

establishes a fixed amount of \$100 billion per year, at least until 2020, for the accord's developed countries to collectively contribute toward adaptation and mitigation measures within developing countries.^{xviii} The Kyoto Protocol, meanwhile, establishes the support mechanism of technology transfer—a policy whereby industrialized countries supply modernized, energy-efficient equipment to developing countries.^{xix} And, unlike the Paris Agreement, the Protocol lacks a specific, set amount of financial assistance.

Finally, the Paris Agreement also continues a mechanism established by the 2013 Warsaw Conference of the Parties (“COP 19”) to address “loss and damage”^{xx} from climate-related weather events and sea level rise in small-island and other developing countries. Under the provision, financial and technical support for such risk management assistance strategies as warning systems or insurance is offered to least-developed nations so that they can better handle such adverse impacts as displacement or property loss. There is a provision that safeguards the developed nations that are providing this support from “liability or compensation” toward the developing nations in the event of loss or damage.^{xxi} While the Kyoto Protocol contains a provision about financial assistance to developing countries for the implementation of adaptation measures^{xxii}, it does not explicitly address “loss and damage.”