

LEARNING
by **DOING**

The Learning by Doing Project

project summary

2022 ACTIVITIES



The Learning by Doing Project

2022 ACTIVITIES



Construyendo conocimiento para mejores políticas



CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 4 | Project Summary |
| 5 | Section I: Key Objective and Outputs of the project |
| 5 | I.1 Key Objectives of the Project |
| 5 | I.2 Key outputs of the project |
| 7 | Section II: The Good Life and Climate: Interdisciplinary Approaches, Policy and Politics, and Visions and Scenarios |
| 7 | II.1 Public Philosophy |
| 7 | II.2 Policy approaches and Politics: Implications |
| 8 | II.3 Emerging Visions and Scenarios for 2-1.5°C futures |
| 11 | III.3 Communications and Interactive Devices |
| 13 | Section III: Methodology, Knowledge Management, and Capacity Building |
| 13 | III.1 Methodological Advances |
| 14 | III.2 Knowledge Management |
| 15 | III.3 Capacity building |
| 18 | Section IV: Key Findings – In-country, project catalogues, and Cross-project |
| 18 | IV.1 Key Climate Policy Findings: Country Level <i>Lebanon</i> <i>South Africa</i> <i>Dominican Republic</i> <i>Mexico</i> <i>Latin America</i> |
| 21 | IV.2 Catalogue of Policies and Projects |
| 23 | IV.3 Key Climate Policy Findings: Cross - Project |
| 25 | Section V: Project Coordination, Dissemination and Team Organization |
| 25 | V.1 Project Coordination |
| 25 | V.2 Team meetings and Outreach |

PROJECT SUMMARY

For the things we have to learn before we can do, we learn by doing
Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, 110332.

This report summarizes the 2022 activities of the Learning by Doing (LbD) report project. In this second year, project activities advanced on developing the project's public philosophy, consolidating its methodology, deploying country teams and scrum (workshop) activities, drafting country narratives for the visions of society and for selected sectors, examining at national and cross project level the policy impacts and project ideas implied by the different approach, and starting to model approaches that examine how the developed visions and policies match -or not- with Paris-aligned 2-1.5°C futures.

Considered in this summary report in relation to the LbD project:

- 1) Key objectives and outputs
- 2) Public philosophy, methodology, and policy communications
- 3) Methodology, knowledge management and capacity building
- 4) Country-level findings
- 5) Conclusion

Section I: Key Objective and Outputs of the project

I.1 Key Objectives of the Project

Recalling its objectives and key aspects as outlined during 2021, the project continues to examine what a good life would look like around 2050 in specific places within a carbon budget that is compatible with a 2-1.5°C temperature increase and responsive to associated climate impacts. In particular, it investigates the question of a 'good life' in light of the need for deep emissions reductions and increased climate resilience while still recognising the need for the polity, society and the economy to help people and nature to flourish freely.

In this context, the project was conducted with an open-minded approach, pursuing truthful inquiry, and striving for practical excellence. In seeking to respond to the research questions, the project aims to spur interest, and increase public demand for national and regional low-carbon resilient development agendas in specific places. This demand will stimulate both the social capacity to seek these changes as well as national and regional opportunities to deploy and enact these changes. The project seeks to develop these agendas so they contribute towards a broader and appealing view of society. This pursuit is advanced with the hope it may help to build up knowledge, innovation, and capacity in participants (i.e. learning by doing). Supporting these coalition-builders and agents of change is crucial for improving the conditions that enable these relevant policies to be locally conceived and implemented.

Project funding comes from the German government's International Climate Change Initiative (IKI). It is jointly led by two organisations, Energeia in the UK and the Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES) in Peru. Dedicated teams in South Africa, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Lebanon have continued working on these issues, in addition to a more general consideration of the Latin America position. Five universities have been involved, including the University of Cape Town, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, and Arizona State University. Two additional organisations serve as hubs of university networks in Peru and the Dominican Republic.

The project has been designed to run initially across three years and 2022 marks the end of its second year. Detailed information, including further annual reports, is available on the project's webpage:

learningbydoingproject.org

I.2 Key outputs of the project

Essential project outputs include:

- Preparing reports outlining initial visions of and transitions to societies compatible with a 2-1.5°C future by 2050. These include considerations of the respective cultural, socio-economic, and natural aspects in each of the countries, and regionally for Latin America. The reports also contain national portfolio of projects, activities as well as knowledge and insights on how to support them.
- Producing a report detailing multilateral opportunities for climate action and cooperation that can support the visions and transitions outlined above. In this second year, the Project has advanced

in preparing a portfolio of multilateral activities with AILAC countries and is preparing a regional meeting at the Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (ECLAC) in Santiago, Chile.

- Creating reports and online media content to describe how knowledge and outreach have advanced with relevant stakeholders, including associated learning activities. These reports, of which this is the second, allow the project's progress to be measured on an annual basis and highlight how the project has advanced and what new insights have been discovered.



Section II: The Good Life and Climate: Interdisciplinary Approaches, Policy and Politics, and Visions and Scenarios

To address these core questions, during 2022, the project advanced an interdisciplinary and iterative methodology at both in-country and cross-project levels. In doing this, the project has acknowledged the relevance of different levels of conversation (philosophical, political economy and political and economic modelling) and the context provided by different places and regions (Latin America, Africa, the MENA region). Addressing these aspects at different levels entails an inter-disciplinary interaction between the social sciences, the humanities, and different geographical and political contexts.

II.1 Public Philosophy

Through this cross-country, interdisciplinary enquiry about the elements of a good life within a 2-1.5°C future, a public philosophy has emerged within the LbD project. This alternative path highlighted aspects the project considered instead to be crucial in a search for long term pathways leading towards a) a good life compatible with a 2-1.5°C futures, and b) lived in continuity, rather in rupture, with nature, culture and society.

This emerging public philosophy highlights the pursuit of conviviality, creativity and contemplation as relevant long-term climate action responses, rather than an exclusively sectoral focus accompanied solely by climate justice and economic efficiency considerations. The introduction of these elements – conviviality, creativity and contemplation – challenges the more conventional approaches to climate policy that do not consider these values in their pursuit of sectoral targets. Furthermore, the alternative aims are also both appealing in themselves and low carbon, resilient goals, not directly related to the drive to increased consumption that bedevils more conventional approaches.

The public philosophy emerging from the project work has associated policy implications. It entails a social and institutional environment that fosters, rather than hinders, a bottom-up, inclusive and convivial search for solutions as a central part of the desired policy envelope. In its more personal aspects, this search has placed at the centre the cultivation of character, community, and inter-relationality. This focus is intended to go beyond an often single-minded reliance on more centralized finance, incentive and control mechanisms. Instead, it encourages policymakers to consider a more comprehensive cultivation of the interrelation between communities, groups and resources in their public and natural dimensions while reflecting elements of collective action, shared flourishing and public affluence. Moreover, advancing the project vision along these lines is designed to answer not only technical and political questions, but the more philosophical ones; seeking to pursue the responses necessary to imagine not just a survivable life, but a good one.

These visions of future societies in project countries where a good life may be led by people, seeks to build capacity that will both create the conditions and the demand for, the design of a wider range of more appealing, more ambitious and promising policies than most central governments currently envision.

II.2 Policy approaches and Politics: Implications

During the running of the project in 2022 it has become apparent that applying the LbD approach to a good life produces a new insights and alternative framings for what needs to be considered in climate

policies, within different temporal horizons, geographical settings, and why they need to be included. The project's dual emphasis on decentralized, bottom-up governance and the good life along the lines above, has uncovered multiple co-benefit potentials in areas including collective action, public services, urban planning and transport improvement, security, local resilience, subsidiary decision-making, and policy. The project reports, events and project activities in knowledge management are helping to better identify and find out how to harness these co-benefits.

