

# **LAMPIRAN**

## Lampiran 1 Biodata Peneliti



Nama : Nur Alfina Hasanah

Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan

Tempat, Tanggal Lahir : Samarinda, 07 Maret 2000

Alamat : Jl.Rondong Demang No. 56

Agama : Islam

Pendidikan Formal : Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri 029 (2007-2012)  
Pondok Pesantren Darul Hijrah Puteri (2012-2015)  
Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Bulungan (2015-

2018)

NIM : 1811102434038

Program Studi : S1-Hubungan Internasional

Email : [nuralfina07@gmail.com](mailto:nuralfina07@gmail.com)

## Lampiran 2 Lembar Pernyataan Literatur Review

### LEMBAR PERNYATAAN LITERATUR REVIEW

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Nur Alfina Hasanah  
NIM : 1811102434038  
Program Studi : S1- Hubungan Internasional  
Judul Penelitian : Peran *United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees* dalam menangani *Climate Refugees* di India


Dengan ini peneliti menyatakan bahwa dalam laporan penelitian ini menggunakan literatur review (kajian pustaka) dan tidak terdapat karya yang pernah diajukan untuk penelitian lain atau memperoleh gelar kesarjanaan pada perguruan tinggi lain, dan sepanjang pengetahuan peneliti juga tidak terdapat karya orang lain atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis diacu dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Penulis,




Nur Alfina Hasanah

## Lampiran 3 Screenshot Jurnal Literatur Review



Asia Pacific Viewpoint 2019  
ISSN 1360-7456

### Climate change, migration and human rights in Bangladesh: Perspectives on governance

Mostafa Mahmud Naser,<sup>\*</sup> Mohammad Shahidul Hasan Swapan,<sup>†</sup>  Reazul Ahsan,<sup>‡</sup> Tanzim Afroz<sup>\*</sup> and Sabrina Ahmed<sup>†</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>School of Business and Law, Edith Cowan University (ECU), 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, Western Australia, 6027, Australia.  
Email: m.naser@ecu.edu.au, t.afroz@ecu.edu.au.

<sup>†</sup>School of Design and the Built Environment, Curtin University, Kent Street, Bentley, Western Australia, 6102, Australia.  
Email: m.swapan@curtin.edu.au, ahmed.sabrina@curtin.edu.au.

<sup>‡</sup>Environmental Humanities Discipline, University of New South Wales, Randwick, New South Wales, 2052, Australia.  
Email: r.ahsan@unsw.edu.au.

**Abstract:** *Bangladesh experiences some of the most severe impacts of climate change, with impacts already evident in the coastal regions. Recent data shows that around 32% of the coastal communities in Bangladesh are affected by climate-induced hazards each year. In 2011, 64% among them were displaced locally and 27% were displaced to other locations in Bangladesh. It requires comprehensive and viable policies and planning to meet the challenges of managing a large number of displaced people. In this context, this paper reviews and investigates the effectiveness of current governance frameworks to address migration of affected communities. It argues that migration can be an effective way to cope with environmental shocks. Finally, it discusses policy imperatives for effective protection of people displaced by climate risks with a special reference to adopting a human rights-based approach in law and policy making for climate-induced migration.*

**Keywords:** *Bangladesh, climate change, governance, human rights, legal and policy framework, migration*

**Introduction**

Climate change-induced disasters play a significant role in increasing human mobility. Climate change may affect human movements in at least four different ways: (i) the escalation of disasters – both sudden and slow onset; (ii) the adverse effects of increased warming and drought on water availability and food security; (iii) rising sea levels that make coastal areas uninhabitable; and (iv) competition over limited natural resources triggering tension and conflict which may ultimately lead to displacement (Domínguez Mujica, 2016; International Orga-

to multiple pressures, and it is difficult to isolate environmental pressures from ongoing economic ones' (Kartiki, 2011). The complexity appears more aggravated in developing countries like Bangladesh due to its pre-existing socio-economic vulnerability (Shameem et al., 2014). Nonetheless there is no confusion that climate change poses adverse effects and will continue to pose acute challenges to people living in the areas vulnerable to climate change impacts (IPCC, 2014: 20). Consequently, a large number of people may need to move to safer places to cope with the changed circumstances. There is emerging scientific evidence in the lit-

