improved is channeling and improved waste water management in connection to public taps, where water is often wasted excessively when the pump is used for washing hands, feet, pots, tools and for drinking. In some places a channel system that leads waste water to the vegetable garden is the best solutions, in other places, where a tap is shared by more villagers water collection reservoirs will be established. In both cases water management education will be provided.

**Health and nutrition (also clean water)**

Another important component in the current intervention is knowledge about nutrition and health. Women are the primary responsible for family diets and it is our experience that this area has their interest. Many of the women who will be targetted in this intervention have little or no education, so many do not have sufficient knowledge about health needed to prioritise their few ressources optimally, avoiding junk food, using less oil and eating less rice compaired to beans and vegetables (more greens less carbs) and being aware that proteins from beens, chick peas and lentils are essential for a healthy diet and paramount to the development of children, particularly the under 2 year-olds (the socalled 1000 golden days).

**Planning family budgets**

Lastly, the interventions addresses the ability to plan family economics. Family budget training was a great success in our earlier interventions and it is our expectation that previous successes can be conveyed by the peer-educator teams from the existing groups. Thus it is our experience that lack of economic planning is a big challenge for poor families. Urging women to make an overview of their spending and income makes it easier for them to make priorities. This is also guides the families towards more planning for the future. It is well researched that poor families who live from day to day, fail to plan ahead. Sometimes planning is impossible but an attempt to apply some degree of planning gives families more chance to progress.

**Long term sustainability and social mobilisation**

During the peer-to-peer training that will be the back bone of this intervention, the women will be informed about the Soiya Mahila Swabalambi Sanstha and the benefits of being a group and a part of a women’s organisation and how this membership provides access to basic services from the local ward/Municipality and insight into basic citizen rights. The knowledge will be provided through examples from the groups that the peer teams come from. They may also convey how some women from SWO participate in the local agricultural board and that the chairperson of SWO who is a dalit woman with 8 years of school behind her, speaks on behalf of poor farmers when the planning of public agricultural ressources is decided.

We belive that these stories are the best way to invite the current target group to engage and become more active citizents of Devdaha. An example: One of the new geographical areas where SWO and SIN plan to work has no road access. This means that school children have to walk for several hours to get to school and all public information and services are limited. One long term plan for a future group in this area would be to fight for road access for the people of the area.

**The previous experience of the partners**

The partners have worked together since 2013 when Soiya Mahila Swabalambi Sanstha was first established by 20 women from the Musahar cast and an enthusiastic local teacher.

Since then the partners have worked with women and agriculture, school gardens and healthy school lunch and smaller projects such as solarpower for schools and two One Laptop per child programmes. Over the last 2 years SWO and SIN has started focussing on mobilising local stakeholders for quality education, as it was found that quality education is paramount to changing the situation of the poorest and most vulnerable in a longer term perspective.

At present SWO has 250 women members in nine groups who are also registrered as agricultural groups and 60 teenage girl members in 4 groups and works in close coordination with the local municipality in agriculture, youth and education (SWOs leader is a member of the latter advisory board). Apart from interventions and other activities with SIN, SWO runs a 3-year information and advocacy against childmarriage project for school girls and teenage drop outs with the funds of the american NGO Girls First Fund and the organisation manages the women groups in terms of applications for public funds.

Thus SWO is well imbedded in the local society and established among poor families as an organisation who support families and help them to focus on the future of their children.

SIN has expertise in education, international development and organic gardening. In the current intervention a group of long term supporters and volunteers with a back ground in organic farming will be advising the intervention. The volunteers from SIN have visited most of the existing groups to discuss and advise about their gardens, and they have had visits in their own organic nursery in Ugerløse from SWO some years back.

The daily leader...

**Peer-to-peer**

Most of the training in the proposed intervention will be organised as peer-to-peer teaching. This methodology has been used in SWO succesfully in the previous women and garden oriented intervention.

The peer-teams will be responsible for small groups of upto five women. This is currently the maximum amount of people who are allowed to gather because of the covid 19 epidemic, and from our earlier interventions it is our experience that small groups are more effective. When the women live in closer proximity to each other, they can easily meet and share experience.

In previous interventions we started out by forming groups of 20 women who were then subdivided into sub-groups of five. This was very time consuming and many of the poorest and most vulnerable ended up not wanting to participate because of all the time spent discussing about group formulation and group democracy at a stage where they could not see the benefit.

This time we want to start by making small informal garden groups focussed on practical tasks in order for the poorest women to see an immedeate benefit and not waist valuable time. Later when the women are more familiar with SWO and the benefits of being part of an organisation, they will be welcomed as members on their own initiative. Thus active citizenship will be a natural part of the project the more the organisation and its work is revealed by the experienced members.

