



Horizon 2020 Societal challenge 5: Climate
action, environment, resource efficiency and raw
materials

COP21 RIPPLES

COP21: Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies

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PEDR Update: 2019

This stands as the second version of the PEDR, following an update from the first draft published in February 2017. Within each section, we have provided the most up-to date information for both completed and planned dissemination and communication strategies as they stand by December 2018. The structure of the PEDR has been improved. Major changes compared to the previous version are as follows:

Section	Modification	Rationale (short why)
2	New section: Upfront description of COP21 RPPLES project objectives	Need to design dissemination and communication strategies with project objectives in mind
3	New section: Overall aim and responsibilities of the Plan	Need to establish PEDR overall targets and responsibilities in an explicit way.
4 (incl. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)	New section: It establishes the nature of the expected engagement with stakeholders, target audience, user needs and key messages	To inform the design of dissemination activities and the nature of the interaction with stakeholders
5.1	New section: Project identity	Explaining process of logo creation and other branding considerations
5.2	Update: Stakeholder database section now contains now more details, including categories of the database and the process for selecting stakeholders	EC Review led to an upgrade of the database. It also required more information on the selection and use of the database.
5.3	Update: Communication channels (formerly known as 'Media')— <i>it has expanded on website purpose and strategy and updated the planned use of media tools. It also refers to distinct channels: newsletters and mailing lists and research networks</i>	Need to clarify the role of website, and to acknowledge our decentralised approach to communication. The outreach activities have been specified.
6	Update: Project Deliverables and Publications – it includes an exploitation-plan per each of the Project's delivery (new)	EC Review pointed to the need to provide details on the exploitation and dissemination information for each deliverable.
7	New: Dissemination and Communication Activities - We have grouped together all the 'non-publication related activities' (conferences, workshops, role of EAB)	The PEDR required higher level of detail in relation to the project outreach events

7.1	External Advisory Board – <i>expanded information</i>	We are listing the members and expanding on the role this group has.
7.2	Stakeholder Workshops – <i>expanded information, information on dates, dynamics, stakeholders</i>	Further clarity on the purpose of these workshops and on how these events contribute to the project
7.3.	Policy dialogues – <i>expanded information, information on dates, dynamics, stakeholders</i>	Further clarity on the purpose of policy dialogues and on how these events contribute to the project
7.4	Events and Conferences – <i>expanded information</i>	Need to identify main external events to optimise outreach of the project.
7.5	Synergies with other Horizon2020 Projects – <i>expanded information</i>	This addresses the request for clarifying the links with other H2020 projects.
8	New: Monitoring and Evaluation	The need for M&E in PEDR to effectively manage outreach activities.



1. Introduction

The plan operates as a detailed outline of exploitation and dissemination strategies, both planned for and implemented by the project.

Due to the complex nature of the project research, the project will be required to tailor messages in different styles to different user groups in order to achieve the maximum potential of clear dissemination and exploitation. For this purpose, the PEDR serves as a basis for deciding *who* to target communication at, *how* best to communicate the project messages and *when* the best timing is to do so.

To guarantee a high visibility and a consistent presentation of project outputs, it serves as a guideline for the Consortium the COP21 RPPLES project, and its implementation will be shaped and amended over the course of the project to accurately reflect dissemination and exploitation activities.

2. COP21 RPPLES Goal

The COP21 RPPLES project, “*COP21: Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies*” aims to analyse the transformations in the energy systems, and in the wider economy, that are required in order to implement the Paris Agreement (NDCs), and investigate what steps are needed to attain deeper, more ambitious decarbonisation targets, as well as the socio-economic consequences that this transition will trigger.

The project is designed to provide a detailed and thorough analysis of the adequateness, potential and barriers of international mitigation efforts in the perspective of the long-term climate target, and their repercussions for EU goals, policies, the challenges of the climate regime complex, and the role envisaged for the UNFCCC and the EU as a whole. The project focuses on the EU, but also covers major non-EU emitting and global trends.

3. Plan: Aims and responsibilities

3.1 Objectives and Targets of the Plan

The following specific objectives will contribute to effective dissemination and communication of the COP21 RPPLES research results, improving access and use of project products to various relevant end-users (policy makers, civil society, business sector, researchers, etc.):

- Create and curate a database of key stakeholders, decision makers and high level influencers whom we plan to engage with through the project, increasing their understanding and investment in the project findings;
- Create high visibility of the COP21 RPPLES project narratives, that are easily understandable and useable for policy makers and policy influencers;
- Raise awareness of the most relevant pathways towards reaching the Paris Agreement targets in Europe, raising awareness of the tools and options available;
- Achieve high visibility within the scientific community in the field of energy and economic modelling, and socio-political analysis, publicising our research through scientific publications and relevant events;



- Ensure widespread presentation and diffusion of project results to maximise impact on decision making.

3.2 Responsibilities

Work Package 5 (WP5) covers stakeholder engagement, scientific dissemination, and outreach to policy makers. Climate Strategies leads WP5, managing dissemination and communication activities between the project team and external users and stakeholders, with IDDRI, Wuppertal Institute, Bruegel, IES- Vrije Universiteit Brussel, University College London, University of East Anglia and University of Cambridge as contributing partners for tasks and deliverables. IDDRI, as coordinator of the project, has a special role in ensuring the coherence between all WP5 and the other WPs. The approval and correct implementation of the guidelines contained in this document is under the responsibility of the Coordination Board.

4. Dissemination and interaction with stakeholders

4.1 Nature of engagement

COP21 RIPPLES is designed to ensure transdisciplinarity through dialogues between the domains of analysis, work packages and subtasks. These dialogues in particular take place between the Consortium partners. Policy impact is pursued by emphasizing policy-relevance of our work and our outreach publications as well as tailoring and reflecting user group needs and expectations in the final results of the project. In practice, this means the project seeks to bring the right questions forward and to be cognizant and responsive to the policy agenda. This requires the co-design of transition pathways and policy analysis.

In the context of COP21 RIPPLES, the co-design includes the engagement of both Consortium partners and external stakeholders. This engagement has been structured around the concept of Project Narratives which allows for a discussion on policy relevance discussion across disciplines and across levels of expertise. This engagement is designed to ensure mutual learning, feedback and buy-in, as opposite to exclusively targeting the transfer of research results. The Project builds the engagement through the Stakeholder workshops and policy dialogues, though bilaterals and other informal channels play a role too. Given the limited exposure to external stakeholders that the Project can aspire to, the selection of these participating individuals is crucial. We seek for a quality engagement that prioritizes the expertise and perspective that the stakeholder selection brings, along with the capacity to impact on policy processes. The engagement is preferably continuous to achieve the status of trusted knowledgeable partner. Thus, some of the external stakeholders will be participating at the several outreach events of the Project.