Thus, in this second year the project has created qualitative and sectoral narratives, and modelled both the impact costs of delayed action, as well as the political and economic cost of current actions. In advancing its own approach, it has consequently considered emissions profiles, carbon prices, taxes, and sectoral policies, but following its own philosophy, it has sought to advance this in a way that does not disregard the pursuit of the good life considerations. In fact, the importance of good life considerations and a more decentralized understanding of collective action has become increasingly integral to the envisioned futures beyond economic, technological and financial aspects. These other aspects include, for instance, changed roles and objectives of key economic sectors associated with these good life and collective action pursuits, the character and impact of the (just) transition, the required capacity and skills, the education and cultural aspects, the associated transformation and preservation of supportive urban and local settings and the built environment, and how and by whom is collective action to deploy them is advanced. Aspects frequently left behind in more conventional climate policy, such as capacity building, local cultures, traditions, and institutions, become more central in the understanding of how low carbon prosperity and how human and natural flourishing may be considered and attained – both centrally and locally.



This shift within national discussions has underlined the beneficial political consequences of the project's public philosophy, one which opens up dialogue possibilities with various political traditions and approaches. Thus, for instance, in right-of-centre conservative terms, this approach would highlight the importance of long-term covenants across generations, a recognition of the bonds of family and friends, the biological facts of our own selves and nature, and how the constraints of law, custom and faith and our mutual obligations both limit our autonomy, but are also sources of stable communities, relational meaning and dignity. In a left-of-centre, socialist sense, it highlights the importance of community, of the places people inhabit; the relationality of rights and the various bundles that form any given set of (property) rights, the inevitability of a shared fate by all groups in society, and the importance of focusing rather than ignoring the lower levels of income and least advantaged members of society and politics. In a liberal sense, it underlines the importance of the liberal as an adjective, and not solely as a noun – a source of impartiality and generosity, while at the same time, a reminder of the importance of the rule of law, property, and of an economy that can operate freely, unburdened by increased big business monopoly and un-needed state power.

While working on developing these more public oriented aspects, the project has also advanced further on the connection of the LbD approach with sectoral climate policies and collective action. In this vein, the project has discovered combinations of sectoral and communal policies linked to modelling and narrative exercises that identify alternatives to using only carbon pricing and taxes, as well as the means to make these alternative visions of societies feasible, and a process to engage stakeholder discussion and input.

By considering the more holistic policy picture, combined with good life considerations, the project also disrupts unbalanced approaches to the challenges of climate change. For example, where national policy often advances mitigation while adaptation action advances separately, good life narratives ensure a focus on flourishing across all timescales and climate action. In this way, a balance between mitigation, adaptation, collective action and capacity building is ensured, and an exclusive focus on one area is forestalled.

Teams in the project have started using quantitative and qualitative information emerging from local work to illustrate a wider range of projects and innovation portfolios at a greater range of governance levels than originally envisioned. From this perspective, the project has started examining in detail energy, electricity and transport policies and measures in various countries and regionally, the role of land and land use and land-based solutions, as well as measures to adapt to changes and impacts, build capacity, while building support and overcoming opposition.

Last but not least, the project has also emphasized a sense of agency and the importance of capacity building. *Co-manejo*, (i.e., co-management or participatory management) schemes have been identified in country work, and shared through cross project exchanges. These proposals understanding of *co-manejo* were identified as a vehicle to create more inclusive economic development clusters. They were akin to the findings related to common pool resource management advanced economist Elinor Ostrom. These co-management schemes were closely aligned to the more relational society described previously.

These aspects are examined more in detail in the section focusing on the project catalogue below.

II.3 Emerging Visions and Scenarios for 2-1.5°C futures

In developing its public philosophy and associated dialogue with policy and politics, the project has been drafting and illustrating visions and scenarios, in words and numbers, to demonstrate how these

transformations may be embodied and enable the benefits of pursuing a good life approach to be envisaged. These visions start in the future and back cast to the present. They range from the present to the dystopian and (eu)topian (“nice place”) scenarios and presented them online.

All these visions are based on draft narratives – on a good life broadly in place more generally, and also some specific in various cases. The project produced complementary narratives about country cases, but also about aspects, such as public affluence, or transport. The teams from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Latin America have worked together to envision these scenarios, write texts about them, support the illustrator in their task of depicting them.

Beginning in the future and then ‘back-casting’ to the present, the visions explore ideas of how dystopian and utopian scenarios both may represent a break and/or may be connected to the present. These narratives sought to provide a vision of a way forward and destination; a sense of the good life in specific places in, how it was achieved, and associated risks. It also helped outline a sense of continuity, place, agency and relation with nature. The scrums then examined specific routes -policy pathways- within sectors, and how these pathways would happen. Scrum members provided input, and suggested if and how drafts were to be combined. This enabled the Country leads and the core project team, together with editorial support from Sonja Klinsky from the knowledge management team to produce final narratives. These have been released on the LbD web-site,¹ with a beautiful layout by the international LbD team.

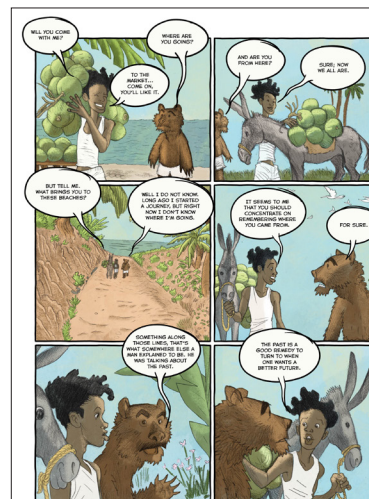
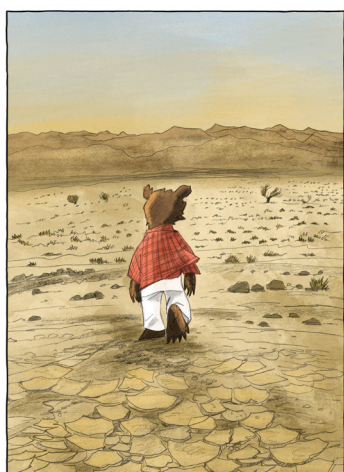
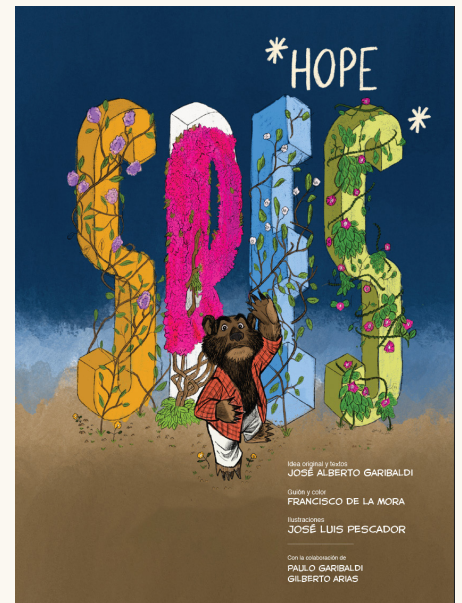
More broadly, the scrums developed thinking about opportunities for cooperation. In the context of a just transition, skills, capacity and knowledge at a systemic and institutional level have been highlighted as crucial to implementation. In particular the capacity of poor communities and workers to define their own futures, facilitating a foundational participation in the transition and encouraging a just transition. The ‘good life’ cannot be a future vision *only*, the pathways of getting to such a future aims to be realised and integrated into the developmental path for sectors and communities.

