Cross-sectoral planning decision-making platform to foster climate action

Rethink Action

D 8.5 | RethinkAction replication strategy

WP8 – Exploitation and market deployment

Version 1.0 | September 2025

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Document History

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19/09/25	0.7	Ephraim Broschkowski (CMF), Salvatore Cimino (CMCC)	Document review
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29/09/25	1.0	Iván Ramos (CARTIF)	Final version ready for submission

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List of Organizations

	Participant Name	Short Name	Country	Logo
1	Fundación CARTIF	CARTIF	Spain	
2	University of Valladolid	UVa	Spain	
3	IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute	IVL	Sweden	
4	RINA Consulting	RINA-C	Italy	
5	Euro-Mediterranean Center of Climate Change	CMCC	Italy	
6	Climate Media Factory	CMF	Germany	
7	National Observatory of Athens	NOA	Greece	
8	GMV Aerospace and Defence SAU	GMV	Spain	
9	FCiências.ID - Associação para a Investigação e Desenvolvimento de Ciências	FC.ID	Portugal	
10	ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability e.V. (World Secretariat) 10 A | ICLEI European Secretariat GmbH	ICLEI	Germany	
11	United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security	UNU-EHS	Japan	
12	Geonardo	GEO	Hungary	
13	Institut National de la Recherche pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et l'Environnement	INRAE	France	

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Abbreviation and Acronyms

Acronym	Description
API	Application Programming Interface
CS	Case Study
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUC	End Users Community
GUI	Graphical User Interface
IAP	Integrated Assessment Platform
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
LAMS	Land-Use based Adaptation and Mitigation Solutions
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
RA	RethinkAction
SD	System Dynamics
WP	Work Package

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Executive summary

This deliverable presents the replication strategy for the RethinkAction Platform, a decision-support system developed to explore and compare Land-use based Adaptation and Mitigation Solutions (LAMS) across different territorial and policy contexts. While the platform has been co-designed with six case studies, its architecture and functionalities were intentionally developed to enable replication beyond these pilot regions.

The document outlines the key conceptual, technical, and institutional factors that influence replication. It identifies the typology of potential replicators, including public authorities, researchers, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), and technical experts, each with varying levels of technical capacity and interest in the platform's functionalities.

A core enabler of replication is the platform's case study similarity tool, which allows users to identify the most comparable case study to their own region by completing a short questionnaire. Based on the results, users can explore climate impacts and policy outputs, making it possible to retrieve relevant insights without creating new models. This fast-entry mechanism is particularly suited to early adopters.

For users interested in deeper integration, the RethinkAction platform includes a System Dynamics (SD) model that integrates sectoral indicators, land-use dynamics, and feedback mechanisms, while maintaining a common structure that enables comparability across territories. Its application in the replicability is based in two pathways: using an existing case study as a proxy for similar contexts, or adapting the model to a new territory through additional data to populate the model database.

To support the uptake of the platform, a set of guidance materials has been developed, including a comprehensive user manual and embedded tooltips. These resources ensure that technical and non-technical users alike can benefit from the platform's capabilities.

Finally, the deliverable outlines an initial action plan for replication, including engagement pathways and tools to facilitate future adoption. This plan will be complemented by Deliverable D8.6, which reports on practical replication activities and feedback gathered during these activities.

1 Introduction

The RethinkAction project aims to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation through sustainable land-use strategies that can be tailored to local, regional, and European contexts. While the platform has been co-developed with six territorial case studies, the project's broader ambition was to

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foster replication beyond these initial areas, enabling new users and territories to benefit from its tools, data, and policy insights.

This replication effort is supported by the modular design of the RethinkAction Integrated Assessment Platform (IAP), which integrates socio-economic, environmental, and climatic data with analytical and simulation models. In particular, functionalities such as the similarity-based case study selection, the visualization of pre-simulated results, and the access to policy scenario outputs allow stakeholders from non-pilot regions to engage with the platform and retrieve evidence-based information relevant to their own territorial challenges.

Work Package (WP) 8 addresses the exploitation strategy and replication of the project. Deliverable D8.5 presents the overall replication strategy, including the tools, entry points, and recommendations to facilitate uptake by external users. This information is complemented in Deliverable D8.6, which reports on the replication-related activities carried out during the final phase of the project, including practical applications and feedback from early replicators.

1.1 Purpose of the document

This deliverable provides an overview of the key functionalities and supporting materials available within the RethinkAction IAP that enable its replication beyond the original six case studies. It documents:

- The technical features that allow new users/replicators to identify and explore similar case studies.
- The methods for accessing climate impact and policy scenario results through the platform.
- The structure and adaptability of the local System Dynamics model.
- The supporting documentation (e.g. user manuals, tooltips) developed to lower technical barriers.

