



Communication, dissemination, engagement and exploitation plan

Deliverable 6.2

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About RESCUE

The RESCUE project will improve the knowledge and understanding on the climate and Earth system responses to climate neutrality and net-negative emissions. The project will pursue two overall objectives: 1) quantify the climate and Earth system responses to pathways achieving climate neutrality by carbon dioxide removal (CDR) deployment with and without temperature overshoot; and 2) assess the potential role of CDR in reducing net GHG emissions, as well as its potential environmental risks and co-benefits. RESCUE will expand existing knowledge on CDR methods to design a suite of new scenarios for global temperature stabilisation to achieve the first objective. New model developments will deliver improved climate projections with explicit representation of CDR portfolios for these scenarios. The analyses will be devoted to finding suitable pathways to climate neutrality considering multiple aspects of the Earth system response, including mean climate and extremes, sea-level rise, global carbon cycling, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. Particular attention will be paid to the reversibility of induced changes by comparing scenarios with and without temperature overshoot. The second objective will be achieved by analyses assessing various factors determining the overall effectiveness, impacts and co-benefits of CDR portfolios. These factors include CDR-specific CO₂ uptake, CDR-induced bio-geophysical climate feedbacks, CDR-derived non-CO₂ radiative forcers, and the interaction between socio-economic and environmental impacts (e.g. biodiversity). Moreover, a dedicated analysis will provide key criteria for developing a monitoring system for the effectiveness of CDR portfolio deployments and their potential side effects. Stakeholders will be closely engaged throughout the project to ensure policy relevance and final update of the results, which will be made freely available via existing climate services.

Executive Summary

This deliverable presents the Communication, Dissemination, Engagement and Exploitation Plan (CDEP) developed in RESCUE. This plan outlines the activities to be carried out during the project's lifetime. It also defines the target audiences, stakeholder mapping outcomes, key messages, communication channels and tools, website and social media strategy, calendar of actions, policy-related actions, and other practical information (e.g. branding).

Keywords

communication, dissemination, exploitation, engagement, climate policy, CDEP, stakeholder mapping

1 Introduction

The communication, dissemination and policy engagement activities performed in RESCUE focus on the following lines of action:

- **increase** the reach and visibility of the project goals, findings, and knowledge generated;
- **support** evidence-based representation of scenarios and carbon dioxide removal methods, thus increasing the project's societal impact;
- **inform** policy making in line with the Paris Agreement;
- **promote** knowledge exchange with other scientific projects and major scientific initiatives; and
- **facilitate** the uptake and open-source accessibility of the project results.

To ensure a wider reach and impact of the project, RESCUE will identify and engage with diverse audiences, including the scientific community, policymakers, the climate services community, and civil society, through tailored activities.

In this deliverable, we present the **Communication, Dissemination, Engagement and Exploitation Plan (CDEP)** developed in WP6. The CDEP outlines the activities that will be carried out during the project's lifetime. It also defines the target audiences, stakeholder mapping outcomes, key messages, communication channels and tools, website and social media strategy, calendar of actions, policy-related actions, and other practical information (e.g. branding, logo, templates). This will be a living document, updated during the project.

The first version of the CDEP is published in Month 6 (M6) and will be updated halfway through the project (M24), while a final evaluation will be presented together with the final exploitation plan (M48). The impact of activities will be assessed throughout the project, in order to make any necessary adjustments to the plan. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be defined to track the progress of activities and facilitate impact evaluation.

2 Defining communication, dissemination, engagement and exploitation

In the context of this Horizon Europe project, concise definitions and differentiation between *communication*, *dissemination*, *engagement* and *exploitation* are presented below, although in practice these actions are closely linked.

Communication

RESCUE's communication strategy seeks to increase the visibility of the project and raise awareness about its goals and activities, reaching a wide audience. It supports dissemination and exploitation by providing a powerful visual identity, impactful contents and engaging media tools and channels, while fostering interaction with other projects and initiatives.

Dissemination

RESCUE's dissemination strategy seeks to bring visibility and enhance the understanding of the project results and knowledge generated. This will ensure that the results are made available to the scientific community, policymakers and other stakeholders, maximising their reach and impact.

Engagement

RESCUE's engagement strategy seeks to maximise the knowledge exchange, actively engage with different stakeholders, and elicit feedback from them. The engagement strategy gathers inputs from engaged stakeholders to co-design and co-produce results and outputs that will be used in the exploitation strategy.

Exploitation

RESCUE's exploitation strategy aims to leverage the project outputs and knowledge for scientific, societal and policy purposes. The exploitation strategy includes the supply of prototypes, software, platforms, and any other related material that will be used by relevant actors to create change in alignment with the project's findings. Through the inclusion of the project findings in climate services, the legacy of the project will be ensured.

3 Project's key messages

Following the main objectives of RESCUE, several key messages tailored to specific audiences have been designed. These messages are the pillars of the CDEP and will evolve throughout the project lifetime according to the project's advances and outputs.

