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CARISMA supports the development and diffusion of options, both technologies and practices, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Climate-friendly technologies and practices often already exist, yet for several reasons they do not enter the mainstream. CARISMA draws on existing and new insights for recommendations on research and innovation efforts for the development and diffusion of climate change mitigation options, including through international cooperation and better coordination of efforts as well as for policy and governance aspects. CARISMA ("Coordination and Assessment of Research and Innovation in Support of climate Mitigation Actions") is a funded project by the EU (Horizon 2020) for the period February 2015 - July 2018.

Recent Publications!

- CARISMA First Synthesis Report
- CARISMA Policy Brief "Outsourcing and Offshoring R&D in Green Technology to Emerging Economies" (August 2016)
- CARISMA Climate Change Mitigation Monitor - July 2016

Social Media Accounts



CARISMA Blogs

Easier in theory than in practice: The nitty-gritty details of monitoring climate policies and emissions

Technology Stefan Bößner of the Stockholm Environment Institute participated in the EIONET (European Environment Information and Observation Network) workshop on the details of emissions reporting and the challenges of getting reliable data on climate change policies. For two days, Member State representatives, European Commission officials and research institutions discussed how to improve reporting on emissions and pondered the effectiveness of policies deemed to reduce them, offering important insights into the complex world of climate change mitigation data usage. [Read more..](#)

New Guidance to Support Climate Technology Implementation

Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) help developing countries map out their long-term development priorities and identify technologies to realise these with lower emissions and stronger climate resilience. Since the end of the 1990s, over 100 developing countries have conducted TNAs. Currently, another 25 countries are in a TNA process, thereby supported by the UNEP DTU Partnership, with funding from the Global Environment Facility. [Read more..](#)

CARISMA Web-based Knowledge Platform

Introduction

The interactive web platform will be developed for sharing the valuable pieces of information, experience, knowledge and competence of key national and EU level stakeholders about the past experiences and current challenges of assessing options for climate change mitigation, research and innovation for mitigation, initiatives to support implementation of mitigation options within different contexts, relevant national, sub-national and international mitigation policy documents (incl. UNFCCC). It will serve as a central repository of information and signpost to other relevant information, scientific research and websites. The platform will bring together knowledge relating to climate change mitigation options and technological innovation in one place as well as disseminate reports, relevant projects' deliverables, peer-reviewed papers' summaries and articles in the electronic press to support the exchange of information.

The Knowledge Platform will a.o. support data and results exchange between climate change mitigation research projects, especially those funded by the EU, which supports its potential function as an EU-level hub. The platform will be actively managed so that a wide range of projects and stakeholders will engage. Possible incentives for their engagement include peer-to-peer data sharing, ability to find partners for new research and development projects, ability to create synergies with other projects by sharing results. At the same time, the users of the platform will be able to share their research results, utilizing the platform's ability to pool project news and results and efficiently disseminate them.

Another key aspect of the platform will be to present specific climate change mitigation options, including technologies. Options have characteristics such as costs and benefits (among others) and projects assess their value or develop proof-of-concept applications for them or contribute to their evolution. At the same time, different researchers are involved with research on familiarising stakeholders with and implementing different climate change mitigation options.

For instance, the platform can refer visitors to similar assessments (being) conducted by over 50 developing countries since 2009 under the GEF/UNEP Technology Needs Assessment project. Through this, visitors can learn how countries have actually identified options for mitigation within their strategic sectors for development and then prioritised options base on benefits assessments and costs analysis.

The platform will be operationalised at the url: <http://climatechangemitigation.eu>.

Platform set up

An important challenge for the platform will be to "understand users' problem statements". A user who is interested in overcoming finance barriers for mitigation options should not end up in a cost-benefit analysis for a technology. Instead, the user should be guided to a section where information is provided about possible finance tools for options, such as venture capital, retirement funds, or

bank loans. This implies that the taxonomy will need to help navigate users with specific requests to an answer to their problem.