The document aims to guide potential early replicators – such as regional authorities, practitioners, and researchers – in understanding how the platform can be used as a decision-support tool even without custom data or modelling.

1.2 Structure of the document

The document is structured as follows:

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- Section 1: Introduction – Explains the aim of replication within RethinkAction, the modular design of the Integrated Assessment Platform and how D8.5 relates to WP8 and to D8.6, which reports practical replication activities.
- Section 2: Exploring the Replication Potential – Identifies which platform components are replicable and which are not fully replicable, and sets out early-stage versus long-term enabling "landscape factors" such as data availability, technical readiness, stakeholder engagement, political support, institutional support and governance arrangements.
- Section 3: RethinkAction replication strategy – Details the engagement pathway: a public call led by ICLEI, a three-webinar sequence, and guided platform use supported by newly added features (questionnaire-based case study pairing in Local Analysis, filtering and ranking in the LAMS Catalogue, and clarified user entry modes for citizens, policymakers and experts). It also lists involved agents and required resources,
- Section 4: Tools and materials to support the replication – Describes the case-matching workflow and similarity scoring across five dimensions, the catalogue improvements for tailored solution sets, the user manual and embedded tooltips, and the options to reuse or adapt the local System Dynamics model for new territories,
- Section 5: Action plan for the replication – Presents the timeline, activities and webinars in the final time of the project, along with measures for continued uptake such as extended platform access for a time, wider country access, follow-up surveys and contact lists, and links to the MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) for further learning.
- Section 6: Conclusions and lessons learned – Summarises the main findings.

2 Exploring the replication potential

This section examines the conditions shaping how the RethinkAction Platform could be taken up beyond the six demonstration regions. The purpose is twofold: first, to understand which parts of the platform are replicable, and second, to identify the contextual "landscape factors" that influence the feasibility of replication.

The platform itself offers three user entry modes – Citizen, Policymaker, and Expert– which differ mainly in the scope of climate variables and level of detail accessible. Regardless of the entry point, users are directed to three main components: the LAMS Catalogue, the Local Analysis, and the EU/Global Analysis. The Catalogue contains 62 land-use-based adaptation and mitigation solutions and is also available

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through an Application Programming Interface (API) using a swagger UI[1] for sharing with other initiatives. By contrast, the Local and EU/Global analyses provide reference outputs based on case-specific and European datasets.

To assess both the replicability of platform features and the conditions required for their uptake, ICLEI convened a workshop with project partners in Month 41 (February 2025). The workshop included participants from GMV, CMCC, UVa, FC.ID, CARTIF, and RINA. The workshop was the first structured exercise to collectively assess:

- Which platform features could be replicated,
- What limitations or difficulties were associated with replication,
- Which landscape factors matter most for initiating replication (short-term),
- And which are decisive for ensuring sustained uptake (long-term).

Figure 1. Categorization of platform features in terms of replicability by partners (Workshop, Feb 2025).

[1] LAMS Catalogue API - Swagger UI: https://tools.cartif.es/rethinkaction-lams-api/docs

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The discussions confirmed that the LAMS Catalogue is the only fully replicable component of the platform, as it allows any region to filter and rank solutions against its priorities. Conversely, the analysis modules were deemed non fully replicable because they rely on context-specific datasets and calibrated models that cannot be transferred directly.

Building on the discussions of the workshop, and reflecting the feedback provided by ICLEI, several refinements are made to increase the platform's usability for replication.

These included:

- The introduction of a questionnaire-based case study pairing mechanism,
- The addition of clearer definitions for climate variables and explanatory tooltips across the interface,
- The refinement of the LAMS Catalogue to better tailor solutions to diverse regional contexts.

These improvements are described in more detail in Section 3 (Replication Strategy), where their role in supporting guided exploration and structured engagement with replicators is outlined.

- Landscape Factors

Landscape factors refer to the enabling conditions identified in the Grant Agreement – such as political support, public acceptance, financial means, location-specific characteristics, and the skills and knowledge of the implementing team – that determine whether and how replication can occur. These factors provide a baseline for anticipating both opportunities and constraints when extending the platform to new territorial contexts.

The workshop confirmed that replicability depends not only on platform features, but also on these broader enabling conditions. In practice, landscape factors determine whether potential replicators can meaningfully engage with the LAMS Catalogue and draw on the methodologies underpinning the platform to adapt them within their own contexts.

