

Annex 2. Key elements relevant to DRR in Paris Agreement

Out of a total of 29 articles of Paris Agreement, most relevant to DRR are articles 2, 4, 7 and 8.

Articles	Remarks
<p>Article 2 (Purpose) Agreement aims to strengthen global response to climate change by: (a) Holding the increase in global temperature to well below 2°C* above pre-industrial levels (1750-1850) and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C*; (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to climate change; and, (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the three approaches, (b) is the most relevant to DRR. Article 2 indicates increasing emphasis on adaptation, shifting from emphasis with the highest priority on mitigation. “Adaptation is now a pillar of the international climate change regime”**. * Originally, “2°C” was proposed at COP15 (2009) and “1.5°C” at COP16 (2010), and has been discussed at COP meetings thereafter to be finally included in Paris Agreement, the second legal agreement after Kyoto Protocol (1997). ** Keynote speech by Richard Kinley, UNFCCC Deputy, at Cambridge on 26 January 2016
<p>Article 4 (Mitigation) Agreement aims to achieve a balance between GHG emissions and absorption (by forests, oceans) for “Zero Emission” in the second half of this century. Each country shall prepare and implement a nationally determined contributions (NDC) on GHG emission targets, and submit a report every five years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even if “Zero Emission” is achieved, global temperature will remain at elevated levels for centuries and climate change impacts will continue, requiring adaptation through DRR measures long in the future*. • Although GHG emission reduction targets and implementation depend on each country, progress towards achieving the goal is expected through periodical review every five years. * 2.4 of Synthesis Report of IPCC 5th Assessment Report
<p>Article 7 (Adaptation) The global goal on adaptation shall be established. Each country shall formulate and implement national adaptation plans according to the global goal, and submit a report every five years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global goal will be prepared Sendai FDRRThe is not specifically mentioned in this article, but priority actions in Sendai FDRR (paragraphs 27 (b), (e) etc.) can be referred to in formulating the national adaptation plans.

Article 8. Loss and Damage

Parties recognize importance of addressing loss and damage associated with climate change including extreme and slow onset events. Parties should enhance understanding and support with respect to loss and damage in: early warning systems; emergency preparedness; comprehensive risk assessment and management; resilience of communities etc.

- “Loss and Damage” had been an issue since COP 18 (2012 Doha) at the request of African countries and SIDS which are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have been increasingly experiencing loss and damage despite their own effort. L&D finally became independent from “Adaptation” at COP 21.
- Paragraphs 28 and 34 of Sendai FDRR in particular can be referred to in enhancing cooperation to support developing countries.