



LEARNING
by **DOING**

The Learning by Doing Project

**Portfolio of Multilateral
Actions – 2022 / 2025**
Summary of Support to
AILAC and other like-
minded proactive countries
within LbD.

London, June 2024

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Introduction

This note outlines a portfolio of multilateral actions by LbD to support AILAC and other like-minded countries within AOSIS, and other proactive group of countries within the UNFCCC; and to create alliances around the positions which these countries had been originally promoting in line with the Learning by Doing Project (LbD).

This portfolio is the result of several iterations within the LbD scrum activities with country teams in Latin America, the Caribbean and MENA regions, advanced during 2021 - 2023. It seeks to advance activities beyond the initial phase of LbD and to serve as series of activities that are taken as a part of the LbD exit strategy, and as such started within the LbD project, but will go beyond the IKI phase of funding of the LbD project. Thus, it outlines both activities during 2022 and 2023, and then moves to outline activities in the 2024 – 2025 period, and towards the COP 30 in Belem de Para, Brazil.

This note seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of this portfolio of multilateral actions. Thus, it explains the context and origins of this portfolio, including the background of Energeia, the LbD project and AILAC; the components of the portfolio, including its various track of support, their advances, sustainability, learning opportunities and resources; the ongoing and planned future activities of the portfolio, including an strategic and tactical framing, activities advanced between 2022 and 2023, and activities planned between 2024 and 2025; and finally, a table outlining outcomes, some indicators, and achievements, plus reports from some activities already advanced.

1. Context of the Portfolio

LbD has been developing a portfolio of multilateral actions since 2022, in close conversations with some of its members, as well as with various UNFCCC negotiation groups with characteristics and positions similar to those within the Learning by Doing (LbD) project. Amongst these groups of parties, relations with AILAC and AOSIS have developed the most. These groups have been an important and well known, ambitious and bridge-building participant in the UNFCCC process, but has now fallen into a state of some disrepair. As a consequence, links between AILAC and other like-minded developing country parties may benefit much if these links could be further enhanced. Related partnerships, such as the Cartagena Dialogue, closely related to AILAC, are not as vibrant as they once were. This situation needs to improve quickly to ensure an important aspect of the UNFCCC negotiations continues contributing to the ambition and transparency required by the climate regime.

This LbD portfolio of multilateral actions seeks to turn this crisis into an opportunity. It seeks to mobilize support within LbD countries spheres of influence to advance actions that help LbD parties to return to the sources at the origins of AILAC and Cartagena Dialogue creation, in a bid help the help the groups that form this groups and dialogues, to rethink their role and practice, improve their contribution to the UNFCCC process, enhance support the negotiation teams associated to AILAC at the COPs and SBs, and outline ways in which it may reinvigorate the Cartagena Dialogue. In these endeavors, actions within this the portfolio have been highlighting the role as bridge builders of both new LbD engagements (such as Costa Rica), with others much more consolidated (such as the Dominican Republic): Costa Rica within AILAC, and the DR with AOSI, LDC and the G77 presidency. In all cases, this portfolio seeks to benefit from and advance the findings generated within the LbD project.

Origins

The portfolio has been developed by LbD parties, let by the Energeia network and accompanied by CIES. It is the multilateral output of the Energeia was at the origins of the AILAC group and Cartagena Dialogue, and has a long history of cooperation with both Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. CIES in turn managed the IKI support program for AILAC. The proposal draws upon Energeia's own capacity and the experience gained within the LbD project. It articulates some emergency support for AILAC, building upon like-minded initiatives and conversations between Energeia and the AILAC presidency and the DR.

The portfolio has been developed to help retain some of the capacity of AILAC o analyze submissions and prepare strategy lines which has been at the core of AILAC support. It also seeks to enhance expertise and personnel associated with the AILAC Support Unit (a team of thematic experts which would provide continuity and know-how to the country negotiators—a group now at risk of disappearing after funding was cut), while reinforcing it with senior regional negotiators, functional also in a mentoring role. In addition, it seeks to create an opportunity to advance research to inform how to reassess the position of AILAC in the context of the GST, the new quantifiable goals, and the implementation of activities in line with the Paris and Glasgow goals, and how to broadcast ambition to action to the multilateral negotiations.

The portfolio will be advancing workshops to present and discuss this strategy and research with AILAC countries, and also in South-South and North-South engagements. Last but not least, it will provide some emergency resources to keep fielding expertise at the UNFCCC, drawing from funding gained by Energeia and CIED beyond the LbD project. The program will work in cooperation with other Latin American countries with positions close to those of AILAC, but in other groups (in particular, the Dominican Republic).

In a nutshell, this portfolio seeks to translate some of the findings from LbD to support the UNFCCC groups to which some of the LbD country projects are part of. It seeks to retain some of existing expertise, provide new opportunities for AILAC countries to rethink their own position in light of their own negotiation history, and enable an environment to re-think strategy, mentor and develop new negotiators, and provide support to field them. It is expected

that this combination may enhance and retain knowledge and skills within AILAC, resulting in increased multilateral and domestic capacity helpful for AILAC countries and the UNFCCC as a whole.

About Energeia

Energeia is an organization that provides climate advisory services to various countries. It is led by José Alberto Garibaldi, and includes several senior climate negotiators with decades of experience as HoD, ambassadors or Ministers, mostly in the LAC region.

Energeia played a key role in the start of the AILAC between 2010 and 2014. Through various projects and funds (UK govt., ACT 2015, CDKN, various other dialogues and partnerships), Energeia developed the initial messaging and narrative of the countries that would become those of AILAC, including aspects of the self-differentiation regime, its legal architecture, the iNDC format, and the goals in Finance and Adaptation. These negotiation positions have become well known, as they were amongst the first in G77 to emphasize own ambition and transparency in mitigation within developing countries, beyond the usual G77 emphasis on adaptation and loss and damage. The parties that formed AILAC and the research associated to it, initially envisioned these offers as (self-determined) contributions advanced in exchange for more ambitious offers from developed country parties. Energeia staff not only supported AILAC countries in this process, but also directly supported the negotiation process with AILAC countries and with the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) throughout to the Paris COP. These staff members were also at the forefront of the creation of the Cartagena Dialogue, and helped organize the first meeting in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in 2010, and which had a very similar character to what would become AILAC parties' historical positions.