1. <https://www.learningbydoingproject.org/south-africa/>

III.3 Communications and Interactive Devices

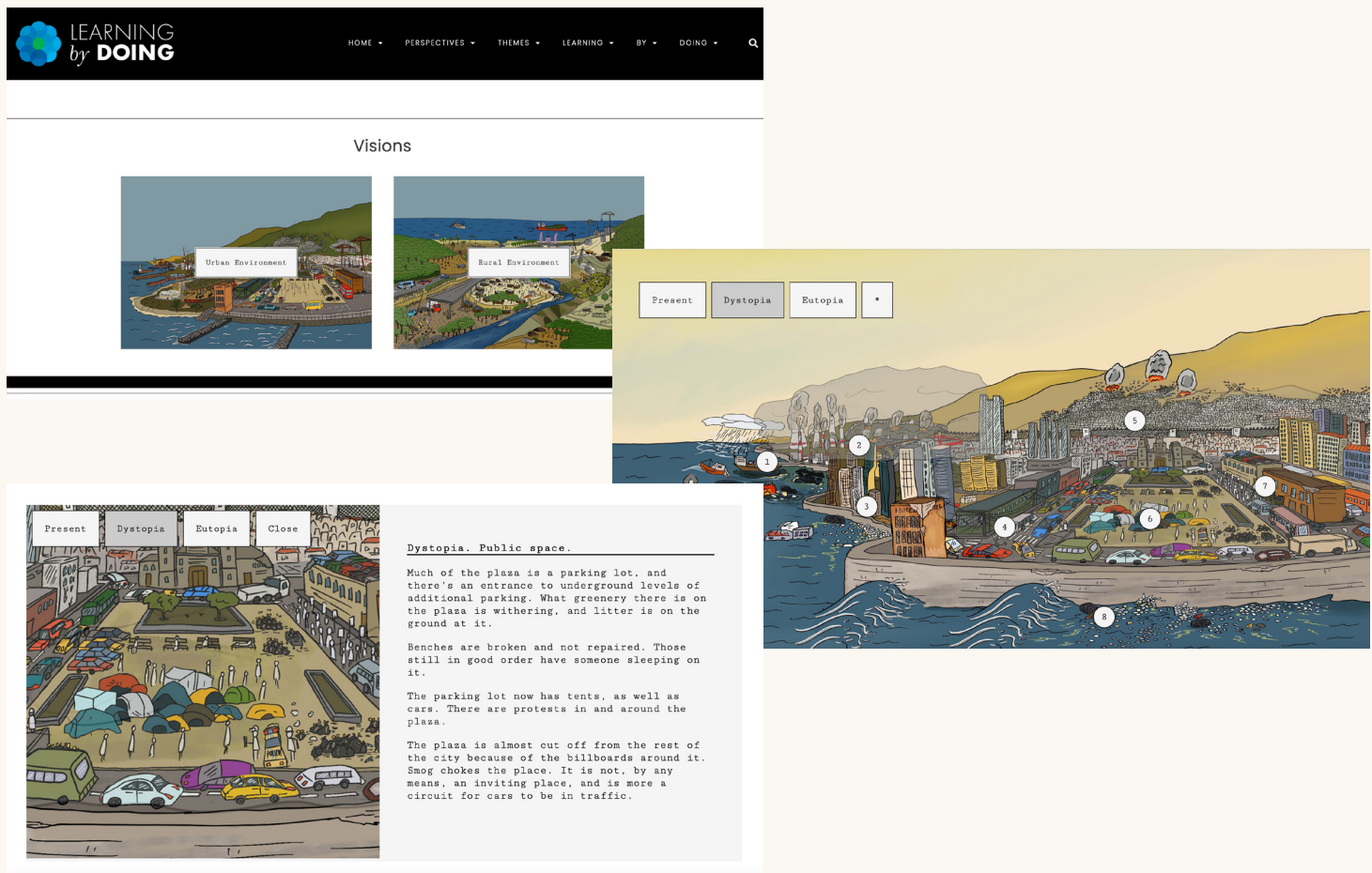
The project has also worked on consolidating the more cultural aspects entailed by the narratives within a graphic novel. In the project's graphic novel, a main character travels through dreams to positive and negative futures, and examines how these futures were made possible, and what kind of life emerged in these future settings. During 2022, the project has continued developing this graphic novel, describing how actions happened in each country, and how these are related to the project public philosophy. During year two, the project completed an initial script and continued advancing country interviews with different team members. The graphic novel follows a lead character as it explains the country findings, and how these combines with bottom-up community action and policy pathways.

The project narratives and scenarios were also embodied in a



virtual application that allows users to play with different scenarios proposed by participants from each region of the project, The app is interactive and allows users to engage with different scenarios and comprehend the process through which Learning by Doing arrived at the conclusions presented there.

The app can be accessed at this link <https://www.learningbydoingproject.org/visions/city-present>. This app is a useful tool for communicating the project ideas. The app works for the environments of the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Latin America.



Visions

Urban Environment

Rural Environment

Present Dystopia Eutopia *

Present Dystopia Eutopia Close

Dystopia. Public space.

Much of the plaza is a parking lot, and there's an entrance to underground levels of additional parking. What greenery there is on the plaza is withering, and litter is on the ground at it.

Benches are broken and not repaired. Those still in good order have someone sleeping on it.

The parking lot now has tents, as well as cars. There are protests in and around the plaza.

The plaza is almost cut off from the rest of the city because of the billboards around it. Smog chokes the place. It is not, by any means, an inviting place, and is more a circuit for cars to be in traffic.

The app was launched during the sessions of the meeting, held by Learning by Doing with the collaboration of ECLAC, in Santiago, Chile.

Another important element was the creation of a video that illustrates the narrative produced by the Dominican Republic during the first year of the project. We formed an alliance with a local artist, Kilia Llano, who created 10 illustrations based on the narrative text, which in turn were used to generate a video that frames the work of the first two years in that country.

The deliverables encompassing illustrated visions in both drawings and videos, alongside the graphic novel, have served as integral components meticulously developed in preparation for the launch of our social media campaign. Our objective has been to achieve a harmonious equilibrium between our original content and select external accounts that resonate with the project's ethos.