Key messages for the general public:

- RESCUE will develop a set of realistic socio-economic scenarios for the 21st century and beyond where diverse carbon dioxide removal (CDR) options are implemented at large scale to achieve carbon neutrality.
- Based on this set of possible carbon-neutral scenarios, RESCUE will assess the response of the climate and the Earth System, the effectiveness of CDR methods in reducing net emissions, as well as their environmental impacts, side effects, and potential co-benefits.
- RESCUE will provide recommendations on key observational infrastructure needed in the future to be able to monitor the collective effectiveness of CDR deployments and their environmental impacts.

Key messages for scientists:

- RESCUE will simulate the response of the climate and the Earth System to new realistic scenarios including large-scale implementations of CDR techniques with the aim of achieving carbon neutrality and the stabilisation of global mean temperature at the end of the 21st century and beyond.
- RESCUE will explore possible climate-related challenges at different temporal scales, including benefits and risks, of using CDR strategies for achieving a carbon-neutral world by the end of the century.
- RESCUE will assess the effectiveness of CDR methods in reducing net GHG emissions, as well as their environmental impacts, side effects and potential co-benefits.

- RESCUE will improve our understanding of the environmental consequences of reducing net emissions to levels consistent with the targets of the Paris Agreement aimed at stopping global warming.
- RESCUE will assess the potential of existing observational infrastructure to detect and attribute future responses of the Earth system to policies targeting the achievement of carbon neutrality and global mean temperature stabilisation.

Key message for policymakers:

- All pathways limiting global warming in line with the Paris Agreement require CDR with multiple simultaneous approaches in addition to deep, rapid and sustained greenhouse gas emissions cuts, rather than as a means of delaying or avoiding those.
- The majority of CDR will take place after 2050, however this is only possible if we start new deployment of the novel CDR approaches within the next 10 years, and significantly increase deployment of all CDR options.
- CDR can fulfil three different main roles in the near, mid and long-term, however this is only possible if the deployment of CDR approaches is increased, while addressing sustainability and feasibility constraints.
- RESCUE will assess the effectiveness of CDR methods in reducing net GHG emissions, aligning with the European Commission's recent proposal to reliably certify high-quality carbon removals, which will boost innovative carbon removal technologies and sustainable carbon farming solutions, and contribute to the EU's goal of becoming the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050.

4 Tasks and Timeline

4.1 Tasks

The communication, dissemination, engagement and exploitation activities conducted in RESCUE as part of WP6 are divided into four main tasks, including several subtasks. These tasks include the following:

Task 6.1: Communication, dissemination, engagement and exploitation management (Lead: BSC)

This task involves the management of the general activities conducted in WP6. It includes the creation of the CDEP, visual identity and website of the project, as well as the creation of content for the website, social media and other communication material (e.g. info sheets, science summaries). The aim of this task is to maximise the visibility of the project to the target audiences.

Task 6.2: Engagement with relevant stakeholder groups (Lead: CA and BSC)

This task aims to establish a dialogue at the science-science and science-policy interfaces. It involves identifying the key stakeholders, in particular within the scientific community and policymakers, by performing stakeholder mapping. It also focuses on engaging with these stakeholders and creating synergies with relevant projects through a number of activities (e.g. collaboration workshop).

Task 6.3: Exploitation of research outputs and results (Lead: CA)

This task aims to support the exploitation of the project findings and ensure their legacy beyond the project's lifetime. It will achieve this by establishing an interaction at the science-climate services interface, and promote the integration of the project results into the Climate Risk Dashboard of the H2020 project PROVIDE.

Task 6.4: Cross-cutting synthesis report (Lead: BSC)

This task will develop a synthesis report that summarises the key and policy-relevant outputs of the project, including the results of WP1-5 and dissemination activities.

WP6 is co-led by BSC and CA, who will be responsible for tracking the progress and work performed in the corresponding tasks and subtasks they are leading, as well as ensuring the linkages, timing and consistency across all tasks.

4.2 Gantt

A Gantt chart is shown in Figure 1, which summarises the timing of the main subtasks of the four project tasks. It also includes the due dates for deliverables (D) and other key activities.