# Research on climate change and migration where are we and where are we going?

Elizabeth Ferris\*

ESM, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, USA

\*Corresponding author. Email: elizabeth.ferris@georgetown.edu

## Abstract

Today the issue of climate change-induced mobility—whether displacement, migration, or relocation—is receiving increased interest from policy-makers, academics, and the general public. Many are turning to the academic community for answers to basic questions (how many people are expected to move? when? where?) and for directions for future policies (what measures can support people to remain in their communities? If people have to move, how can the disruption be minimized—for those moving and for the affected communities?). While there is a growing body of literature on the issue, the academic community writ large is presently unable to provide consistent comprehensive evidence or guidance on these issues. Most obviously, there is no consensus about what terminology to use—climate change refugee? Environmental migrant? [e.g. [Dun and Gemenne 2008](#), 'Defining Environmental Migration', *Forced Migration Review*, 31: 10–11]. Nor is there consensus on how many people are expected to move; different research projects use different time frames (2030, 2050, 2100, etc.), are based on different assumptions, and (not surprisingly) come up with different estimates, ranging from 50 million to 1 billion migrants associated with the effects of climate change during this century [e.g. [Stern, N. \(2006\)](#) 'Stern review on the economics of climate change. Executive Summary'. London: HM Treasury. [Baird 2007](#), *Human Tide: The Real Migration Crisis: A Christian Aid Report*. London: Christian Aid; UN Development Programme (UNDP) (2007/2008). *Human Development Report: Fighting Climate Change, Human Solidarity in a Divided World*; [Kolmannskog 2009](#), *Climate Change, Disaster, Displacement and Migration: Initial Evidence from Africa*. New Issues in Refugee Research (Research Paper No. 180). Geneva: UNHCR; [Warner 2009](#). *Global Environmental Change and Migration: Governance Challenges*. *Global Environmental Change*].

**Keywords:** geography, demography, climate change

*Winner of the 2018 Philosophy prize essay competition*

## **Reparative Justice for Climate Refugees**

REBECCA BUXTON

### **Abstract**

This paper sketches an account of reparative justice for climate refugees, focusing on total land loss due to sea-level rise. I begin by outlining the harm of this loss in terms of self-determination and cultural heritage. I then consider, first, who is owed these reparations? Second, who should pay such reparations? Third, in what form should the reparations be paid? I end with thoughts on the project of reparative justice more generally, arguing that such obligations do not depend upon a perfect account of how reparations might be fulfilled; we simply have an obligation to shoot the arrow as close to the target as we can.

### **Introduction**

Rising sea-levels due to anthropogenic climate change will cause unprecedented damage to the planet. With global temperatures set to reach 2C° above pre-industrial levels, NASA predicts that sea-levels will rise several meters in the coming centuries.<sup>1</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is certain that sea-level rise will continue beyond the year 2200.<sup>2</sup> This future is made even more certain by the current lack of political cooperation on climate change, particularly in recent years.<sup>3</sup>

In the near future, several states are set to be submerged entirely by the rising seas, including Tuvalu, the Maldives, French Polynesia

<sup>1</sup> NASA (2017) *Sea Level*, available at: <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/sea-level/>

<sup>2</sup> IPCC. (2013) 'Fifth Assessment Report: A Physical Science Basis', (retrieved May 11th, 2018) available at: <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/>

<sup>3</sup> This paper assumes that climate change is manmade. That is, the warming of the planet is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases and burning of fossil fuels. For more information on the unequivocal evidence

## Climate Refugees and the Human Cost of Global Climate Change

DeMond S. Miller, PhD, LCADC

CLIMATE CHANGE POSES significant risks to the well-being of coastal communities and small island nations around the globe. This special issue, *Climate Refugees and the Human Cost of Global Climate Change*, raises the profile of the plight of climate change refugees. Some scientists maintain that climate change and climate change patterns are likely to result in extreme air and ocean temperatures, rising sea levels, changes in precipitation patterns, and the increasing in both intensity and frequency of extreme events.<sup>1</sup> From the sinking islands of the Pacific, drowning deltas of the Southern United States (namely in Louisiana), desertification across the West African Sahel and Mexico, and extreme weather events occurring with increasing frequency around the world, climate change-driven natural hazards are displacing thousands of people each year. Some countries are starting to take action, such as the recent announcement by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide \$1 billion to help communities adapt to climate change by building stronger levees, dams, and drainage systems, with an additional \$48 million allocated to move an entire community's residents of Isle de Jean Charles, Louisiana, who are currently struggling with the impact of climate change.<sup>2</sup> The small community of Isle de Jean Charles on the Louisiana Gulf Coast is representative