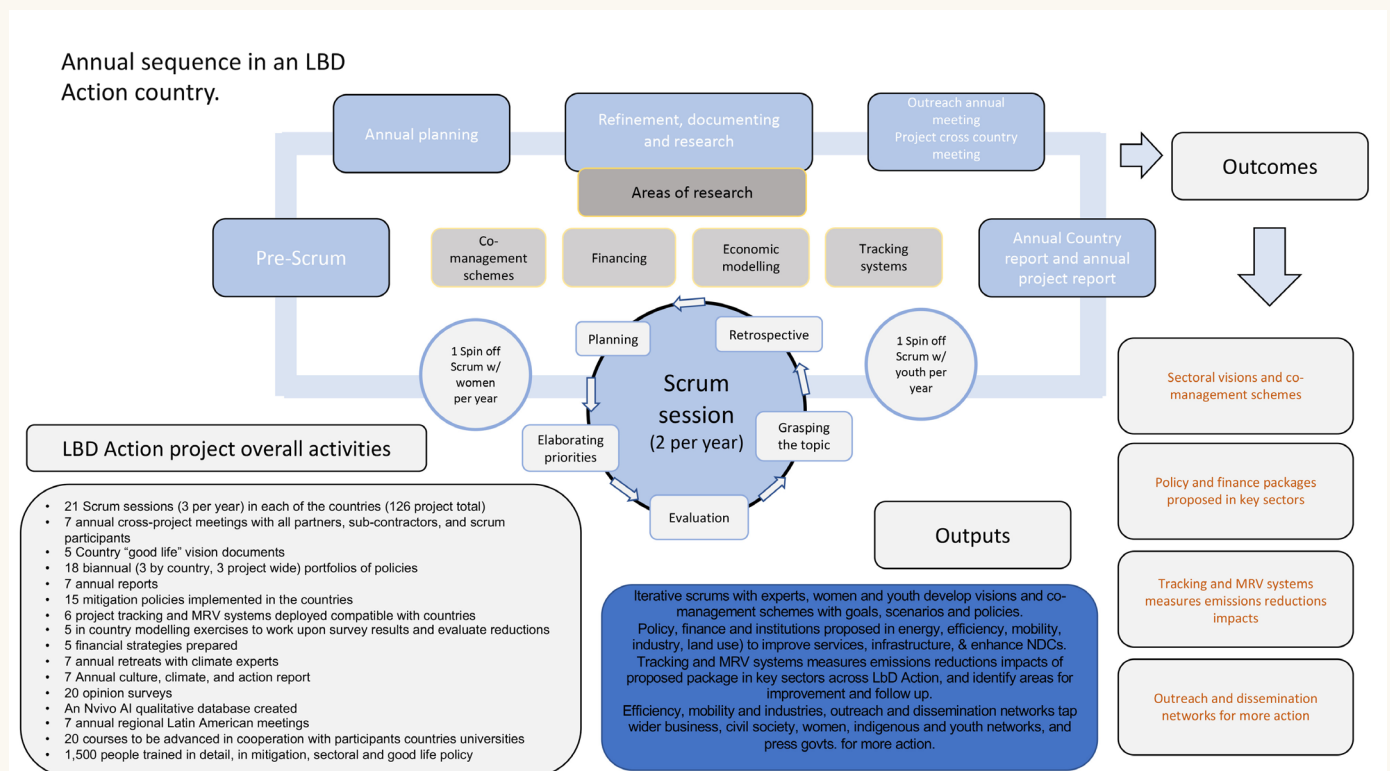
Section III: Methodology, Knowledge Management, and Capacity Building

This section summarises the project's specific methodology, its contribution to the project's outputs, and how it embeds both knowledge management and capacity building approaches.

III.1 Methodological Advances

The advancement of the project has been built upon its Agile Scrum (AS) methodology, a project management system that advances through iterative and incremental developments, and a co-ordinated team-work approach. The AS methodology is particularly well-suited to the approach and goals of LbD, as it maintains a focus on the end goal without relying on prescriptive pathways, easily adapts to new inputs and scenarios, and works well with back-casting modelling approaches. This makes these methodologies to fit well with the more creative and convivial character of the project.

Thus, during 2022, LbD has been adapting this methodology to facilitate thinking by strategic and narrative thinkers, with economic and climate modellers and graphic artists. The methodology allows to combine their different skills and experiences with quantitative and qualitative research methods, including the use of narratives inspired by its public philosophy. Together with the use of quantitative tools, this work provides a sense of magnitude and the capacity to assess the compatibility of these visions with 2-1.5°C futures. The project has continued using this process to train and build capacity amongst its participants within the countries where it operates.



In this second year, the project country and subject matter teams have started a series of workshops (scrums) to develop the country visions, narratives and sectoral policies. In this vein, during 2022 the project has continued highlighting the crucial role that these visions, narratives and sectoral storylines may play in providing a sense of purpose and a setting for climate policies and their modelling, with a view to guiding long-term developments. The focus has remained centred on civil society and private sector actors, and associated aspects. Government action is considered within a supportive co-management approach to the private and civil society aspects. Building upon project baselines, the narratives have combined socio-economic, political economy and climate action intelligence and expertise within each country. Similarly, they have developed long-term goals relevant to the context of local cultures, institutions and traditions with associated sectoral policies and measures. In this vein, the project has prepared vision documents (for the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Mexico and South Africa) and explanations by country teams of how they envision such changes may occur.

Using this an interdisciplinary approach and the AS methodology, has also helped elucidate some of the existing climate modelling and policy making pitfalls. The use of back-casting allows to better account for possible breaks and transformations, so as to consider substantially different futures (and potential dystopian continuities). The integration of qualitative and quantitatively ideas enable a modelling output that is inherently richer than research which only considers one perspective. For instance, country research and LbD project research has shown that while an emphasis on carbon prices and taxes may be necessary, it may be insufficient on its own to deliver and maintain the public support required for the necessary reductions: the magnitude and impact of central measures alone is likely to elicit very substantial opposition; sustaining them requires accompanying sectoral policies. Likewise, removing agency from persons and groups for the sake of economic efficacy would undermine aspects of the good life as described above, particularly the sense of bottom-up creative agency; while increasing the wealth and power of single or small number of parties within the transition to increase efficacy is also unlikely to deliver on the economic diversification aspects associated with a sense of bottom-up agency. A more diverse economy, with freer market entry, is not only more competitive and resilient, but may enhance the agency of small and medium companies, which are central for bottom up agency. Relying mostly on the dangers that may come from a warmer climate to motivate action leaves, for the most part, the (endangered) sense of promise implied in bottom up action. Instead, the project hopes that this 'solutions' positively take into account the pursuit of a good life at community and local levels. In this way, rather than appearing as impositions, actions may emerge as opportunities and means to enhance collective action from the bottom up.

In keeping with the philosophy and methodology above, the project knowledge management and capacity building schemes have been deployed so as to both learn and support the project participants and the findings as these emerged. They have been designed so as to advance the development of the visions, policies and projects by local and project teams that learn about these issues while developing them. For this reason, the agile scrum methodology is an ideal way to engage in learning by doing.

III.2 Knowledge Management

One of the most innovative aspects of the Project is that by all the material being produced, and analysing the data, is advanced through a qualitative research analysis software called Nvivo. With a relatively straight forward interface, this software allows the thematic coding or tagging of all material emanating

from the project, including written and oral (transcribed) inputs. In this way, through the process of tagging words, sentences and/or paragraphs, the discussions and written outputs from LbD have been captured and catalogued using Nvivo.

In its first two years the project has accumulated almost 150 documents (transcripts of meetings/interviews, written outputs etc...). This collection, which has been coded according to some 50 cases and almost 250 codes, constitutes the 'Codebook'. To ensure a methodical approach, each new code was analysed and discussed by the coders before being entered into the code-book.

The process followed is schematized in table 1 below:

| DESIGN | DATA | ORGANISING | NEXT STEPS |
|--|--|--|--|
| Work with core team to design baseline interviews | Conducted 1st round of interviews (Spanish/English) | Coding all material (ongoing) | Exploring data Analysis of Nvivo |
| Work with core and KM team to develop ethics protocols and document management systems | Currently finalising 2nd round of interviews (Spanish/English) | Developed initial code book (based on coding a first set of documents) | Cleaning up codebook/ Developing family of themes |
| | Collected documents/ interviews/minutes | Continuous refining/fine tuning of codebook (ongoing) | |

Using this software, country teams have been able to identify subtler themes. This has fed into the scrum processes and supported internal work on refining visions. For example, South Africa has distilled the information from Nvivo to inform its own reflective process.

III.3 Capacity building

Scrum meetings have also been a crucial for the project as capacity building and learning tools. During the project 2022 activities there were 16 Scrum meetings, with 4 further spinoff meetings, and the collective participation of 518 people. The selection of participants has incorporated varied university networks within partner countries as well as additional regional and international academic cooperation. In parallel to its Scrum and spinoff meetings, the project has contributed to the Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week (LACCW 2022), and the Low Emissions Development Strategy Network for Latin America (LEDS LAC), and collaborated with relevant in-country authorities including at the UNFCCC COP26 and COP27.

In London, the project organized an in-person meeting with academics to explain the good life approach of LbD, broadcasted activities both at the COP and in regional events, and explored the capacity-building opportunities associated with the establishment of a 'Good Life Policy' institute. This institute will join up work on philosophy, politics, economics and policy to further advance and develop the findings already

achieved. The institute would advance courses, events and provide policy advice with a focus on how culture, policy, governance, and infrastructure may help lead a good life - in the context of climate challenges. Some initial funding has already been identified, and branches identified in the UK and project countries.

