

Meeting Name	Location and Year	Goal	Outcome	Implementation
UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Summit	Rio, 1992	Stabilize emissions at 1990 levels by 2020	Signing of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change by 197 parties. Signatory nations and territories were referred to as parties. Subsequent global meetings were known as Conference of Parties (COPs)	Establishment of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC
COP 3: Kyoto Protocol	Kyoto, 1997	Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the UNFCCC goals	More than 150 parties signed an agreement setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Commitments for enhanced adaptation programming and financing	Agreement came in force on February 2005. First commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.
COP 7: Marrakesh Accords	Marrakesh, 2001	Emphasis on importance of Climate Adaptation	Establishment of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). This targeted Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).	Least developed countries (LDCs) were given an opportunity to identify urgent Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) priorities based on their needs and capacities.
COP 12: Nairobi Work Programme	Nairobi, 2006	Improved understanding and assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation by all parties, especially LDCs and SIDS.	Establishment of the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change	The creation of the Adaptation Knowledge Portal (AKP). The portal provides access to information on climate change adaptation.
COP 13: Bali Action Plan	Bali, 2007	Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the UNFCCC goals	Launching of the Adaptation Fund established at COP 7.	The fund was to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries.
COP 16: Cancun Adaptation Framework	Cancun, 2010	Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the UNFCCC goals	Establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, which aimed to: strengthen action on adaptation in developing countries through international cooperation; support better planning and implementation of adaptation measures through increased financial and technical support, and through strengthening and/or establishing regional centres and networks; boost research, assessments and technology cooperation on adaptation, as well as strengthen education and public awareness.	Established the Adaptation Committee , to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the UNFCCC Convention.
COP 21: Paris Agreement	Paris, 2015	Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the UNFCCC goals	adopted, a legally binding text mainly aimed at <i>'keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even</i>	Article 7 describes how to achieve the Global Goal on Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Each country shall engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions (Article 7.9);

			<i>further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Countries should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation (Article 7.7);•Continuous and enhanced international support, comprising finance, technology and capacity-building, shall be provided to developing countries (Article 7.13).
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