



How do Parties address adaptation and loss and damage?

Within the UN climate change regime, Parties carry out adaptation related activities in a number of workstreams, through work programmes and in specialized groups and committees. These include:

- Least Developed Countries work programme:
 - In 2001, at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Parties acknowledged the specific needs of least developed countries (LDCs), in that they are least capable of dealing with the adverse effects of climate change, and adopted a dedicated package of decisions to support them. The LDC work programme includes, among other things, national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). Through their NAPAs, the LDCs identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established to support the programme's implementation. The LDCs are also supported by a Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) that provides technical support and advice.

- Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change:
 - The Nairobi work programme (NWP) was established at COP11 (December 2005), under the SBSTA, to facilitate and catalyze the development and dissemination of information and knowledge that would inform and support adaptation policies and practices. Through its diverse range of modalities, the NWP provides unique opportunities for linking relevant institutions, processes, resources and expertise outside the Convention to respond to adaptation knowledge needs arising from the implementation of the various workstreams under the Convention and identified by Parties.

- Cancun Adaptation Framework:
 - The CAF was established at COP 16, in Cancun. Activities under the CAF relate to the following five clusters: implementation (including a process to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and a work programme to consider approaches to address loss and damage); support; institutions (including the establishment of an AC at a global level, as well as regional and national level arrangements); principles; and stakeholder engagement.

- Adaptation Committee:
 - As part of the CAF, the COP established the AC to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. The functions of the AC include: providing technical support and guidance to the Parties; sharing relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices; promoting synergy and strengthening engagement; providing information and recommendations for consideration by the COP; and considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions.

- National Adaptation Plans:
 - The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the [Cancun Adaptation Framework](#) (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium-

and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach.

- Loss and damage:

- As part of the CAF, the COP initiated, in 2010, consideration on approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. Following two years of deliberations, COP 19 in 2013 established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts as the main vehicle under the Convention to promote the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner. Parties established an executive committee to guide the implementation of the functions of the mechanism.