

Ghure Darai: Providing Information and Supporting Action

A study to assess the impact of BBC Media Action's Ghure Darai programme in response to Cyclone Mahasen



Executive Summary

Project Background

In response to Cyclone Mahasen in Bangladesh in May 2013, BBC Media Action launched a humanitarian response aimed at providing information to those affected. This included Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on BTV, the state broadcaster and on state, private and community radio stations. In addition, one of the main components of the intervention was the training of media practitioners in two community radio stations to launch the radio programme, Ghure Darai, broadcast over a three week period in June 2013 on these community radio stations. The intervention also consisted of outreach activities and capacity building.

Research Approach

To understand the impact of the intervention, a qualitative study was conducted through three community assessments¹ in three different communities which were likely to have had various degrees of access to the Ghure Darai programme based on their location. The three selected communities were all in Barguna District, which is a district in South-western Bangladesh in the Barisal division. The research was designed to understand levels of listenership² to the programme and how the affected population received information and communicated before, during and after the cyclone.

Key Findings

- Research identified that people of the affected communities received information from media (mostly TV and radio), government organizations, NGOs and word of mouth before, during and after the disaster.
- Though television is the most trustworthy and preferable source of information, due to its lack of availability, people prefer information from other sources like radio, GOs and NGOs, on disasters. This is because the limited availability of electricity connections hampers the use of TV during and after the disaster, so other sources for information are relied upon instead.
- Talking to other people and sharing information around the neighborhood is particularly important. As these communities frequently experience extreme weather events, it was important to know the available sources of information and what was going on.
- There were challenges in finding enough listeners to the programme in the communities, to form substantive discussion groups on programme feedback. Where listeners could be found, these participants reported that they received useful information about issues affecting them during the disaster related to water and sanitation, crop damage, protecting

¹ Community assessments consisted of key informant interviewers with community gatekeepers, a transect walk of the community, focus groups discussions and activities during discussion such as community and timeline mapping. For further detail on the methodology please see Appendix I.

² One of the main challenges in conducting the study was finding eligible participants who were also listeners to Ghure Darai, these challenges are discussed in detail in Section 5 of this report.

livestock and appropriate food and nutrition. Listeners did find this information particularly useful because it reflected some of the issues they were facing after the cyclone had struck.

- Listeners took action following the programme: they shared that information with their neighbours and used the information in the programme to help them recover.
- Although people liked the programme they had ideas about other ways information could be helpfully communicated to them such as through outreach activities such as performance of dramas or folk songs which would include helpful information – especially in affected areas where electricity and media coverage is limited. It was also strongly suggested by some participants that the broadcast time of the programme should be changed and it should be on after 10:00 pm when more people would be available to listen.
- It is difficult to say how widespread listenership to Ghure Darai was, and there is little information on how many people listen to the community radio stations generally. Although the research was designed to explore levels of listenership and how affected populations received information and how audiences received the programme, the challenges in conducting fieldwork and finding enough listeners meant it is difficult to draw conclusions about how level of exposure to the programme had and the level of influence it had on participant's responses to Mahasen, though it is clear the audiences who did listen, found it useful and did implement learnings from the programme in their own lives and importantly, they shared this information with others.
- There are some key considerations which could help inform future lifeline programming such as:
 - The need for a comprehensive understanding of the levels of access to different types of media, particularly in remote or hard to reach regions to understand how best to provide relevant information on the potential best platform.
 - There is a need to understand how people normally communicate and share information in times when media may not be available (for example due to a lack of electricity) and what type of information is shared and discussed between community members in areas where inter-personal communication and information sharing is key.
 - There is potential for community-based outreach activities such as village dramas and folk-song performances alongside media interventions.
 - Mobile phone was a key source of information and communication for people at all times and could be used to sign post people to community radio programmes, especially community radio listenership is low, as community radio is still a relatively new media format in Bangladesh.

Section I: Introduction

I.1 Response of BBC Media Action to Cyclone Mahasen

In response to Cyclone Mahasen, which affected southern parts of Bangladesh in May 2013, BBC Media Action launched a set of interventions aimed at providing information to those affected.