It's worth noting that Energeia leads were at the forefront of the initial development of AILAC strategy and messaging, including breakthrough meetings in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, with the LDC and AOSIS leads to discuss common aims for the multilateral negotiations, and follow up activities within the Cartagena dialogue from Cartagena, to Bali, San Jose, and Santiago, to present perspectives supported by modeling for positions espoused by AILAC.

As IKI moved to create a negotiation support unit for AILAC, Energeia moved in turn to advance implementation, through the IKI project Learning by Doing (LbD), which focuses on climate implementation and on developing long term visions of societies compatible with 2 – 1.5° futures, and includes a Latin American component.

About the learning by Doing Project

LbD was designed to raise ambition in NDCs through increased climate action, by enabling an environment for policy-makers, project implementers and civil society in partner countries that fosters innovation, enhances capacities and builds coalitions. It would also help advance multilateral ambition within the Paris agreement. To achieve this, it built upon an innovative Agile/Scrum (AS) methodology, which promoted the partnering of different stakeholder groups to engage in joint climate activity and allows to exploit synergies and learning between projects at a national and multilateral levels. The project supported activities for stakeholder groups in partner countries form various negotiation groups, namely the Dominican Republic (AOSIS), Lebanon (MENA), Mexico (EIG), and South Africa (BASIC). Moreover, a regional component develops outreach activities in LAC region (including AILAC).

In each country, the project sought to influence program developers, private sector and finance, civil society, academia, and the public sector- all associated with the climate action projects which the initiative sought to support and improve over the life of the project. These target groups were defined so as to allow the project to articulate and illustrate local visions of 2 to 1.5° futures, provide support for the development of climate action leadership, building capacity and helping articulate societal demand for climate action at the national and multilateral levels. By developing projects alongside considerations of policy, program and project proposals as relevant, and multilat-



eral engagement around NDC targets, the project sought to create opportunities for demonstrable innovation and participation. The project sought, to influence ad-hoc groups clustered around issue-specific questions and various UNFCCC G77 groups. Regional UN commissions will also provide ministerial level interfaces to reach higher levels of political decision-making.

Starting from a core set of activities regarding LbD developed its own methodology (Output I), the project would advance through a process to refine and improve idea, projects and policies. This method had a parallel knowledge-sharing and reflection component at the multilateral levels (Output III) which pushed out and interacted with experiences and innovations to an overlapping target group in a regional context. Both of these elements are captured in the ongoing project documentation (Output II), which are used both by the core target group and ad-hoc target groups. Finally, the activities of Output IV—outreach and orientation products targeted for distribution beyond the core materials and participants—would seek to create and enhance opportunities for coalition-building and awareness nationally and multilaterally which allows for further opportunities for innovation and support for ambitious climate action proposals in a wider scope, enhancing demand for climate action initiatives.

LbD and AILAC countries Background

AILAC negotiation positions have become well known. AILAC countries often developed positions to bring about “Third Ways” forward, sometimes in alliance with AOSIS (of which LbD Dominican Republic is a member), High Ambition Coalition (HAC of which many AILAC, AOSIS, are also members) and/or Cartagena Dialogue countries (of which all LbD parties but South Africa are members), as well as with countries in other more formal negotiating groups. Also, it’s noted that many countries with LbD links are often involved in informal position building with these countries, which could then be articulated across negotiating groups, and help advance negotiations.

AILAC has managed to make use of the capacities it developed during the IKI funding period, which supported AILAC the last decade until last year. Nevertheless, at present, many of these capacities are under stress. Many of the countries in AILAC seem to advance in a sort of automatic pilot. Divergences within country positions are increasing. The situation is becoming worse as the negotiation support unit, which AILAC countries had as a source of advice and support and a depository of knowledge, is now being discontinued by the German IKI project which funded it. Another challenge is that the entity that had handled for IKI the AILAC support unit, the Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES), had taken a purely administrative body, with no climate technical expertise or knowledge management role.

The support given by IKI to the AILAC core team has been very important to the development of the AILAC positions, to the extent that much of the coordination and support for common positions will be complicated by the fact that the core team will no longer be able to help the countries coordinate their positions ahead of the negotiating meetings. While AILAC will continue, the more detailed position development, and the bridge-building that AILAC was known for in the negotiations—both among developing countries and with developed countries—may be more difficult to arrive at. At present, AILAC is struggling to even field negotiators at the COPs and SBs.

Summing up, losing the knowledge and expertise associated with the core team, is likely to entail larger subsequent costs to replace the lost capacity and knowledge. As a consequence, the potential for a dramatic loss of capacity at AILAC is apparent, with consequences that will resonate through the negotiation process.

2. Components of a Portfolio of Multilateral Actions (2024)

A move LbD to support its member countries and the associated groups will build upon the several iterations advanced between 2021 and 2023 to develop a multilateral support package within the LbD project, and the means uncovered through LbD scrums to link any such package of support with the domestic policy findings. It will also build upon the experience gained by CIES by managing IKI “Ambition Leaders” program. In its drive to develop a new portfolio of multilateral support to various countries, these new arrangements would seek to build upon the experience already gained to create new alliances and engagement.

As mentioned, this program will advance its support by initially engaging Costa Rica (serving as an ALLAC pivot) and the Dominican Republic (serving as a pivot towards AOSIS the LDC group). Moreover, both countries allow for an on-going engagement with the Cartagena Dialogue and to expand UNFCCC alliances. It is expected this would also benefit from activities to identify new opportunities to better achieve Paris and Glasgow goals.

The program will be designed with the idea to elicit additional support and activities from other entities and sources within the countries. Travel support will be linked to capacity development in the countries. Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic will start advancing this initiative as a pilot scheme, where support is provided to the countries as they develop further capacity. Opportunities for further development will be advanced later.

In this light, this support project will be including the following components:

- Help ALLAC and similar countries, pivoting around Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, to advance ambitious outcomes for the GST, new goals, and emerging opportunities across all aspects of UNFCCC negotiation tracks.
- Priorities for middle-income countries in multilateral climate, including with a view to develop plan and align domestic opportunities arising from group interaction in the multilateral processes.
- Revisit how middle-income countries may contribute to and benefit from Glasgow outcomes and enhanced Cartagena exchanges, including by helping to identify and develop innovative domestic programs, and explore and identify opportunities for cooperation with other similarly oriented groups and parties.

The above would seek to identify means through which support for the multilateral process is taken as a part of a strategic direction of travel for more sustained ambition in multilateral and domestic aspects.

