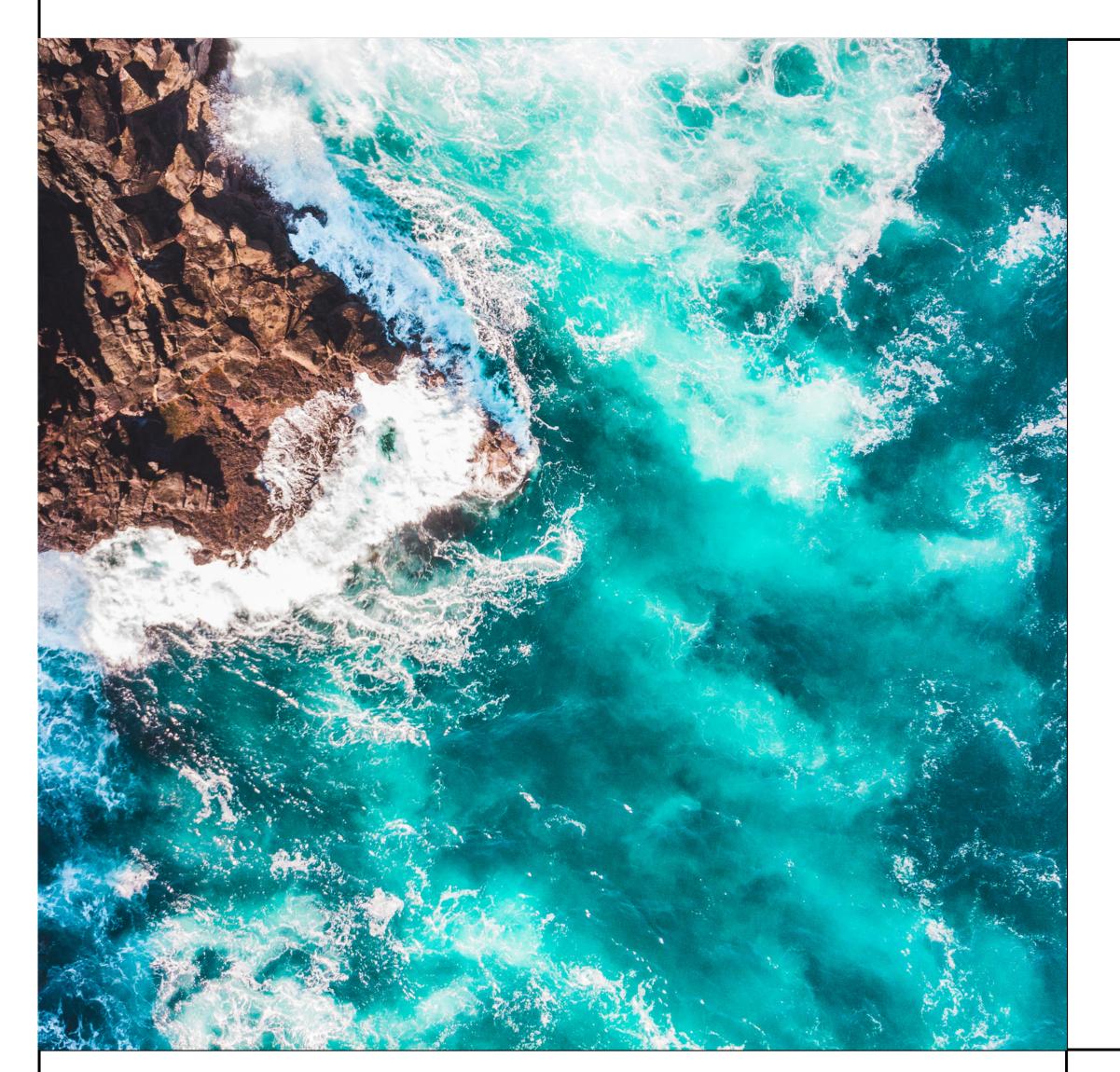
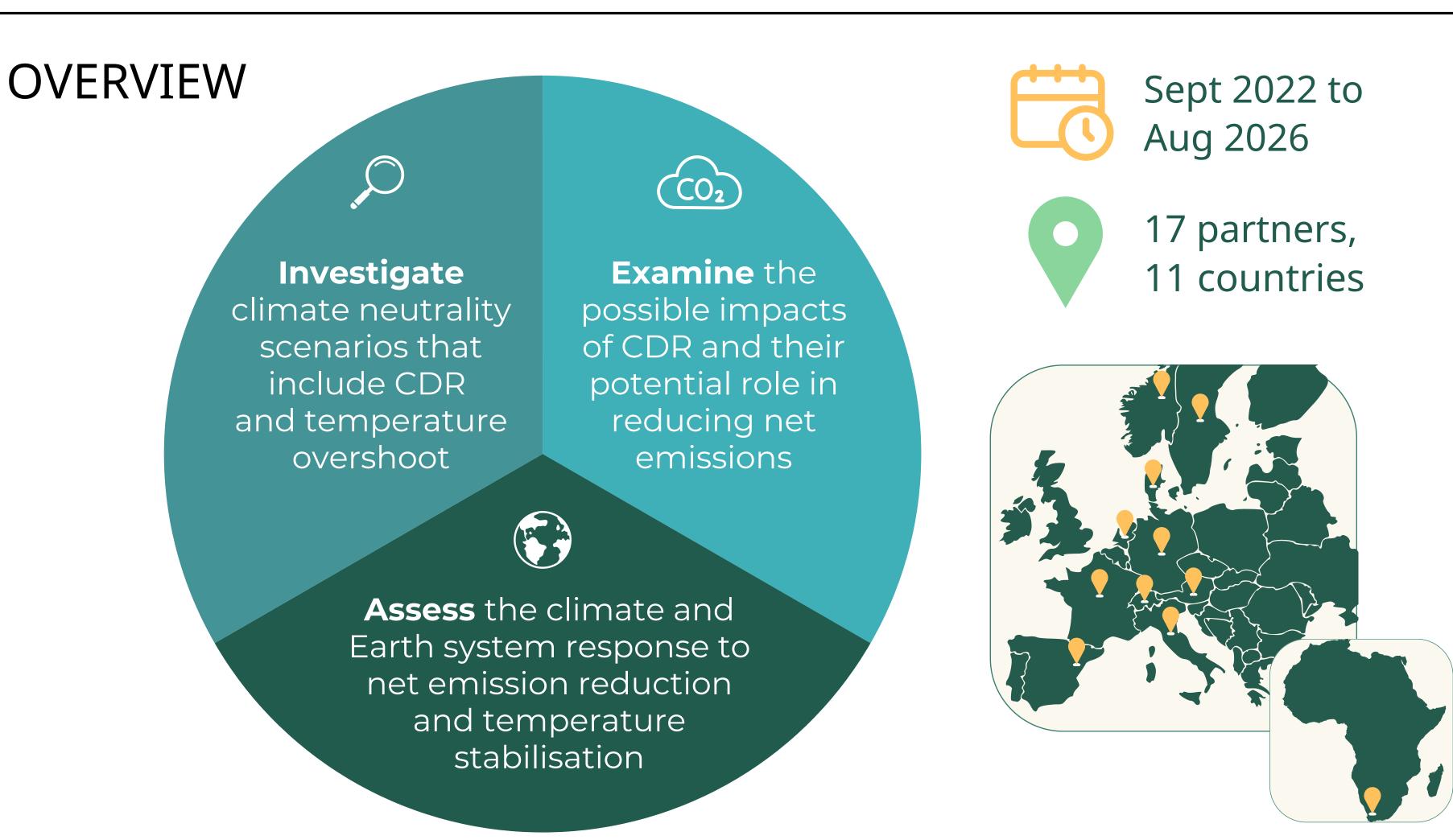
Advancing climate knowledge for evidence-based policymaking