This intervention consisted of:

- Public Service Announcements (PSAs) produced by BBC Media Action and broadcast on state, private and community radio and state television.
- The community radio programme Ghure Darai based in Barguna and broadcast on two community radio stations: Krishi Radio and Lokobetar. A total of 15 episodes of the programmes were produced and broadcast by these two stations, which collectively covered many of the affected regions. They were aired over a three week period in June 2013, airing 5 episodes per week, from Sunday to Thursday. Each episode was also repeated on the following day.
- Outreach activities through Red Crescent volunteers took place which consisted of volunteers playing two episodes of “Ghure Darai” in 16 affected unions, to people gathered in a common place and were played out via loudspeakers.
- Capacity building activities with Government, media and humanitarian agencies to produce lifesaving messages for the PSAs and to produce Ghure Darai.

I.2 Objectives of the study

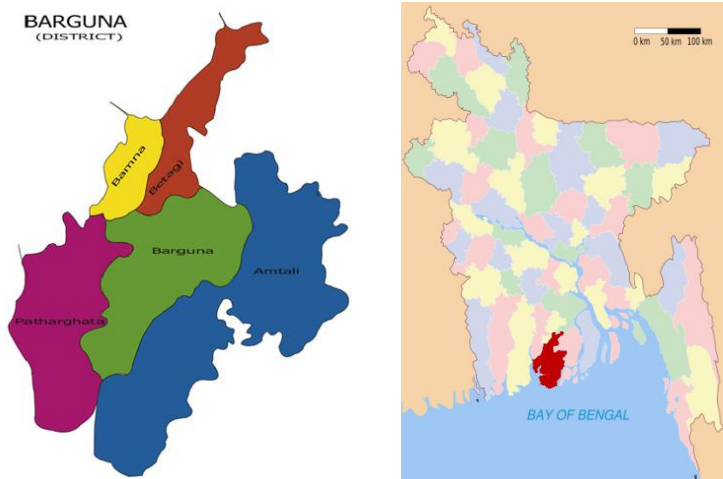
The research was designed to understand levels of listenership to the programme, feedback on how the Ghure Darai programme was received by audiences and how the affected population received information and communicated before, during and after the cyclone. The report aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What information was/was not available to people before, during and after the cyclone?
2. How did people share information / communicate during the cyclone?
3. How was information people received useful?
4. Did people listen to Lokobetar Radio before/during/after the cyclone?
5. What did people learn from the Ghure Darai?
6. How did the information in Ghure Darai compare with other information people received?
7. What did people do with the information they received?

I.3 Research methodology

The study was conducted through three community assessments³ in three different communities which were likely to have had various degrees of access to the Ghure Darai programme based on their location. The three selected communities were in Barguna District, which is a district in South-western Bangladesh in the Barisal division.

³ Community assessments consisted of key informant interviewers with community gatekeepers, a transect walk of the community, focus groups discussions and activities during discussion such as community and timeline mapping. For further detail on the methodology please see Appendix I.



The three selected communities were based on the rationale that the different locations would be likely to have different levels of access to Ghure Darai and consequently, it would be possible to see the impact of the Ghure Darai programme based on different levels of likelihood of exposure:

- **Choto Potkakhali** was chosen because it was within the Lokobetar broadcast range, it was close to the Lokobetar broadcast mast (3 kilometres away), the rationale was that the closer to the mast the more likely people were to listen, so there would be a strong likelihood of these people being more exposed to the community radio station than people in the other communities chosen for the study.
- **Pocha Koralia** was chosen because it was within the Lokobetar broadcast range, but further away from the broadcast mast (15 kilometres away) compared to Choto Potkakhali. Therefore the reception would be poorer and there would be less likelihood of finding listeners.
- **Chor Lathimara** has no access to the two community radio stations but was played clips of the programme via loud speakers provided by Red Crescent volunteers.

Within each community, projected timelines, community mapping and in-depth interviews were conducted with research participants to understand their experience of access to information before, during and after the Cyclone. Focus group discussions then took place specifically with listeners to Ghure Darai, where they could be found to gather feedback on the programme⁴.

However, one of the main challenges of the study was finding large enough groups of listeners in each of the three communities to conduct focus group discussions. It was difficult therefore to get an understanding of levels of listenership to the programme. These challenges are further discussed in Section 5 and the Annex I of this report. Some key informant interviews (KIIs) were also conducted with key community members/gatekeepers to gain access to the community and to collect important and relevant information about the respective villages.