An initial phase—meaning activities advanced between 2023 and early 2024, have been advancing using a reduced initial resource budget as a bridge, with an aim to retain experience and know-how in coordination of complex negotiating topics. Within this initial stage, the portfolio developed the following package of multilateral actions in support of negotiations and its interaction with domestic action. This collaboration will include dealing with:

Track one

This first track is seeking to continue developing visions for the future, supporting NDC deployment and implementation.

- **Just transition and mitigation**— this examined how to combine the work on just transition as advanced at the UNFCCC with a renewed push for global and local mitigation. It examines how to combine mitigation, NDC development and ratchetting ambition support, and the findings from Lbd as these reflect on a just transition towards a low carbon, resilient, and good life
- **Global Submissions, including GST issues** – this reviews submissions in key areas, including mitigation, GST and global goals, and advance transformative pathways forward, including NDC development and ratchetting ambition support.

- **Adaptation and loss and Damage goals, Finance, and implementation** – Various aspects of these issues have been singled out as key in recent conversations with countries associated to the project. Finance remains. This includes finance as an important negotiation issues alongside transparency, as well as in terms of adaptation and ongoing Loss & Damage discussions, and how these subjects will evolve.

All the elements above are advancing drawing from IBD findings, to support what other negotiating groups are also prioritizing at this time, and are moreover cross-cutting, so as to give support to in-country teams' agendas.

Track two

- **Continuous capacity building and organization**- this aspect seeks to use meetings in the countries as well as at the UNFCCC process as an opportunity to create capacity, develop networks, and foster mentoring schemes.
- **Opportunities for domestic innovation and associated UNFCCC cooperation** – this aspect will seek to both examine opportunities for AILAC support to other groups and parties with similar positions; and identify areas of mutual support.

The project has continues developing capacity through meetings (virtual and in person) with AILAC countries. Relevant leads from like-minded LDC and AOSIS groups to be invited as functional. These have taken place initially in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. They are being used to develop networks, advance mentoring schemes, and explore opportunities for domestic and multilateral synergies at this stage. These meetings will be associated with the travel support. As outlined, those most active participants within the meetings and processes, and/or those advancing further contributions will be preferred as support is advanced.

This second track will continue enhancing domestic capacity and coordination and building alliances for both negotiation and implementation.

Track three

- **Strengthen coalitions across UNFCC groups, so as to enhance coordination in key issues, particularly in the LAC region, as we move towards Belem.**

Track three seeks to advance initial immediate next steps within the Portfolio of multilateral actions. They call for leadership support in the cross-group discussions, which will be South-South and South-North and will have peripheral reference with other more specific negotiation topics as well as to an associated move towards enhanced domestic action as relevant to the multilateral aspects. Key aspects to be discussed will also include domestic policies with multilateral potential (e.g., agroforestry landscapes, mechanisms, associated just transitions).

To advance these tracks within thus portfolio of support, and in addition to expert advisors from the past in AILAC, and from coordination meetings, parallel work has include co-support from wider aspects of the Learning by Doing (LbD) project, combining domestic focused components with those components that engage in multilateral negotiation support—following more from a bottom-up approach.

In this case, highly experienced personnel—former HODs and an ex-Minister—will support back-channel discussions across negotiating groups, to assist the initial legacy Support Unit personnel. The LBD process has also been examining domestic innovation and opportunities for synergistic combinations with the UNFCCC process. This additional support comes from experts well known to the AILAC countries and negotiating groups that commonly exchange views with AILAC. The process will seek to integrate these experts within domestic networks and mentoring schemes.

Last but not least, the negotiation support and the meetings have also been benefitting from research and modelling work advanced by the LbD project. This support seeks to inform a more strategic review of aims for the LAC region as well as others supported by LbD, supported all along by work and findings from activities advanced by LbD with ECLAC and regional experts. This support to the AILAC teams would help evaluate positions and to assist in coordination and cross-group and inter-group discussions, including South-South bridge-building, especially as G77 presidency is now chaired in the AILAC region.

Sustainability

The portfolio of actions outlined above pursues long term sustainability issues beyond the duration of IKI funding for LbD both at the multilateral and the domestic level. It will use the development of long terms visions compatible with 2 -1.5 futures, as a capacity building tool, as well as an input for policy and law making around the NDCs revision. It will combine these with research and training courses, and with meetings, policy advise and negotiation coaching to coordinate positions across proactive UNFCCC groups.

This combination seeks to advance sustainable and appealing long-term goals and visions to foster the associated capacity to both develop climate change policy and action, as well as link this capacity with increased skills and knowledge for multilateral negotiation on the climate change regime. In doing this, it seeks to enhance the capacity of the civil service and civil society in capitals beyond negotiation teams, with a view to deploy sustainable long-term action, and serve as a source of innovation and inspiration.

The project will continue advancing the three tracks it has outlined beyond 2025. The idea is to combine both experience and youth, to enlist generations locally.

The capacity building model will be expanded progressively, encompassing other countries beyond the two original pivots, following in the immediate future the incoming AILAC presidential turnover.

Advances – Multilaterally and at NDC level

LbD has been supporting through this portfolio both AILAC and the countries which it initially identified as pivots for alliance building within this group and with AOSIS and others. Energeia believes this support has been quite helpful: the portfolio allowed LbD to provide participating countries a key role at the UNFCCC COP28, provided multiple bridging positions, and advanced those it helped develop in Finance and Adaptation. Costa Rica (CR) played a key role within AILAC and in the consultations, while the Dominican Republic (DR) played an important role in bringing G77 parties together through its direct support the Cuba G77 president, while containing the parties there with most extreme position. The DR also supported L&D discussions, were the DR led AOSIS. The project also advanced a working group meeting with the parties with the AILAC presidency in advance of Dubai, which allowed AILAC parties to coordinate positions and make a mark at COP28.

In this vein, the portfolio developed by LbD contributed to both avoid the collapse in practice of AILAC as an influential negotiation group, and to manage a transition to a new working model, a model which the project may now be able to retain as a means to support other countries. The project has focused on enhancing relations across UNFCCC groups (the G77 presidency, AOSIS, EIG, AILAC), and using country support as a way to advance these relations.

