

# Managing Distress Migration and Enhancing Resilience through Climate Appropriate Interventions under MGNREGS in Western Odisha (India)<sup>1</sup>

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## **Introduction**

Impacts of climate change on population mobility has spurred widespread debate, research and predictions on future implications of climate-induced migration, sometimes described as ‘climatic turn’ (Naverla 2007 cited in Panda 2017) in explaining migration. However, in the context of climate change, despite many numerical predictions about the number of people who might be displaced or have already been displaced (Myers 2002, Stern 2006), the empirical basis of such research remains weak. Typical constraints arise due to lack of data on migration and nature of its complexity in developing countries, where people are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In India, primary agrarian states like Odisha, often suffer the maximum brunt from climate change induced calamities (Tanner et al. 2007, Panda 2017, Ghosh and Majumdar 2006, 2007) resulting in large scale out-migration.

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