

Focus Group Discussions

The project team organized the following three Focus Group discussions(FGDs)

1. Focused Group Discussion with WwDs at Kaitha, Gupti GP, Rajnagar Block, Kendrapada District, Odisha on 10th June 2023 Forenoon.
2. Focused Group Discussion with WwDs at Bagapatia, Gupti GP, Rajnagar Block, Kendrapada District, Odisha on 29th August 2023, Forenoon.
3. Focused Group Discussion with SHGs at Bagapatia, Gupti GP, Rajnagar Block, Kendrapada District, Odisha on 29th August 2023, Afternoon.

Objectives of the FGDs

The first FGD was conducted at the beginning of the ARA project with the community members and Women with Disabilities of all age groups who showed interest in participating in the discussions with us. It was held at Kaithal village, Hatina GP, Rajnagar Block, Kendrapada . The objectives of the first FGD were the following

- To get a sense of the research field.
- To interact with Women with Disabilities(WwDs) of all age groups and inform them about our research endeavour
- To interact with the community members including the attendants of WwDs to understand the problems experienced by them due to climate change and environmental stresses

The second FGD was organized at Bagapatia, Rajnagar on the 29th of August, 2023. It is important to mention here that Bagapatia is the relocation colony developed by the Government of Odisha to rehabilitate and resettle the households of Satvaya, a cluster of seven villages that were washed away by sea during the process of coastal erosion. In 2016, the Government of Odisha decided to give 10 decimals. of land to the head of each household in Satvaya at Bagapatia. To date, households have been relocated in three phases. 12 women with disabilities from different villages of Rajnagar participated in the FGD.

The broad objectives of the two FGDs were the following:

- to understand the issues faced by the people of Satabhaya during the process of relocation who were relocated to Bagapatia because of coastal erosion.
- To find out the pains and sufferings of WwDs during the process of shifting the household and the difficulties faced by them in the new location.

The third FGD was organized in the same location in the afternoon on 29th August 2023. The participants were members of SHGs in the panchayats adjacent to the relocation colony at Bagapatia. 13 women SHG members had participated in the FGD.



Picture 1: Prof. Asha Hans with local SHG participants of Bagapatia FGD.

The following report includes the information shared by the local women SHG members. Annexure A gives the list of participants and Annexure- B includes the case studies of WwDs participants.

The objectives of the third FGD were the following:

- To find out whether WwDs are members of Self-Help Groups
- To find out whether SHGs of WwDs are working
- To find out whether SHG federations exist or not and what adaptation strategies they are opting to have a sustainable livelihood.



Picture 2: Prof. Asha Hans interacting with the RCDC NGO members working in Bagapatia since 2021.

Description of the research site

The village code of Bagapatia in the Census of India 2011 is 395827. The village is located in Rajnagar Block of Kendrapada district in Odisha, India. It is situated 24km. away from block headquarters Rajnagar and 64km away from district headquarters. It is located near the Pentha Sea beach in Rajnagar, Kendrapada, Odisha where the Government of Odisha has constructed a geo-tube synthetic sea wall to protect the people from coastal erosion. As per 2009 stats Satavaya is the GP of Bagapatia village.

The total geographical area of the village is 162 hectares. According to the Census of India 2011, Bagapatia has a total population of 85 people. Since 2016, people from the Satvaya cluster village have been relocated there in three phases. Persons displaced from their native place due to coastal erosion include people from Govindpur, Manapur, Kanhupur, Kanpur, Satabhaya, and the nearby places that have submerged in the ocean. At the beginning of 2000 people from satavaya and Kanhupur villages shifted to Okilpala village, 8km. away from the coast. This relocation is the result of self-adaptation. Later in 2016, the Government intervened and relocated the affected people to Bagapatia. More than 1,000 families are being relocated to Bagapatia in three phases. In Phase 1 571 families, in Phase 2

147 families and the final phase 283 families were relocated to Bagapatia. There are still 40 families left behind to be relocated.

Thus, the upcoming census that has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic will give the real picture of the social demography of Bagapatia village.

The colony was established by the Government of Odisha to relocate the Participants' feedback based on their experience of shifting from Satavaya, the region affected by coastal erosion relocation.