It has been effective to work with the pivot countries in AILAC and AOSIS to accompany them in situ, and organize meetings for coordination in advance of the COP. The project parties are crucial in that they are all members of various intergroup coordination mechanisms, including the Cartagena dialogue, the Petersburg dialogue, etc. They did intervene in most of the discussions on GST, Finance, Adaptation, and L&D debates. They have also been key parties, crucial in the defining moments.

In terms of the NDC and mitigation/adaptation approach, the project has leveraged work developed within LbD to examine the relation between the pursuit of a good life in specific places in the project countries with the transition to a 2 – 1.5 future. As described elsewhere, this research has advanced by quantitative means (modelling and analysis) as well as qualitative ones (developing an alternative public philosophy, presenting strategic development narratives through texts and illustrations, using graphic novels and videos, etc.) The quantitative and the qualitative work together, while they also combine aspects related to mitigation and adaptation. At this point, the portfolio seeks to leveraged these activities to illustrate how an NDC approach can be related to pursuit of a good life by people in specific places.

Learning opportunities

In pursuing these aims, the measures within this portfolio have continued building upon LbD series of learning exercises with both a domestic and multilateral focus. This combination developed further ad-hoc climate negotiation learning and capacity building approaches, focused on local actors developed during 2023 – 2024. LbD gained knowledge and expertise in long term prospective and modelling designed to develop policy visions for a good life within and sustainable societies by 2050, compatible with a 2-1.5 carbon budget. This portfolio is leveraging this experience and LbD iterative methodology to continue enhancing learning with selected countries within ALLAC and AOSIS, while strategizing and developing policy and planning.

Overall, through this component, LbD has continued combining in group training and strategy sessions (in San Jose, CR; and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, DR), cross group strategy sessions (in Santo Domingo) and sessions to think how to better address issues together (in Cambridge, UK, and remotely), to both help coach participants and build teams, as well as to develop cross group UNFCCC strategy through cross group coordination. Learning will be collected in a learning model note, course materials, narratives for presentation, and in reports and meetings. In addition, the project will present findings regionally and cross regionally, by participating in regional (CR) and CD meetings (DR) during 2024 – 2025.

Resources

Resources for this portfolio have been mobilized as part of LbD exist and sustainability strategy from the Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG) and the Climate Ambition Support Alliance, in addition to those funds initially provided to LbD by IKI. This additional LbD exist and sustainability support has included allowance for travel for negotiators and for the program team, resources to organize meetings in various countries, support to advance research in line with LbD philosophy and findings, and plan activities ahead and coach parties and teams to developed these activities. This will advance as part of the capacity building effort. To the extent that this would cover attending COPs in the next few years, this LbD multilateral portfolio has tried to support at least an annual regional coordinating meeting, including where relevant attending the G77 ministerial coordination held in Cuba in July 2024. In addition, the proposals included domestic activities within participating countries, including the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and others, to identify innovative proposals and opportunities, as well as to build networks and mentoring and research opportunities.

3. On Going and Future Activities of the Portfolio

Strategic framing activities include:

- Workshops with multilateral experts, Energeia experts, and researchers to discuss and explore narratives and strategies based on analysis, research, modelling and broader developmental constructs for positions and submission elements.
- Outreach, to understand and explore other group's positions at G77 and other group positions
- Exchanges with pivot countries to identify innovative domestic opportunities which might benefit from increased multilateral cooperation, and transition issues.

Tactical activities include:

- Coordination of inputs for key areas, as identified in submission and country analysis, including through GST, adaptation, finance, quantifiable goals, and transitions;
- Coordination of inputs for innovative domestic opportunities which might benefit from increased multilateral cooperation;
- In person workshop with participating countries, and ALLAC negotiators, presenting modelling and proposal for messaging and outreach to advance a proactive, bridge building agenda describing own ambition and developmental benefits from climate action. Outreach countries will be invited.
- Preparing submissions for key tracks and support for submissions on other tracks;
- Identify and develop opportunities for mentoring and networks for capacity building through the process;
- Preparing modelling and sharing with members, and other groups as functional
- Coordinate with other LbD and project related parties, and other negotiating groups as applicable.

These would be done through:

- Assessment and coordinating period, with LbD and negotiation experts, with pivot countries in this portfolio, and in person with HoD and other country negotiators at convening events in the region.
- An exposure to ALLAC parties of the assets that the project delivers, including modelling and mentoring dsupport, as well as support on the coordination of engagement with South-South and South-North networks.

Calendar of portfolio activities advanced 2023 – 2024

The calendar outlines activities advanced in 2023 and 2024.

- Deployment of calendar of new portfolio activities by July 2023
- Coordination meeting, I, virtual (key AILAC leads) / July 2023
- Attendance of G77 Ministerial meeting, Cuba / July
- Coordination meeting II, in person (AILAC plus CR and DR related) / October
- Research and modelling / July 2023 - March 2024
- Preparation of COP 28 / August-October
- COP 28 attendance, advise, support and wrap up / November 2023
- 2023 Program review / December 2023

Progress and Recommendations – incoming activities

It has taken a substantial effort by the project to coordinate with these groups, their presidencies, and key countries and teams; it was also an effort to navigate differences between them.

To help retain this base, LbD will continue developing this emerging portfolio of multilateral actions as one of support coming from civil society towards proactive parties working in alliances. This would allow LbD to retain a level of independence from intended government use and intergovernmental conflict. This would also allow a fruitful dialogue and interaction with the governments and parties, continue developing its own substantive views, while still addressing the parties' interests and needs.

In spite of challenges in terms of finding and mobilizing support, the portfolio has been successful in its advancing towards its intended outcomes. LbD is now placed, in the minds of the key parties we selected initially, as an outstanding replacement to the previous scheme. It provides a wider range of experience and capacity to help them improve. It also has a clearer understanding of how best to use its resources effectively.

Foundational relationships have now been established between the project and its pivot countries (CR and DR), between these countries themselves, and between them and larger groups (AOSIS and nascent with EIG beyond AILAC itself). The Project has gained acceptance and relevance in its target countries as a coordinated preparation and capacity building effort towards COP 30 in Belem. It has also garnered interest by the incoming HoDs (Costa Rica, Panamá, Dominican Republic) to continue working with the project. An operative core nucleus of coordination has emerged in both CR and DR focused on the project and capacity building; more work needs to be advanced to disseminate and advance positions, and to similarly engage other countries within the groups. Any travel and in situ support towards COP assistance and group coordination should continue as needed, but linked to the capacity building efforts. These efforts should serve a much wider set of participants, both in the negotiation room and in capitals; in the civil service, and civil society.