of the massive problems the world could, in the coming decades, face as a looming humanitarian crisis as climate refugees emerge.<sup>3</sup> While the community of Isle de Jean Charles is not the first group of climate migrants and refugees, they are part of a group that includes Kiribati, Tuvalu, and approximately 52 small island developing states.<sup>4</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted in its first assessment report in 1990 that the "gravest effects of climate change may be those on human migration."<sup>5</sup> Experts now estimate that by 2050, 200 million or more people will be displaced from their homes due to climate change.<sup>6</sup> These changes serve as catalysts

DeMond S. Miller is a professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Program Director, Disasters, Crisis and Emergency Management, and Director, Liberal Arts and Sciences Institute for Research and Community Service at Rowan University, Glassboro, New Jersey.

<sup>1</sup>N. Mimura, L. Nurse, R. McLean, J. Agard, L. Briguglio, P. Lefale, R. Payet, G. Sem. "Small Islands." In: M. Parry, O. Canziani, J. Palutikof, P. van der Linden, C. Hanson (Eds.), *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2007), pp. 687-716.

<sup>2</sup>C. Davenport and C. Robertson. "Resettling America's First 'Climate Refugees.'" *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/03/us/resettling-the-first-american-climate-refugees.html>. (Last Accessed on June 1, 2017).

<sup>3</sup>The island is the home to members of the Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw and the United Houma Nation tribes which trace their community's founding to the early 1800s when Native Americans fleeing forced relocation as a result of the Indian Removal Act. Today, the island is reached by a lone road that passes through the marshland with water on either side. Since 1955, the island has lost 98% of its land. See: *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/15/louisiana-isle-de-jean-charles-island-sea-level-resettlement>. (Last Accessed on June 1, 2017); Neha Thirani Bagri. "A Tale Of Two Towns: The US is Relocating an Entire Town Because of Climate Change. And this is Just the Beginning." <https://qz.com/994459/the-us-is-relocating-an-entire-town-because-of-climate-change-and-this-is-just-the-beginning/>. (Last Accessed on June 19, 2017).

<sup>4</sup>See: H. Lamm. "Sea Change: Anthropology and Climate Change in Tuvalu, South Pacific." In: Crute, S.A., Nuttall, M. (Eds.), *Anthropology of Climate Change: From Encounters to Actions*. (Left Coast Press, 2009).

<sup>5</sup>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Policymakers' Summary of the Potential Impacts of Climate Change: Report from Working Group II to IPCC. (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1990), p. 20. H. Farquhar. "Migration with Dignity: Towards a New Zealand Response to Climate Change Displacement in the Pacific." *Victoria University of Wellington Law Review*, 46. (2015), p. 29-55. <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/law/research/publications/vulw/prev-issues/volume-46-issue-1/farquhar.pdf>. (Last Accessed on June 15, 2017).

<sup>6</sup>C. Davenport and C. Robertson. "Resettling America's First 'Climate Refugees.'" *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/03/us/resettling-the-first-american-climate-refugees.html>. (Last Accessed on June 1, 2017).



**PERAN UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR  
REFUGEES (UNHCR) DALAM MEMBERIKAN BANTUAN  
TERHADAP PENGUNSI LIBYA DI ITALIA TAHUN 2017 – 2019**

Oleh: Tania Sagita

[taniaaa.spz@gmail.com](mailto:taniaaa.spz@gmail.com)

Pembimbing: Dr. Tri Joko Waluyo, M.Si

Bibliography: 20 Jurnal, 9 Buku, 41 Website

Jurusan Hubungan Internasional

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik

Universitas Riau

Kampus Bina Widya Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 12,5 Simp. Baru Pekanbaru 28293