The stories of active citizenship, the importance of continuous support to education even in times of dare need, will be communicated to a large extent while working together in the garden. However, as the intervention period progresses the partners also plan to invite the new women for training sessions about active citizenship, the benefit of group formation and the importance of human rights. At this time the new women will be familiar with the organisation, they will already feel the benefit of knowledge and be ready to take a step towards becoming involved in local development.

**Climate and environment:**

The current intervention will be focussing on sustainable organic agriculture which is better for the environment. It will promote fresh food in stead of cheap packaged goods, which means that it potentially decreases littering of plastics. In addition, it includes only one monitoring visit, which also makes it relatively environmentally friendly.

3. Target groups, objectives, and expected results (our intervention)

The target group are 300 women from poor and vulnerable, primarily landless and uneducated families in Devdaha municipality who have children in the six schools that SWO and SIN work with (or children who belong to these schools but have dropped out). 65% are dalit, 25% are tharu and 10% are janajati (particularly Magar). The situation of the target group has been described in the previous pages. First priority will be given to Musahar communities as they are the poorest of the poor. So far SWO has idenfied 60 women from Musahar families who will be part of the current intervention and 50-60 women from a remote tharu community where limited access means that living conditions in the area are extra hard (children walk to school for 1,5 – 2 hours each way).

**Overall objective:**

Counterbalance malnutrition for 300 poor and marginalised families in Devdaha municipality, indirect victims of the global covid-19 lockdown, by improving knowledge about nutrition and access to nutritious food supplement.

**Immediate objectives:**

**1. Improving and extending the kitchen gardens of 300 poor and marginalised families through peer to peer learning, including introduction of small scale vertical farming to intensify food production in small areas.**

**Results - in the end of the intervention:**

90% have extented the size of their current kitchen gardens with 20 – 100% and extented the varities grown with 3-6 new varities (e.g. before: 2 after: 5 – 8 different vegetables).

50% have adopted vertical or sack principles.

50% have established a permanent compost pit.

**2. Improving access to water through additional access points, effective usage from exisiting and additional sources and drip watering systems**

**Results - In the end of the intervention:**

10 borings have been made with volunteer support of the involved families.

90% of the target group has improved their water access.

50 % of the families have made channels to improve watering

30% have establised drip watering systems.

**3. Improving the knowledge about nutrition and basic hygiene as well as covid-19 hygiene/protection knowledge.**

**Results - In the end of the intervention:**

80% report that their knowledge of nutrition and hygiene has improved and are able to come with examples.

80% report that they know the importance of hygiene and that they wash their hands and childrens hands more often than before.

80% are able to explain the basic rules for covid-19 related hygiene and distance and 70% report that they adhere to these principles.

80% report that their eating habbits of changed to the better (more vegetable, more legumes, less rice, less oil).

**4. Increasing the knowledge about importance and usefulness of future planning, active citizenship and human rights.**

**Results - In the end of the intervention:**

- 50% of the target group indicate that they have changed their spending habbits.

- At least 50% have become members of SWO and another 20% indicate that they want to become members in the future.

- 90% report that they know more about human rights and understand how it relates to their own lives.

- 70% understand the usefulness of active citizenship.

**Strategy and activities:**

**1. Peer teams are formed:** 2 from each of the existing groups (4 pax from each). The peers are chosen according to their own performance and because they have some success stories from their own garden and group that they can share. Total amount of peer teams: 18-20.

The peer teams will intially receive a refresher training in preparing seed nursery, planning gardens, choosing varities to plant to make a nutritious diet possible, compost establishment and sack/vertical faming. This training will be conducted by the project responsible, who is an experienced well trained organic farmer.

**Output:** 18 peer teams ready to teach others established.

**2. Peer teams and staff make contact with new women.** The peer-teams, manager of SWO and project responsible make contact with the new women and invite them be part of the intervention.

Each peer team will be responsible for their own garden groups. The focus will be on examples of benefits from the peer-teams’ own gardens and the immedeate benefits of the intervention in terms of seeds, compost and training.

**Output:** 300 new women contacted and 60 garden groups established.

**3. Peer teams train garden groups in organic gardening.** The peer-teams make seed nurseries, plan gardens (area and placement, using rows) and show and explain about efficient watering as well as planning and explaining about compost pits. Project manager/office manager makes an overview in a spread sheet.

**Output:** 300 individual or 150 joint nurseries established. 300 gardens planned. Simple database with data of individual households established.