The following tables outline further details of participation in the instances of training which the project advanced in the period, and since 2020. The project started reporting these training aspects in 2021, and these numbers have continued to ramp up as the project continues; 2020 was largely in organizational and baseline development, while 2021 saw the beginning of the Scrum and spinoff activities and this has grown significantly in 2022.

TABLE 2

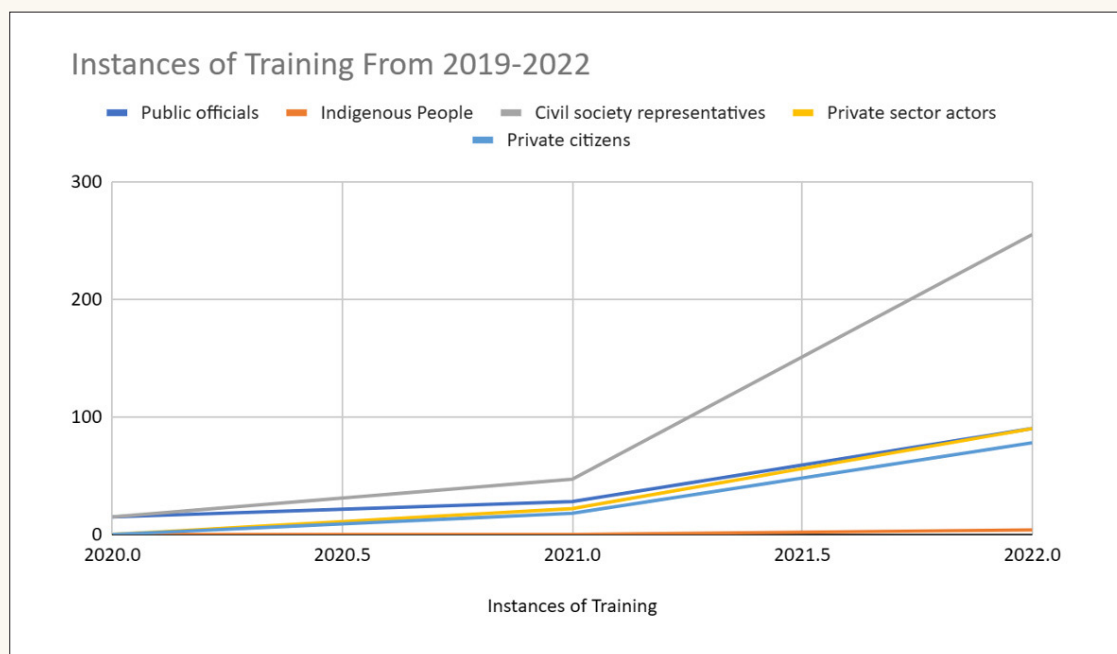


TABLE 3

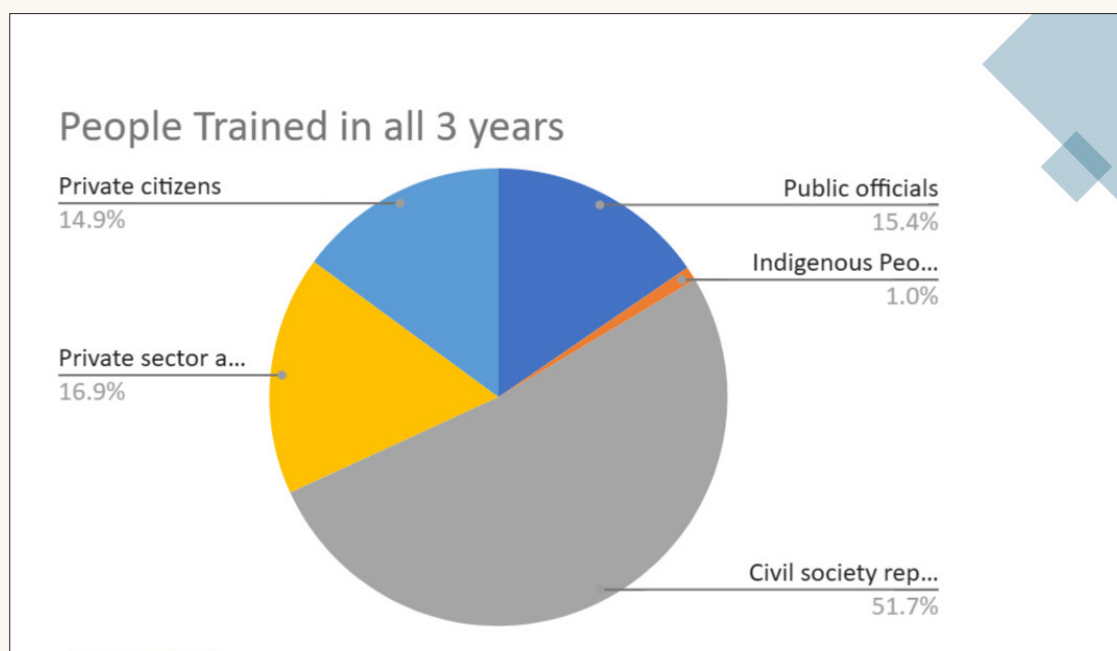
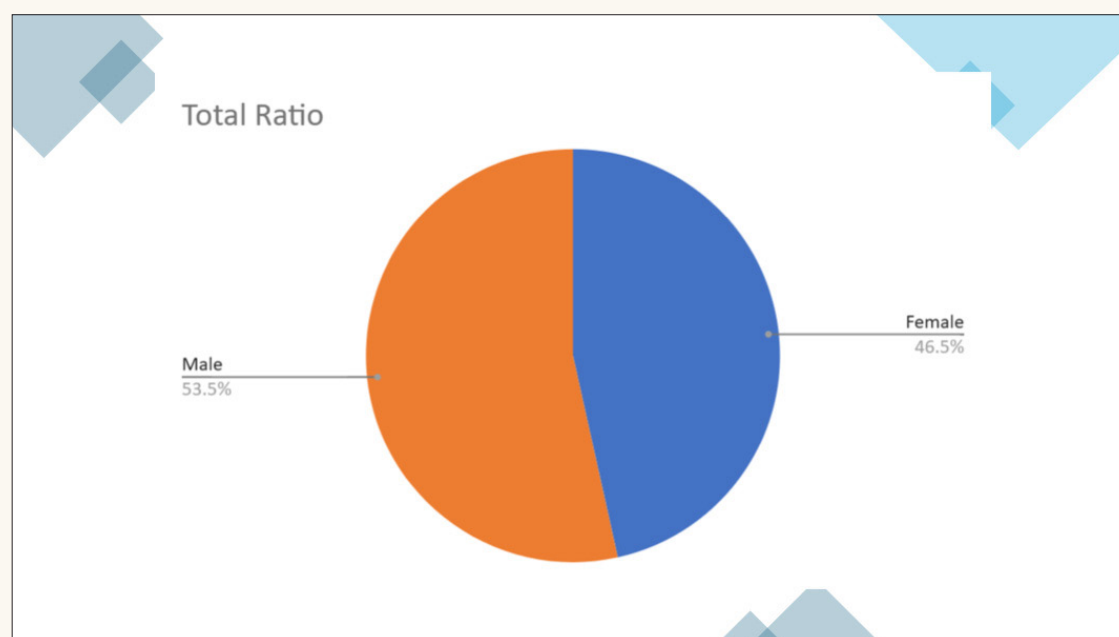


TABLE 4



The project now plans to advance capacity building within its multilateral aspects through its outreach and extension with ALLAC countries, as described below in the project catalogue section. This is expected to allow for the project to examine more in detail the interaction between multilateral and domestic activities.