Telp/Fax: 07561-63277

**Abstract**

*The purpose of this research is to find out how the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in providing assistance to the problem of Libyan refugees in Italy from 2017 to 2019. Civilians in Libya suffer due to frequent conflicts, political insecurity and instability, and economic collapse. This impact is very real. Thousands of people live in misery, living in unsafe conditions, with little or no access to medical services such as medicine, food, clean water, education and housing. And also reinforced by the increasing number of military operations so that Libyan civilians feel insecure in their own country.*

*The Italian government cooperates with UNHCR as the UN humanitarian agency which aims to handle and provide protection efforts for Libyan refugees. With various roles and collaborations with NGOs or other organizations, UNHCR has tried to solve this problem well.*

*This research uses Pluralism perspective. Pluralism believes that the state is not the only actor in the international world. Therefore, international organizations such as UNHCR participate in dealing with the Libyan refugee problem. The type of research used by the author is qualitative research with analytical descriptive data processing using library data collection techniques, namely utilizing secondary data obtained through literature studies which are abstracted from various literatures such as books, journals, bulletins, newspapers, annual reports of several related agencies, documents, or other materials.*

**Keywords: Refugees, International Cooperation, Human Rights Violations, UNHCR.**

# Transnational Relations and World Politics:

## An Introduction

JOSEPH S. NYE, JR., AND ROBERT O. KEOHANE

STUDENTS and practitioners of international politics have traditionally concentrated their attention on relationships between states. The state, regarded as an actor with purposes and power, is the basic unit of action; its main agents are the diplomat and soldier. The interplay of governmental policies yields the pattern of behavior that students of international politics attempt to understand and that practitioners attempt to adjust to or control. Since force, violence, and threats thereof are at the core of this interplay, the struggle for power, whether as end or necessary means, is the distinguishing mark of politics among nations.<sup>1</sup> Most political scientists and many diplomats seem to accept this view of reality, and a state-centric view of world affairs prevails.<sup>2</sup>

It is obvious, however, that the interactions of diplomats and soldiers do not take place in a vacuum. They are strongly affected by geography, the

JOSEPH S. NYE, JR., a member of the Board of Editors of *International Organization*, is professor of political science in the Government Department of Harvard University and program director of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. ROBERT O. KEOHANE, also a member of the Board of Editors, is associate professor of political science at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> This is, of course, the orientation of Hans J. Morgenthau, but it also reflects the general point of view of eminent scholars like Raymond Aron and Kenneth N. Waltz. See Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Peace and Power* (4th rev. ed.; New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1967); Aron, *Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations*, trans. Richard Howard and Annette Baker Fox (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967); and Waltz, *Man, the State and War: A Theoretical Analysis* (Topical Studies in International Relations No. 2) (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959).

<sup>2</sup> International lawyers and economists seem less prone to accept the state-centric paradigm as much of the literature in international economics and international law indicates. See, particularly, the works of Richard Cooper, Raymond Vernon, and Philip Jessup.



Critical review

## Climate change and forced migrations: An effort towards recognizing climate refugees



Issa Ibrahim Berchin, Isabela Blasi Valduga, Jéssica Garcia,  
José Baltazar Salgueirinho Osório de Andrade Guerra<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> University of Southern Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, 219 Trujillo St, SC, Brazil

### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Climate change  
Refugees  
Forced migration  
Natural disasters

### ABSTRACT

The scientific community has long urged for the broadening of the refugee term, which remains identical since the 1951 Refugee Convention, despite strong evidence showing connections between forced migration and climate change. Even though the concept of climate and environmental refugees is not legally recognized, the discussion concerning these definitions is increasing. Furthermore, with the intensification of global climate change, a more specific subcategory of refugees began to be popularized: climate change refugees. A climate change refugee is any person who has been forced to leave their home, or their country, due to the effects of severe climate events, being forced to rebuild their lives in other places, despite the conditions to which they are subjected.

### 1. Introduction

Rapid population and economic growth demands high use of natural resources, stressing the environment and challenging the sustainable management of countries (Hendry and Jayne, 2014). Climate change poses various threats to humanity, especially regarding global vulnerable communities, which already suffer from severe droughts and famine, instigating population displacement (Gorenz and Caviedes, 2002).

Climate change increases the intensity of extreme weather events, provoking migrations and displacement; thus, climate refugees are subject of increasing attention worldwide (Jurewicz, 2007; Bettini, 2013). However, recognizing this category of migrants is not straightforward. This article analyzes how the international community is dealing with the concept of climate change refugees, an emergent and undeniable reality.