While the Grant Agreement lists core enabling conditions, the workshop discussions highlighted additional factors of practical relevance for replication – most notably data availability, technical readiness, governance arrangements, and stakeholder engagement capacity. Together, these factors shape both the feasibility of initiating replication and the prospects for sustaining it.

Building on these, the discussions also differentiated between factors that are essential at the early stages of replication and those that become decisive in the longer term as replication efforts progress from initial exploration to sustained uptake.

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- Early stage enabling factors:
    - Data availability – even a foundational set of baseline data (land-use statistics, climate trends, socio-economic indicators) helps regions interpret and adapt the methodologies underpinning the platform.
    - Technical readiness – basic digital and analytical capacities allow regions to engage with the LAMS Catalogue, the only fully replicable component, and contextualise its outputs.
    - Stakeholder engagement capacity – local actors must be able to translate catalogue outputs into relevant discussions for their territory; without this, the catalogue risks remaining abstract.
- Longer term enabling factors:
    - Political support – secures continuity of resources and legitimacy for embedding platform methodologies into policy processes.
    - Institutional support – ensures that replication does not remain a one-off exercise but is backed by organisations with the authority to implement outcomes.
    - Governance arrangements – enable coordination across departments and agencies, which becomes essential once regions move from exploring catalogue outputs towards adapting methodologies and developing their own tool.

3 RethinkAction replication strategy

The RethinkAction replication strategy outlines a structured process designed to support the transfer and application of climate resilience solutions to new regions beyond the original case study areas. It is grounded in the landscape factors influencing replicability. It defines how the project's platform, supporting tools such as guidelines for early replicators, and experiences generated through planned webinars can be extended beyond the original six case studies to support new regions and cities in guiding their planning activities and take informed land-use based decisions around climate adaptation and mitigation. A key dependency is the readiness of the platform itself. Several features are refined after the workshop with technical partners, including the questionnaire-based case study pairing and filtering questionnaire embedded in LAMS Catalogue to generate tailored set of solutions. These improvements are important for making the platform sufficiently usable for replication purposes.

The core objectives of the strategy are to:

- Promote the uptake of RethinkAction outputs in a targeted and realistic manner.

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- Enable replicators to identify relevant pathways, adapt measures to their context, and explore how the platform's components can support regional policy and planning efforts.
- Facilitate peer learning and capacity building through a structured engagement and learning process.
- Lay the groundwork for continued use of the platform and tools after the project ends.

3.1 Outreach and initial engagement

An important aspect of the replication strategy is the combination of technical tools with clear and structured guidance, ensuring that potential replicators can both access and apply the platform effectively. To operationalize this, and as outlined in the Grant Agreement (Task 8.4), the replication process begins with a public call for participation, launched by ICLEI with the support of CARTIF and CMF. This call targets local and regional authorities, public organizations such as development, planning and environmental agencies, and academic and research institutions actively working with or supporting territorial authorities. A set of platform guidelines – including eligibility criteria, expected contributions, and proposed replication activities – is prepared and disseminated through project networks, ICLEI's channels, and partner outreach efforts. These steps ensured broad visibility and inclusive participation across Europe and beyond, while laying the foundation for the replication solution package to be elaborated in D8.6.

3.2 Planned webinar series

In line with the Grant Agreement, three webinars are planned as the core engagement mechanism. Their purpose is to familiarize replicators with the platform's objectives and main functionalities, guide interpretation of outputs and identification of relevant LAMS, and enable exchange between replicators and partners on opportunities and perceived barriers. The webinars are designed to provide structured, interactive learning while strengthening replicators' capacity to apply insights in their own contexts.

Each webinar is structured to progressively deepen interaction:

- The first webinar focuses on introducing the platform and its purpose.
- The second on navigating key features and testing functionalities.
- The third on reflecting on lessons and sharing perspectives.

The webinars are designed as a staged process for capacity building, ensuring that replicators can move from basic orientation to more active use of the platform. More details can be found in D8.6.

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3.3 Guided exploration and platform engagement

After the webinars, participants engage directly with the platform. Here, they are supported by several improved platform features that were developed and refined following feedback from technical partners and the workshop in February 2025.

- Questionnaire-based case study pairing

An important new feature introduced to the platform – precisely embedded in the Local Analysis component – is the questionnaire-based case study pairing, which was not available in the earlier version. Instead of freely browsing all case studies, replicators now complete a structured questionnaire upon entering the Local Analysis part. The questionnaire, that can be seen in Figure 2, collects key information on local territorial characteristics, sectoral priorities, and data readiness. Based on their responses, replicators receive suggestions on the most relevant case studies, shown as percentage-based matches. This helps them focus their exploration on contexts most similar to their own, supporting a more targeted and meaningful learning experience (see Figure 3).