**4. Peer-to-peer coaching session by project manager and organisation manager. T**o help peer teams become better faciliators and share experience with each other. If the covid-19 epidemic does not permit 36 peer educators to meet. This will be done in smaller groups.

**Output:** 36 peer educators have met and shared experience. Possible corrections to the plan has been noted. Report to SIN produced.

**5. Compost establishment and follow up by peer teams:** Peer teams and garden groups establish compost pits and plant out seedlings and explain about the importance of soil improvement.

**Output:** 300 compost pits established.

**6. Continuous coaching.** The peer-teams will be in bi-weekly contact with the project manager.

Output: Peer teams know what to do and feel confident about their tasks.

**7. Refresher health and nutrition workshop for peer-teams.** All peer-teams have previously taken part in a nutrition workshops but to make sure they remember and are able to teach others, there will be a short 3 day refresher workshop by NPCS (nutrition promotion and consultancy service) a very experienced and long term partner.

**Output:** Peer teams are able to communicate about health and nutrition to their groups.

**8. Peer-teams give practical training in health and nutrition to garden groups.** This training consists of showing physical examples of junk food and healthy food, understanding what a healthy diet consists of (protein, carbs, fats and micro nutrients) and the appropriate balance of this, as well as examples of healthy recipes (practical cooking together.). In this particular session covid-19 practicals will be demonstrated.

**Output:** 300 women have had practical hands-on training in health and nutrition.

**9. Establishing improved watering.** Water borings and pums will be made in the 10 places where this is needed for gardening to be possible. All groups will be shown how drip watering works and how to establish channels and in other ways preserve water used for other purposes for the garden (bathing, washing dishes etc).

**Output:** 10 functioning pumps established.

**10. Regular follow-ups.** After the introductions of gardening, nutrition and water improvement the most important and difficult period follows: Regular follow up, where the peer-teams meet approximately one time a week with their garden groups to support them in their efford to grow a functional garden and improve their diet. The project manager is available as per phone call to groups and peer-teams.

**Output:** 300 Gardens thrive, women become more confident with each other, women show positive interest in SWO.

**11. Making seeds workshop TOT:** In the end of the first growing season (February) the peer teams will be taught how to make seeds from. In Devdaha like many other third would countries hybrid seeds are widely used and these seeds cannot be used for making new seeds. Old varities will be identified with the help of the organisation ASK (partner of danish Trianglen) and women will be taught how to use these seeds effectively.

**Output:** Old varities identified.36 peer teams have been trained in the production of seeds from old non-hybrid varities.

**12. Seeds making workshop with peer-teams and garden groups:** Peer-teams will teach their groups how to use old varities to save money.

**Output:** 300 women know how to produce their own seeds and understand how and why this is a benefit.

**13. Garden festival:** Groups make decentralised garden festivals where the best garden is chosen by a team of members. The best garden receives a prize. All groups bring vegetable to the garden festivals and SWO contribute meet and presents. The logic of the garden festival is to focus on the criteria of a good garden and to make everyone eager to do their best.

**Output:** Indicators of best garden established by garden groups. 5-10 decentralised garden festivals conducted with winning gardens.

**Second growing cycle (March 2021 – May/June 2021):**

**14. Reflection and discussions in the peer team group with project manager and SIN danish support group (on Zoom):** What worked well in the first season? What should be changed? What varieties should be grown now? Full day workshop.

**Output:** Short ”lessons learned” report, adjustments to plan for the coming season according to need. Suggestions to take back to garden groups.

**15. Reflections and preparation in the garden groups with peer-team:** What did the garden groups learn in the first cycle? What do they want to grow in the new cycle? What other changes do they want to make? Introduction to growing vegetables in sacks and to vertical/hanging garden.

**Output:** Plan for what to grow in the summer season for 300 women. 300 women informed with practical examples of the concept of growing vegetables in sacks and hanging garden.

**16. Project manager writes first quarter report** and prepares change stories based on the narratives from peer-teams and own obervations.

**Output:** Change stories from each peer team, report for SIN.

**17. Planting nurseries and follow up** by peer-teams in garden groups and reflection meetings with project manager: During the second growing seasons the challenges are different. In this season pests are usually a bigger problem than in the cold season. This should be addressed as soon as outbreaks occur. In this season the focus is partly on learning the details about the plants of the season (tomatoes, beans and gords) and on connecting this to the knowledge about nutritions and to follow up on healthy eating habbits also.

**Output:** 300 women have established their second plant nursery. 300 women have grown seasonal vegetables and know how to care for these. 300 women know how to deal with pests in an environmentally friendly way.

**18. Second growing cycle ends:** Learning and reflection. How was the current season compaired to the earlier season. What have the groups learned?