⁴ These FGDs could not take place in Chor Lathimara after the projected timeline and community mapping exercises as this fieldwork had to be stopped because of adverse conditions the community became too challenging to reach.

Section 2: The different communities

Available information sources and sharing

The three communities had various different levels of media access, which is summarized in the table below. Chor Lathimara had very little media access, there was only one television in the market, only a few villagers had radios – for which signal was poor at the time of cyclone. A few people had mobile phones, but as with radio, the signal was particularly poor.

Interestingly, Choto Potkakhali, though nearest to the broadcast mast for Lokobetar community radio, few people listened and the signal was poor. Fishermen used radio most. In the village only some houses around the mobile tower had electricity and others used solar power. In contrast, in Pocha Koralia, very few houses near the market had electricity and the rest of them used solar energy. People could use solar energy for purposes requiring little electrical energy consumption, such as charging a mobile phone but could not use it for running large electrical appliances such as television. As such, few people had access to TV and with no other option, some people in this village tended to listen to radio.

Table 1: Access to media in selected communities

Media type	Choto Potakhali	Pocha Koralia	Chor Lathimara
Television	Both BTV and C&S	Both BTV and C&S	Only BTV
Radio	√	√	√
Community Radio	√	√	X
Mobile	√	√	√
Newspaper	√	X	X

For wider sources of information before, during and after the cyclone the three communities had various different sources of information beyond media. In addition to radio, TV and mobile phone people also received information from government organisations (GO) and non-government organisations (NGOs) operating in the villages and social and civil sources.

“CPP (a local NGO) told people to cut crops before the cyclone to save as much as possible.”

Pocha Koralia (Union Parishad Member – KII)

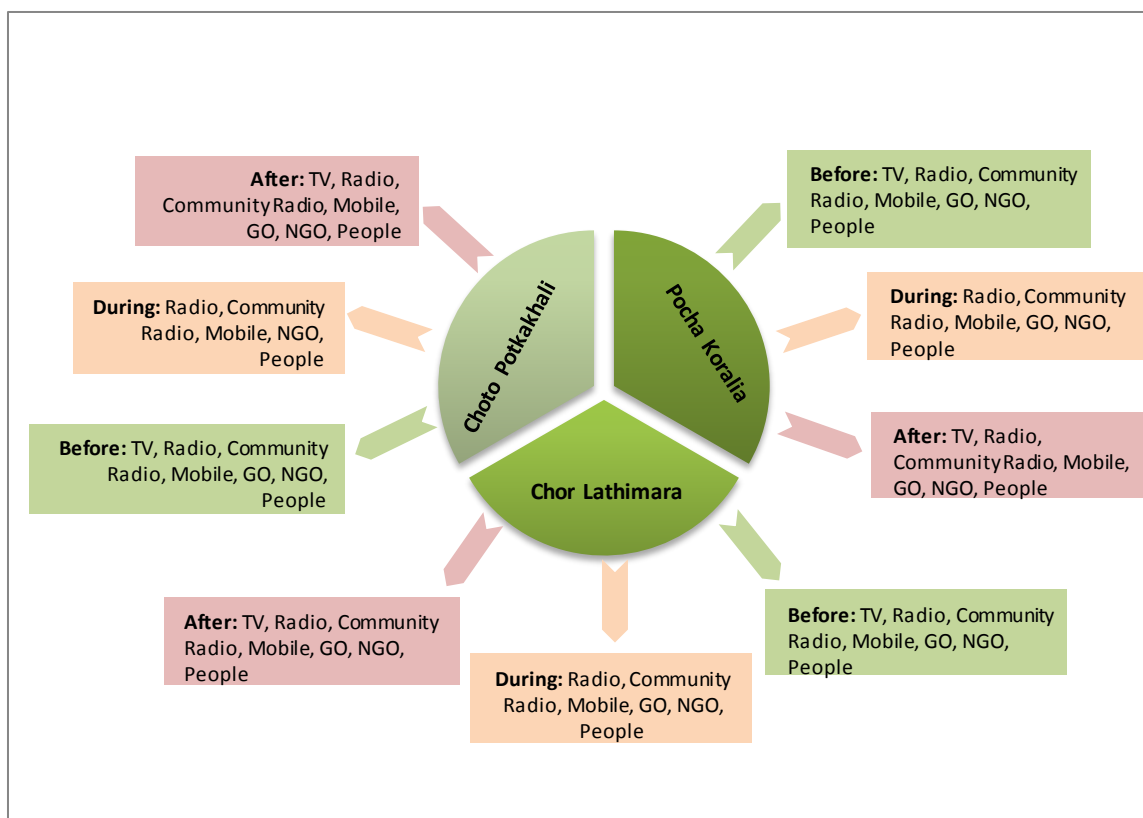
However, differences were found in terms of people using different sources of information depending on the availability and access to these sources. The information provided helped people make informed decisions in response to the cyclone Mahasen and cope with different scenarios.