This multilateral aspect of the LbD project seems to have found a way to overcome the rotation and divergence problems by expanding its scope of support: it will now be working not only with the UNFCCC negotiators (a group of 5 – 6 people per country at the most) but treble the official audience, involving 20 - 30 people beyond the ne-

gotiation groups and within those in the capitals as well. It will thus operate as developing a wider team from where the coaches (HoD, Ministers, the project as needed) will decide who attends each game (i.e. each COP) The project is starting this approach with CR, and will continue with other countries.

The LbD project will continue inviting and involving civil society – we have explained project findings and advances to key players in civil society (i.e. with groups of up 30 to 40 people) so as to involve them in preparation and into supporting the country participation. As agreed, we started with DR and CR; we will continue with others. In this scheme, CR and DR will serve as pilots to develop capacity, negotiation planning, and implementation, and we will then expand to other countries, following now with the incoming AILAC presidency of Panama. It is also exploring a universities exchanges program in specific areas, to build further capacity down the line.

Likewise, to avoid frequent changes in tack, LbD will seek to continue supporting the incoming AILAC presidencies as a troika in terms of preparatory meetings and Analysis.

Portfolio Support Activities 2024 - 2025

At the time of writing, the project has secured funding from the Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG) and CASA to support key countries within LbD and AILAC towards COP29 in Baku, at the SBs60 in Bonn, and then towards Cop30 in Belem. These offers have included help to field negotiators, organize coordination meetings, and facilitate intergroup coordination. In addition, the project will build capacity domestically, help coordinate intergroup positions. The project will use the meeting in the SBS to examine with the current and incoming presidency how to support them.

This portfolio of actions has already been successful in joining up key parties within AILAC, AOSIS, and EIG groups, as well as within the Cartagena Dialogue, so much so that it might help change the memberships for the better, so as to have more coordinated and impactful proactive alliances across groups. It has also been developing lines to take, and worked to create long term, domestic institutional capacity within the countries themselves. Much work continues to steer positions in key areas between AILAC and AOSIS together.

The substantive findings of LbD in finance and towards the NDCs have proved to be inspiring, and could be further disseminated and expanded. Projects in the portfolio will continue developing and interacting with countries on its substantive findings in key areas, and advance them in meetings with larger number of parties.

Through its initial activities, LBD has now a sterling opportunity to coordinate through its activities across groups. Substantive project findings will be disseminated first in Costa Rica, with AILAC and other AOSIS parties, and then in Santo Domingo, with the wider Cartagena dialogue. The project has already agreed with Costa Rica to host an in-person meeting in San Jose during September / October 2024. This meeting will first continue building capacity with the group of the public and private sectors and civil society it is already working with their; then it will continue back-to-back adding those with which it has been advancing with the Dominican Republic and the wider AILAC constituency; and finally, with a wider group of regional parties. The project will present its substantive findings there, with a view to continue articulating a regional position towards COP30 and towards the positions advanced by Brazil, and prepare more immediately towards Baku.

The Cartagena Dialogue (CD) meeting the project has secured in Santo Domingo for 2025 will be used subsequently to cement stronger relations across AILAC, AOSIS, and EIG, and form them towards the larger CD audience, using the countries that the project has selected. Mexican delegates will also be tapped as a link to the EIG. This will provide both a path and outline the contents of regional position towards Belem. This CD meeting will take place in the Spring of 2025, and will be prepared in late 2024. Key positions on finance, NCQG, the NDCs renewal and



support, as well as L&D could be further developed for this meeting during 2024.

In parallel, the project will continue the support and capacity building model and activities with CR and DR during 2024 and 2025. In its capacity building approach, the project will continue its work focused in imagining a good life in each country close to net zero by 2050, and then back cast to the present. It will use this as a means for learning: to develop capacity and helping renew NDCs, while helping steer negotiation positions. Activities will continue with Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, and will be expanded to other countries. This would entail Panama, which is the incoming PPT and the lead towards Baku. Confirmation will be sought as the incoming Panama presidency comes in. Preliminary contact with the incoming country presidency has been quite fruitful.

The project key aspect of building coordination will also continue between 2024 and 2025. To enhance coordination across groups, the project will take advantage of the Cartagena Dialogue meeting it has secured for Santo Domingo to host. The project is now also moving to both build capacity and link negotiation support to implementation, including NDC renewal. This will continue in meetings during 2024. Likewise, we have been working with Chile both to support them (they do not have access to any other ALLAC support, as they are considered non-ODA eligible) to support them at the COP, particularly in Art. 6.

All this implies logistical and coordination problems, but we believe we may be able to overcome them by explaining the needs to wider community involved in the LbD project. This should create quite a sturdy level of in-house support and capacity within the country's institutions themselves.

In what follows, we present an outline of outcomes, indicators and results of the activities within the portfolio, followed by a reporting on some specific activities within 2024.

OUTCOME (What does "success" look like)	INDICATORS (KPIs - How to measure outcomes)	WHAT WAS ACHIEVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AILAC and like-minded countries are better equipped to advance ambitious outcomes for the GST, NCQGs and finance, and emerging opportunities across all aspects of the UNFCCC negotiation tracks (including adaptation, adaptation finance, and transitions) - particularly at COP28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience and know-how in coordination of complex negotiation topics is retained within AILAC and allied countries, resulting in increased multilateral and domestic capacity (on key issues: adaptation, L&D, finance, and implementation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Project fields and helps coach and prepare at least 1 negotiator for each AILAC country at COP28 * Project provides analysis of submissions towards COP28 in key areas identified with pivot countries * Project fields at least 2 experts in support of country positions AILAC is able to participate more effectively in negotiations (including the Global Goal on Adaptation) and to put forward a regionally grounded perspective on finance for climate impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crucially, the project helped to both avoid the collapse in practice of AILAC as a negotiation group, and to manage a transition to a new working model. This new model relies more on the countries' own interests and resources, rather than of those of an externally funded support unit. This working model is a much more sustainable (and less costly) proposition in the long term, and crucially, may be relocated elsewhere much more easily. While still a fragile proposition, the project has allowed for the group to continue taking on its own coordinated positions in key areas, including, GST, Finance & the GGA. The project help field negotiators for all the lead areas that the AILAC presidency in Dubai suggested us to follow; it organized an in-person meeting in Guatemala City for all AILAC leads to prepare positions for COP28 on the GST, NCQG, Finance, just transition, and adaptation. The project provided analysis of all submissions in advance of COP28 in coordination, starting with the AILAC presidency at SB59, with a particular emphasis on GST, NCQG, Finance, and GGA. It also supported AILAC and pivot countries in the areas that the outgoing and incoming presidencies outlined. In addition, project fielded junior personnel to track key negotiations: on GST and G77 in detail, and report back to AILAC presidency, CR, and DR. Project fielded two experienced negotiators to accompany AILAC and AOSIS countries during COP28, and another that followed and examined positions remotely. AILAC, and this project pivot countries intervened in all key negotiations at COP28; there were the beginnings of a regional position on finance; the Dominican Republic led AOSIS on L&D negotiations.