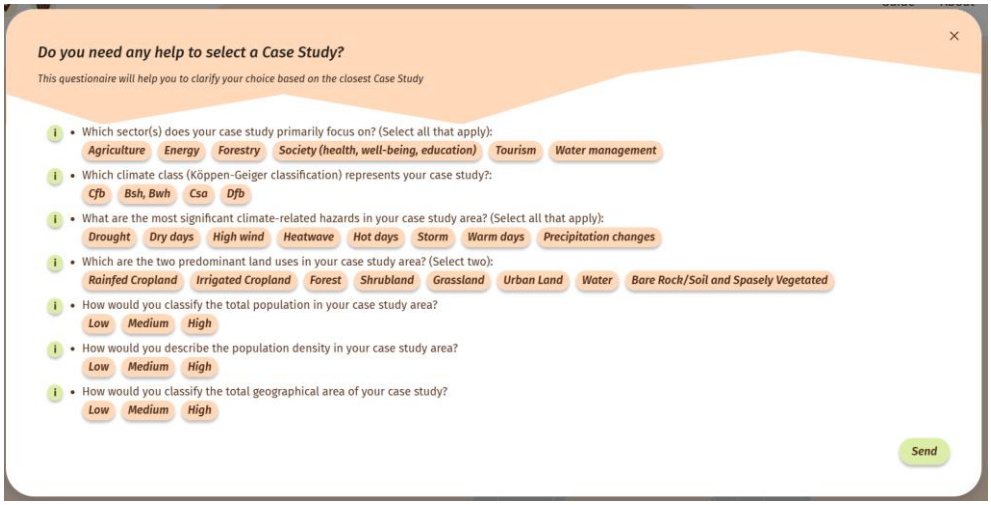

Figure 2. Initial readiness assessment questionnaire.

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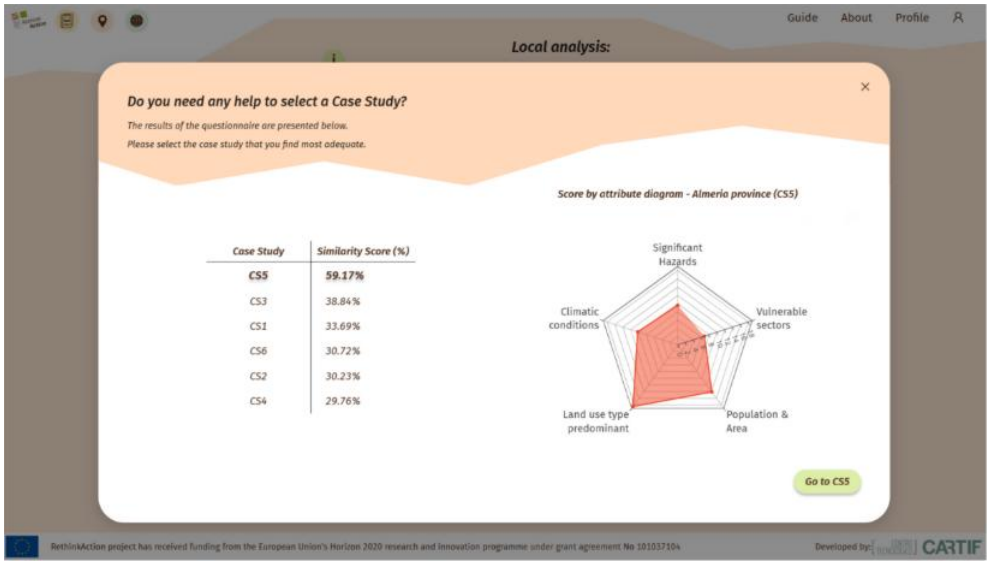

Figure 3. Matched Case Study - Ranked CS example.

- LAMs Catalogue: Filtering and Ranking Functions

Building on the workshop, the LAMS Catalogue is subsequently refined to enhance its usability for regions beyond the demonstration cases. The key improvement is the introduction of filtering and ranking functions, allowing users to select policy objectives and priorities relevant to their own territorial context and generate tailored sets of land-use based adaptation and mitigation strategies. This adjustment, developed in response to ICLEI feedback during the workshop, increased the catalogue's value as a practical entry point for replication. By offering a more powerful and flexible catalogue, the platform ensures that diverse regions can meaningfully identify and transfer relevant solutions, thereby strengthening the replicability of its results.