Experiences of Relocation

The 1999 Cyclone was not very devastating for people in Kendrapada; rather the 1971 cyclone was the most devastating for the Rajnagar and Satabhaya people. Four villages were washed away. Village Gobindapur (Tentuliabadi) completely vanished into the ocean in the 1971 cyclone. The relocation was not easy for everyone. Many households have relocated 6 to 7 times and finally settled at Bagapatia with the Government's help. Some households, who were relatively well-to-do, relocated to Okilapal from Satabhaya, Kanhupur, Kanpur, etc. on their own. They bought land and constructed their house, and relocated to Okilapal. Many households shifted to Magarkanda when their native place eroded. The incursion of the sea has been faster

than it was in 2007. When the erosion continued, they lost all hope and finally relocated to Bagapatia when the Government initiated relocation. Numerous households have taken refuge with their relatives living in different places in Rajnagar. They still mention their old addresses while filling up forms. Since 2014, they have been in the process of searching for a safe place to live.

Problems faced by the participants

- The WwDs had multiple displacements. They came from Kanpur to Satabhaya, then from Satabhaya to Magarkanda, then to Barhaipur, then to Okilpal, then finally settled at Bagapatia. Some of them shared that when they shifted to Okilpala, it triggered conflicts with local people. They felt that they were ‘**climate refugees**’.
- The head of the households (usually the male members) approached the government for relocation and resettlement 8-10 times but they were unsuccessful. The local youth groups collected funds and organized multiple *dharnas* to make their voices heard. Finally, they were successful in 2016. The government of Odisha decided to go for planned relocation, identified the place, disbursed money to construct houses and assisted in the relocation process.
- The people who relocated had to leave their cattle in Satabhaya because there was not enough space for the construction of cattle sheds with the 10 decimal lands they were provided.
- Since the Bagapatia is a marshy land, the people had to spend a lot to construct the house and make the place livable. They had to spend more than one lakh rupees just to fill this place with soil/sand. The government provided only 10,000 rupees for sand/soil filling, after the sand filling they could start the foundation work. So, anticipating relocation, some of them started saving money for the construction of a house at the Relocation site. With their savings and the help of the government, they started construction work. Not everyone’s house is completed yet. Some have just filled the soil and some have completed up to the foundation. They were provided 10 decimal land (roughly 400 sq.m) and Rs. 150,000/- under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*, Rs 10,000/- for filling the land with sand and another Rs. 12,000/- for the construction of a toilet.
- Bagapatia is also susceptible to riverbank erosion



- Since the riverbank is crocodile-infested, it entered into their farmland and damaged their crops, thus, aggravating their problems.

Persons with Disability: Stress of Relocation to Bagapatia

- **Environmental shock:** They had never imagined that they have to relocate someday. However, they were forced by the eroding coast to relocate to this place and lose their livelihood in the process.
- **Sufferings during transportation:** They were brought here in boats and vehicles, and the government also transported the pregnant, old, sick, and persons with disabilities and took them to the Multipurpose Cyclone shelter at Okilapal. The sick people had to be carried in a stretcher and many succumbed to their sickness on the way.
- **Difficulty in receiving the grant:** Receiving the grant in multiple phases was a cumbersome process and it delayed the construction of the house.
- **Psychological Trauma:** Here they are feeling lost as no work is there. Previously, in their native land, they were collecting honey, minor forest produce, fish from the sea and river bank etc. They were thinking that life had some meaning.
- **Loss of Farmland:** People grew crops like paddy and lentils in their native land. The landless were farming on forest land. Some of them held land. They had *Patta* (that is a land deed). Now they have lost all their land to coastal erosion. One of the participants shared that her family had about 3 *batis* of land. According to the participants they had large patches of land which was used for cultivation purposes.

Self-adaptation strategies adopted by the people with disabilities

Migration to south Indian states such as Kerala is the main adaptation measure for the people affected by coastal erosion. A few (3 respondents) WwDs had gone to Kerala for work. According to the participants many of the male members of the households have migrated to Kerala to work as migrant laborers. Even their daughter and daughter-in-law have migrated to Kerala for work. There are certain households where only one member is left. Kerala is like their second home. If the people do not migrate to Kerala, they do not have any source of income at all. The people who have migrated to Kerala are working in plywood manufacturing plants as laborers and as laborers in other manufacturing plants.