4.2 Target Audience

Relevant policy and decision makers working on climate and energy policy at various levels (regional, national and international) are the core focus group for dissemination of project outputs. This has particular focus on the EU, as the project aims to provide recommendations for how the EU could respond to the emerging post-COP21 context, including through its domestic policy and international climate diplomacy strategy.

Examples of target policymaker groups include:

- Staff of the European Commission, i.e. from the Directorate-General (DG) for Climate, DG Energy, Environment, Research, Trade etc.
- Relevant Members of the European Parliament, such as Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), International Trade (INTA) etc.
- Representatives of international governance bodies, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- National government bodies in key countries, representing ministries of environment, energy, trade, infrastructure etc.
- Members of the High-level panel of the European Decarbonisation Pathways Initiatives (EDPI).

As well as this, those that have significant impact on decision-makers (i.e. policy influencers) are also important stakeholders to target. This may include relevant lobbyist and pressure groups to the government, as well as research groups providing knowledge and insights for policy. These may include business associations, civil society organisations, technology and innovation businesses, and researchers at relevant institutions. COP21 RIPPLES dissemination activities, notably policy dialogues, will aim at having a balanced representation of decision makers and policy influencers.

Section 5.2 'Stakeholders database' provides more details on the selection of individual stakeholders.

4.3 User needs

Scientific evidence is frequently used as a basis for policy making in a broad scope of themes, including climate change, energy and the transition to a low carbon economy. Relevant scientific information needs to be simplified for better understanding by policy makers and the wider audience. Consequences of not addressing this includes risks of misinterpretation, low uptake of evidence and potential mistakes. For this reason, it is important that the COP21 RIPPLES consortium make particular effort in shaping how outputs are communicated, considering how their evidence may be used by policy makers and journalists. Therefore, the project will aim at translating most research findings into policy briefs-type of publications. Policy dialogues and participation into conferences and events will also be a priority to enhance effective outreach.

For the EU context, the European Commission has always used scientific evidence to design EU policies. However, the quality of the use of evidence highly depends on the way science is communicated to policy makers. The timing and target of each output will be a central issue to consider when communicating with policy makers. Research will appear more or less important depending on the current political agenda and so it is crucial that the project consortium is aware of the main policy problems on the agendas of different decision makers and key dates in the political agenda. For this, policy dialogues will be preceded by a systematic enquire of needs and expectations by key targeted stakeholders, and where possible, by face-to-face missions in Brussels. Section 7.4 lists the main upcoming events, which have been taken into account when planning the timing of the policy dialogues and the release of policy briefs.

4.4 Key messages and storylines

COP21 RIPPLES has been designed to contribute robust scientific research into a number of EU and international policy discussions. These relate to climate commitments and actions, and ultimately

inform the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. In particular, COP21 RIPPLES research is designed to inform:

- The international implementation of the ratchet-up mechanism: a collective process that enables increases of ambition over time to accord with the Paris temperature goals
- The development of governance structures at international and sector-level
- The country-driven development of Paris-compatible Long Term Strategies
- The country-driven upwards review of NDCs
- The implementation agenda and short term critical steps

The transdisciplinary ambition of the project requires close integration between and within WPs. This is achieved by the establishment of a set of Project's Narratives that structurally pull from research findings to respond to three main questions:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of increasing ambition in the short term?
- What does it mean to pursue efforts to limit to the 1.5 goal?
- What are the implications of specific countries and/or sectors cooperating to take the lead?

The use of Narratives not only helps the Consortium, by syncing up all WPs into one clear path of connected outputs, but also helps producing a strong project narrative that is easy to communicate to a wide range of stakeholder groups and is relevant to the policy context. Thus, emerging key messages are structured around these Narratives. The detailed specificities of the Narratives will evolve over the Project's lifetime because of the close interrelations between them and the continuously emerging research findings and the evolving policy context.

In broad terms, the Project Narratives and some of the anticipated Key Messages are:

4.4.1 From NDC to Paris-compatibility:

First, COP21 RIPPLES establishes two narratives that investigate the differences in the time profile of emission reductions over 2010-2050 to meet the Paris goals. It examines the implications of accelerating ambition by 2030, and therefore, it aims at directly informing the review of NDCs in 2020. These narratives are to be translated into two modelled global pathways: the Current-NDC and the Enhanced-NDC scenarios.

Emerging key messages are:

- Delaying action implies doing more later: Increasing pre-2030 ambition leads to a smoother, more realistic transition; it avoids relying on more intense rates of decarbonisation later, or asking comparatively more of a specific sector, which may increase acceptability problems.
- Delaying action implies being less prepared for it: As the development of technologies takes time, early investment decisions have long-lasting impacts. These early investments also offer economic opportunities for individual countries to develop new low-carbon technologies and sectors.
- Delaying action implies paying more: Early investments to foster learning reduces decarbonisation costs in the long term. Learning is not only a result of R&D, but also of 'learning by doing' effects that can follow from increased deployment.
- Delaying action implies the fundamental risk of closing the window of opportunity to meet the Paris Agreement mitigation goals.

But how to increase ambition?

- A sectoral country-driven approach to decarbonisation is more likely to deliver ambition that is compatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement and can make transformation happen on the ground.
- Looking only at the global emission trajectories is not sufficient to understand the challenges and opportunities associated with different levels of ambition. Policymakers should also characterize the content and nature of the transformations underlying ambition.
- International governance mechanisms should advance in sectoral terms to respond to distinct governance needs.
- Periodic review mechanisms at domestic- and UNFCCC-level should be structured by sectoral themes, though bearing in mind sectoral interrelations.
- Sector transformative pathways can open the door for a discussion framed in terms of economic and social progress, and hence articulating the effort of increasing national ambition with the countries' development objectives.

4.4.2 Implications of 1.5C scenarios

Moving on from the previous narratives, the next transition storylines focus on the extra mile to meet the tighter carbon budget associated with 1.5C, and importantly to reach adequate benchmarks to achieve full decarbonisation at global scale. Compared to the previous ones, where the focus was on short term acceleration of ambition, here the emphasis is the long-term perspective to inform the short-term action.

Emerging key messages are:

- It is not plausible to meet the 1.5C target if pre-2030 is not increased compared to current NDC-level of global ambition
- In order to operationalise Article 2.1 of the Paris Agreement is critical to transform the financial system itself, and a number of governance measures have the potential to trigger this transformation
- Very distinct strategies exist to meet the 1.5C target, countries and sectors need to take early decisions about the path forward
- Specialisation in low-carbon technologies is necessary for every country, at least one low carbon technology. Regions specialising early in low-carbon technologies can develop new industries, create jobs and reap innovation benefits. This needs to be accompanied by a comprehensive and supportive industrial policy environment.
- Sector deep decarbonisation roadmaps vary across countries, and hence the need to promote domestic dialogues with key representative stakeholders
- Significant changes in behaviours and life styles are necessary for scenarios that limit the deployment of Negative Emission Technologies
- The analysis of the social and economic effects (GDP, employment, income distribution, trade) of behaviour changes gives a different picture of the 1.5C challenge.
- The study of political economy barriers in emerging economies must be strengthened to facilitate the transition
- Mitigation policies will need to be more comprehensive, extensive and ambitious. Policies that do not consider the complexities of the local context or the prevailing inequalities may leave people or communities worse off, further disadvantaging the most vulnerable groups and exacerbating the existing inequalities.

