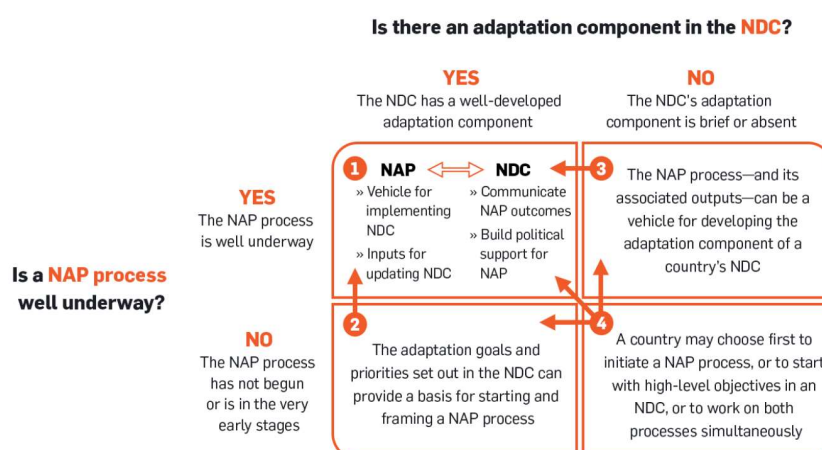


## Module 3a: Advocacy, policy dialogue and resource mobilization

### National adaptation planning: Exercise 2

Version: 28 August 2017



## Title Where to begin? Understanding Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as starting points

### Introduction and background for facilitators:

All countries have submitted an “NDC” (essentially a national climate plan) to the UNFCCC and many countries are developing various forms of NAPs. In this exercise participants will briefly review the NDC of their own country to check how the NDC commits to *adaptation*. Using the 4-way table (see figure above) participants will determine the status of adaptation planning in their home country.

As an introduction, the audience should be briefed (see supporting presentation) on what is an NDC, what is a NAP, and the importance of understanding each in order to determine the correct starting point for engaging in policy dialogue about adaptation (see supporting presentation). The facilitator should also provide an overview of the current status of the country's NAP process.

### Aim/learning objective:

After this exercise, participants will know the adaptation contents of their NDC, its linkages to NAP, and have a better understanding of the main focus of the upcoming policy dialogue: use the Red Cross Red Crescent experiences to help the country move towards the upper left corner of the 4-way table.

### Materials and preparation:

1. Facilitator pre-read the (first half of) this [‘expert perspective’ from ndcpartnership.org](https://ndcpartnership.org) on linking NDCs and NAPS
2. Download in advance the country-specific NDC(s) relevant for the workshop available from the [NDC registry](https://ndcpartnership.org)
3. National adaptation planning (NAP) processes are more variable so the facilitator (with colleagues in the National Society) must do some pre-workshop research/web search to identify current status of the adaptation planning – and prepare a short description of the progress so far.
4. Material: one large flip chart paper per group (number of groups depend on audience – see below) + markers; tape or ‘blu tack’ for wall mounting charts

**Duration:** Approx. 45 minutes

**Participant numbers and/or arrangements:** If workshop is at a national level (all participants from same country), split them groups with 4-5 people in each.  
If workshop is “regional” with several nationalities represented, organize groups nation-wise

**The exercise step by step:**

1. Based on pre-workshop research, facilitator/National Society representative briefly describes the current status of NAP process in the country.
2. Hand out one large flip chart per group; you may pre-draw a 4-way table with table headers, or let participants draw based on the slide – leave the 4 cells empty and **make them big** enough for allowing writing into them (sketch below not well scaled)

		Is there a well-developed adaptation component in NDC	
		YES	NO
Is a NAP process well underway?	YES		
	NO		

3. Hand out the relevant NDC(s) – or selected pages – and let the groups identify the adaptation section (if any).
4. Ask each groups to discuss for 10-15 minutes how “well” the NDC incorporate adaptation ambitions – and if they get the impression that adaptation needs of vulnerable people is a key premise for the adaptation
5. Ask the groups to note down in the 4 cells of the table some brief reasons why the country process could “fit” in each of the cells.
6. Finally, ask the groups to agree on and conclude in which of the 4 corners/cells the country process mostly fits.
7. Let groups wall mount their charts
8. Debrief in plenary:
  - a. Hear some arguments – ensuring each group is heard – for why they consider the country process fits a certain corner of the table.
  - b. And ask for any counter arguments that may “pull” towards some of the other corners.

**Discussion items:** Based on the outcome of the group work – which corner of the table the country process currently “fits” – would the NDC or the NAP require most attention in the future policy dialogue of the National Society? What are the linkages between the two? What are the best entry points for engagement? “How do you think the NDC could be more ambitious [in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable]?”