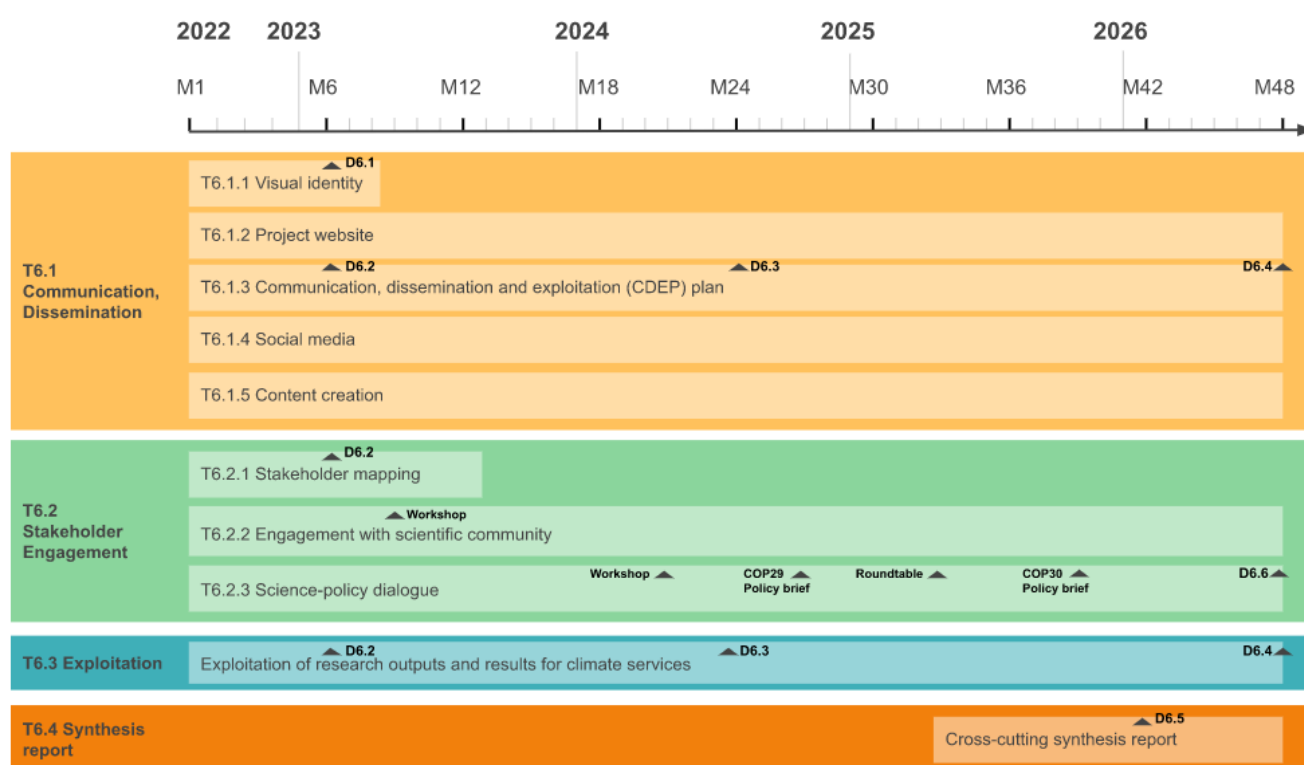


Figure 1. Gantt chart of tasks, subtasks, deliverables and other key activities within work package 6.

5 Activities

5.1 CDEP

5.1.1 Plan

A wide range of communication activities will be carried out in RESCUE to increase the project visibility and establish a dialogue on the project topics. In addition, dissemination and engagement activities will engage and inform the target audiences at a local, regional, national and EU level about the project's progress and results of WPs 1-5, while exploitation activities will promote the uptake of the project findings.

To ensure maximum reach, all activities and material will be available in English. Project material will be mainly produced for online use to minimise the environmental impact, with the exception of a poster, roll-up and project brochure that will be produced as needed.

Table 1 lists the key activities planned in the project, providing a short description and purpose of each activity, proposed key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate their impact, as well as the audiences mainly targeted by each activity. Updates about the status and progress of each activity will be provided in future updates of this deliverable (D6.3 and D6.4). Note that activities are marked according to their perceived type (e.g. D for dissemination), but might fall into more than one or all categories.

5.1.2 Communication material and policy publications

As shown in Table 1, different communication and policy-related material/publications will be prepared in RESCUE, in an attempt to increase awareness on the project and research topics, as well as inform on the policy-relevant project outputs. The different publications envisioned to be prepared in WP6 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Info sheets:** These will present and explain key concepts behind the research conducted in RESCUE. The info sheets will mainly target policymakers and fellow scientists in other relevant fields, as well as the wider interested public. They will help improve the understanding on the project's concepts, and thus promote better comprehension and implementation of the project findings in policy and society. *Topics might include: CDR and types, climate neutrality, overshoot etc.*
- **Science summaries:** These will highlight relevant results and translate them for use by decision-makers and policymakers. They will be based on the project's scientific publications and public deliverables.
- **Policy briefs:** Similar to the science summaries, the policy briefs will present key project results, but combined with an overview of current policies, in order to inform policy making and offer a set of policy recommendations.
- **Project brochure, poster etc.:** These will present a summary of the project and its goals, as well as results when available, to be shared with stakeholders during events and activities.

The project has envisioned at least five info sheets, at least one science summary, and two policy briefs that will be presented at COP29 and COP30. A tentative calendar, potential topics and further information will be provided in future updates of this deliverable. All material will be available on the project website.

Table 1. List of communication (C), dissemination (D), engagement (E) and exploitation (Ex) activities.