- There is evidence to justify increased rates of change, which is a key parameter to support revision of NDC towards Paris-compatibility.

4.4.3 Cooperative approaches and clubs

COP21 RIPPLES wants to investigate the effect of differentiated levels of ambition: the potential of different cooperation approaches, how to mobilise them through international governance and the advantages and disadvantages for those engaged. The specific coalitions will address these sectors and/or regions that face greatest challenges in the transition to low-carbon societies, and will be informed by the analysis of gaps and opportunities of the international governance landscape.

Emerging key messages are:

- Ex-post studies based on the historical evidence and as well as results from model simulations suggest that climate policy induces significant technological change and innovation, and that if the policy-induced advancements in technology and knowledge are spread across countries, carbon leakage is actually reduced, and can become even negative
- Recommendations for increased feasibility of carbon leakage protection measures
- Clubs can contribute to fulfil some of the currently poorly deployed international governance functions, and not just traditional functions discussed in existing literature
- Different configurations of decarbonisation clubs can deal with a wide-range of industrial competitiveness and trade concerns
- Matching decarbonisation clubs' potential with sectoral systems needs is a powerful way to trigger transformation cross-borders
- EU leadership role: what it means for global ambition and for domestic socio- and economic goals?

5 Dissemination Tools and Channels

5.1 Project Identity



Figure 1: COP21 RIPPLES logo

Establishing a strong identity for the project is key to achieving long-standing recognition and outreach of the project. In order to create this, we designed an image that represented the project acronym in a graphical format. Initial ideas to do this were collected from all consortium partners at the first project meeting in January 2017.

Following a consultation with a designer, three possible designs were drafted and shared with the coordination board for feedback. The design was finalised in February 2017. The logo design takes two



elements of the project name: The first represents the UNFCCC COP21, held in 2015, emulating a similar design to the conference logo. The second is the image of water ripples, representing the rippling effect the project plans to make with its results.

From this, the project established a strong identity of a logo, with both font and colouring that would be applied across outputs of the project. They are used across publications, with a specific template being designed for policy briefs in the COP21 RPPLES branding, and across the project website. However, whilst meeting the use of the COP21 RPPLES logo and other communication requirements from the EU Horizon 2020 programme (i.e. mention to EU funding), the Coordination Board has agreed on a flexible structure for the project-related research, with each Partner having freedom to use their own templates and publication series when beneficial.

5.2 Stakeholder Database

The stakeholder database is an important tool for the project, for contacting and interacting with stakeholders from a range of backgrounds. An initial database of contacts was set-up beginning of the project in February 2017 with the idea of continuously updating it throughout the course of the project. The initial population of the database was done by collecting the relevant contacts from the Consortium partners' networks. The COP21 RPPLES partners count on an extensive network and long track record of engaging with the target audience of the project, thus this was considered the most effective method.

Throughout the project, Consortium members are actively encouraged to suggest newly met key people who should be involved in the project's activities, and these are added to the database. The Database is managed by CS and is accessible to the entire Consortium via Dropbox (COP21 RPPLES - Project Team Drive\Deliverables\WP 5). The Database is considered a confidential delivery as per our Data Management Plan, given the availability of contact details.

Following the EC Review Meeting in September 2018, the database has been upgraded to include additional information: gender, type of stakeholder, distinction between policymakers and influencers, thematic topics, actual engagement with the project and geographical reach. Thus, the extended database includes the following information, which can be easily filtered for a convenient use: name, gender, affiliation, position, location, email/telephone, stakeholder type (government, business, NGO, academia, media), definition as policymakers or influencers, geographic reach (Member State, EU, international), thematic topics, type/level of engagement with the project, comments.

The Database will be consulted in preparation for all dissemination activities to inform list of participants. It is also used to identify potential reviewers for the publications.

5.3 Communication Channels

Website

A website for the project is an important channel for communicating project news and publications, as well as serving as the primary depository for all publications. By utilising this platform effectively, it can be an easy source of information.

The project website (www.cop21ripples.eu) was published live in March 2017. The management of the website is in charge of CS and will be operational for the full length of the project. The Consortium aims at keeping it live for certain length of time following completion of the project to ensure maximum impact of our results.

The project website is regularly updated with all upcoming events, recent publications and updated findings from the project. The design of the website (as seen in Figure 2) is in keeping with the identity of the project. Based on the EC Review comments, these measures will be implemented to guarantee a 'dynamic' feeling:

- To request a blog upon each delivery (brief or research report)
- To include attendance by individual partners to conferences relevant to COP21 RPPLES research and to provide inputs to possible news releases. WP5 lead to periodically contact partners for requests on short updates to report.

It is important to note that the Website, rather than being COP21 RPPLES' main or major communication channel, will work as a window into our work. The communication channels of COP21 RPPLES will be through the Partners directly involved with each Deliverable/WP.