OUTCOME (What does "success" look like)	INDICATORS (KPIs - How to measure outcomes)	WHAT WAS ACHIEVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundational relationships are (re)established between AILAC, Brazil and other Latin America countries in the context of better LAC coordination and capacity building ahead of COP30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and modelling work informs a strategic review of aims for the region, evaluate positions and assist in coordination and cross-group and intergroup discussions (including South-South bridge building) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Project produces a report outlining options for middle income countries, in light of the innovative options identified Costa Rica (serving as an AILAC pivot) and the Dominican Republic (serving as a pivot towards AOSIS and the LDC group) are engaged and supported Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic allow for ongoing engagement with the Cartagena Dialogue and help expand UNFCCC alliances and identify new opportunities to better achieve Paris and Glasgow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Virtual meeting to discuss options within Cartagena dialogue for AILAC Middle-income country contributions to and benefits from the Glasgow outcomes and Cartagena exchanges are identified and enhanced (e.g. innovative domestic programs are identified and developed, and opportunities for cooperation are identified and explored). This includes a discussion on domestic policies with multilateral potential (e.g. agroforestry landscapes, mechanisms, and associated just transitions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundational relationships were established between the project and its pivot countries (CR and DR), between these countries themselves, and between them and larger groups (AOSIS and nascent with EIG beyond AILAC itself). Project has gained acceptance and relevance in its target countries as a coordinated preparation and capacity building effort towards COP 30 in Belém. An operative core nucleus of coordination has emerged in both CR and DR focused on the project and capacity building; more work needs to be advanced to disseminate and advance positions. The Project modelled interests for country groups at COP28, and presented them in the ad-hoc meetings that took place in Guatemala City (under the auspices of the AILAC presidency); Santo Domingo (under the auspices of the Ministries of Environment and the DR Council for Climate Change, and after COP 28 in San Jose, CR (under the auspices of the CR HoD). Additional modelling included emissions calculators. A report with options for middle income countries was produced and discussed. Will be developed further as support continues, and presented in July 2024 to LAC countries. The project helped draft a common Brazil and Latin American communique vis a vis COP 30 at the 2023 LAC Environment Ministerial; prepared long term working plans with pivot countries towards COP30. The project met with the ministries of foreign affairs of the DR for it to join AILAC; this would lead to have within the project the capacity to coordinate formally between AILAC and AOSIS. As a result of the project, the DR called for and agreed with the Cartagena Dialogue that Santo Domingo would host Cartagena during 2025, in advance of the COP in Belem. The DR MFA has sent a verbal to the AILAC presidency requesting admittance. Further conversations are advancing to coordinate between AILAC and AOSIS. Additional coordination being advanced with UK and CASA program for further alliances across groups, but funding is still not there, and this is yet to bear fruit. The project now has an in-house program and course to develop long term domestic institutional capacity within the pivot countries and progressively within AILAC. This program will support both negotiation and its relation with innovative domestic policy. It has already started with Costa Rica, and will be following next with the Dominican Republic. This program will continue in phases. After a virtual meeting already deployed before the SBs, the project will support at the SBs, advance an in person meeting before the COP and then support in person at the COP itself.

OUTCOME (What does "success" look like)	INDICATORS (KPIs - How to measure outcomes)	WHAT WAS ACHIEVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anchored priorities of middle-income countries in multilateral climate negotiations and alignment of opportunities arising from group interactions in the multilateral process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 meetings (2 in-country and 2 virtual) in pivot countries as well as the UNFCCC process are effectively used as an opportunity to create capacity, develop networks and foster mentoring schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Virtual and in-person meetings (in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic) organised enable continued capacity development with countries working in alliance with AILAC Domestic and international opportunities for support to other groups and parties with similar positions identified (including South-South and South-North) and enhanced, including at G77 Presidency meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Options for agreement and cooperation agreed with at least other 2 middle income countries serving as regional pivots * 2 innovative policy proposals for middle income countries which may be expanded within the UNFCCC identified Highly experienced personnel (e.g. former HODs and ex-Ministers) from the Learning by Doing (LBD) project support the process through back-channel discussions across negotiation groups and identify opportunities for synergistic combinations with the UNFCCC process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has developed a common position for middle income countries, with a view to interact with AOSIS and AILAC. This will be socialized as 2024 activities proceed. The project organized 2 in country meetings (in Santo Domingo and Guatemala) 2 formal virtual meetings (in Santo Domingo and San Jose); and several informal virtual meetings with the HoD of Costa Rica and in person with the Head of DR CC council. In addition, the project identified positions from other groups and opportunities for alliances in advance of COP28 and of the SBs As mentioned above, the project has organized a long-term capacity building process the replace the support unit and train civil servants as negotiators, and accompany them with civil society. This will be applied first in CR, then in Panama, and will be followed up with the incoming presidencies. The project is now coaching the incoming HoD of the two countries selected as pivots (CR, Adriana Bonilla; and DR, Sara Gonzalez, the latter an alumna of previous courses and support). Highly experienced personel advanced extensive back channel diplomacy with CR, DR, Colombia, Chile, UK, and they also organized two meetings with the G77 presidency – one in La Habana, with the G77 presidency, followed by dinner in the G77 president house in Habana; another dinner with him and the Dominican Minister in the former’s residence in Dubai, and separately with AOSIS and AILAC representatives for opportunities for synergies.

Appendix 1

Alliances for Ambition Action / Learning by Doing (LBD) – Portfolio of Multilateral actions – AILAC Hotel Real Intercontinental - Guatemala City

This note describes a meeting organized to advance a portfolio de multilateral actions with the AILAC countries in the context of the support provided to build coalitions of proactive countries, including those supporting Learning by Doing / Ambitious Action project.