	Activity	Target groups	Description and purpose	KPI target	Due date	Status / Updates
C	Project website	All	Information about the project, news, publications, reports and all materials generated.	>200 visits	Feb 2023, ongoing	Launched in Feb 2023
C/ D	Social media	All	Regular posts to increase the project visibility, disseminate the results, promote project events, interact with the scientific community, and reach wider audiences.	>200 followers		Launched in Sep 2023 - 80 followers (Feb 2023)
E	Stakeholder mapping	All	Identify key stakeholders at national, regional, EU and global level	>100 stakeholders	Feb 2023, ongoing	Preliminary list includes ~400 stakeholders (Feb '23)
D	Policy briefs	Policymakers	2 policy briefs presented at COP29 (2024) and COP30 (2025), and informing the second Global Stocktake (2026-2028) and other relevant processes.	>20 policymakers reached	Nov 2024 & Nov 2025	
Ex & E	Policy-focused events	Policymakers	Establish dialogue between consortium scientists and policymakers through: • 2 COP side events (COP29 and COP30) • policy-focused webinars • one roundtable organised in conjunction with existing policy meetings (M21)	>50 policymakers engaged	May & Nov 2024, Nov 2025	
E	International workshop	Climate service providers, policymakers	One international workshop on project results for integration into existing climate services (e.g. H2020 PROVIDE project), and for policy interactions.	25 policymakers / climate service providers reached	Jun 2024	
D	Cross-project interactions	Scientists, other projects	Interactions with relevant research projects (e.g. LANDMARC, OceanNETs, NEGEM, Global Carbon Project, 4C, COMFORT, TiPACCs, projects funded under same call) to build synergies and foster scientific exchange, including: • Annual collaboration workshops (first workshop in M9) • Clustering actions (e.g. joint event)	Interaction with >5 projects	Jun 2023	Planning underway
E	Participation in external events	Scientists, policymakers	Consortium members will participate in scientific and policy-related conferences and events (e.g. EGU General Assembly, COP, EU Green Week) to further increase the reach and visibility of the project.	Participation in >10 events		Ongoing

	Activity	Target groups	Description and purpose	KPI target	Due date	Status / Updates
C	Info sheets	All	At least 5 informative sheets on key concepts and topics of the project to educate, and facilitate understanding of results.	>100 social media interactions		
C	Visuals and infographics	All	Visuals and infographics for web and social media use, to convey key project topics in an easy-to-understand manner	>100 social media interactions		
D	Science summaries	Scientists, policymakers	Reports on important findings of the project to maximise the reach and impact of the results.	>10 policymakers engaged		
C	Newsletters	All	Newsletters sent to subscribers will share information about project news, events and activities.	>50 subscribers		
C	Press releases	Media	Newsworthy project results of interest to general audiences shared in local and international media by consortium partners to increase visibility.	>5 press releases		
C	Communication material	All	Material (such as a poster, roll-up and project brochure) will be produced as needed to present at events or share with relevant stakeholders	>100 stakeholders engaged		
D	Synthesis report	All	Final report shared on all channels (including to relevant scientific and policy-related contacts) to maximise the project impact and reach.	Share with >50 contacts	M42	
E	Internal seminars	Consortium	To foster science-science interactions and build internal project capacity. Material from seminars will be adapted and used for communication and dissemination, e.g. short videos.	>30 partners engaged		
C/ D	Support other WP activities	Consortium, All	Provide support to related activities of WP1-5 to increase visibility, e.g. workshops	>100 stakeholders engaged		Support WP1 workshop in M3, >90 attendees
Ex	Exploitation activities	All	Data preparation, scenario designs and visualisation for result integration in PROVIDE Climate Risk Dashboard, other climate service-oriented projects	Data integrated in 1+ climate service	Aug 2026	Discussions started

5.2 Website

The RESCUE website was launched in February 2023 under the following URL: <https://rescue-climate.eu/>.

The website is the main communication channel of the project, offering easy navigation and public access to general information about the project, its goals and research. It will be regularly updated to include information on the key project results, scientific publications, project news and events, public deliverables, policy-related content and communication material, among others. In addition, the website allows the interested public to subscribe to the RESCUE mailing list to receive project updates.

More details on the website development are presented in Deliverable 6.1, while a more comprehensive website strategy (e.g. details on the frequency of news articles and other updates) will be included in future updates of the CDEP.

5.3 Social media strategy

A Twitter profile has been set-up for RESCUE under the handle [@rescue_climate](#). This account will be maintained by the BSC, with contributions by all project partners.

Partners are encouraged to follow and interact with the project's account (e.g. retweet relevant project news). In addition, partners are encouraged to 'tweet' about the project research and results through their personal accounts, mentioning the project's handle (@rescue_climate) to increase visibility and ensure that RESCUE updates reach their communities.

Hashtags that are most likely to engage relevant audiences should be used, such as #CDR, #carbonremoval, #carbondioxidereoval, #CO2, #climateneutrality, #netzero etc.

To date, the RESCUE Twitter account has 80 followers, and achieved 3,573 profile visits in its first month (September 2022).

Initially, the posts on the account will mainly involve a basic introduction of the project and its objectives, as well as retweets of posts related to the project's research topics. As the project progresses, relevant events, publications, results and news will be shared as they become available.

A more detailed Twitter strategy will be defined in future updates of the CDEP.

Other platforms, such as YouTube and LinkedIn, will be considered if deemed relevant to widen the reach and impact of the project.

6 Stakeholders and target audiences

6.1 Target groups and communication channels

A first overview of the main target audience groups has been prepared during the project preparation. This list is being further refined through stakeholder mapping, with first results in M6 of the project that will be

continuously developed and refined. The main target audience groups are listed in Table 2, along with the communication purpose and main channels that will be used to reach these audiences.

Table 2. Main target audience groups and communication channels.