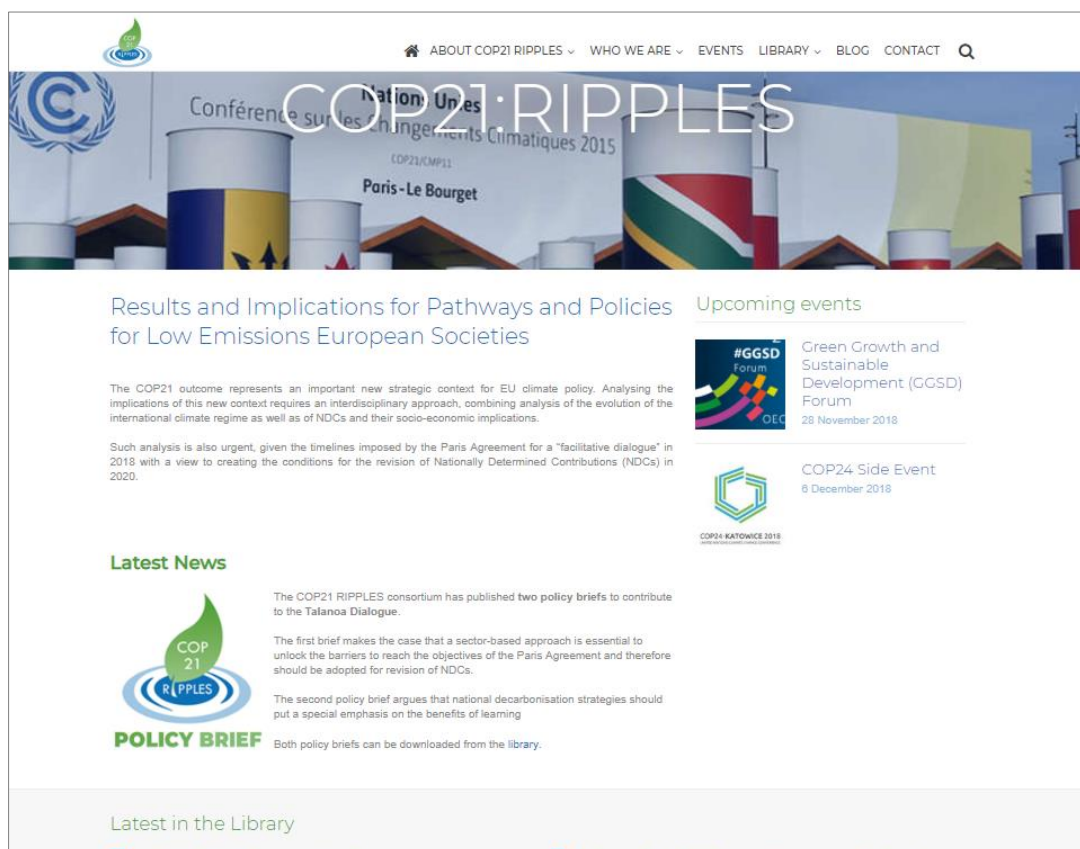


Figure 2: Landing page of the COP21 RPPLES website



Social Media

At the first meeting of the Consortium, it was decided that a dedicated social media channels would not be established for COP21 RIPPLES. This decision was made for two reasons: firstly, utilising the social media channels of each consortium Member would reach a far greater audience than that of a new project, and secondly that the channels would risk being left inactive following the close of the project.

Consortium Members are encouraged to use their relevant online and social media platforms (organisation websites, Twitter, Facebook etc.) to disseminate key project outputs, publications and events. A dedicated Twitter lists has been created for consortium Members and a hashtag #COP21RIPPLES has been utilised, so that activity can be monitored and stakeholders can follow the online activity of the project.

Newsletters and Mailing Lists

All project updates are included in bi-monthly Climate Strategies email updates. This update is issued to an audience of approximately 2,500 stakeholders from various research institutes, governments, NGOs and private sector companies. Similarly, other Consortium partners include project updates in their respective external newsletters and periodical publications.

The IISD Climate-L mailing list may also be utilised for email updates on publications and public events, to target the wider, international climate stakeholder community.

IDDRl, in its coordination role, issues an internal monthly newsletter amongst the consortium via email, providing updates on where each WP stands and on any recent developments (e.g. with upcoming publications or events). The External Advisory Board (EAB) is updated on the project through similar newsletters. In addition, with the objective of improving internal communication, five Consortium-wide calls will be organised during the second half of Project. These calls will be similar to a webinar, i.e. organised around a main theme that will be presented by one of the WP leads. Additionally, a short informative overview of the progress of the Project will be presented by IDDRl.

Research Networks

Partners of the project are encouraged to share the outputs and core messages of the projects through the research networks and other academic channels at their reach that could be relevant to the goals of COP21 RIPPLES.

6 Project Deliverables and Publications

6.1 Deliverable Reports

In the grant agreement, the project has committed to a number of deliverables, each finalised with a published deliverable report. Research-based deliverables will be exploited as follows:

Public Deliverable	Exploitation plan	Main target audience	Timing
D2.1: Scenario Database	Basis for the definition of Project Narratives and the assessment of socio-economic consequences of transition pathways. Therefore, an inward product by nature. Nevertheless, scenarios developed within the Project with in-house models will be made publicly available for others to use as necessary. Scenarios will be made available through the Website, presented in events, and we will aim at including them in other established Databases.	Modellers and researchers outside the Consortium	Mid-2019, when scenarios have been completed and quality-checked. On time for EC/COMMIT/C D-LINKS joint event attended by modellers and negotiators.
D2.2: Co-design of macroeconomic and transition scenarios	Basis for operationalising the COP21 RIPPLES multidisciplinary approach and the groundwork for structuring the incoming outreach products. Therefore, an inward product by nature. The deliverable has been co-produced among the Consortium to ensure relevance and ownership. The work will be further unpacked internally to facilitate the implementation of the transition narratives into each ongoing task across WPs.	Internal	Project Narratives will evolve over the lifetime of the Project. They will be continuously discussed and shaped, by Consortium partners and by external stakeholders.
D2.3: Implications of 1.5°C versus 2°C for global transformation pathways	Input into the international scientific processes and knowledge base by deepening the understanding of the implications of well below 2°C and 1.5°C pathways. Internally, it is used by partners to identify key physical transformation requirements to meet the 1.5°C goal and the development of the 1.5°C-related narratives. It will also be used as input for a submission to the Talanoa Dialogue (sectoral brief) and the synthesis report of COP21 RIPPLES (D2.5). In the aftermath of the approval of the IPCC 1.5°C Special Report, additional work will be done to qualitatively assess the newly emerging	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level, EU and Global. Also Research community	Q1 2019. On time for First Policy Dialogue, and prior EU Council debate on the EU mid-century Strategy

	scenarios. This will contribute to a Policy Brief (#7) framed around the 1.5°C goal.		
D2.4: Comparing sectoral and technological transformation in alternative pathways	Input into the international scientific processes and knowledge base by deepening the understanding of the underlying transformations in alternative national and global pathways. To enhance exploitation, this report contributes to a Policy Brief (#2) and counts on a blog on the website. Dissemination through partners-based research channels will be done.	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level, EU and Global. Also Research community	Q3 2018. On time to input the Talanoa Dialogue.
D2.5: Conclusions of WP2 for the adequacy of pledges and pathways to 2C and 1.5C	This report builds on the assessments conducted in other tasks to reveal main policy recommendations to increase ambition. Its exploitation is key to achieve the desired impact of the Project. It will be the main Project input for the COP25. It may be distilled in different formats (poster, power point, blog).	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level, EU and Global.	Q4 2019. Input to COP25 (or pre-COP).
D3.1: A review of competitiveness, carbon leakage and EU policy options in the post-Paris landscape.	The review contributes to the academic body that looks at the economic case for low-carbon transitions, and dissemination has been mostly done through the traditional channels of the academic partners and through the project's side, including a blog. Internally, the indicators identified in the study will be considered in the modelling exercises and the development of case studies in the follow-up work under Task 3.2. Plus, the results will inform the setting up of coalitions for cooperative approaches under the Clubs-related narratives (i.e. which coalitions may maximise competitiveness or reduce global carbon leakages).	Research community	Q3 2017
D3.2: Energy security implications	Assessment of energy security issues, to be performed with the POLES model building on WP2 Narratives (NDCs and 1.5°C scenarios). Main contribution to the knowledge body on socio-economic consequences of the transition. The research report will be distributed among research networks, translated into a specific Policy brief, and discussed during the First Policy dialogue (Q2).	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level and EU (particularly EC, Poland and Germany)	Q1 2019
D3.3: Technology portfolio choices,	Analysis of potential and comparative advantages in low-carbon sectors in major	Policy-makers.	Q3 2018