It must be noted at this point that the spinoff and research activities, as well as many of the cross-project meetings, have been organized by project participants. This speaks to ownership of the LbD process by scrum members, and of the success of learning and knowledge activities related to the project. Some scrum members have particular expertise in modelling sectoral action, in various ways, and their work will be further shared among other strategic thinkers (beyond the excellent scrum members themselves). This spin-off effect by scrum members is illustrative of the successful capacity building nature of the project.

Section IV: Key Findings – In-country, project catalogues, and Cross-project

IV.1 Key Climate Policy Findings: Country Level

Mexico

In Mexico, one of the key findings has been the discovery that central policies alone, focusing on pricing and taxes, may not be enough to facilitate a 2-1.5°C climate transition. A coordinated array of sectoral policies and alternative means to advance collective action at various levels may also be needed. Even in the most orderly transition cases, the impact of large-scale climate policy is substantive, with substantive opposition likely to emerge. Consequently, more specific sectoral policies, compensation schemes, additional public goods and locally based collective action is likely necessary in order to deliver climate policy while compensating those impacted the most. The provision of these public goods and compensation suggests a direction that is well-aligned with the emergence of a good life as the project public philosophy has outlined.



Dominican Republic



In the Dominican Republic, the teams contrasted the country's long-term transition plans and those that emerged from the country's NDC to see how these overlapped with the narrative of the good life. Replacement cost and emission calculators examined the costs of the transitions in the key sectors as these narratives outlined. The project discovered that although the planned expansion of energy supply is barely sufficient to overcome the current deficit needed to meet the demands from Dominican society, as the transport sector becomes increasingly electrified, the officially planned expansion is unlikely to be enough. Thus, the project discovered

that the government's planned transitions would result in damaging future deficits in electric energy supply. The situation will be worsened if the full range of measures considered in the narratives are advanced. These findings are now being discussed in the new government planning and tracking tools.

Lebanon

Lebanon had a series of interesting findings. Most apparent was the need to establish a sustainable and/or organic agriculture system accompanied by a specific food-security strategy. This will benefit other socio-economic issues in health, water availability, biodiversity, education, technology. These multi-sector benefits, originating in the agricultural sector, can also aid the tourism sector by branding Lebanon as a 'Land of Diversity' to celebrate its natural assets, diversity in culture, heritage, biodiversity, culinary etc. These advances can be compounded with gains in a transport sector that could flourish with a transport demand management strategy, aiming to reduce the length, frequency and time of land trips and reduce the use of private passenger cars. This could be achieved by reinforcing and supporting low-carbon alternative modes of transport.



South Africa



The scrum members, their interconnections, and the creative thinking developed in the LbD project in SA are, in our view, one of the most successful 'outputs' of the project.

Several spin-off groups facilitated by Scrum members, on diverse issues such as land, electricity sector reform, and place-based action, have showed that members are now transmitting the thinking from Scrums into further discussions. In terms of content, the South African Baseline Report highlighted the importance of the concept of a "just transition" (JT) within the development, in order to build a credible fact-based narrative. Specific attention has been paid in this work

to sector contributions towards reaching the country's greenhouse gas emissions targets, while a 'good life' is created for its citizens. In advancing this work, the scenario modelling results indicate that no single 'silver bullet' type of solution exists and that combinations of land-use, as well as transport energy management measures (representing avoid, shift, and improve measures) will be required to reduce emissions sufficiently.

Latin America

The Latin America process was different from the others in that it did not run specific country scrums as this was a regional, rather than national, effort. However, this team followed the same process of developing narratives and storylines, followed by quantitative analysis. In addition to their own work, this team also provided further support to the other national country teams.

As the project advanced, experts at the ECLAC, at the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM), *Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México* (ITAM) and partners met with the purpose of improving the initial thoughts emerging from the country teams. Their work used emerging visions, narratives, and existing associated strategies to provide an overall view of the project's objectives. Peer reviews would help to improve the visions and trajectories emerging from the in-country scrum process.

Models were prepared by the Latin American team. One first group of models serve to calculate the speed at which the change of trajectory must proceed to arrive to net zero, and express this speed as changes in both the energy matrix and energy efficiency. A second group used a different approach, calculating how much equipment must be changed by sector, and its relative costs. These models were then contrasted to get a sense of the speed, scale and cost of the transition by sectors and to consider how such trajectories could be financed. Modelling allowed the team to outline opportunities for managing these costs and risks as part of the transition to a "good life" in Latin America. The model is able then to consider how specially to support the more vulnerable in the transition. These valuable models are an important concrete deliverable that LbD is presenting in the evolution of its methodology.

Governments are also developing new approaches to work with this project. The project received request from 3 ministries in Dominican Republic, from a Presidential commission in South Africa, and from the Environment Ministry in the government of Lebanon (to help them develop their long-term emission development strategy). This goes beyond the expectations of the project at its inception.



IV.2 Catalogue of Policies and Projects

In terms of a catalogue of national policies and associated projects, the project identified activities in terms of several influential areas.

One of the key, cross-cutting aspects highlighted was the emerging concept of public affluence, as it relates to the public aspects of a good life in participating countries. This aspect is considered to go beyond the public sector and government, to instead encompass activities that involved a plurality of public groups and organizations which aligned with a shared sense of purpose, conviviality and creativity. Enhancing public affluence was deemed to be key in effecting a wider involvement of society in the pursuit of a good life that is compatible with a 2-1.5°C future. The conversation on policies and projects along these lines has particularly evolved in the relation of public affluence with an idea of a just transition. This was seen as one core aspect of the project, and indeed the underlying purpose, of cooperation – at multi-lateral, national and local scale.

Likewise, the Project identified several sectoral policy and project areas of interest that similarly impact the achievement of the 2-1.5°C reduction goal of the project.

Electricity and energy policies were found to be of central importance. In all partner countries, energy and electricity development have continued to be a major issue. Mexico and South Africa examined in detail the advances (or retreats) on regulation to promote renewables, on renewing debt, and on the just transition & associated increased energy demand. In some (e.g., Mexico) opportunities for private entry into electricity markets have decreased, while funding for public utilities has gone up. In South Africa, the case is the reverse. In Mexico, discussions explored potential ways to further incorporate renewables within the changed framework. In South Africa, these the situation has become more promising with a Just Energy Transition Partnership between South Africa and key parties being announced in Glasgow, and an investment plan presented at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh after approval by Cabinet.

Changing Land Use projects and policies emerged as key issues in South Africa and Lebanon. This has variously involved groups that oppose mining in communal land, coal dependence, and water quality, and academics working on the environment and climate change nexus. In Lebanon, this involved people working on climate policy and land use researchers. Key takeaways related to understandings of communal land ownership as a spectrum of rights that allowed for various uses and goes beyond exclusive ownership. These findings were integrated into the country narratives and have re-affirmed that equity in access to land is a crucial part of achieving a just transition. Biodiversity and ecological considerations surrounding land use in regards to agriculture, was also considered in order to enhance sustainability.

Place-based solutions discussions were advanced in South Africa, and the Dominican Republic. An initial spinoff in south Africa explored concrete renewable energy projects. These may be initiated by private firms, which in turn engage local communities on socio-economic development. Cooperation at local level emerged as a key theme. Potential benefits of coalitions and interactions between private sector and NGOs were identified in both places as a way forward to bridge the gap between corporate social responsibility and actual community needs. In the Dominican Republic, a business model comprising participation from civil society communities and government and international support has also been very effective in deploying site specific renewable energy solutions.