**Output:** Change stories from all peer-teams to SIN project group.

**19. Preparing sacks and hanging gardens for the rainy season.** The monsoon season is the best season to understand the value of hanging gardens as most of the real gardens are to wet for growing anything. Paramount to this season is the need for green liquid compost and suffient watering systems for growth in sacks and bottles.

Output: Sacks and bottles established by 300 women.

**20. Planning family economics:** Income and expense measurements are introduced by organisation manager and with examples from the peer-teams’ own lives. This session will take place in bigger clusters of garden groups (more women together).

**Output:** 300 women have seen examples and learned how to make an expense overview. 300 women have their own income and expense overview of their economy.

**Third growing cycle: October 2021 – January 2022: This season the garden groups plan their gardens independtly with very little help from peer-teams.**

**21. Understanding the benefits of active citizenship – TOT:** In this workshop the staff of SWO and the peer-team put together a series of examples of how the membership of SWO has made women active members of society and how this has benefitted them socially (improved status) and economically. They also include teaching about human rights and the laws about democratic participation in local municipalities and wards.

**Output:** 36 peer eductors are enabled to be part of a workshop about active citizenship. Active citizenship meetings for clusters of garden groups planned.

**22. The benefits of active citizenship** – peer teams, 2-3 garden groups and project manager: The benefits of being part of an organisation will be communicated during the normal meetings as a natural part of interacting, in this workshop the legal rights of Devdaha citizens and human rights will be in focus. The workshop will take place after restrictions of covid-19 have been eased. If this does not happen, the workshop will be adapted accordingly. This is also the time where garden groups may start to cluster if they want to become members of SWO.

**Output:** 300 women have been informed about their basic rights and how they can use a membership of a local organisation to exercise their rights as citizens. 50% of women have started to form groups to become members with the help of their peer team and the project manager.

**23. Last season in the garden begins.** Peer-teams and garden groups meet and prepare the last season.

**Output:** Groups have prepared their own seeds and made their own compost. Groups that are interested in becoming members of SWO and to registrer as agricultural groups in the municipality receive assistance for this.

**24. Final evaluation.** Change stories by project manager from own visits to groups and narratives from peer-teams.

**Output:** Change stories published, report finalised and approved.

**25. Project manager visits all new clusters** (new women groups of approximately 20 women) and help them to formulate a plan for the first year in the group. Possibly taking up savings-and credit.

Output: 10 new groups of members formed.

**Narrative of strategy:** The overall strategy is based on enabling peer-teams to teach practical skills to garden groups over three growing cycles (winter 2020/21, Spring 2021 and Autumn/Winter 21/22). For each growing cycle the peer teams reflect and help the groups to embed their new learning and become ever more independent. The nepalese project manager’s role is to teach, supervise and coordinate the peer teams to be able to deal with the garden groups in an optimal manner, and provide specialised professional input to garden groups and clusters of groups when this is beyond the scope of the peer-team.

The new target group is approached through practical support with relatively short term benefits by peers who can narrate and show pictures and even physical evidense of such benefits.

Through practical training and relatively intensive follow up in small groups and inputs in terms of seeds and water (when needed) the garden groups start develop new routines around their garden. By repeating three growth cycles the garden groups become ever more experienced.

Health and covid-19: Hygiene training is included for two reasons. One is that better hygiene may save money in medical bills if family members conceive less infections and currently adding the specific covid-19 related safety measures of coughing in the sleeve, keeping a meters distance ect will naturally also increase the protection against other communicable diseases.

The nepalese project manager is responsible for coordination and advice of the peer teams and groupsreporting and for the contact to the danish project group together with a translater.

The role of the danish project team is to advice and support with regard to group processes and organic gardenen and to monitor according to the project description, primarily through Zoom. The project group will participate in some of the reflection sessions of peer-teams and project manager in order to get a feeling of how the communication works. They will be assisted by a translater (who knows the women and the project well).

The danish project managers’ role is to give specific development knowledge, share her long time experience with the partner and culture of Nepal and generally assure that the participants understand each other and work in the right direction. When changes have to be made to project document she supports and gives advice for this. The danish project manager will be very present in the beginning acknowledging that online communication between different cultures who do not know each other well is difficult. She will slowly step back as the volunteer group gains confidence.

**PSEAH and CHS:**

The project includes PSEAH training (Protection against Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harrassment) and and adheres to the Core Humanitarian Standards. SWO and SIN has had a short online PSEAH workshop and SWO has attended a workshop by another partner of their american donor with the same topic. They are now incorporating PSEAH into their policies. Similarly SIN has just finalised a new strategy paper where PSEAH and CHS are included.