“Nobojibon (a local NGO) told people to apply lime (alkali) into pond water to prepare ponds for fishing.”

Pocha Koralia (Female - KII)

In the three communities, interpersonal communication and information sharing was important as villagers shared news and advice with each other which they had received from various other sources with others whenever they met one another.

Figure 1: Available Information and sources in the communities⁵



Section 3: What was the role of Ghure Darai?

What people learn from the Ghure Darai?

Listeners of Ghure Darai reported that they did learn how to deal with some issues affecting them as a result of the cyclone from the programme. There were however, some difficulties in listeners being able to recall topics spontaneously because of the long interval between broadcast and the research fieldwork but after probing⁶ they were able to recall the specific parts of the programme from which they had learned.

Listeners reported learning the following issues from the programme:

- ✓ *Scarcity of drinking water:* To get pure drinking water, listeners learned that they should boil pond water. If the tube wells are sunk under flood water, people should boil the water of tube well as well.

“I learned from the programme that if tube well get sank in the flood water one must boil the water of the tube well before drinking it.”

Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

⁵ The information provided in this graphic provides an overview of what source of information was used and when, but does not reflect levels of use at these different time points.

⁶ The participants were reminded of the main theme of each episode by naming all the issues of 14 episodes of dealt with by Ghure Darai one by one (see details in [Annex II](#)).

- ✓ *Problem of skin diseases:* Listeners recalled the learning point that they should not bathe in flood or pond water after Mahasen as this would increase their likelihood of getting skin diseases.
- ✓ *Damage to crops (Aush and Amon crop):* Listeners learnt that they should preserve Aush seeds and use them for cultivating later. They also learnt how to prepare Amon crop seedbeds.
- ✓ *Mahasen affecting vegetable cultivation:* Listeners recalled that if the cyclone had affected vegetable cultivation, people should build higher terraces around their crops.
- ✓ *Damage to fish stocks:* Listeners recalled that people should surround their ponds with nets up to an appropriate height so that the fish are not swept away by flood water.

“I learned from Ghure Darai that after the sixth or seventh warning signal people should set a higher net around their ponds to stop flooding away the fish.”

Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

- ✓ *Food and Nutrition:* Listeners reported learning about which foods are highly nutritious, while being cheap and conveniently available.

“I learned from Ghure Darai that how we can get proper nutrition from simple food. I told it to some people and they followed it.”

Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

- ✓ *Livestock and Poultry Rearing:* Listeners reported that they should treat their livestock and poultry with medicine if needed by getting it from veterinarians. They also understood from the programme what to do to save cattle and poultry from diseases.

Was the information relevant to the affected communities?

Listeners reported that they felt the information provided was relevant to them and their community members as all the information provided matched their needs. Some felt that although the issues may not be relevant to them directly, they thought that they could share this knowledge with affected people around them.

“Though I sometimes found some issues not particularly relevant to our society but after listening that we can share the information with others who need it.”

Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

This matches the evident information sharing all community members reported doing before, during and after the cyclone in relation to relevant information they felt would be helpful to share with others.

Most of the listeners thought that the programme reflected their own views and opinions. They commented on how there were interviews of affected people in the programme who faced many difficulties for Mahasen and overcame these situations. These people showcased on the programme were people like them and reflected the issues they were facing. They could easily relate the programme to their own lives.

Was the information easy to understand?

There was variation in opinion of how easy the information on the programme was to understand, between the different communities. All listeners in Pocha Koralia village found the language of the programme was easy to understand. But all the listeners from Choto Potkakhali village mentioned that the language used in the programme was little difficult to understand for people from a variety of different backgrounds. Their recommendation was to use local dialects in the programme for better comprehension by people from different backgrounds in the area.