- Migrant laborers, visit their families once a year or once in two/three years.
- Respondents can also send parcels to their family members who are in Kerala through the Bus conductor.
- They are earning more than what they could have earned working in Bagapatia.
- They do not have any land at all to carry out agricultural activities. Some people in the area are sharecroppers because they do not possess land of their own.
- The NGO RCDC (Regional Center for Development Cooperation) has provided support to the SHGs. Through the SHGs, women in the area are rearing chickens, goats, and cows. The RCDC NGO has revitalized the SHGs that were not functional and has provided them with information on animal husbandry and helped in starting poultry and goat rearing on a small scale.
- Initially, the banks were not interested in giving them loans, but after the RCDC's intervention, they are now able to get loans from the banks.
- Some women are engaged in poultry–farming and goat-rearing.

- Women are going to block offices to get their work done since the male members have migrated for work. So, climate change and coastal erosion have reversed the gender roles. Now, women have become the de facto head of the families in migrant households though they do recognize their male counterparts as the head of the family.
- According to the participants they had a meeting with Mission Shakti CRP (Community Service Staff) and MBK (Master Book Keeper). Whatever proposal comes from the block, Master Book Keeper answers them and administers them on behalf of the SHG. Recently, a few SHGs had received work on Biofloc and Honey Production; some women were associated with it.



Problems faced during adaptation

- WwDs are getting only disability allowances.
- Many of them have no other support system.
- They do not have their own house as houses were given in the name of the head of the households.
- People were only provided land to build houses but there is no compensation for the lost agricultural land.
- The roads here are very bad. There is a water logging problem in this area, which makes it unsafe for children to go to school.
- Crocodiles have become more aggressive towards cattle and humans recently.
- There is not enough land for aquaculture as well.
- In Bagapatia, they do not have access to clean water. They are getting water from government supply tanks. The water is very dirty and unsafe for drinking. They get the potable water from the tube well. The government has installed one tube well for two lanes which is approximately one kilometer apart from each other. They carry the water from a tube well by themselves.

- **Education Facility in Bagapatia:** The children do attend the school. But, the quality of education is very bad as there are only 7 teachers for both primary and secondary (from Class 1 to Class 10) classes. The school building does not have enough classrooms. So, some classes are held in the Multipurpose Cyclone shelter in the nearby village.
- The persons, who have migrated, earn around Rs.6000-Rs.8000 per month as a fresher. Those who are more experienced (say 4 years of experience) are earning Rs. 10000-Rs.12000. The companies are providing lodging facilities, but the food expenses are on the laborers themselves. Usually, they send Rs. 5000-Rs. 6000 per month. But life and lifestyle are different there which they find difficulty in adapting to. They are sending home whatever money that is left with them after fulfilling their essential needs.
- There is also discrimination in daily wages for men and women migrant laborers. The men are paid Rs. 600 per day's work while the women are paid Rs. 400 for the same. If there is some similar work, say labor jobs in garment industries, plywood industries, etc. then they can return home. They have horrific memories of the recent Covid-19 pandemic. They were concerned about their health and work. Then there was a cyclone in Kerala and they suffered a lot of difficulties.
- SHG members shared that they do not have a community hall where they can meet and work efficiently.

Prospects for Work if Assisted by the Government:

- According to the participants, if the government provides them any help like setting up a garment factory in the area, they can work there and earn their livelihood.
- If they were helped in setting up machines to make *Badi*, *papad*, puffed rice-making machines, or paper plate-making machines, they could market these goods.
- They can do tailoring as well. If the government provides them with local orders to make school uniforms for the nearby schools, then they can earn a better livelihood by providing them locally.
- They need a community center, where they can carry out meetings and work.
- They want the government to provide them with at least one acre of land for farming purposes where they can do farming.