and international competitiveness in clean technologies	EU and non-EU countries. The report contributes to the ambition debate as it provides insights to enhance low-carbon technology development. A main channel for exploitation is in the context of the Talanoa Dialogues. For easier access, it will be translated into a Policy Brief.		
D3.4: Competitiveness, trade and industrial implications	The assessment on international trade, growth, and industrial competitiveness for major EU Member States and major world emitters is another key input to the body of knowledge on socio-economic consequences. In addition, it can inform the ambition and governance debates by providing a new picture of the global industrial transformation. This deliverable builds on D4.2 and D4.3, where gaps and concerns over industrial transformation are identified. At the same time, D4.3 will benefit from the quantification of industrial interventions, for instances, these ones derived from the setting of Clubs. The insights will be discussed in the First Policy dialogue, and become input into a policy brief.	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level, EU and Global, and private sector. Also Research community.	Q2 2019
D3.5: Quantitative and qualitative analysis of financial system implications	This report will explore the socio-economic implications of INDCs and deeper mitigation pathways for EU, Member States, emerging economies and globally with regard to climate finance, investment, public and private finance flows. This deliverable will analyse the implications of different strategies for financing the necessary investments, the implications of global financial market conditions, and countries' different levels of financial development.	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level, EU and Global. Also Research community	Q2 2019
D3.6: GDP, employment and distributional impacts	This deliverable also contributes to the understanding of the socio-economic consequences of the transition, with lens on growth and distributional effects. The outcomes will be shared in a research report and on a specific policy brief, through research networks, and discussed with stakeholders in the First Policy Dialogue.	Decision-makers and policy influencers – national-level, EU and Global. Also Research community	Q2 2019
D4.1: Key concepts, core	Essential groundwork for the ongoing research under WP4, namely deliverables	Decision-makers,	Q1 2017

challenges and governance functions in transformational polycentric international climate governance	D4.2 and D4.3. It has been disseminated via the academic partners of the Consortium and through the COP21 RPPLES project website. Findings shared with stakeholders attending the project meetings and via the External Advisory Board of the project. A dedicated policy brief has been developed to facilitate outreach of the main findings.	policy influencers, research community.	
D4.2: The international governance landscape and the role of the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement	Input to the sciences-based knowledge body on transitions to low-carbon economy. Building on the sector-based approach rationalised in D4.1, key recommendations for selected sectors will be displayed in targeted meetings with representatives of UNFCCC and DG Clima including the policy dialogues. Several chapters are due to be presented at the forthcoming Earth System Governance (ESG) conference, Utrecht (5 - 8 November 2018). There is current work on a special issue on this topic at the Earth System Governance Journal, focusing on making a case for a sectoral approach to global climate governance under the Paris Agreement regime. Work is undergoing for this special issue that will be published in 2020. This deliverable, with planned linkages to D3.4 and D4.3, contributed insights into a policy brief targeting the ambition debate under the Talanoa Dialogue.	Research community, decision-makers and policy influencers	Q2 2018
D4.3: In-depth analysis of international governance landscape and the role of UNFCCC in key areas	This piece of research follows from D4.2, to assess in detail the aspects of technology (building on D3.3), finance (linking with D3.5) and the concept of decarbonisation clubs, exemplified for the purpose of enhancing industrial transformation (linking with D3.4). These links serve for internal exploitation of the work. The multidisciplinary results will be recognised best in the production of few policy briefs. The research report will also derive to peer-reviewed articles to maximise diffusion among the research community.	Decision-makers, policy influencers, research community.	Q3 2019
D4.4: Stronger climate action, overcoming	Input to the sciences-based knowledge body on transitions to low-carbon economy – focus on the implementation	Research community Decision-	Q3 2019

political economy constraints in major emerging economies and the role of international governance	agenda, and political economy considerations. The work considers D4.2 and D3.5, and feeds D4.3 by sharing insights on how the international climate regime can contribute to address policy and political economy barriers of climate policy in major emerging economies. The intention is to submit articles for peer-review to optimise the impact of the work in the research community by setting a framework to study political economy in the developing context.	makers and policy influencers – EU and Global.	
D5.4: Summaries of reports, policy recommendations and policy briefs	A portfolio of policy briefs is planned to capture the most important findings across deliverables.	Decision-makers, policy influencers.	Q4 2019

6.2 Other Publications

Policy Briefs

Policy briefs offer a concise format to summarise key findings from the deliverables in a format more appealing to stakeholders, and policymakers in particular. Producing policy briefs is a key output for the project, in order to make an impact on the policy-making agenda. The number of policy briefs committed to was specifically not set in the Grant agreement, to allow flexibility to their content and publication date, based on emerging results from the project and the evolving climate policy landscape.

At the beginning of the project, the consortium has agreed on the production and distribution of a minimum of four policy briefs over the timeline of the project. At the second stakeholder meeting in Warsaw, a list of possible policy brief themes was discussed with delegates. Participants agreed that our policy briefs should reflect, as much as possible, the project's added value of: a multidisciplinary approach reflected on the established narratives; consideration of top-down (mainly global scale) together with bottom-up (mainly country-level) insights; a sector-based lens; dual concerns (i.e. ambition vs action); and mapping the complexity of transitions to low-carbon societies.

Briefs will focus on the challenges and the enabling conditions of the transition. In doing so, we aim at targeting decision and policy makers in Europe and beyond in the context of the international climate negotiations, and domestic debates as appropriate. Specific policy questions addressed under COP21 RIPPLES should be identified for each of the policy briefs, and relate to the overarching questions underlying the COP21 RIPPLES narratives.

The release of these products will be linear, but are adjusted to the political context and the current policy debate, in order to maximise project visibility and influence. Trending themes and news are leveraged to emphasise the relevance of the projects findings to EU's climate action. This will maximise impact of research outputs. Policy briefs are produced in a standardised format (font, colouring, layout), with the project logo, European Commission flag and disclaimer present on all briefs. They

will be approximately 4 to 6 pages long, in order to keep them attractive in length for stakeholders to read.