	Examples	Communication purpose	Communication channels
Scientific community	Climate scientists, other EU-funded projects (e.g. LANDMARC, OceanNETs, FOCI, GreenFeedBack), CMIP, IPCC etc.	Inform about project goals and results, support future research and improvements to models, encourage knowledge exchange and promote data sharing, foster collaboration, and prepare joint activities, enhance research impact and uptake	<i>Journal publications, participation in scientific conferences, personalised emails (e.g. invitation to project activities), collaboration workshops</i>
Policymakers and decision-makers	European Commission, Governments, climate mitigation and adaptation policymakers, intergovernmental organisations, ECRA etc.	Improve understanding of project topics, inform about the project, promote the uptake of results in policymaking, and contribute to evidence-based policies	<i>Policy briefs, info sheets, science summaries, webinars, side events at COP</i>
Climate services community	Providers, users, related projects (e.g. PROVIDE)	Promote exploitation of the project outputs, foster collaboration, and contribute results and data to operational climate services	<i>Webinars, personalised emails, bilateral meetings with climate services providers</i>
Civil society	Citizens, NGOs, non-experts, general public, foundations	Raise awareness and educate about the project topics, and foster a dialogue between science and society	<i>Website, communication material (e.g. info sheets), social media, presence in the media</i>
Journalists and media	Related general and climate media and information portals (e.g. Carbon Brief, Climate Change Mitigation Portal)	Increase the visibility of project results, support evidence-based representation of scenarios and CDR in the media, and increase the project's societal reach	<i>Press releases, social media, personalised emails</i>
Consortium partners & EC Project Officer	-	Communicate about project progress / activities	<i>Internal mailing lists, internal seminars, project wiki, personalised emails, WP and communication meetings, general assemblies</i>
Private sector	Companies, industry, start-ups (e.g., Carbfix)	Inform about science community efforts, receive feedback and novel perspectives	<i>Website, social media, newsletter, communications products</i>

	Examples	Communication purpose	Communication channels
Think tanks	Research/policy institutes/initiatives (e.g., WRI)	Increase reach of the project, foster exchange, receive feedback	<i>Website, social media, communications materials, events</i>
Regional stakeholders	Stakeholders for which regional-level impacts from and potential of CDRs studied in RESCUE are relevant (e.g., ICCI) – mostly to be identified at a later stage in the project	Inform about and gain feedback regarding: Regional impacts from and potential of CDR	<i>Website, social media, publications, communications materials, dedicated materials, events</i>

6.2 Stakeholder mapping

The stakeholder mapping (Task 6.2.1) lays the groundwork for RESCUE's communication, dissemination, engagement, and exploitation activities. Its purpose is to identify stakeholders that are relevant for engagement with RESCUE, for instance for sharing communications products, distributing event invitations, organising joint workshops, etc. A first overview of the key target audiences was identified in the proposal, and was subsequently refined through the mapping process (see Table 2 for the current overview of main target audience groups). Stakeholders were identified through different approaches, including relevant EU databases for scientific projects and DG units, authors of relevant papers or reports, internet searches, and the RESCUE consortium.

This first mapping exercise completed by month 6 of the project (February 2023) yielded around 400 stakeholders. Stakeholder information was gathered under the following headlines: name, organisation, target group, country, project name (if applicable within the target group "scientific community"), areas of expertise relevant to RESCUE, email address, and website. Priority stakeholders were also identified, which have the most relevant expertise and highest synergy potential with RESCUE.

A visualisation of the stakeholder list has been conducted with the tool KUMU (see Figure 2). In the visualisation, each circle represents one person, coloured by category (scientific community, policymakers and decisionmakers, climate services community, civil society, private sector, think tanks, journalists and media), and connected by different expertise (e.g. different CDR options, policy, carbon cycles, carbon markets, science communication). "Priority" is also indicated for particularly relevant stakeholders.