Annexure A

Participant List

Focused Group Discussion No. 1

Bidyadhar Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Kanchan Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Tapaswini Rout, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Bishnu Charan Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Usharana Padhihary, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Manorama Padhihary, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Khageswar Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
 Bichitra Charai, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina

Rama Chandra Sethi, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Gyananada Padhiary, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Barsha Priyadarsini Padhiary, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Savita Sahoo, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Nalini Kanta Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Rashmita Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Kalpana Jena, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Arun Sethi, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Golekha Padhiary, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina
Ramesh Chandra Sahoo, at- Kaitha Po- Hatina

Focused Group Discussion No. 2 (Only Women with Disabilities)

Menaka Mohanty, at- Gokhani, Po- Dera, 9827635649
Monalisha Rout, at- Jaharakata, po- Bhitargarh, 6992723761
Sunanda Sahoo, at- Nodhabasanta, po- Junapangara, 8456860816
Jharana Dalai, at- Kanpur, po- Satabhaya, 9692684918
Tapaswini Rout, at- Kaitha, po- Dera, 7894507476
Minati Mohanty, at- Nodhabasanta, po- Junapangara, 9668759260
Mamata Mandal, at- Debendranarayanpur, po- Gupti, 7381752108
Manorama Swain, at- Gahmasikhar, po- Dera, 9668406343
Bhanu Malik, at- Bagapatia, po- Satabhaya
Mamatarani Mandal, at- Debendranarayanpur, po- Gupti, 8658713310
Archana Sahani, at- Magarkanda, po- Satabhaya, 8018110137
Sushama Malik, at- Kanpur, po- Satabhaya, 7894068048

Focused Group Discussion No. 3 (Local Women from Satbhagya)

Sabita Behura, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 9692179847
Labangalata Sahani, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 7608043717
Malati Mandal, at- Debendranarayanpur, po- Gupti, 9668453101
Tilottama Behera, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 8260328901
Sumitra Parida, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 8093062939
Tulasi Sahani, Kanpur, Satabhaya, 7656826901
Sumitra Sahani, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 6370558823
Laxmipriya Rout, Magarkanda, Satabhaya, 9861264471
Mamina Sahani, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 6371754283
Pramila Malik, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 7991005991
Rambha Malik, Bagapatia, Satabhaya, 9348286376
Urmila Rout, at- Jaharakata, po- Bhitargarh, 6992723761
Basanti Swain, at- Gahmasikhar, po- Dera, 9668406343

Annexure B

Some case studies of WwDs

Jharana Dalei

Jharana Dalei is a 24 years old woman with Cerebral Palsy, living in a family of four members, including her parents and grandmother and herself. She has not pursued education because of her disability. She has elder brothers and sister-in-law who have moved out of the family because they felt that, Jharana is a burden on them. She developed the disability during her early childhood and the doctor suggested that she will be able to live a good life provided she receives rehabilitation of cerebral palsy. The only source of the income for family is old age pension to her grandmother and parents and disability pension and ration for her. Jharana Dalei had a small grocery shop which she used to get a dignified livelihood for herself and her family. But, sadly everything changed for her because of Coastal Erosion, for which they had to move from Satabhaya to Bagapatia and in the process she lost her shop.

“Losing my shop not only stripped me off my source of livelihood, but also, it broke my backbone, as I am helpless in front of an emergency situation.”

Jharana’s elder brothers and sister-in-law abused her verbally. They always said that, she is a curse on the family and she is a worthless person and should die instead. But, for her, her old parents and her shop was the only reason for which she struggled and strived.

“Everything changed after Fani”.

During the Cyclone “Hudhud” in 2014, Satabhaya was badly affected, not because of strong wind and heavy rainfall, but because of storm surges the coastline further eroded and some people moved to Magarkanda. In 2018 the government allocated land in Bagapatia. But after the Cyclone “Fani” in 2019, they were forced to move to Bagapatia as Magarkanda became unsafe for living and the coastline was severely eroded.

“Relocation to Bagapatia, brought us to a safe place, but with new set of challenges.”

“Bagapatia is definitely a safe place” according to Jharana, “but I do not feel like calling it a home” because Jharana felt that, it is nothing like Satabhaya, where the abundance of resources compensated for her daily nutritional requirements. “The government provided us 10 decimal land and Rs, 172000/- for construction of the house, at least if they would have filled the land with sand and soil to make it worthy of construction”. Bagapatia is a marshy land and people spent more than Rs. 100000/- just to fill their land with sand and soil. So, the construction of house became very difficult. “Even though the government provided us funds to construct a



house under Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana, yet we are living under a thatched roof.” And thus the fear of cyclone and heavy rainfall still looms as she is living in a Kutcha house.