### 2. Refugees and internally displaced people: from persecution to legal protection

In the twentieth century, after the end of World War II, governments and institutions worldwide had the urge to set guidance around the status and definition of migration and refugees (Neseman and van Solen, 2003). In 1948, the United Nations proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For the first time, an international legal

document stated that “everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution” (United Nations General Assembly, 1948, Article 14).

In 1951, the United Nations assembled a Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees as a result of the massive forced migration flows caused by the war. There was a necessity to provide these refugees a definition and status, hence, the Convention defined a refugee as

any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

United Nations, 1951, Article 1

The 1951 Refugee Convention is still a central feature on the international refugee regime (United Nations, 2008; McFadyen, 2012). Yet, the concept is now under discussion, considering that the last events on the international scenario may have created different types of refugees, signaling the narrowness of the prior definition.

In addition to the international framework, some countries often formulate their own refugee definition to create subsidiary protection to its citizens. Domestically, countries may also expand some aspects

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: [issaberchin@gmail.com](mailto:issaberchin@gmail.com) (I.I. Berchin), [isabelablasivalduga@gmail.com](mailto:isabelablasivalduga@gmail.com) (I.B. Valduga), [jessicagarcia@ufsc.br](mailto:jessicagarcia@ufsc.br) (J. Garcia), [baltazar.guerra@ufsc.br](mailto:baltazar.guerra@ufsc.br) (J.B.S.O. de Andrade Guerra).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2017.06.022>

Received 24 March 2017; Received in revised form 9 June 2017; Accepted 20 June 2017  
0014-7185/ © 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

# Who takes responsibility for the climate refugees?

Responsibility  
for the climate  
refugees

Bayes Ahmed

*Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, Department of Earth Sciences,  
University College London, London, UK and Department of Disaster Science and  
Management, Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences,  
University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh*

5

Received 4 October 2016  
Revised 17 November 2016  
Accepted 10 January 2017

## Abstract

**Purpose** – “No climate change, no climate refugees”. On the basis of this theme, this paper aims to propose a method for undertaking the responsibility for climate refugees literally uprooted by liable climate polluting countries. It also considers the historical past, culture, geopolitics, imposed wars, economic oppression and fragile governance to understand the holistic scenario of vulnerability to climate change.

**Design/methodology/approach** – This paper is organized around three distinct aspects of dealing with extreme climatic events – vulnerability as part of making the preparedness and response process fragile (past), climate change as a hazard driver (present) and rehabilitating the climate refugees (future). Bangladesh is used as an example that represents a top victim country to climatic extreme events from many countries with similar baseline characteristics. The top 20 countries accounting for approximately 82 per cent of the total global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions are considered for model development by analysing the parameters – per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, ecological footprint, gross national income and human development index.

**Findings** – Results suggest that under present circumstances, Australia and the USA each should take responsibility of 10 per cent each of the overall global share of climate refugees, followed by Canada and Saudi Arabia (9 per cent each), South Korea (7 per cent) and Russia, Germany and Japan (6 per cent each). As there is no international convention for protecting climate refugees yet, the victims either end up in detention camps or are refused shelter in safer places or countries. There is a dire need to address the climate refugee crisis as these people face greater political risks.

**Originality/value** – This paper provides a critical overview of accommodating the climate refugees (those who have no means for bouncing back) by the liable countries. It proposes an innovative method by considering the status of climate pollution, resource consumption, economy and human development rankings to address the problem by bringing humanitarian justice to the ultimate climate refugees.

**Keywords** Displacement, Climate change, Migration, CO<sub>2</sub>, Climate justice, Climate refugee

**Paper type** Conceptual paper



© Bayes Ahmed. Published by Emerald Publishing Limited. This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) licence. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial & non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this licence may be seen at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

Bayes Ahmed is a Commonwealth Scholar funded by the UK Government. The author thanks Gillian Dacey for proofreading this manuscript, and specially thanks the two anonymous reviewers and the editors for their constructive comments.