Transport was considered as an interconnected system, crucial not only for the transport of people and goods, but also for the conviviality of people in specific places. Research was advanced both in South Africa and Lebanon. Activities in South Africa laid a good basis for backcasting some transport development pathways in a manner that connects to broader systems. In Lebanon, the country team coordinated a meeting with country experts. Their conversations focused on the relation between public and private transport, and the role of urban settlements, transport policies, and strategy.

The project also advanced ideas for national projects through desk activities of the country and core teams. Considerations of carbon pricing and policy packages associated with the transition of energy, and commercial and industrial inputs, were advanced explicitly, particularly by the Mexico team. Some of the themes identified by the core team, such as agriculture and circular economies, have not yet been developed further by country teams. Spinoff discussions helped to further advance desk work on the inter-linkages between narratives, modelling, and policy.

The project has developed prototype sub-sectoral development pathways to help outline policy approaches that can then be tested, using the project's modelling, to ensure they are Paris-aligned. Well received in South Africa and the Dominican Republic, the project is preparing to demonstrate these to further countries during a Latin American regional meeting in 2023. The project has also advanced conversations to develop a portfolio of multilateral support measures, particularly with AILAC countries at the UNFCCC.

Multilateral actions have continued advancing. Following concept development by 2021, by 2022, the project has been awarded funding from additional donors to support the AILAC group. This funding is intended to expand the project, with its specific methodology, findings and approaches, to include AILAC countries. Furthermore, it will support current teams to coordinate positions and views, build-up the capacity of new members, and provide outreach and support beyond Latin America through multilateral fora where AILAC and LbD partners are active. The LbD core team has also planned a regional presential meeting to take place at ECLAC during early 2023. Here, the team will present findings of the project and engage non-member country delegations to interact with the different levels of knowledge-creation that the project has developed.



IV.3 Key Climate Policy Findings: Cross - Project

Key cross project findings include the findings this summary has outlined above, in the sections referred to the public philosophy, the methodology, and the policies sections. In addition, building upon country activities, its projects and policy development and its knowledge management activities, the Project advanced further during 2022 in outlining how its good life focus and cross project findings allowed to re-interpret more conventional climate policy making. These additional policy related findings include:

- **Quantitative and qualitative methodologies, working together:** An important finding is that there is a wide scope for thinking new approaches to climate action if qualitative and quantitative aspects are considered in conjunction with one another when examining the objectives, content and delivery of climate policies. The discovery of methodologies that allow outputs to consider both good life considerations in combination with more conventional climate policy issues, reveals a number of new policy pathways with regards to mitigation, adaptation, collective action and capacity building which may otherwise remain unexplored.
- **Narratives and Modelling:** The project has also identified different, albeit interrelated, ways to showcase these different aspects. For example, using narratives of scenarios (in words and numbers) to convey complicated concepts and the use of models to facilitate understanding of complex interactions. Together, they provide a setting, a sense of purpose and character, and a content where quantitative indicators then further provide a sense of magnitude and necessary detail.
- **Backcasting and forecasting:** Utilising models to both backcast and forecast expand the range of policy trajectories which may be considered. Forecasting methods address feasibility by starting from the present to move towards accumulative progressive changes that enable a future with less emissions and more resilience. In contrast, backcasting enhances creative policymaking by starting from the future and moving back to the present. By outlining the intersecting policy space between the two increases the number of imaginative options for future consideration.
- **Carbon pricing and taxes with sectoral policies:** As policy aspects are considered in this context of feasibility and imagination, the project has identified that any transition needs to advance with some central price and tax policies applied from the outset, but deployed side by side with accompanying sector specific policies and (collective) actions considerations focused on the end point. This allows the transition to address feasibility while better incorporating good life and just transition aspects. If only central policies of tax and pricing are addressed, the magnitude of the economic impact is likely to engender serious if centrally imposed. Delays may increase the size of the impacts. Sectoral and compensation policies may help address these transition issues.
- **Speed and Scale crucial:** The findings of the project have highlighted a relatively short window of opportunity. Significant speed and scale of action is required promptly and continuously to both transform and preserve necessary elements of what is needed in a transition to a 2-1.5°C compatible future. In most cases, the possibilities of adverse reactions worsen if the transition, becomes is delayed and disorderly one.

- **Sectoral policy aspects:** Six sectors have emerged as central pillars of the project moves from its considerations of a good life towards sectoral policies. These sectors include energy, transport, agriculture, tourism and coastal zones, waste and circular economies. These are in turn affected by aspects emerging from economy, infrastructure and the built environment, and political and cultural influences.
- **Policy Road Maps:** The project has also been developing roadmaps. As the research progresses, the project has discovered that it is important to garner as much support as possible, to consider both the areas and aspects that need to be transformed, but also those that need to be preserved. The former are the more evident in the scale of the changes required, particularly in terms of energy, transport, and land use. The latter, while less evident, is also crucially important, in that people want to preserve aspects such as common spaces and cultural traditions, but also natural resources and key aspects of the environment.
- **Transformation and preservation:** Consequently, the roadmaps developed so far suppose that in all scenarios that something changes, and something else is maintained. These sectoral policies have been used to design the specific steps embodied within plans for action and sectoral costs. Roadmaps have thus been designed to feed into collective action considerations – i.e., an examination of how various actors may come together to deliver the actions required in a specific place, and gain form it, on the one hand; but also, what conditions need to be maintained and preserved for these actions to happen, and for aspects of the good life to be pursued to continue.
- **Synergies across sectors:** The country and project findings have also pointed out towards the need for actions in the various sectors to synergise and complement with each other if a good life is to be considered. This is so not only because they support each other to achieve climate goals, but also because their interaction may also be central for a good life to emerge in specific places, and thus make those climate objectives more likely.
- **Co- Management and agency** as a collective action problem. The emphasis of the project on agency led the conversation upon the development of schemes, where stakeholders self-organized to cooperate with government agencies in managing shared resources. These were similar to Elinor Ostrom’s “Governing the Commons” approach, and contrasted sharply with approaches to collective action following the lead of Mancur Olson, with a more centralized use of incentives and group size. Latin America and South Africa sessions further discussed this.
- **Impacts and Adaptation:** As a consequence of the project work on long-term climate projections in the Dominican Republic, the project focused on means to identify communities with higher levels of vulnerability and their characteristics and location, and means to facilitate enhanced action in terms of low carbon adaptation. The methodology was used to identify a wider range of communities and a more general methodology to enhance collective action in underserved communities.

Section V: Project Coordination, Dissemination and Team Organization

V.1 Project Coordination

The project has continued advancing country and cross project work, facilitated by small core team, which supports in-country and research teams. In this context, the core team starts conversations, facilitates cross-project conversations, and manages core methodological, knowledge management and learning aspects. During 2022, core team members started conversations with country teams on ways to combine qualitative and quantitative analysis, presenting existing methods to combine and prompting discussion on how to sequence qualitative and quantitative work as described above. Core team also build up on country team findings to jointly develop national projects through desk activities. These activities also singled out the role of education, including contexts and proposals for activities with universities, nature-based solutions. The core team also organized cross project meetings for the country and other project teams. Through these core – in country team interactions, the project’s methodology and back-casting approach to qualitative and quantitative narratives have been internalised and become of utility to the various diverse participating actors.

V:2 Team meetings and Outreach

The second annual Learning by Doing (LbD) cross-project meeting took place the 8th of December 2022, virtually over Zoom. At the meeting all participating countries were able to showcase the progress they had made to date to advance on the key deliverables of the project. At the end of 2022 all participating countries had concluded their baseline reports and had elaborated a number of iterations of their country narratives, key pieces in the LbD project.

The cross-project meeting also gave the opportunity to internally showcase the work done this far by the communications and graphical teams in relation to key deliverables of the project. The team presented on the preliminary work done to develop a social media strategy for the project as well as the work done this far on the graphical novel which was supposed to capture the depth and breadth of the topics, themes and discussions of the Project.