“If I could setup a grocery shop again, I will be able to support my family and show the world that, disability is just a mental construct”.

Jharana Dalei is very much enthusiastic if she is provided funding to setup a new grocery shop then she would be able to support her family, construct a concrete roof house and live a dignified life again as she used to live back in Satabhaya.

Archana Sahani Case Study:

Archana Sahani is a girl of 18 years of age from Bagapatia, Satabhaya. Archana has a disability in hearing and speech since early childhood. She lives with her parents, three sisters and one brother. Her father is a sharecropper by profession and the economic status of the family is very poor, leading to the unavailability of nutritious food in their house. She has pursued her education up to matriculation and has stopped pursuing higher education.

“My daughter was not given attention in the school by the teachers, even though they knew about her disability.”

Archana failed her matriculation because she was in a normal school, whereas she required special school for hearing impaired school. Her father was unaware of the presence of such an educational institution and there is no special school within 50 kilometers of Bagapatia. Archana cannot understand sign language except for certain signs for food, sleep, school, etc. Archana has no idea what is she reading or writing. She can just write her name and the name of her parents. Other than that she cannot write anything. The resource persons of SMRC tried to interact with her in sign language but, she could not understand them. Because of her disability, she is being bullied by other students in the school.

“Relocation to Bagapatia left a bitter experience in our hearts.”

Archana’s father shared that, after the 1982 cyclone, the family had to relocate to Satabhaya from Kanpur. They stayed there until 1999. The 1999 Super cyclone was more violent and washed away many houses near the coast. Hence they relocated to Magarkanda which is some distance away from Satabhaya. They stayed there for 12-14 years in a very vulnerable situation as the erosion was more vigorous and Magarkanda became unsafe for habitation. By then they had lost all their land and were landless. The family shifted to Bagapatia during 2017-2018. They were entitled to 10 decimal (400 square meters) land and Rs. 160000/- for the construction of a house under the Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana.

“We were compensated for the house, but what about livelihood and the farmland that the ocean has swallowed.”

Archana attended the workshop for adaptation to climate change organized by SMRC along with her father.

Concerns: ARchana has no livelihood. Her father wanted her to learn tailoring and earn a dignified livelihood if supported by government.

Binodini Bhuiyan

“She is 35 years old, but till now I have never thought of her as a burden. Every human being has the right to live life with dignity, so has my sister,” Said the brother of Binodini.

Ms. Binodini Bhuiyan is a 35 year old woman with psycho-social disability that she has developed since early childhood. She has not pursued education because her parents could not get her enrolled in school because of her disability. She lives in a joint family of eight people including her parents, her brother, sister-in-law, their children and Binodini herself. Binodini was diagnosed with 90 percent disability and she cannot speak and understand except certain instructions. Her brother answered the questions on her behalf.

Binodini’s elder brother is a farmer by profession and they lost a majority part of the farmland to erosive action of Brahmani River. They also lost their house and had to move to a new location which is known as Chandibaunsamula Colony. Her brother works very hard on the field to provide for the family and off the field he takes care of Binodini. Binodini’s family has been very supportive towards her, but her brother is her backbone. According to her brother, her sister-in-law neglects her and does not like her much. Therefore, he has strictly advised her wife not to disrespect his sister. Binodini is not bullied by her brother’s children and they too take care of her.

“The unpredictability of rain and lack of irrigation facility has aggravated our financial problems.”

After losing the majority portion of their land to erosion, they are left with a smaller portion what they had earlier. According to Binodini’s brother, he used to grow paddy in *Kharif* season and in the *Rabi* season he sowed green grams. But, due to increasing salinity of Brahmani River near Delta region, the water is not suitable for irrigation and hence cultivating green grams has become impossible. He has also faced crop loss many times because of rainfall during harvesting season. He reported that, he sowed the paddy crop during late July which he should have during June under normal monsoon. The family is relying upon the ration provided by the government and the old age pension received by their parents and disability pension of Binodini to meet the ends.