International Journal of Climate  
Change Strategies and  
Management  
Vol. 10 No. 1, 2017  
pp. 5-26  
Emerald Publishing Limited  
1756-8692  
DOI: 10.1108/IJCCSM-10-2016-0149

## Climate Refugees and the Human Cost of Global Climate Change

DeMond S. Miller, PhD, LCADC

CLIMATE CHANGE POSES significant risks to the well-being of coastal communities and small island nations around the globe. This special issue, *Climate Refugees and the Human Cost of Global Climate Change*, raises the profile of the plight of climate change refugees. Some scientists maintain that climate change and climate change patterns are likely to result in extreme air and ocean temperatures, rising sea levels, changes in precipitation patterns, and the increasing in both intensity and frequency of extreme events.<sup>1</sup> From the sinking islands of the Pacific, drowning deltas of the Southern United States (namely in Louisiana), desertification across the West African Sahel and Mexico, and extreme weather events occurring with increasing frequency around the world, climate change-driven natural hazards are displacing thousands of people each year. Some countries are starting to take action, such as the recent announcement by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide \$1 billion to help communities adapt to climate change by building stronger levees, dams, and drainage systems, with an additional \$48 million allocated to move an entire community's residents of Isle de Jean Charles, Louisiana, who are currently struggling with the impact of climate change.<sup>2</sup> The small community of Isle de Jean Charles on the Louisiana Gulf Coast is representative

of the massive problems the world could, in the coming decades, face as a looming humanitarian crisis as climate refugees emerge.<sup>3</sup> While the community of Isle de Jean Charles is not the first group of climate migrants and refugees, they are part of a group that includes Kiribati, Tuvalu, and approximately 52 small island developing states.<sup>4</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted in its first assessment report in 1990 that the "gravest effects of climate change may be those on human migration."<sup>5</sup> Experts now estimate that by 2050, 200 million or more people will be displaced from their homes due to climate change.<sup>6</sup> These changes serve as catalysts

DeMond S. Miller is a professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Program Director, Disasters, Crisis and Emergency Management, and Director, Liberal Arts and Sciences Institute for Research and Community Service at Rowan University, Glassboro, New Jersey.

<sup>1</sup>N. Minobe, L. Nurse, R. McLean, J. Agard, L. Briguglio, P. Lefale, R. Payet, G. Sen. "Small Islands." In: M. Parry, O. Canziani, J. Poltakof, P. van der Linden, C. Hanson (Eds.), *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2007), pp. 687-716.

<sup>2</sup>C. Davenport and C. Robertson. "Resettling America's First 'Climate Refugees.'" *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/03/us/resettling-the-first-american-climate-refugees.html>. (Last Accessed on June 1, 2017).

<sup>3</sup>The island is the home to members of the Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw and the United Houma Nation tribes which trace their community's founding to the early 1800s when Native Americans fleeing forced relocation as a result of the Indian Removal Act. Today, the island is reached by a lone road that passes through the marshland with water on either side. Since 1955, the island has lost 98% of its land. See: *The Guardian*. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/15/louisiana-isle-de-jean-charles-island-sea-level-resettlement>. (Last Accessed on June 1, 2017); Neha Thirani Bagri. "A Tale Of Two Towns: The US is Relocating an Entire Town Because of Climate Change. And this is Just the Beginning." <https://qz.com/994459/the-us-is-relocating-an-entire-town-because-of-climate-change-and-this-is-just-the-beginning/>. (Last Accessed on June 19, 2017).

<sup>4</sup>See: H. Lutzus. "Sea Change: Anthropology and Climate Change in Tuvalu, South Pacific." In: Crute, S.A., Nuttall, M. (Eds.), *Acrobology of Climate Change: From Encounters to Actions*. (Left Coast Press, 2009).

<sup>5</sup>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Policymakers' Summary of the Potential Impacts of Climate Change: Report from Working Group II to IPCC (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1990), p. 20. H. Farquhar. "Migration with Dignity: Towards a New Zealand Response to Climate Change Displacement in the Pacific." *Victoria University of Wellington Law Review*, 46, (2015), p. 29-55. <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/law/research/publications/vulwlp/prev-issues/volume-46-iss-1/Farquhar.pdf>. (Last Accessed on June 15, 2017).

<sup>6</sup>C. Davenport and C. Robertson. "Resettling America's First 'Climate Refugees.'" *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/03/us/resettling-the-first-american-climate-refugees.html>. (Last Accessed on June 1, 2017).