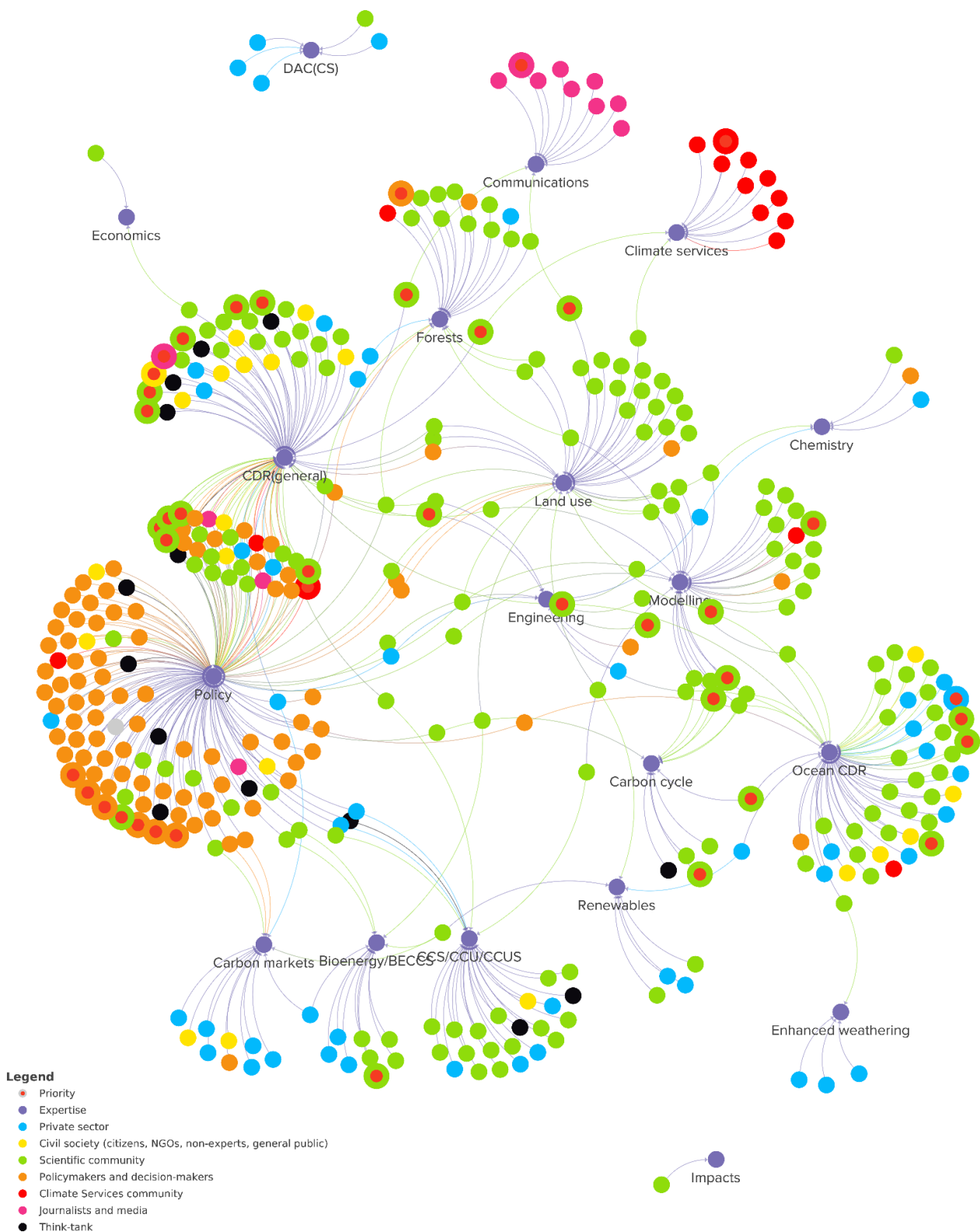


Figure 2. Visualisation of the result of the stakeholder mapping exercise (M6).

In terms of target groups, the scientific community and policy-/decision-makers make up almost 75% of the first draft stakeholder list. The rest of the list includes stakeholders from NGOs, journalists and media outlets, think-tanks and the climate services community, as well as private sector actors. In terms of expertise fields, most stakeholders work on CDR and climate policy and law, followed by land-based CDR divided up into different categories (land use, forests, bioenergy and BECCS). There are also a significant number of stakeholders working on ocean CDR options, modelling, engineering, carbon cycle, and carbon capture and storage. About half of these stakeholders are based in Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, while many other EU-member states are also represented by at least one stakeholder.

The stakeholder mapping will be developed further as the project progresses and updated accordingly (in M12 and beyond). In the category of policymakers and decision makers, a reassessment of stakeholders might be necessary after the European Parliament elections in May 2024, as needed.

6.3 Engagement with the scientific community

Engagement with the scientific community is central to RESCUE's activities, especially with related research projects funded by the EU and others, and with major scientific assessments, such as CMIP and the IPCC.

As part of the stakeholder mapping exercise and building on the project proposal, a number of related research projects have been identified as particularly relevant to RESCUE. A non-exhaustive list is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Non-exhaustive list of research projects, including their funding source, name, link to website where available, and duration, that are relevant to RESCUE.

**Projects whose results RESCUE is building on, with project members are in RESCUE consortium. **Funded under the same call as RESCUE.*

Project name	Project details
<i>EU funding</i>	
OceanNETs *	<i>Full name:</i> Ocean-based negative emission technologies – analysing the feasibility, risks, and co-benefits of ocean-based negative emission technologies for stabilising the climate <i>Duration:</i> 2020-2025
LANDMARC *	<i>Full name:</i> LAND-use based MitigAtion for Resilient Climate pathways <i>Duration:</i> 2020-2024
FOCI **	<i>Full name:</i> Non-CO ₂ Forcers and their Climate, Weather, Air Quality and Health Impacts <i>Duration:</i> 2022-2026
GreenFeedBack **	<i>Full name:</i> Greenhouse gas fluxes and earth system feedbacks <i>Duration:</i> 2022-2026
NEGEM	<i>Full name:</i> Quantifying and Deploying Responsible Negative Emissions in Climate Resilient Pathways <i>Duration:</i> 2020-2024