Binodini’s brother shared that, losing their land and house to erosion has been quite a challenge to adapt to. Unlike the people of Satabhaya, their household was not provided with any compensation under planned relocation. The family is living in a thatched house and in a very vulnerable situation. Extreme heat in summer discomforts Binodini and since she cannot convey it verbally, she feels utter discomfort and gets sick sometimes. The family drinks boiled water as the water from tube well is not potable. Her brother shared that, she cannot take the adaptation measures herself. He requested that if his sister could be rehabilitated and can participate in the mainstream society.

“I will continue to take care of my sister as long as I am alive.”

Mamata Mandal Case Study:

Mrs. Mamata Mandal is a woman of 30 years age from Debendranarayanpur of Gupti Gram Panchayat. She lives with her son who is 8 years old and her husband is a migrant labor, working in Kerala. At the tender age of eleven while looking after the cattle in the field, she was electrocuted by a livewire on the ground. She was rushed to the hospital and after two days she woke up from coma and found that she has lost her right hand from arm below. By then, she had completed her education up to primary level. After the accident, she could not study.

Mamata is the native to Satabhaya. She got married and shifted to Debendranarayanpur with her husband four years before her parents relocated to Bagapatia.

“Losing my right hand at such a tender age was a big blow to me but, I never lost hope.”

“When I lost my hand, my parents dropped me out from school and I had to stop my education in the primary level unwillingly.” According to Mamata, she wanted to continue her education but, her parents were reluctant for she had lost her limb. She got married to Mr. Gopal Mandal, who is a migrant labor. They have farm land which they have lent to sharecroppers. Mamata shared that, if they have irrigation facility to their land during the winter, they could have produced different crops and earn a better livelihood. Because of close proximity to sea, water is saline and they cannot use the groundwater to irrigate the fields.

Her husband sends her a part of his earning every month, with which she is supporting the education of her child and the family here. They received Biju Pucca Ghar housing grant with which they have constructed their house. But, her neighbors are troubling her because of land issues. Since, she is living alone with her son so, she cannot raise her voice against them.

“With a small grocery shop, I am positive that, I can make the ends meet,” says Mamata.

In her opinion, a grocery shop is not affected directly by the climate change and there is no grocery shop nearby their locality.

Ms. Tuniya Nayak:

Tuniya Nayak is a 48 year old woman who was the native of Satabhaya but had to relocate to Bagapatia under planned relocation. Tuniya lost her husband 7-8 years back because of a grave illness and she raised her three children by herself. She has disability in movement because of polio during her childhood. Because of a family feud she has cut all her ties with her parents. Thus, after her husband’s death, she was all alone with her children in a place which will no longer exist because of coastal erosion.

“Being a woman with disability, my voice was insignificant to the officials. But, I was never discouraged by it.”

Tuniya shared that she faced a lot of difficulty in moving in to Bagapatia from Satabhaya, as her children were young and could not help much. After some difficulty, she was able to acquire the land and the housing grant her household was entitled to. The next challenge was constructing the house with the grant. She constructed the house and developed a small poultry farm where she has kept 30-40 chickens. She obtains eggs from the farm and sells the chickens locally to obtain some money. Tuniya receives disability pension and widow pension as well as the family receives monthly ration support. But, according to her, “earning some more money is essential to provide education for my children”.

Tuniya is actively participating in the local Self Help Group for women and from their too she gets some money in hours of need. She had taken a loan of Rs. 50000/- from the bank for the construction of poultry farm.

“If my husband was alive, he too had migrated to Kerala. So, ultimately it is upon the women to take care of family here.”

She shared that the water from the municipality is not suitable for drinking so, she collects water from the tube well. Therefore, she was advised to drink boiled water, instead of drinking it directly from the tube well.

“My family motivates me to work and survive.” She has attended the workshop on adaptation to climate change organized by SMRC and is very enthusiastic to expand the poultry farm so that she can earn more money. She has also showed interest in bee-keeping when she got to know about the market preference for honey collected near mangroves.

Adaptation measures explored from the case studies:

1. Migration
2. Bee-Keeping in mangrove forests
3. Poultry-farming
4. Goat-rearing
5. Tailoring
6. Agriculture during winter(Rabi crop) if irrigation facility is ensured

