

**One Week Multi – Disciplinary International
Conference
(Hybrid Mode) on
Contemporary Social Issues:
A Global Perspective**



**Three Days in Sri Lanka 21st – 23rd, February 2025
Four Days in India: 24th – 27th, February 2025**



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Book of Abstracts

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***February 24th 2025: Bharathi Women's College (Autonomous),
Chennai, Tamilnadu.***

***February 25th 2025: Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Arts and Science
College for Women, Chennai, Tamilnadu.***

***February 26th 2025: APC Mahalaxmi College for Women,
Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu.***

***February 27th 2025: V.O Chidambaram College,
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One-week International Conference on Contemporary Social
Issues - A Global Perspective - 2025

CLIMATE CHANGE - INDUCED HEALTH IMPACTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON
MIGRATION PATTERNS IN SRI LANKA

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Abstract:

Climate change is one of the biggest health challenges of the 21st century, with serious consequences for billions of people. Sri Lanka, a developing tropical island nation, is particularly vulnerable. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, floods, and storms affect the environment and people's health, driving migration. Health issues like heat stroke, waterborne diseases, and malnutrition are increasingly common, fueling migration. In 2019, 200,000 Sri Lankans (60% men, 40% women) migrated, not only for jobs but due to climate-related health impacts. A study by SLYCAN in Kuwait found that 63% of Sri Lankans there were displaced by climate change, with heavy rains (46%), droughts (28%), water scarcity (26%), and landslides and rising temperatures (16%) as major factors. Health problems like kidney disease, respiratory infections, and malnutrition have worsened the situation. This study explored how climate-related factors—temperature rise, rainfall changes, droughts, and floods—affect health, leading to migration. Using qualitative analysis of secondary data from articles, reports by the WFP, UNICEF, and disaster centers, and surveys of displaced populations, the study examined the link between climate change, health, and migration, highlighting policy gaps. Droughts are a leading cause of kidney disease, while loss of income and crops is increasing food insecurity. Findings show that 63% of displaced Sri Lankans were affected by floods, droughts, and water scarcity. Additionally, 20% of households faced food insecurity according to the WFP, UNICEF, and MRI nutrition survey in 2009. This underscores the need for policies addressing health and migration challenges caused by climate change, aligning with SDG 3, SDG 13, and SDG 10.

Keywords: Climate Change, Health Impacts, Migration Patterns, Food Insecurity, Sustainable Development Goals