Project name	Project details
<u>4C</u>	<i>Full name:</i> Climate-Carbon Interactions in the Current Century <i>Duration:</i> 2019-2023
<u>GENIE</u>	<i>Full name:</i> GeoEngineering and Negative Emissions pathways in Europe <i>Duration:</i> 2021-2027
<u>COMFORT</u>	<i>Full name:</i> Our common future ocean in the Earth system – quantifying coupled cycles of carbon, oxygen, and nutrients for determining and achieving safe operating spaces with respect to tipping points <i>Duration:</i> 2019-2023
<u>TiPACCs</u>	<i>Full name:</i> Tipping Points in Antarctic Climate Components <i>Duration:</i> 2019-2023
<u>PROVIDE</u>	<i>Full name:</i> Paris Agreement Overshooting – Reversibility, Climate Impacts and Adaptation Needs <i>Duration:</i> 2021-2024
<i>Other funding</i>	
<u>CDRterra</u>	<i>Description:</i> Research program on land-based CDR methods made up of ten projects including CDR-PoEt (Carbon Dioxide Removal Options: Policies and Ethics) and CDRSynTra (CDR Synthesis and Transfer project) <i>Duration:</i> 2020-2024 <i>Funding:</i> Germany, Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<u>CDRmare</u>	<i>Description:</i> Research mission "Marine Carbon Sinks in Decarbonisation Pathways" composed of six consortia including ASMASYS (Assessment framework for marine CO ₂ removal and synthesis of current knowledge) <i>Duration:</i> 2020-2024 <i>Funding:</i> Germany, Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<u>FOOTPRINTS</u>	<i>Description:</i> From carbOn remOval To achieving the PaRI's agreemeNt's goal: Temperature Stabilisation <i>Duration:</i> 2021-2024 <i>Funding:</i> Germany, German Research Foundation
<u>CO₂RE</u>	<i>Description:</i> The Greenhouse Gas Removal Hub / Greenhouse Gas Removal Demonstrators Programme (GGR-D). Preceded by the Greenhouse Gas Removal (GGR) research programme 2017-2022 <i>Duration:</i> From 2022 <i>Funding:</i> United Kingdom, Research and Innovation

Different activities are planned by WP6 for the consortium to facilitate the exchange with the scientific community, in addition to the engagement undertaken by WPs 1-5 as part of their work. An overview of activities, which include collaboration workshops and science summaries, can be found in Table 1 and will be further refined as the project progresses.

7 Science-policy dialogue

A key goal of the RESCUE project is to engage with policymakers in order to disseminate research results, enter into a dialogue, and inform policymaking on pathways to climate neutrality to reach the Paris Agreement goals.

The recent report “The State of Carbon Dioxide Removal” (Smith et al. 2023)^{1,2} finds that there is “low awareness [of CDR] amongst policymakers, reflected in the lack of concrete plans to scale CDR in many countries and regions of the world”; in fact: “More than 120 national governments have set a net-zero emissions target, yet only a small minority explicitly integrate [CDR] into their climate policy.” The EU is an example of where dedicated CDR governance exists, yet still with “no explicit removal targets or robust plans on how to achieve them”. CDR is mainly referred to “as an option to counterbalance residual emissions in the context of a net zero target” but not to reach net negative emissions. Regarding specific CDR methods, the report finds that in the EU and elsewhere, “[p]olicymakers’ focus to date has been on conventional CDR on land, through forestry and agriculture”, while attention on novel methods such as BECCS and DACCS is rising.

Meaningful engagement of the RESCUE project with relevant policymakers will thus be critical to contribute to closing such gaps.

Key stakeholders in the policy sphere that have been identified in the first round of the stakeholder mapping exercise include: relevant units in the European Commission DGs CLIMA, ENV, RTD, members of the European Parliament, and national-level policymakers of relevant ministries of EU member states.

Specific WP6 activities will include dedicated workshops and events, also at upcoming COPs, and briefing materials. For a comprehensive overview of planned activities to date, see the relevant entries in Table 1. These activities are not planned until the second year of the RESCUE project once first results are available and will be further refined in due course. This might then also include a contribution of the RESCUE project to the second Global Stocktake (2026-2028).

8 Exploitation

Supporting the exploitation of research outputs and results by potential users is important to ensure that RESCUE's work has a lasting impact.

As mentioned in Table 1, planned activities include in particular the potential integration of the RESCUE results into the climate services portal of PROVIDE³, an H2020 project building a web tool called the [Climate Risk Dashboard](#)⁴, which displays detailed information on temperature overshoot scenarios and their

¹ Smith, S. M., Geden, O., Nemet, G., et al. (2023). The State of Carbon Dioxide Removal - 1st Edition. Available at: <https://www.stateofcdr.org>

² It should be noted that members of the RESCUE consortium have contributed to this report.

³ PROVIDE is an H2020 project that aims to better understand and illustrate the potential environmental and economic impacts that would result from overshooting the 1.5°C temperature goal set out in the Paris Agreement, to better equip researchers and adaptation practitioners.

⁴ The PROVIDE climate risk dashboard is an interactive online platform providing detailed information on different future global warming scenarios and their expected impacts on the climate, natural, and human systems.

expected impacts on natural systems and human activities. This integration would involve for example addition of a model, and input for the design of scenarios and selection of CDR types. Aspects to consider are data preparation, scenario designs and visualisation. It should be noted that RESCUE has budgeted for subcontracting for data integration needs. RESCUE and PROVIDE have had first conversations on this activity. Future engagement could include a workshop, joint work for conferences, and participating in one another's General Assemblies.