As of November 2018, three policy briefs have been published by the COP21 RPPLES projects:

1	Strengthening International Climate Governance: the Case for a Sectoral Approach	IES-VUB, WI	October 2017
2	A Sectoral Perspective to Embark on Transformative Pathways	IDDRI, Bruegel, Climate Analytics, CMCC, CNRS, COPPE-UFRJ, ERC-UCT, IES-VUB, UCL, TU, WI	October 2018
3	Learning for Decarbonisation: Start Early, Concentrate on Promising Technologies, Exploit Regional Strength and Work with your National System	Bruegel, UOXF, TU, ENEA, UCT, IDDRI, COPPE	October 2018

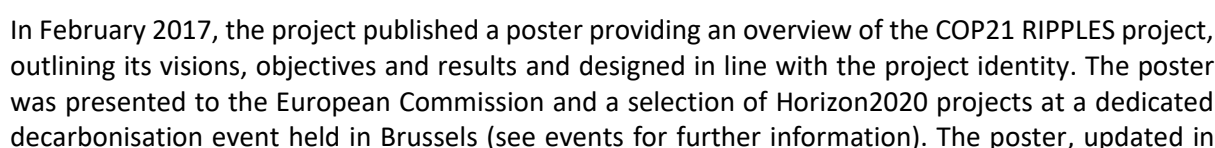
Planned policy briefs can be found in the following table. This is a long list of potential briefs, which may be updated, maybe shortened, depending on availability of resources and the policy opportunities that may emerge. The consortium agreed on the production and distribution of a minimum of four policy briefs over the timeline of the project, still the ambition of the consortium is to maximize the impact of our work by extending the number of policy briefs to be produced.

4	<i>Who pays for the short-term action and how much does it really cost?</i>	IDDRI (with contributions from all relevant partners)	Q2 - 2019
5	<i>Implications of early climate policy action for the energy security (focus: natural gas supplies)</i>	CNRS, UCL, WiseEuropa	Q1 - 2019
6	<i>Climate-industrial policy mix for key low-carbon technologies (Focus: Europe)</i>	Bruegel, CNRS, CMCC, UCL, UCAM (with contributions from IDDRI and IES-VUB/WI)	Q2 - 2019
7	<i>Getting to 1.5C: from A to Z</i>	IDDRI (with contributions from all relevant partners)	Q3 - 2019
8	<i>The role of technology in the low-carbon transition and enabling governance (Focus: International)</i>	Bruegel, IDDRI (with contributions from all relevant partners)	Q3 - 2019
9	<i>Meaning and implications of the EU taking leadership on climate</i>	UCL and IES- VUB (with contributions from all relevant partners)	Q4 - 2019
10	<i>Beyond 100bn in 2020: Making the most of the international climate finance</i>	UCL, CA, IDDRI, WiseEuropa, IES-VUB, WI	Q3 - 2019
11	<i>Mitigation policy that helps reducing inequality and facilitates a 'Just Transition'</i>	UCAM, IDDRI	Q3 - 2019
12	<i>Analysis of the EU mid-century strategy</i>	Bruegel, IDDRI	Q2 - 2019

Journals

As of November 2018, there is one published peer-review article on how to make and assess the quality of experience curve forecasts (Lafond et al. 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2017.11.001>, Task 3.5), and two article submitted to journals (Way et al. 2018, working paper available at <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1705.03423.pdf> ; and Markkanen and Anger-Kraavi, 2018, working paper available at <https://bit.ly/2LRINaD>).

Project Poster



December 2018 (Figure 3) and shared with the public at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, is available to download on the project website.

7 Dissemination and Communication Activities

7.1 External Advisory Board

The External Advisory Board (EAB) has been established at the start of the project, to provide advice to the project leadership and research teams. The EAB, as of November 2018, includes the following members:

Gilberto Arias	Senior Advisor, Energeia
Pierre Cannet	Head of Climate, Energy and Cities, WWF France
Timur Gül	Head of Energy Technology Policy, IEA
Stephan Singer	CAN International
Andrzej Kraszewski	Associate Professor, Warsaw University of Technology
Clare Sierawski	West Africa Manager, 'Power Africa', US Trade and Development Agency
Katia Simeonova	SBI Coordinator and Manager in MDA programme, UNFCCC
Thomas Spencer	Fellow, TERI

As a sounding board, the EAB can provide strategic insight into future priorities and opportunities to be pursued under each WP, priority areas and topics, insight on current/future climate policy trends and possible dissemination and communication activities. As well as this, the EAB can assist with dissemination of project outputs and communication of key messages, through their well-positioned networks with relevant stakeholders. More specifically, EAB members have been given the opportunity to review research outputs and policy briefs, participate in the Project's stakeholder meetings, comment on the Project's narratives over time and identify candidates for COP21 RPPLES events.

We aim to convene a meeting of the EAB (either virtually or in person) at quarterly periods over the course of the project. The virtual meetings are convened by IDDRI and CS. The minutes of the Meeting are circulated to the entire Consortium.

7.2 Stakeholder Workshops

Stakeholder workshops are in-person opportunities for the Project Consortium to meet with relevant stakeholders and present current research methods and findings, allowing for external feedback and ideas for improving and tailoring the ongoing work. These workshops are key instruments to enable the co-design of our work.

COP21 RIPPLES has planned for three stakeholder workshops, one for each year of the project. The first was held in London in 2017, the second in Warsaw in 2018, and the final meeting is planned in Brussels in 2019, as shown in the overview table:

	Year	Dates	Location	Organisers
1 st Stakeholder workshop	2017	28-29 June	London, UK	CS, IDDRI
2 nd Stakeholder workshop	2018	25-26 April	Warsaw, Poland	WiseEuropa, CS, IDDRI
3 rd Stakeholder workshop	2019	Mid-May	Brussels, Belgium	Bruegel, IDDRI

The first workshop, held in tandem with the second project meeting, took place in June 2017 in London, UK. The event provided an opportunity for the project consortium to present to the External Advisory Board (EAB) the Consortium's plan for each of the WP, as well as opportunities and limitations to the research. The meeting provided a platform for the EAB to meet with the consortium for the first time, in person and be briefed in detail about the project, allowing feedback and recommendations on how best to approach the research.

It was strategically decided by the consortium to only limit participation of stakeholders to the scope of EAB Members due to timing. Since the research work and methods were still being shaped, a lot of the work ideas were still in a confidential format, thus only core project Members seemed appropriate to involve at this time. Feedback received from the EAB was deemed constructive and useful in helping shape the work-streams and narratives of the project.

For the second stakeholder workshop, members of the EAB and a selection of Polish stakeholders were invited to a two-day meeting held in Warsaw, Poland on the 25th and 26th April 2018. Stakeholders were presented and consulted on research covering five core themes: Policy Expectations, Institutions and Governance, Technology Development, Policy Impact and Outreach Strategy, and Project Narratives.