- Clarified user entry modes and improved explanations

The platform also offers clarified user entry modes, now organized as Citizen, Policymaker, and Expert. Initially, most of the platform functionalities presented the same content regardless of the entry point. Following refinement, differentiated user modes were introduced (expanding the number of user types from 2 to 3 and differentiating access types according to user type for key functionalities), allowing citizens, policymakers, and experts to access the platform according to their distinct needs. For example, citizens can explore a simplified set of climate variables and solutions, policymakers are guided towards policy scenarios analysis, and experts can access the full range of climate variables and model parameters. This differentiation improved clarity, made the platform more intuitive, and ensured that diverse types of users could engage meaningfully with the tool. Importantly, the tiered design also enhances replication, offering a flexible model that can be adapted to other regions and contexts.

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3.4 Access to additional learning opportunities

Replicators will also be invited to continue their learning through optional participation in the RethinkAction MOOC, and are encouraged to further explore the platform's tools and datasets beyond the webinar series. This will help the replicators to reflect on outcomes, refine their approaches, and scale actions independently over time. More details on the MOOC can be found in D9.4.

3.5 Involved agents

The involved agents can be seen in the Table 1.

Table 1: Involved agents.

Partner	Role
ICLEI	Lead for replicator outreach, coordination, and webinar delivery
CARTIF	Replication strategy lead, platform support and technical input
FC.ID, UNU, CMCC, Uva	Contribution of case study content and thematic expertise
Early Replicators	Local and regional actors participating in the process
Other Stakeholders	Engaged through the open call and public webinars (e.g. End Users Community (EUC) members, other cities and institutions), providing inspiration and potential continuity beyond the project.

3.6 Necessary resources

To enable successful participation, replicators have access to:

- The RethinkAction platform and guidance materials, serving as the main entry point to explore methodologies and identify potential solutions.
- Structured webinar series with technical facilitation, providing orientation, peer exchange, and hands-on guidance.
- Opportunities for continued learning beyond the project, such as participation in the RethinkAction Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) and other outreach activities.
- Opportunities for follow-up engagement and continued tool access.

4 Tools and materials to support the replication

The RethinkAction platform has been designed and further refined in the course of the project life with replication in mind, providing functionalities and support materials that allow users beyond the original

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case studies to explore the platform and extract relevant insights. This includes tools for identifying the most suitable case study for comparison and comprehensive documentation to guide new users throughout the process.

4.1 Platform features and functionalities useful for the replication

A key feature that facilitates early replication is the platform's ability to guide users in identifying which of the six RethinkAction case studies most closely resembles their own territorial context. This functionality is especially useful for users who may not have access to localised data or modelling tools to populate a case study with the same requirements as RethinkAction to run simulation analysis, but still wish to explore relevant climate insights and results on the effects of policy implementation. In this case the platform should therefore be regarded as a methodological reference, serving as inspiration for regions to adapt and develop their own context-specific approaches.

The process is based on a structured questionnaire designed to capture key territorial characteristics. Users are prompted to provide information across five thematic dimensions:

1. Relevant economic sectors, including **Agriculture**, **Energy**, **Forestry**, **Society** (covering health, well-being, and education), **Tourism**, and **Water management**. These sectors define the primary focus areas where land-based adaptation and mitigation policies are likely to be applied.
2. Climatic conditions, classified under the Köppen-Geiger climate typology[2], with the following available categories:
    - **Cfb** – Temperate oceanic climate,
    - **Bsh** – Hot semi-arid climate,
    - **Bwh** – Hot desert climate,
    - **Csa** – Hot-summer Mediterranean climate,
    - **Dfb** – Warm-summer humid continental climate.
3. Prevalent climate-related hazards, including:
    - **Drought**: At least 15 consecutive days without precipitation (30 consecutive days for locations with dry climatic conditions)

[2] More information about Köppen-Geiger climate typology can be seen in *https://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/present.htm*

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- **Dry days**: Number of days with precipitation in the growing season lower than 1 millimetre
- **High wind**: Number of days of wind speed higher than 21,6 km/h (6 m/s)
- **Heatwave**: 5 consecutive days where the daily maximum temperature exceeds that of 90% of the days in a reference period
- **Hot days**: Number of days with maximum temperature higher than 25 degrees per year
- **Storm**: Number of days with precipitation higher than 50 millimeters
- **Warm days**: Number of days where the average daily temperature is higher than 90% of the days in a reference period
- **Precipitation changes**: Number of days where mean daily precipitation is higher than the precipitation of 90% of the days in a reference period