This annual meeting concluded with a commitment to hold a physical meeting of all teams in 2023.

The project has also begun broadcasting activities – at the UNFCCC COP27, in Lima, at the CIES annual seminar, and in Santiago, at ECLAC. The project has also created a network of academics, researchers and practitioners in philosophy, economics, politics and climate focused on both the good life and climate, and its consequences in terms of economics and policy. This has gone beyond what we were expecting.

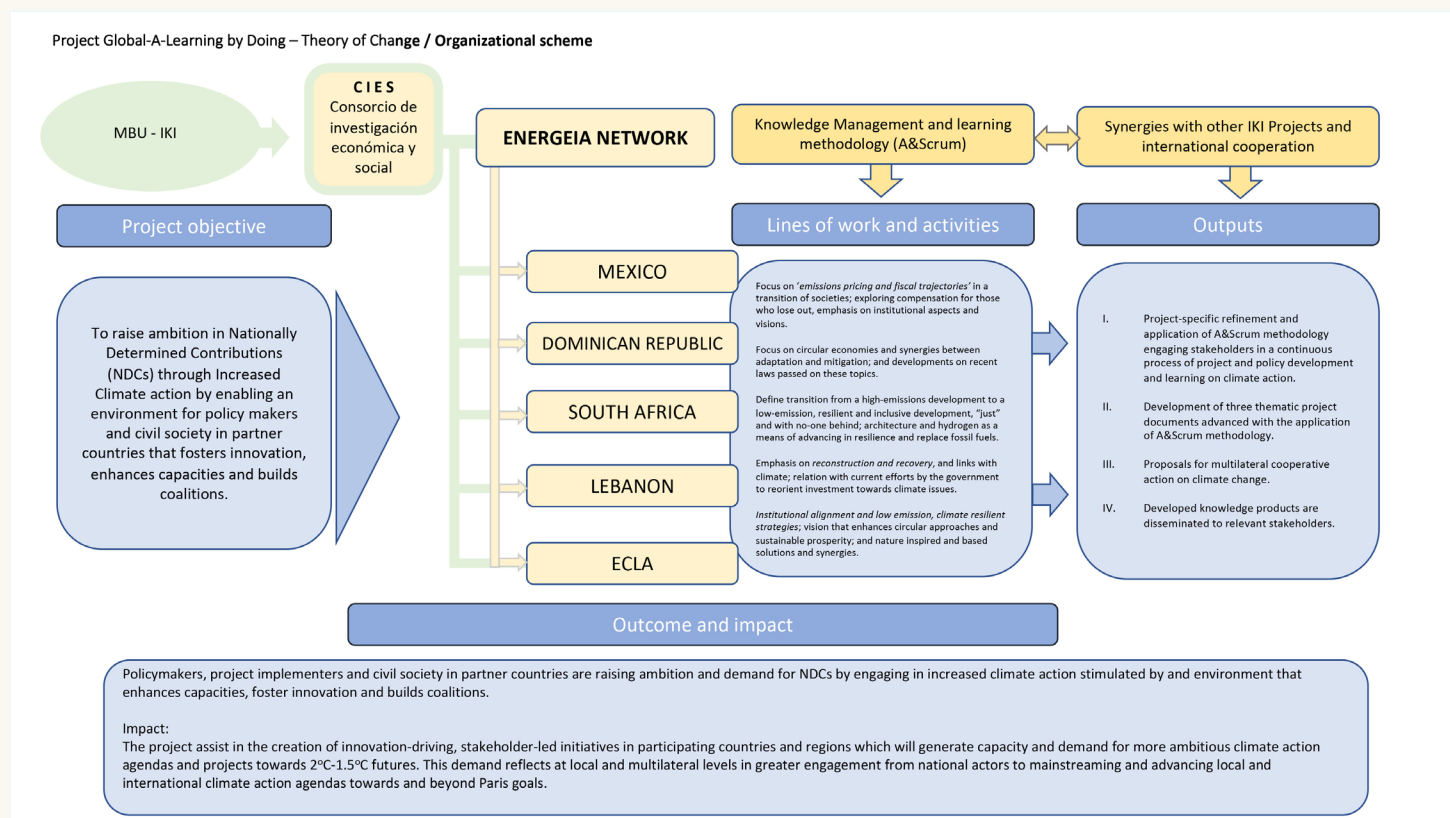
Country and Core team Organization – 2022

Country team leads – participants and organizations

| Team | Members and organisations |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Core | Jose Alberto Garibaldi, Energeia, Gilberto Arias, Energeia Cuauhtémoc Lopez-Bassols, Energeia |
| Administration | Mónica Álvarez, CIES, Mark Huarcaya, CIES, Paulo Garibaldi, Energeia |
| Knowledge Management | Sonja Klinsky, Arizona State University (Lead) Snigdha Nautiyal, Arizona State University Cuauhtemoc Lopez Bassols, Energeia |
| Communications | Francisco de la Mora, R&dLM, Daniela Rocha, R&dLM |
| Dominican Republic | Omar Ramírez, Energeia (Lead), Michela Izzo, Guaki Ambiente, Rafael Beriguete, Brightline Institute, Sara Tejada, Brightline Institute, Claudia Morillo, Energeia |
| Lebanon | Soumar Dakdouk, Indyact (Lead), Dana Halwani, Indyact, Wael Hmaidan, Indyact |
| Mexico | Juan Carlos Belausteguigoitia, ITAM (Lead), Vidal Romero, ITAM, Alberto Simpser, ITAM, Adrián Fernández, Iniciativa Climática de México (ICM), Marisol Rivera, ICM, Jorge Villareal, ICM, María Eugenia Ibarra, Universidad Ibero Americana, Alejandra Elizondo, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE) |
| South Africa | Harald Winkler, University of Cape Town (Lead), Andrew Marquard, UCT, Natasha McDaid, UCT |
| Latin America | Luis Miguel Galindo, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), José Luis Samaniego, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), Gilberto Arias, Energeia, José Alberto Garibaldi, Energeia |
| Peer review, sectoral policies | José Luis Samaniego, CEPAL Luis Miguel Galindo, UNAM, Vidal Romero, ITAM, Luis Miguel Galindo, UNAM, Harald Winkler, University of Cape Town, Andrzej Blachowitz, Climate Strategies, Jose Alberto Garibaldi, Energeia |
| Peer Review, Public Philosophies | Alison and John Milbank, University of Nottingham; Adrian Pabst, University of Kent, Paul Tyson, University of Queensland, Philip Gonzalez, University of Ireland, Vidal Romero, ITAM, Luis Miguel Galindo, UNAM; Harald Winkler, University of Cape Town, Andrzej Blachowitz, Climate Strategies, Jose Alberto and Paulo Garibaldi, Energeia, Francisco de la Mora, R&dLM |

The following graph outlines the organization, theory of change and operation of the project in 2022:

Organization of the Accompanying Project Report and Participants:



After presenting project participants, the subsequent text will outline and describe the progress made by the project during 2022, focusing particularly on the following areas:

- The consolidation of the project public philosophy, including its cultural and socio-economic aspects, and a discussion of how its aims and contents are compatible with a 2-1.5°C future, and the links of these aspects with the project methodology.
- The thematic aspects emerging from the project, including its visions and pathways related to those narratives natural, socio-economic and cultural vision of 2-1.5°C futures, with a focus in each country.
- Further critiques made by expert reviewers on both the project philosophy, cultural and social aspects, and its links to sectoral policies.
- Knowledge management aspects and the operation of the project.
- Project portfolios at a national and multilateral level
- Outreach and dissemination.
- Emerging findings and conclusions.