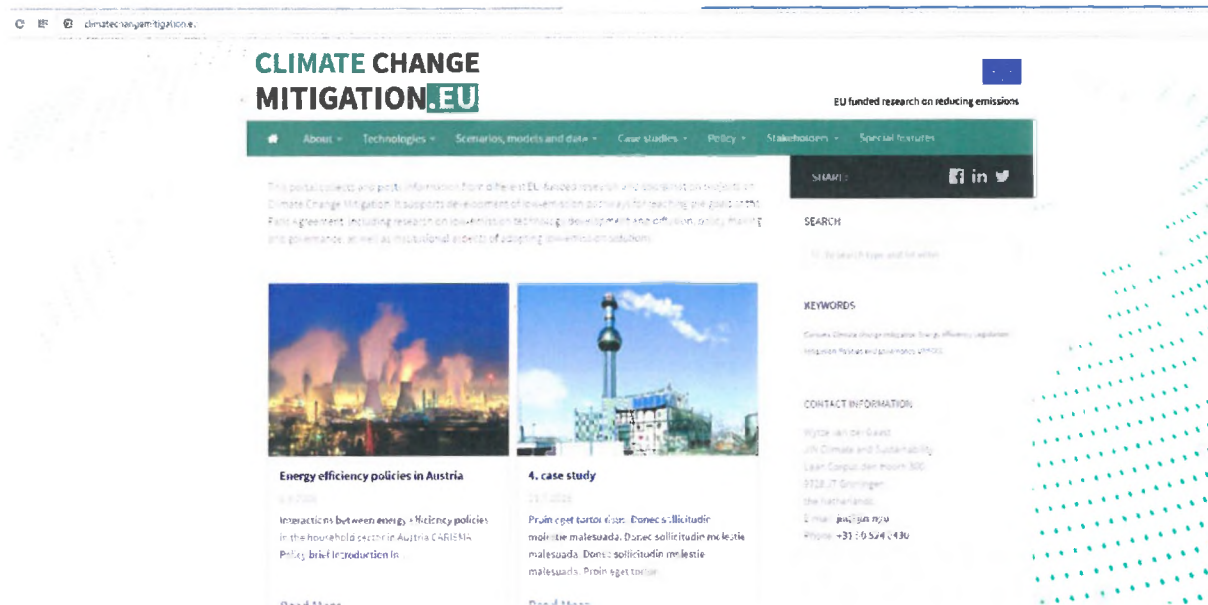
The platform will be interactive and attractive and on the other hand easy to navigate and fast in providing information.

Much of the content of the platform will be available to non-registered users. However, anyone wishing to post content will be asked to sign-up and join – as per other social networking areas – enabling us to analyse and report on who is using it and why. This also supports security (anti-spam) and keeping the site information on a high level as contributions can be monitored.

Finally, for the platform to be considered important, it needs to be considered active. A non-active platform reduces users' perception of how important the material is. Throughout CARISMA's 42 months, this requires an active role by partners in terms of uploading, blogging, responding, etc. The team may even decide on a shift schedule indicating which partner will actively contribute to the platform during Jan-March, etc.

With a view to the abovementioned role of the knowledge platform as a stand-alone knowledge hub about innovation for mitigation, during CARISMA a plan of action is developed on how to continue the operation of the platform beyond the project. For instance, it could be considered combining the platform with other platforms (e.g. ClimatePolicyInfoHub as developed by the FP7 POLIMP project) so that it complements these. For instance, while ClimatePolicyInfoHub focuses on climate policy making, the CARISMA-based knowledge platform could focus on how innovation can foster further development of mitigation options for implementation. As such it could complement other possible future hubs (e.g. on Finance). Together these hubs could form an online networking platform, mainly addressing EU decision makers' needs (but also relevant for non-EU stakeholders). Such a networking platform could co-exist with the knowledge platform being developed for developing countries by the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network. Concluding, the proposed stand-alone platform will initially build on CARISMA, but it could also be open for relevant results from other EU funded projects (current projects or future H2020 projects developing knowledge on mitigation options and innovation) and combined with other relevant to climate change mitigation EU platforms can lead to the development of a consensus EU online platform which will deal with innovation for mitigation all across Europe.

Platform homepage



Homepage CLIMATECHANGEMITIGATION.EU.

Partners

The Climatechangemitigation.eu platform has been co-developed with co-ordinators of the following EU-funded projects:

- ADVANCE
- CARISMA
- Cdlinks
- Green-Win
- PATHWAYS
- TRANSrisk

The project co-ordinators will acquire access to the back-end of the platform so that they will be able to write articles on their project results. For that, the back-end provides for a template with a text editor and a facility to upload documents.