RESCUE investigates the **Earth system response** to **climate neutrality scenarios**, providing science-based policy-relevant recommendations on the role that **carbon dioxide removal (CDR)** can play in the coming decades.





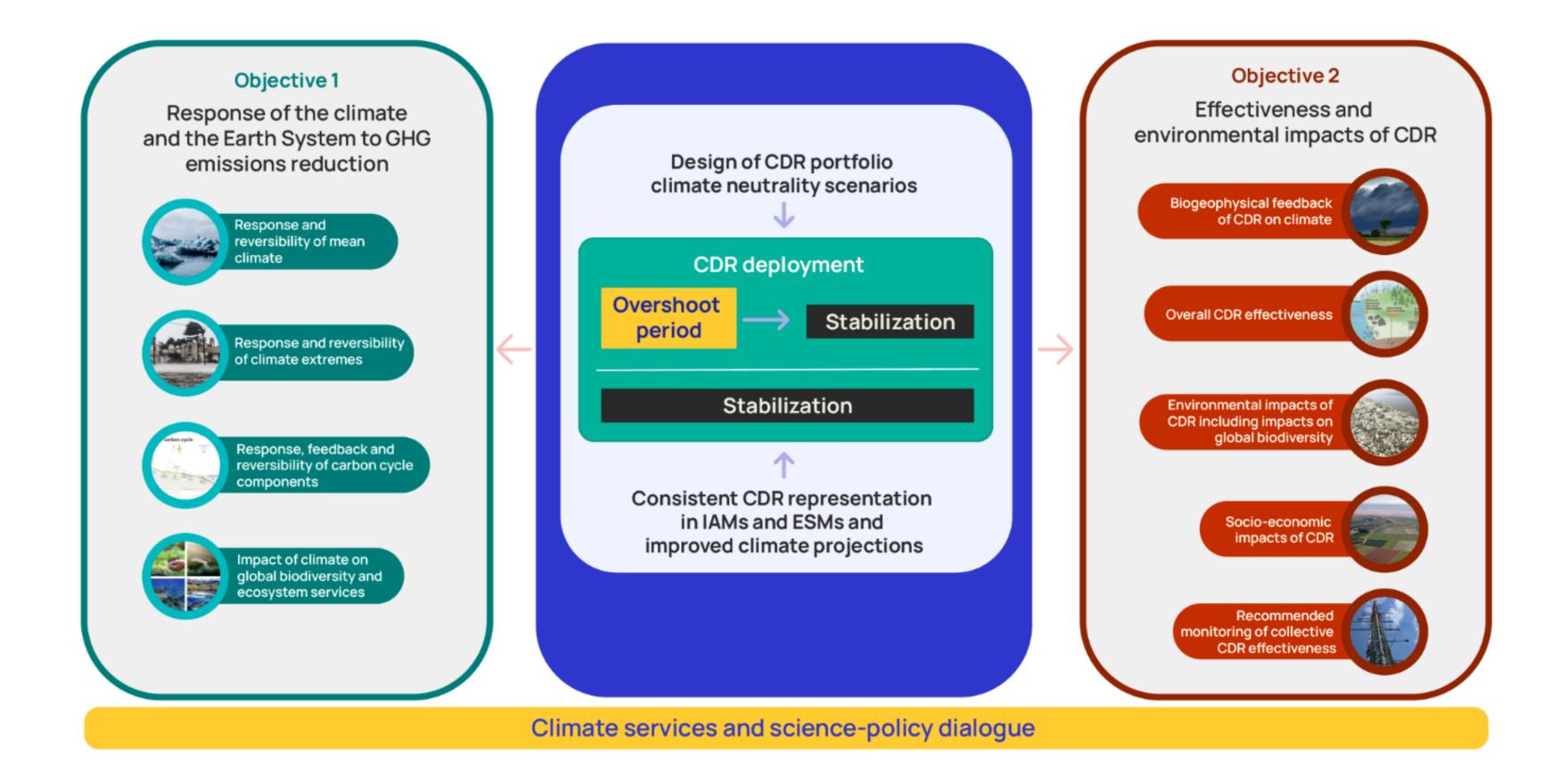
Achieving climate neutrality is essential to limit global warming and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. It is becoming evident that complementing stringent emission reductions with carbon dioxide removal (CDR) will be necessary to achieve net zero or negative emissions. This is particularly important for addressing emissions that are difficult to reduce or eliminate from their source ('hard-to-abate' emissions).

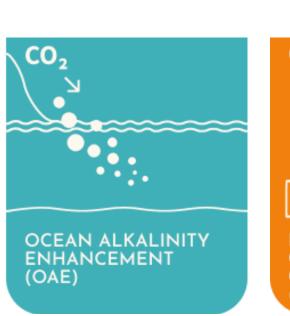
However, before implementing CDR options on a larger scale, it is crucial to assess their **effectiveness** and potential environmental **impacts**.

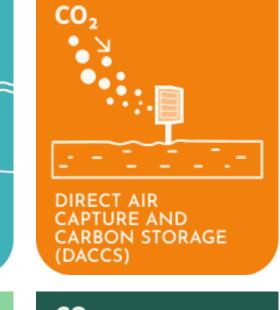
The RESCUE project addresses these knowledge gaps by designing and assessing climate neutrality scenarios that include CDR portfolios, to inform future climate policies and determine the most suitable CDR technologies to put into practice.

RESULTS & OUTCOMES

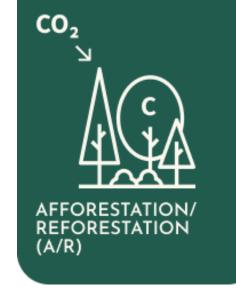
- RESCUE will deliver climate
 scenarios and projections to
 find suitable pathways to
 climate neutrality, with and
 without temperature
 overshoot, taking into account
 multiple aspects of the Earth
 system response, such as
 extremes, sea level rise, and
 biodiversity.
- RESCUE will evaluate the impacts,
 effectiveness and co-benefits of CDR
 portfolios, and further our understanding
 on the potential role of land- and ocean based CDR techniques in future mitigation
 scenarios.
- RESCUE will deliver **policy-relevant results** and implement its outputs into existing climate services.











CDR refers to any human-led techniques or strategies for removing CO₂ from the atmosphere and storing it for long periods of time. In RESCUE, research is mainly conducted on **four core CDR methods**, covering both **land- and ocean-based** techniques:

- ocean alkalinity enhancement (OAE)
- direct air carbon capture and storage (DACCS)
- bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)
- afforestation / reforestation (A/R)





