4. Dominant land use types, from which users select two key types characterising their area. Options include:

- **Rainfed Cropland:** Rainfed agriculture refers to farming practices that rely solely on natural rainfall for water.
- **Irrigated Cropland:** Irrigated cropland consists of agricultural areas equipped to provide water to crops through artificial means, such as diverting streams, flooding, or spraying. Irrigated land is more than twice as productive as rainfed cropland.
- **Forest**: This category consists in areas with forested land (woody vegetation typically over 5 meters tall), including natural and unaltered trees, forests managed for sustainable use and conservation, as well as areas with planted or artificially regenerated trees.
- **Shrubland**: Vegetated areas dominated by shrubs (plants less than 5 meters tall) and low-lying woody vegetation.
- **Grassland**: Open areas primarily covered by grass and relatively dense herbaceous vegetation, occasionally with sparse shrubs and trees.
- **Urban Land**: Urban Land refers to artificial surfaces characterized by high population density and vast human-built features, including cities, towns, and other settlements. These regions are dominated by constructed structures such as buildings, roads, and other infrastructure, often replacing natural and agricultural land covers.
- **Water**: Areas permanently or seasonally covered by water, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, and other inland water bodies. This land use category supports biodiversity,

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regulates hydrological cycles, and provides essential resources for ecosystems and human activities.

- **Bare Rock/Soil and Sparsely Vegetated**: Exposed rocky or soil surfaces with minimal to no vegetation cover. Often shaped by natural conditions such as aridity, poor soil, or extreme climates, these areas are largely untouched by human activity and play important roles in local ecosystems and climate regulation.

5. Basic demographic indicators, encompassing:

- **Total population**: classified into Low, Medium, or High ranges.
- **Population density**: also categorised as Low, Medium, or High, providing insights into settlement patterns and potential exposure.
- **Geographical area size**: expressed using the same Low, Medium, or High scale, reflecting the spatial extent of the area under consideration.

Once the inputs are submitted, a similarity algorithm compares the user-defined profile with the predefined profiles of the six case studies. Each case study is assigned a similarity score, which quantifies how closely it matches the user's input across the five dimensions. This functionality is a central element of the replication process, as it enables users to effectively benchmark their own territorial profile against different case studies. By highlighting degrees of similarity, the tool not only guides users towards the most relevant reference cases but also provides a transparent basis for interpreting how transferable the insights and results may be to their own context.

The results are presented in a ranked list, highlighting the case study with the highest degree of similarity. A visual comparison is also provided, enabling users to assess which characteristics contributed most to the match, as can be seen in Figure 4. This transparent scoring process helps users understand the basis of the recommendation and how transferable the analytical results may be to their own context.

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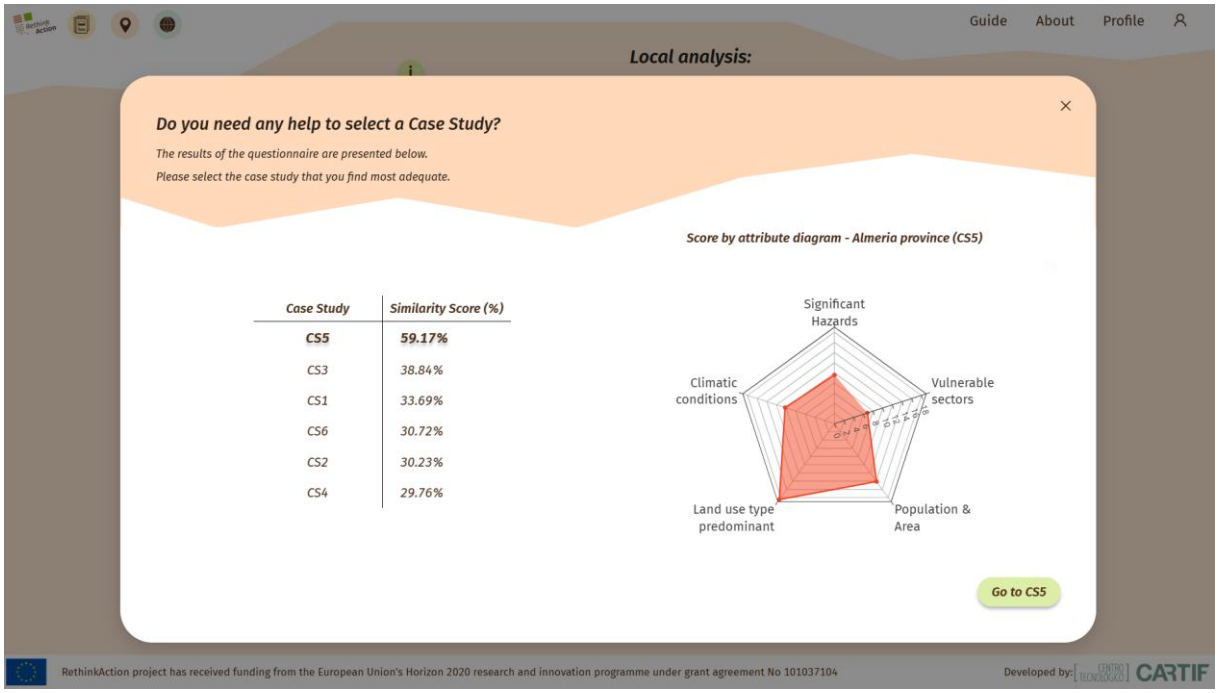