The third stakeholder workshop –with agenda to be defined- will be organised as a public lunchtime seminar in Brussels. This workshop, held in tandem with the fourth project meeting, will be livestreamed and will consist of a panel on a key target for the last year of the project followed by Q&A and interaction with the audience. EAB members and key public-sector stakeholders in the Brussels area will be invited.

All stakeholder workshops reports are compiled and shared to the Participants directly and through the website.

7.3 Policy Dialogues

A policy dialogue is an opportunity for actors from different interest groups sitting around one table and focus on an issue(s) that they all have a mutual – but not necessarily common – interest in. It assumes that people in different positions will have different perspectives on the same problem.

Policy dialogues will help stakeholders grasp the research and narratives of the COP21 RIPPLES project, but also help to understand why stakeholders' interests diverge, thus offering the opportunity to factor in different stakeholder's perspective and achieve higher rates of buy-in.

The goal of the dialogues is to create right conditions for key stakeholders to be empowered to make an impact by improving relevant commitments, policies and/or programmes.

COP21 RPPLES has committed to holding two policy dialogues in the second half of the project:

	Dates, Location	Main theme	Target audience
First policy dialogue (lead: Bruegel & IDDRI)	June 2019, Brussels	Socio-economic consequences; Long Term Strategies	EC public sector representatives & MS-level public sector representatives
Second policy dialogue (lead: IDDRI)	October 2019, Pre-COP25, Brussels/Paris	Enabling Conditions & international cooperation;	Public sector (similar to 1 st policy dialogue) and extended to private and civil society sector representatives

In order to make policy dialogues as effective as possible and to maximise their impact, bilateral meetings between researchers and high-level policymakers will be held ahead of the event; the agenda will then be set up accordingly, following the perceived needs and interests of policymakers. Such a demand-driven method presents two advantages:

- ensuring the policy dialogue's themes/content is relevant to policy-makers
- ensuring policymakers interest, engagement in the process and eventual attendance

7.4 Events and Conferences

All consortium members are encouraged to attend relevant external events where possible, and notify the consortium in advance to allow for potential exploitation activities. At the minimum, members are to attend meetings with relevant project materials (e.g. recent publications and policy briefs) for dissemination and exploitation. Although our research originates mostly from academic institutions, the project is giving preference to spaces like UNFCCC conferences and EU events for purposes of higher policy clout for the project outputs. Consortium members provide follow-up feedback from the event and share any important contacts they may have made.

COP Side Events

Attending and applying for events and exhibits at the UNFCCC's Conference of the Parties (COPs) are important outreach opportunities, and involvement in all conferences over the project lifespan (COP23, COP24 and COP25) is strongly considered. For COP21 RPPLES is an excellent opportunity to reach out to policymakers engaged with UNFCCC, as well as international (non-EU) stakeholders.

At COP23 in November 2017, held in Bonn, the COP21 RPPLES held a side event at the EU Pavilion. It provided an overview of the project scope and objectives; detailed the transformation required in the energy system in order to go beyond the 2°C target and how innovation in low-carbon technologies can foster ambition; and discussed the core functions of international governance of climate, and how governance institutions can address sectoral transformation challenges. The event was attended by over 40 stakeholders of various backgrounds, who were invited to take part in a panel debate with the



consortium researchers at the end of the event. Also at COP23, the first project policy brief was widely distributed at the Climate Strategies exhibit.

At COP24, held in Katowice in December 2018, the COP21 RIPPLES project presented updated findings as part of a broader side event at the EU Pavilion, organised by EASME and a collection of other Horizon2020 projects. The event focused on the challenges and implications of the 1.5 and 2 degree targets when trying to increase ambition for the low carbon transition. The presentation included insights from two policy briefs prepared for submission to the Talanoa Dialogue on the ambition topics: sectoral perspectives and learning. As in COP23, Climate Strategies also had an exhibit for two weeks, where the COP21 RIPPLES policy briefs and the poster were disseminated.

European Commission Events

Given the Project's target audience, relevant EC events are important for our outreach and research coordination efforts. In the past, the Consortium participated in:

- Decarbonisation workshop (February 2017, Brussels): Networking event for EU-funded projects with focus on the challenge of decarbonisation. Roberta Pierfederici (IDDRI) participated in the Panel discussion and presented a poster.
- 'EU for Talanoa' conference (June 2018, Brussels): Inter-institutional high-level event. Alexandra Carr (CS) attended the brainstorming session for Talanoa Dialogue submissions.

Academic and research Conferences

Research partners are encouraged to participate in academic and research conferences to present their work under COP21 RIPPLES. In the past, worth mentioning are:

- Earth Systems Governance (ESG) Conference
As part of the Utrecht Earth Systems Governance (ESG) conference, held in November 2018, the COP21 RIPPLES consortium convened a parallel session to present project. The panel presented what added value a differentiated analysis of the polycentric architecture of international climate governance can bring, and showcased its application to four sectoral systems that are particularly pertinent: extractive industries, the power sector, emission intensive industries, and the financial sector.

The panel discussed how the framework and approach can enable us to identify the specific governance needs in different sectors, the governance gaps that need to be filled and the institutional context in which such efforts are embedded.

- Green Growth and Sustainable Development (GGSD) Forum
In November 2018, the OECD held its 2018 Green Growth and Sustainable Development (GGSD) Forum on the theme of "Inclusive solutions for the green transition: Competitiveness, jobs/skills and social dimensions". During parallel H, findings from recent COP21 RIPPLES research were presented by Sanna Markkanen (University of Cambridge), on the theme of social impacts of climate change mitigation policies and their implications for inequality.

Main 2019 events that are relevant to COP21 RIPPLES outreach can be found in the table below. It includes the type of activities and target deliverables for dissemination:

	Name	Description	Dissemination
UNFCCC-related	SB50 Intersessional. Bonn, Germany (17-27 June 2019)	Side event	Policy briefs on socio-economic consequences; analysis of EU mid-century strategy;
	UN Climate Summit. New York, USA. (23 Sept. 2019)	No presence from COP21 RPPLES is expected at the event itself, but active dissemination of publications around the event	Finance and international cooperation related briefs, D3.4, D3.5, D4.3.
	International Renewable Energy Conference. Seoul, South Korea (23-26 October 2019)	No presence from COP21 RPPLES is expected at the event itself, but active dissemination of publications around the event	Finance and international cooperation related briefs, D3.4, D3.5
	Pre-COP, Costa Rica (Oct. 2019)	No presence from COP21 RPPLES is expected at the event itself, but active dissemination of publications around the event. If COP25 takes place in 2020: participation to the pre-COP would be considered	Summaries of final research reports and policy recommendations (notably D2.5, policy briefs)
	COP25. Santiago, Chile (Nov-19/Jan-20, tbc)	If COP25 takes place in 2019: Own side event, participation to other side events, bilaterals with key stakeholders; If COP25 takes place in 2020: no contribution can be made as the Project will be completed	Summaries of final research reports and policy recommendations (notably D2.5, policy briefs)
EU/European Commission Events	Social-economic research in the field of energy and decarbonisation (Sept 2019) by EASME	Presentation	Research methodology: Narratives; Research results on socio-economic consequences

Political milestones

Below we present an overview of the EU political milestones that may shape the political context, and thus need to be considered in our outreach efforts as much as possible.