---

Summer 2019

## Climate Change, Migration, Law and Global Governance

Elizabeth Ferris

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/nclj>

Part of the Law Commons

---

### Recommended Citation











Elizabeth Ferris, *Climate Change, Migration, Law and Global Governance*, 44 N.C. J. INT'L L. 427 (2019).  
Available at: <https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/nclj/vol44/iss3/3>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Carolina Law Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in North Carolina Journal of International Law by an authorized editor of Carolina Law Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact [law\\_repository@unc.edu](mailto:law_repository@unc.edu).

## Lampiran 4 Daftar Kegiatan Pembimbingan Skripsi

### Daftar Kegiatan Pembimbingan Skripsi Program Studi Hubungan Internasional FISIP – UMKT

**Nama** : Nur Alfina Hasanah  
**NIM** : 1811102434038  
**Judul Penelitian** : Peran UNHCR dalam menangani *Climate Refugees* di India  
**Pembimbing Pertama** : M. Dziqie Aulia Al Faruqi, S.IP., M.A

No	Kegiatan	Paraf
1	Penjelasan Tema besar KDM dan fokus judul anggota KDM, dan diberikan tugas mencari 25 Jurnal Ilmiah terkait tema besar (Rabu, 02 Februari 2022)	
2	Pengajuan Judul penelitian (Kamis, 03 Februari 2022)	
3	Penjelasan sekaligus pembagian kerangka konseptual penelitian (Selasa, 08 Februari 2022)	
4	Penjelasan Literatur Review dan rumusan masalah dari anggota KDM sekaligus revisi dan Pembagian teori kepada anggota KDM (Kamis, 17 Februari 2022)	
5	Pengumpulan Bab 1 masing-masing anggota KDM (Jum'at, 25 Februari 2022)	
6	Revisi Bab 1 masing-masing anggota KDM (Rabu, 02 Maret 2022)	
7	Pengumpulan Hasil Revisi Bab 1 (Rabu, 09 Maret 2022)	
8	Bimbingan kelima, Revisi akhir Bab 1 dan Simulasi Seminar Proposal (Selasa, 08 Maret 2022)	
9	Pembahasan isi BAB II dan revisi naskah publikasi (Selasa, 21 Juni 2022)	
10	Pembahasan isi BAB III dan revisi naskah publikasi (Kamis, 23 Juni 2022)	

**Lampiran 5 Uji Plagiasi**

**Skripsi 2 : PERAN THE UNITED  
NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)  
DALAM MENANGANI CLIMATE  
REFUGEES DI**

*by Nur Alfina Hasanah*

---

**Submission date:** 31-Oct-2022 01:34PM (UTC+0800)

**Submission ID:** 1940109242

**File name:** SKRIPSI\_NUR\_ALFINA\_HASANAH\_1811102434038.docx (109.06K)

**Word count:** 9123

**Character count:** 59269



## Skripsi 2 : PERAN THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) DALAM MENANGANI CLIMATE REFUGEES DI

### ORIGINALITY REPORT

<b>23%</b> SIMILARITY INDEX	<b>22%</b> INTERNET SOURCES	<b>4%</b> PUBLICATIONS	<b>9%</b> STUDENT PAPERS
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

### PRIMARY SOURCES

<b>1</b>	<a href="https://repository.usu.ac.id">repository.usu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<b>3%</b>
<b>2</b>	<a href="https://repository.umy.ac.id">repository.umy.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<b>2%</b>
<b>3</b>	<a href="https://scholar.unand.ac.id">scholar.unand.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<b>1%</b>
<b>4</b>	<a href="https://eprints.umm.ac.id">eprints.umm.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<b>1%</b>
<b>5</b>	<a href="https://text-id.123dok.com">text-id.123dok.com</a> Internet Source	<b>1%</b>
<b>6</b>	<a href="https://repository.unair.ac.id">repository.unair.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<b>1%</b>
<b>7</b>	Submitted to Universitas Pertamina Student Paper	<b>1%</b>
<b>8</b>	<a href="https://journal.unair.ac.id">journal.unair.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<b>1%</b>

[repository.ub.ac.id](https://repository.ub.ac.id)