“Some language might be difficult to understand for some old and illiterate people in this area are used to hearing local dialect. So some local dialect could be used for making the programme more understandable.”
Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

Was the medium used appropriate?

Though people preferred many other mediums to get information, radio was a key medium which was available to all people in three communities before, during and after Mahasen, indicating that use of radio in this intervention was appropriate. The concept of the programme of Ghure Darai was highly appreciated by both listeners and non-listeners (after they were given a description of the programme). Participants in the research also discussed different methods of information and communication which could be used when a disaster happens.

- ✓ **Radio:** Most of the villagers did not have electricity. Many villagers of the communities were fishermen; so they depended on radio when they go to the river. Women from these villages also preferred radio because they tend to stay at home and were unlikely to possess a television.
- ✓ **Television:** Villagers preferred to watch television before and after disaster over any other type of media as long they had electricity. Participants who had not listened to the programme (but were told about it) thought it was a good idea but they recommended the use of TV to broadcast such a programme instead. The reason being people prefer to watch rather than listen to something in order to learn more from it.

“This is the era of television, so very few people listen to radio.”
Pocha Koralia (Male, KII)

- ✓ **Drama, Bioscope, Projections and Folk songs:** Participants expressed a preference for use of outreach activities such as local dramas, bioscopes, projections in village hubs and folk songs with related messages. Participants thought these could be effective ways of getting the villager’s attention and helping them to remember the messages conveyed through these formats.
- ✓ **Meetings:** Participants liked to get information through direct interaction, so they expressed a preference for important information to be conveyed through local meetings.

“If issues like Ghure Darai were discussed by arranging a meeting then it would be better.”
Pocha Koralia (Female FGD)

- ✓ **Mobile:** Mobile phone was recognized as an important source of information by all participants because they share information through mobile phone before, during and after

disasters. One participant of Pocha Koralia mentioned that it could be a good idea send people SMS reminders about the programme being on, to encourage listenership.

“Many people don’t know about the program Ghure Darai. To inform people about the programme, SMS can be sent to people.”

Pocha Koralia (Female, KII)

Although not feedback on the medium, one of the problems noted with the all the listeners in Choto Potkakhali was the timing of the show because it was broadcast early in the evening. It was suggested the programme should be played in later on, when they were more likely to be free to listen i.e. after 10:00pm.

“If the program was aired after 10 p.m. then all the women can listen to the program because all household chores are finished by that time.”

Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

What did people do with the information they received?

Ghure Darai had a key role to play in providing information that could then be shared amongst others in the community. Listeners reported taking knowledge learned from the programme and sharing this information with their neighbours but also putting these learnings into actions.

All listeners said that they took some actions based on the information provided by Ghure Darai and this helped them in their recovery from the cyclone in different ways. The information also helped them to take steps to make precautionary arrangements for any future cyclone or other similar natural disasters.

The information provided by Ghure Darai helped listeners and some of their neighbours to take action to:

- Purify and store drinking water
- Respond to the damages in fish cultivation and build higher nets around ponds
- Rebuild and repair damaged houses
- Know how to preserve crops during disasters and continue crop cultivation immediately after disaster (Mostly Amon and in some cases Aush as well)
- Prevent them from catching skin diseases
- Find some cheap and highly nutritious food to maintain healthy diet

“After learning from the programme I told my sister-in-law that she could build a higher terrace and plant good quality roots. After following it she harvested many vegetables, she sold some of them too.”

Choto Potkakhali (Female, FGD)

“I learned about what to do to prepare Amon crop seedbed from Ghure Darai and shared it with the men. They applied it and got success. My families’ success is my success.”

Pocha Koralia (Female, FGD)