Integration of the results into other existing climate services is also being considered. Further stakeholders of the climate services community have been identified through the mapping exercise, which include meteorological offices of EU member countries and key projects, such as [Climateurope2](#), which takes stock of all climate services providers in Europe.

In addition, it is envisaged that RESCUE's results will contribute to CMIP7, CDRMIP and the IPCC Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) cycle.

An important indicator of successful exploitation activities is if RESCUE's research results find a way into international (e.g. UNFCCC) and EU (e.g. European Green Deal) policy processes.

Through engagement with relevant stakeholders by means of publications, social media, conferences, events and other activities, the RESCUE project will pave the way for the exploitation of its research outputs and results, also after the project has ended.

9 Visual identity

The first action planned in the project's communication strategy was the creation of the RESCUE visual identity, realised by the BSC. The visual identity includes the design of the project's official logo, a colour palette, typefaces, as well as different templates for various support materials, such as PowerPoint presentations and deliverables. Logos, templates and any other graphic support will be available in the RESCUE repository.

More details on the visual identity can be found in Deliverable 6.1 (M6), dedicated to this task.



Figure 3. Project logo.

10 Internal communication

10.1 Promoting WP interactions

To ensure interactions among the different project partners and WPs, a number of communication channels have been established. These are detailed below.

Mailing lists

Mailing lists are regularly used to communicate among project partners. To avoid communication overload for members not directly involved, each work package has its own mailing list, used for internal communication and organisation.

Meetings

Virtual WP6 meetings are held on a monthly basis, where partners design, execute, track, and assess the activities planned in WP6 and the CDEP.

To facilitate communication with all partners, a list of ‘communication representatives’ has been established, including one representative from each institution. These contacts have been added to the WP6 mailing list to receive WP updates, and will be invited to attend ‘communication meetings’, held at least 2-3 times per year. During these meetings, partners will be encouraged to communicate their activities, achievements and new publications to ensure that WP6 can organise appropriate actions for communication and dissemination.

In addition, to obtain an overview of the advances of different WPs and upcoming activities relevant to WP6, specific meetings between other WPs and WP6 will be set up, as needed.

Internal seminars

To ensure intra-project communication, WP6 will organise internal seminars. During each 1-hour seminar, one or two researchers will be invited to present their latest work to the rest of the partners, followed by a discussion.

10.2 Communicating scientific publications

Bringing visibility to the outputs of RESCUE’s research, and in particular scientific publications where the project findings are presented, is an integral part of the project’s communication and dissemination strategy. This will help maximise the research impact and ensure the transfer of knowledge to the ones that can best make use of it.

In order to ensure that scientific publications are communicated in a timely and effective manner, the Communication team should be informed by the consortium partners involved when a paper is accepted in order to start preparing the strategic actions to promote the new research, which could include: a news article on the project website, Twitter campaign, or press release, where relevant.

Once the embargo is finished and the new study is published and open access, the team will upload it to the scientific publications section of the website and proceed with the rest of the planned actions.

11 Risks

The following main risks have been identified. Table X reports the risks identified with the associated assessment (risk level) and mitigation measures put in place, while Table X explains how the risk level has been evaluated.

Table 4. Risks identified.

Risk	Risk level (low, moderate, high, extreme)	Mitigation actions
Unable to engage broad audiences	Low	Professional and timely communication and dissemination activities. Creation of outreach pieces in diverse formats in addition to social media actions
Unable to engage policymakers	Moderate	Ensuring a broad range and sufficient number of the most relevant policymakers are identified already at the ongoing stakeholder mapping (Task 6.2.1) stage, both at the European Commission's DGs (CLIMA, ENV, RTD) and national level (EU member states' climate/environment ministries). Ensuring communication and dissemination materials (e.g., policy briefs) and events (e.g., COP side events) are relevant to the policy stakeholders identified.
Barriers arising in the integration of the RESCUE outputs in existing climate services	High	This risk will be moderated by the interaction with existing climate services projects and providers since the very early stage of the project. Moreover, Climate Analytics is managing the PROVIDE dashboard facilitating the interactions with the RESCUE project

Table 5. Risks matrix.

Impact	Risk			
Critical	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
Major	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Minor	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
	Likelihood			

The risks identified are more or less likely to occur, therefore they have been classified as follows:

- Unlikely = The event could occur in unusual circumstances (<10%);
- Possible = The event might occur at some point (10% - 50%);
- Likely = The event will probably occur (50% - 90%);
- Almost certain = The event is unavoidable or nearly unavoidable (>90%).

If the risk materialises the expected impact can fall in one of the following categories:

- Critical = The event disrupts the workflow preventing the completion of the task and affecting other tasks
- Major = The event disrupts the workflow preventing the completion of the task and the achievement of related objective without impacting on other tasks;
- Moderate = The event undermines the quality of the results and may delay the task;
- Minor = The event can cause minor shifts from the plan.