Figure 4. Matched Case Study - Ranked CS.

By relying on the case study with the whole highest similarity (or the case study with the highest similarity for the most important dimension for the user), users can explore the full set of outputs generated for that territory (including climate impact assessments, vulnerability and risk maps, LAMS recommendations, and policy simulations) as a meaningful reference for their own region. This approach significantly lowers the entry barrier for replication, allowing new users to engage with the platform even without generating new models.

4.2 Materials and guidelines

To further support replication, a detailed user manual has been developed. It explains step-by-step how to navigate the platform, interpret outputs, and use the various modules across the LAMS Catalogue, Local Analysis, and Global Analysis paths.

This manual, along with contextual tooltips embedded throughout the Graphical User Interface (GUI), ensures that both technical and non-technical users can make full use of the platform's potential. The materials are designed to lower entry barriers and enable external users to take advantage of the platform's capabilities from the early stages of replication.

This user manual can be found as an annex of the deliverable "D7.6 - Final RethinkAction platform and related user manuals".

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4.3 The local SD model and its potential replicability

The RethinkAction platform includes a local System Dynamics (SD) model developed covering the specificities of the six RethinkAction case studies, aimed at simulate the mid- to long-term effects of land-use based adaptation and mitigation policies. This SD model integrate sector-specific indicators, land use dynamics, and feedback mechanisms to capture the complex interactions between climate policies and territorial systems.

While the model is calibrated to the characteristics of each case study, it has a common structure with subscripts integrated the main sector and associated interlinkages, enabling consistent policy simulation and comparability of results across territories.

From a replication standpoint, the SD model offers two levels of potential use:

1. The first and fastest pathway is through the use of an existing modelled case study that has been identified as highly similar to the user's context of assessment. The platform's case matching functionality based on a similarity algorithm, helps users identify the most appropriate reference case. If the similarity score is high, the case study selected from those included in the SD model, can be considered a relevant proxy and the results of policy simulation could be used to understand similar trends in the area where the user would like to analyze the effects of the policies.
2. The second pathway involves adapting the model to a new territory. This option requires additional effort but is fully feasible. The SD model could be modified, calibrated and validated in order to cover new territories. To this end, data form these new territories are requested to populate the model database using the similar data structures as for the project case studies. The SD model and its associated database, includes thee available spaces to integrate up to three new cases studies. For this, the model subscript was developed with these three potential new cases without data. As the model was developed with a common structure in whick interlinkages are the same for all the case studies, if a variable is not applicable for this new case study, including data as ceros will be enough to avoid it accounting in the simulation. This level of replication allows for the full customisation of simulations and outputs, but it involves a strong effort on data collection, calibration, and model validation tasks.

5 Action plan for the replication

The action plan outlines the strategic approach to supporting replicators beyond their initial exploration of the RethinkAction platform and participation in capacity-building activities. The focus is on enabling

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continued learning, fostering local reflection, and encouraging regions to consider how identified solutions could inform future adaptation planning.

Following the webinars and platform engagement, replicators are encouraged to further develop their ideas, involve local stakeholders, and explore opportunities to integrate relevant solutions into their local strategies and policies. To support this, the platform will be accessible at least for two years beyond the project's conclusion. Additionally, access will be granted to all countries that expressed interest in becoming Early Replicators, even those formerly included in the limited access list (see D7.5 - "RethinkAction platform prototypes"). This ensures that participants can revisit the LAMS Catalogue and related functionalities for reference and continued exploration.

In addition, follow-up engagement opportunities will be created through short post-webinar surveys and shared contact lists. These mechanisms allow replicators to communicate intended next steps, request light support, and remain connected with peers and project partners. They also provide a channel for future dialogue should new regions express interest in using the platform under similar conditions.