1 January	Jan-Jun, Romania Presidency of the EU
10-11 January	Informal Meeting of the political directors of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs from the EU member states
17-18 January	EU Climate change Policy Directors Meeting (Bucharest)
21 January	Foreign Affairs Council
24 January	CETA Climate event
31 January - 1 February	Informal reunion of the Foreign Affairs ministers
18 February	Foreign Affairs Council
4 March	ENER Council (EU LTS)
5 March	ENVI Council
18 March	Foreign Affairs Council
21-22 March	European Council
2 April	Informal reunion of Energy ministers + Ministerial conference on the Eastern Partnership dimension
8 April	Foreign Affairs Council
9 May	Informal Summit of Heads of State and Government of EU Member States (Sibiu)
13 May	Foreign Affairs Council
13-17 May	EU Green Week
16 May	Foreign Affairs Council (Development)
20 May	Informal reunion of the Environment ministers
23 - 26 May	European Parliament Elections
28 May	Foreign Affairs Council (Trade)
17 June	Foreign Affairs Council
20-21 June	European Council
26 June	ENVI Council

7.5 Synergies with other Horizon2020 Projects

Synergies with other project is an important element of all Horizon2020 projects. In support of Task 1.4 (Coordination/synergies with relevant EU projects and other initiatives), we will aim to collaborate with other projects on dissemination and exploitation, where most feasible and appropriate. EU-funded projects that we have identified as directly relevant to the project are:

- CARISMA
- INNOPATHS
- Green Win
- COMMIT
- CD-LINKS
- REINVENT
- EUCALC

Some of these projects were introduced in the first Project Meeting in Paris (REINVENT and INNOPATHS) where synergies were directly discussed. Participation in other projects' events will be pursued in order to maximise exchange of information. For example, our participation to the Policy Day with TRANSRisk, CD-LINKS and Green-Win (November 2018, IDDRI). For some projects, exchange will be direct as we have common project partners (Innopaths via UCL, REINVENT via WI, CD-LINKS via CMCC and UCAM, Green-Win via UCL).

At least one joint event is planned for 2019, involving the CD-LINKS and COMMIT projects. This event will be co-organised with DG Clima and will be focused on the Long Term Strategies. It is preliminary scheduled for mid-May, in Berlin.

8 Monitoring and Evaluation

The COP21 RIPPLES project will implement a lot of different communication and dissemination tools, and so it is important to track their respective impact as best as possible to ensure the proper implementation of the defined strategy.

- Create and curate a database of key stakeholders, decision makers and high level influencers whom we plan to engage with through the project, increasing their understanding and investment in the project findings;
- Create high visibility of the COP21 RIPPLES project narratives, that are easily understandable and useable for policy makers and policy influencers;
- Raise awareness of the most relevant pathways towards reaching the Paris Agreement targets in Europe, raising awareness of the tools and options available;
- Achieve high visibility within the scientific community in the field of energy and economic modelling, and socio-political analysis, publicising our research through scientific publications and relevant events;

Ensure widespread presentation and diffusion of project results to maximise impact on decision making.

Objective	Tools and methodology	Target KPI for total duration
[1] Create and curate a database of key stakeholders, decision makers and high level influencers whom we plan to engage with through the project, increasing their understanding and investment in the project findings		
External Advisory Board	Thanks to their personal networks and knowledge, members of the EAB can contribute to identifying the relevant contacts to include in the stakeholders' database.	6 members
All activities (stakeholders workshops, policy dialogues, COP side events, European Commission events, academic and research conferences)	All types of events that projects can help establish new contacts and networks, in turn feeding the key stakeholders database	To recruit at least 250 new database contacts, and expect 100 of them to have active engagement with the project
[2] Create high visibility of the COP21 RIPPLES project narratives and the tools and options for reaching the Paris Agreement targets, in an easily understandable and useable format for policy makers and policy influencers		

Website	A well-organised, user-friendly website will ensure that the project's results are accessible to both specialists and the public, easily understood and implementable.	To reach at least 20,000 views across the website from launch date of site to final date of project.
Social media	A presence on social media, on the various partners' channels, will ensure visibility to a relevant subset of the general public, raising awareness beyond scientific assemblies.	All partners to report record on engagement in social media. #COP21RPPLES to generate at least 300 tweets.
Newsletters and mailing lists	Newsletters and mailing lists will contribute to making the project dynamic, allowing interested stakeholders to follow its latest developments	To send 3 updates during 2019, including the use of mailing lists
Policy briefs	The short and accessible format of policy briefs ensures a direct access and a clear impact on policymakers and policy influencers.	To publish at least 8 policy briefs during the length of project.
[3] Achieve high visibility within the scientific community in the field of energy and economic modelling, and socio-political analysis, publicising our research through scientific publications and relevant events		
Journal publications	Although not primarily a dissemination tool, publications in academic journals allows to anchor the project's output in academia	To submit at least five, and to have at least one paper published in an academic journal (not necessarily by the end of the project)
Project poster	The project poster is an accessible way of presenting the projects' goals and main findings, popular in the scientific community	Poster is published on website, and visited 500 times.
External Advisory Board	In their quality of high-profile researchers, members of the EAB can help in disseminating the project's output and contribute to its visibility in the scientific community through their own networks	To form a high-quality external advisory board of minimum 5 members, and to organise quarterly meetings
Stakeholders workshops	Such workshops are an opportunity allowing for external feedback and ideas for improving and tailoring the ongoing work	To organise 3 stakeholders workshops, in 2017, 2018, 2019

Academic and research conferences	Directed at the scientific community, these events can greatly contribute to reaching out to academia	To take part in at least three academic conferences
[5] Ensure widespread presentation and diffusion of project results to maximise impact on decision making		
Social media	Relevant social media channels paired with clear, interesting content will allow to reach out to the right policy- and decision makers	All partners to report record on engagement in social media. #COP21RIPPLES to generate at least 300 tweets.
Policy briefs	The short and accessible format of policy briefs ensures a direct access and a clear impact on policymakers and policy influencers.	To publish at least 8 policy briefs over the course of the project
Stakeholders workshops, policy dialogues, COP side events, European Commission events	All events featuring a presentation of the project's results in front of decision makers will help the project have a significant impact on policy.	To organise/take part in at least <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 stakeholders' workshops - 2 policy dialogues - one COP side events at each COP - European Commission events