Section 4: Conclusions

- It was found that people were able to access various sources of information before, during and after the cyclone. Talking to other people and sharing information in their neighborhoods was particularly important. As these communities frequently experience extreme weather events, it was important to know the available sources and also their preferences of sources to get information.
- Though television is the most trustworthy and preferable source of information, due to its lack of availability, people prefer information from other sources like radio, GOs and NGOs, on disasters. They also like information in an engaging and entertaining format such as folk songs and drama.
- It is difficult to say how widespread listenership to Ghure Darai was, and there is little information on how many people listen to the community radio stations generally. However, of the listeners which could be found, they felt the programme was useful, helpful and relevant.
- Listeners took action following the programme: they shared that information with their neighbours and used the information in the programme to help them recover.
- Listeners were able to take information from the programme to help them take action such as: know how to purify and store drinking water, recover the damages in fish cultivation and build higher nets around ponds, rebuild and repair damage houses, preserve crops during storms and continue crop cultivation immediately after the event, prevent themselves from skin diseases, find some cheap and highly nutritious food to maintain healthy diet and so on.
- It was strongly suggested by some participants that the broadcast time of the programme should be changed and it should be on after 10:00 pm when more people would be available to listen.
- Although the research was designed to understand the difference in experience of different likelihood of access to Ghure Darai , the challenges in conducting fieldwork and finding enough listeners meant it is difficult to draw conclusions about how level of exposure to the programme influenced participant's responses to Mahasen, though it is clear the audiences who did listen, found it useful and did implement learnings from the programme in their own lives and importantly, they shared this information with others.

Section 5: Key Learnings for Research

Some of the main learnings in completion of this research project were related to how to plan and implement impact assessment for lifeline programming in the future. These were:

- **Research should be timely:** There is a critical period of time for carrying out the research following the intervention, especially when broadcast was across a relatively short period of time. There were difficulties with the fieldwork timing for this impact assessment because after the programme broadcast Ramadan started when generally research fieldwork is avoided. This is because potential research participants are likely to be fasting and engaged religious activities and participating would be too taxing for them. Furthermore, there was considerable political unrest and nationwide shutdowns following this which caused

considerable delays in fieldwork. By the time fieldwork was conducted it was often a struggle to find enough participants in each community who recalled and had listened to the programme.

- **There needs to be an adequately resourced fieldwork team:** As data needed to be gathered rapidly, the team of three researchers often found themselves conducting discussions alone, rather in pairs (where one researcher would act as a moderator and one would act as a note taker). Therefore, to keep records of data, the team had to rely upon audio and video recording devices, as taking notes was not always possible.
- **Research should be conducted in the most appropriate location:** The group discussions were often interrupted by heavy rain. As a consequence, in some occasions, discussions could not be completed, as the people who were participating earlier could not always be brought back together in the same group. It also affected the quality of audio recordings of indoor discussions, as the sound of heavy rain falling on the tinned roofs of houses impeded good recording quality. Furthermore, in order to get enough participants for discussions, these had to be conducted in places where people of the local community gather. The locations, which were found suitable in the villages of Chor Lathimara and Pocha Koralia were near the village market place. However, these areas are not visited by women much, who tend to stay indoors. As a result, there was a lack of women in these discussion groups.
- **Safety issues and access to outreach campaign areas need to be taken into account:** Accessing the outreach campaign areas and conducting extensive field work in such places was found to be a challenge. The unions in which the outreach campaigns took place were quite far from the researchers' base in Barguna, and the condition of roads was not suitable for the vehicles used for mobilization. These factors made it difficult for the researchers to get to the locations for research, collect data as required, and return to the base before dark. The one area that could be accessed with the least amount of difficulty was the village of Chor Lathimara; unfortunately, it was found to be a village frequently attacked by pirates, and hence, fieldwork had to be abandoned due to safety concerns. As was completed in this study, there is a need to understand the changing context of the research study area in terms of risks and hazards in order to ensure the safety of both researchers and participants who are being asked to attend and participate in the research.
- **In the development of future lifeline programming,** the following could be taken into consideration:
 - A comprehensive understanding of the levels of access to different types of media, particularly in remote or hard to reach regions is required via research to understand how best to provide relevant information to inform interventions on the potential best platform or method for a lifeline intervention.
 - The ways in which people normally communicate and share information in times when media may not be available (for example due to a lack of electricity) needs to be understood. Also what type of information is shared and discussed between community members in areas where inter-personal communication and information sharing is key. For example, it is clear that community members share useful information they come across (such as information in Ghure Darai) but it is not clear how much of this information is passed and how much people recommend listening to such programmes in order to drive people to information they may find helpful.
 - There is potential for community-based outreach activities such as village dramas and folk-song performances alongside media interventions.
 - Mobile phone was a key source of information and communication for people at all times and could be used to sign post people to community radio programmes,

especially community radio listenership is low, as community radio is still a relatively new media format in Bangladesh.

Annex I: Research Methodology

I.1 Community selection

A multiple step process was applied for selecting community for data collection.