It has been advanced by Energeia as part of the LbD project. These activities aim to support aligned countries with proactive positions, in order to expand and consolidate capabilities, find new opportunities to rethink and revitalize their negotiation position, and facilitate compromises and alliances between like-minded regional blocs and groups.

Energeia is a group of economists, former negotiators from the Latin American region, and also academics and investigators in themes of climate change and sustainable development, with a broad collective trajectory and experience by supporting AILAC delegations and the region.

The invitation is to AILAC negotiators to meet in the city of Guatemala on the 16th and 17th of December November. At this meeting we want to present to Energeia, explain a work example that can be implement and redirect the benefits that Energeia has achieved for countries in the region, including to rsupport and meet personally at COP28 and subsequent meetings, and examine options for cooperation in the middle and long term.

To avoid taking up the limited discussion time, our invitation will be for the 15th of July starting from the 4.30 pm. We will first offer a welcome treat that will last until 5 pm to hope for all our assistants. We will proceed to a review of the parts of the apoyo that we are aware of various sources—from which we know

The project seeks to examine examples of cooperation of the mediun to long term, present an analysis of intergroup positions in climate change negotiations, and exploring bridging opportunities in order to facilitate a greater combined ambition.

In this first meeting we will review the next points:

1. Review of previous projects. What Energeia has come to do at the moment, within the LbD project, which may be of interest to AILAC;
2. Review what we are currently doing with this specific project, including an analysis of intergroup opportunities for the elements of interest of AILAC in the negotiations of the GST; economic arguments and analysis that we have developed for distinct low transition elements negotiation scenarios; and
3. Plans for future cooperation, including next steps in this project, implications of it negotiations and future exchange opportunities at COP28 and subsequent meetings.

At the end of the presentation, we will offer a dinner to those present to have the opportunity to discuss items.

Agenda

4.30pm Welcome toast

5.00pm The Context: The Learning by Doing Project and LAC

5.30pm Analysis of positions and deliveries

18:00 Future opportunities and proposed cooperation
7.00pm Debate, discussion and proposals.
7.30pm Dinner
9.00pm closing remarks and departure.

As indicated by the Guatemala PPT of AILAC, the Project invited the following persons to the meeting:

Ángela Rivera Colombia
Agustín Carrizosa Paraguay
Sofía Vargas Colombia
Daniela Buchuk Chile
Adriana Gutiérrez Colombia
Cristina Figueroa Chile
Eduardo Silva Chile
Aripina Jenkins Costa Rica

Other 14 persons from Guatemala and AILAC also attended this meeting. In addition, the project send Messrs. José Alberto Garibaldi and Gilberto Arias to Ciudad de Guatemala. The meeting was advanced with the presence of the Vice Minister of Energy of Guatemala, of the Director of Climate Change of the Ministry of Energy, and of the AILAC Presidency Pro Tempore.

Guatemala City, November, 2023



Appendix 2 Working Meeting

Learning by Doing – Alliances for Ambition Action
Meeting Energeia – Dominican Republic UNFCCC Delegation to COP 28

The Project funded the presence of Messrs. Gilberto Arias and Omar Ramirez in this event, while Jose Alberto Garibaldi participated remotely. The event was led by the Vice - President of the Dominican Council of Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism, Mr. Max Puig (the president of this council being Mr. Luis Abinader, President of the Dominican Republic). Other 37 persons from the Dominican Republic and private sectors, and the Dominican civil society, also attended this event. These attendees will become regular participants in a capacity building course in the Dominican Republic.

Agenda de Trabajo			
DIA	HORA	TEMA	COMENTARIOS
Martes, 07 de noviembre	15:30 horas	Llegada a Santo Domingo Alojamiento Hotel Dominican Fiesta Reunión de coordinación Consejo Nacional para el cambio Climático y Energeia Network Lugar Oficinas del Consejo	
Miér- coles, 08 de noviembre	8:30-11:00 horas 15:00 – 17:30 horas	Hotel Intercontinental de Santo Domingo Metas y avances del Plan de Acción 2022-2025 de la República Dominicana, - Mesas de Trabajo Técnica de Agricultura y Agua Resiliente, y la Mesa de Trabajo Técnica de Resiliencia de Ecosistemas. - Mesas de Trabajo Técnica de Producción Limpia y Sostenibilidad Energética, y la Mesa de Trabajo Técnica de Ciudades Resilientes.	Gilberto Arias y Omar Ramírez se sumarán como oyentes
		“Perspectivas de Negociación sobre Cambio Climático de la República Dominicana ante Conferencia de las Partes, COP28”	

Jueves 09 de noviembre	14:30-15:15	<p>Financiamiento, MOI y apoyo internacional (:15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF • IFIs • Adaptation Fund <p>Art 6 AP L&D (Camila Rodriguez)(:15)</p> <p>Discusión sobre interacción con grupos y temática.</p> <p>Comentaristas: Milagros DesCamps, Camila Rodriguez, Gilberto Arias, Energeia</p>	
	15:15-15:30	Refrigerio	
Jueves 09 de noviembre	15:30-16:30	<p>Interacción con políticas y planes domésticos: Metas y avances del Plan de Acción 2022-2025 de la República Dominicana,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesas de Trabajo Técnica de Agricultura y Agua Resiliente, y la Mesa de Trabajo Técnica de Resiliencia de Ecosistemas. • Mesas de Trabajo Técnica de Producción Limpia y Sostenibilidad Energética, y la Mesa de Trabajo Técnica de Ciudades Resilientes. <p>Discusión de interacción con temas de negociación Federico, Alan, alguien de MEPYD</p>	Panelistas
	16:30 -17:00	Conclusiones y cierre	Esto es largo por si el horario se corre.
Viernes 10 de noviembre	9:00-9:30	<p>1. Palabras de Bienvenida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubén Silié, viceministro de Política Exterior Multilateral • Max Puig, vicepresidente Ejecutivo, CNCCMDL 	