At the first step of the process, two communities (villages) were selected for the study. These villages were selected based on the following criteria:

- Both were highly affected by Cyclone Mahasen
- Both villages were within the area of coverage of Lokobetar radio
- Their distance from the broadcast tower based on the assumption that more people will be likely to have listened to the radio station and its programme in the village closer to the broadcast tower, compared to the same in the village far from the mast.

A pre-fieldwork scouting exercise was done in order to select the villages. The researchers visited different unions and found out two villages in two different unions meeting the criteria set above.

Besides the two broadcast villages, they also tried to find one more village in a union in which there is no coverage of the two community radios but was visited by Red Crescent volunteers, who played audio clips of the program for the people using loud speakers. As these villages were very hard to reach abiding by the safety policies of the BBC, the village Chor Lathimara in the union of Patharghata was initially selected, as it was the least difficult to reach. Unfortunately, considering issues of safety while in the village, after conducting social mapping and projected timeline research, the further research on feedback on the programme (amongst those who had listened) had to be abandoned.

During the pre-fieldwork scouting exercise the research team assessed villages for selection based on completion of a checklist of:

- If there were listeners to the programme to be found
- If NGOs were present and initiating interventions after Mahasen and the type of interventions

In the second step of the sampling process, people in the villages were characterized as the followings:

1. Villagers who had listened to Ghure Darai
2. Villagers who had not listened to Ghure Darai
3. Gatekeepers/important people in the villages (such as chairman of union, school teachers, religious leaders, employees of NGOs in the villages) who could provide important information about the respective villages

I.2 Data collection

The following techniques of data collection were applied:

1. **Transect Walk:** The researchers walked around the village while talking to villagers in order to learn about the village, its people, their sources of income, Mahasen's effect on the village, to locate key establishments, identify the presence of NGOs and to get an overview of media penetration in the village, in order to decide whether the village should be chosen for the study or not.

2. **Social/community mapping with general people of the selected villages:** Social mapping was conducted with people of the villages in order to develop maps of the villages showing which parts of the villages were most affected by Mahasen, where did people go during the cyclone and where key places in the village were located – such as health centres, schools, market places, mosques, agricultural areas and water sources.
3. **Projected timeline discussion:** Projected timeline discussions were carried out, in order to find out what sources of information participants had before, during and after the cyclone, what those information were, and what actions they took upon receiving the information.
4. **Focused group discussions (FGDs):** FGDs were conducted with groups of listeners of the programmes in order to have their feedback on it and to identify what they learnt from the programme and whether they applied these pieces of learning in the post cyclone condition.
5. **Key informant interviews (KIIs):** Some key community members/gatekeepers were interviewed in order to gain access to the community and to collect important and relevant information about the respective villages, its people, their sources of income, the kind of development organisations/activities in the villages and the effects of Mahasen.

1.3 Ethical considerations

The following codes of ethics were strictly abided by in course of the study:

1. No data was collected without informed consent of each and every research participant. Participants were informed about what the research was for and how their data would be managed and reported. They were informed that their data would be confidential and anonymized in the analysis and reporting stages of the research.
2. There was a number of programme listeners from whom data was not collected because they were minors (under 15 years of age), adhering to ethical protocols on the age required in order to participate in this piece of research.
3. Participants were informed that they could leave the interview/activities/discussions if they expressed their unwillingness to continue participating or stay in the discussion.
4. Where safety of both researchers and participants strict safety protocols were adhered to in order that research was not taking place in a hazardous environment. For example, the decision to stop further fieldwork in Chor Lathimara due to security concerns.

Annex II: Issues covered in the radio programme Ghure Darai

- ✓ Problem of Skin Disease
- ✓ Damage of Crops (Particularly Aush Crops)
- ✓ Scarcity of Drinking Water
- ✓ Mahasen affecting Vegetable Cultivation
- ✓ Primary Education in the Community
- ✓ Damage of Fish Cultivation plants
- ✓ Damage of Houses (followed by rebuilding and repairing efforts)
- ✓ Embankment Management and Repairing
- ✓ Post Cyclone Health Situation of Women and Children
- ✓ Amon Crop Cultivation
- ✓ Problems with Sanitation System
- ✓ Livestock and Poultry rearing
- ✓ Food and Nutrition
- ✓ Post Cyclone Tree plantation