<p>Jueves 09 de noviembre</p>	<p>11:00-12:00 Horas</p>	<p>Grupos de negociación en los que pertenece RD (:10) Comentario sobre orientación y tendencias de dichos grupos</p> <p>GST (:15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interacción con otros temas y el rule book • Lógicas en conflicto • BAS (best available science) <p>Art. 2/ Art. 4.1 AP (:15) Response Measures, Transición Justa, capacity-building (Federico) - TNAs</p> <p>Discusión sobre interacción con grupos y temática y visión hacia una transición en RD</p> <p>Comentaristas: Alejandro Liriano Federico Grullón, CNCCMDL Gilberto Arias, Energeia</p>	<p>Docentes: Federico Grullón</p>
<p>Jueves 09 de noviembre</p>	<p>12:00-13:00</p>	<p>Mitigación (:15) Combustibles fósiles Adaptación (:15) - GGA &c. NBS, ecosistemas (co-beneficios)</p> <p>Discusión sobre interacción con grupos de negociación y temática y visión hacia una transición en RD</p> <p>Comentaristas: Gilberto Arias, Energeia</p>	
	<p>13:00-14:00</p>	<p>Almuerzo</p>	

Jueves 09 de noviembre	14:30-15:15	<p>Financiamiento, MOI y apoyo internacional (:15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF • IFIs • Adaptation Fund <p>Art 6 AP L&D (Camila Rodriguez)(:15)</p> <p>Discusión sobre interacción con grupos y temática.</p> <p>Comentaristas: Milagros DesCamps, Camila Rodriguez, Gilberto Arias, Energeia</p>	
	15:15-15:30	Refrigerio	
Jueves 09 de noviembre	15:30-16:30	<p>Interacción con políticas y planes domésticos: Metas y avances del Plan de Acción 2022-2025 de la República Dominicana,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesas de Trabajo Técnica de Agricultura y Agua Resiliente, y la Mesa de Trabajo Técnica de Resiliencia de Ecosistemas. • Mesas de Trabajo Técnica de Producción Limpia y Sostenibilidad Energética, y la Mesa de Trabajo Técnica de Ciudades Resilientes. <p>Discusión de interacción con temas de negociación Federico, Alan, alguien de MEPYD</p>	Panelistas
	16:30 -17:00	Conclusiones y cierre	Esto es largo por si el horario se corre.
Viernes 10 de noviembre	9:00-9:30	<p>1. Palabras de Bienvenida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubén Silié, viceministro de Política Exterior Multilateral • Max Puig, vicepresidente Ejecutivo, CNCCMDL 	

Viernes 10 de noviembre	9:30-10:15	<p>Historia/antecedentes de las Negociaciones sobre el Cambio Climático. (Omar)</p> <p>El Acuerdo de Paris y los cuerpos</p> <p>2. Panel: Estado de las Negociaciones Climáticas de cara a la COP28-Dubai</p>	
	10:15-10:30	Refrigerio	
Viernes 10 de noviembre	10:30-11:30	<p>Rol de la República Dominicana en las Negociaciones Climáticas</p> <p>Grupos de negociación, y resumen de posiciones</p> <p>Milagros Decamps Alan Federico Omar Ramírez</p>	
Viernes 10 de noviembre	11:30-12:00	<p>Impacto y proyección económica de RD y la transición sobre cambio climático en la región: Energía, Transporte, AFOLU y otros sectores</p> <p>Luis Miguel Galindo</p>	
	12:00-13:00	Almuerzo	
Viernes 10 de noviembre	13:00-14:15	<p>Panel. Transición justa y demandas Sociales para el Desarrollo Sostenible</p> <p>Resumen de hallazgos LbD e integración de caminos de desarrollo sostenible en sectores LbD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilberto Arias. Energeia Network • Michela Izzo. Guakia Ambiente • Luis Miguel Galindo 	
	14:15-14:30	Refrigerio	

Viernes 10 de noviembre	14:30-15:30	<p>Discusión e integración con negociaciones y Plan de Acción 2022-2025</p> <p>Dsicusión sobre visión 2030-2050 y transición</p> <p>Federico, Alan, alguien de MEPYD</p>	
Viernes 10 de noviembre	15:30-16:15	<p>Discusión abierta, preguntas y respuestas</p> <p>Introducción a programa de intercambio que es el proyecto con Energeia—que incluirá otros países en la región</p>	
Viernes 10 de noviembre	16:15-16:45	<p>Próximos pasos (interacción con delegación en COP, subsecuentes reuniones)</p> <p>Clausura</p>	

Santo Domingo, República Dominicana November, 2023



Appendix 3

XIV Convención Internacional de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo La Habana, Cuba, Julio, 2023

The LbD – Alliances for Ambition Action Project organized a meeting in this convention to advance its multilateral portfolio, and send Omar Ramirez (Energeia) and Federico Grullón (Govt. of the Dominican Republic) to attend. The meetings was advanced with the presence of Pedro Pedroso, Ambassador of Cuba and President of the G77 and China, and with the Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment of Cuba.



Appendix 4

COP-28 UN Climate Change Conference - United Arab Emirates

As part of its exit strategy, the portfolio of multilateral actions of the LbD / Alliances for Ambitious Action Project funded the presence lodging and/or living expenses in the Dubai COP 28 meeting of the following persons:

Christian Fernandez, Peru (nominated by the Guatemala PPT)

Erick Cabrera (nominated by the Guatemala PPT).

Nazareth Rojas (nominated by Costa Rica)

Jimena Solano (nominated by Costa Rica)

Ana Sofia Gutierrez (nominated by the Dominican Republic)

Ivan Relova (nominated by the Dominican Republic)

Jahndery Muñoz (nominated by the Dominican Republic)

In addition, the project fielded Messrs. José Alberto Garibaldi and Omar Ramirez as well as Ms Louisa Dassow, all Energeia. Mr Gilberto Arias (Energeia) contributed remotely to the discussions.

United Arab Emirates November, 2023



Appendix 5 Costa Rica. 22 mayo, 2024

Support the Costa Rica (AILAC) delegation to the UNFCCC COP 29

As part of its exit strategy, the LbD / Alliances for ambitious action organised this meeting, coordinated by Energeia with the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica. The project included the video presence of Messrs. Gilberto Arias, Omar Ramirez, and Jose Alberto Garibaldi. It was chaired by the HoD of Costa Rica, and advanced in the presence of the Minister of Social Development of Costa Rica. In addition to the above, the meeting included other 19 persons from the public and private sectors of Costa Rica, as well as from the Costa Rican civil society. These attendees will become regular participants in a capacity building course in Costa Rica.