In addition, Replicators will be invited to consolidate their learning through the RethinkAction Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). This self-paced resource offers methodological insights and technical guidance, helping participants to strengthen their planning process and explore how land-use based adaptation and mitigation solutions could inform future strategies.

This combination of training, extended tool access, and follow-up contact seek to ensure that replicators are well-positioned beyond the project duration to translate insights into voluntary initiatives, further discussions with local stakeholders, and potential integration of relevant solutions into their local strategies. By maintaining these avenues for continued engagement, the project fosters the conditions for replication to evolve over time, even after the project conclusion. As coordinator and main developer of the platform, CARTIF will explore future posibilities to continue with the development of the platform, including the adoption by early replicators.

Table 2: Overview of the replication activities and timeline.

Sr. No	Action/Activity	Description	Timeline
1.	Official launch of call to engage early replicators	Call for early replication announced on social media and project channels for better outreach	17 May 2025
2.	Deadline for signing up for replication activities	Closing date for applications from interested replicators	27 June 2025

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Sr. No	Action/Activity	Description	Timeline
3.	Data collection and processing of applications	Processing applications received from early replicators	28 June – 5 July 2025
4.	Webinar 1: Replication pathways - framework, platform & case studies	Introduce replication framework, platform structure, and case studies	10 July 2025
5.	Webinar 2: Deep dive into the platform to access policy simulations and land use solutions	Demonstrate platform functionalities and discuss policy simulations & LAMS	17 July 2025
6.	Webinar 3: From insight to action - adapting LAMS & policies to your local context	Discuss adaptation of LAMS and local policy plans	23 July 2025

6 Conclusions and lessons learned

The RethinkAction platform has been developed not only as a decision-support system for the six project case studies, but also as a scalable and adaptable tool for broader use. This deliverable has outlined the strategy and conditions for enabling replication beyond the initial territories, ensuring that public authorities, planners, researchers, and other actors across Europe and beyond can benefit from its results.

A key enabler of replication is the modular structure and user-oriented design of the platform. Through functionalities such as the automatic case study selection tool, external users can quickly identify the most relevant context for comparison, even without providing new datasets or generating new models. The ability to access pre-simulated results, including climate impacts, LAMS recommendations, and scenario evaluations, provides an immediate entry point for stakeholders seeking guidance on land-use based adaptation and mitigation.

In addition, the platform is supported by a comprehensive set of materials and tools aimed at lowering technical barriers to use. These include:

- A detailed user manual that guides each step of the analysis process.
- Embedded tooltips and interactive visualizations to support interpretation.
- Model information through a scientific article on the model and its explanation in D6.4.

Finally, the deliverable presents a preliminary action plan for replication, which outlines the main pathways for uptake, including both quick-use options (through matched case studies) and deeper

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engagement (through specific model adaptation). This plan provides a foundation for continued outreach, training, and institutional engagement, which will be further detailed and supported in Deliverable D8.6, focused on the practical replication activities carried out during the final phase of the project.

At the same time, the process also revealed several barriers and lessons learned. One limitation concerns the replicability of the platform itself: while the LAMS Catalogue provides a concrete entry point for new regions, the local and EU-wide analysis modules remain tied to case-specific datasets. This means the platform should be viewed as a methodological reference offering inspiration for regions to adapt and build their own tailored approaches. Another barrier was the timing of refinements: delays in finalising certain functionalities constrained when outreach and engagement with early replicators could begin.

Moreover, the replication strategy outlined in this deliverable is not only a theoretical framework but has been refined and validated through interaction with potential end users, including early replicators and stakeholders engaged in the webinar series. This testing process confirmed the platform's usability, relevance, and capacity to inspire tailored applications across different contexts. As such, the RethinkAction Platform can be considered a robust methodological reference: it offers inspiration, practical guidance, and evidence-based outputs that are both replicable and adaptable. This combination of theoretical soundness and practical validation represents a key strength of the project and provides a solid foundation for sustained impact beyond its duration.

These experiences underscore the importance of realistic timelines, data readiness, and early alignment of stakeholder expectations to support meaningful uptake. Together, these lessons provide guidance for shaping the more activity-focused replication work presented in D8.6 and set the foundation for ensuring that the platform's knowledge and tools continue to support climate action well beyond the project's lifespan.

References

[1] RethinkAction D7.5 - "RethinkAction platform prototypes"

[2] RethinkAction D7.6 – "Final RethinkAction platform and related user manuals"

[3] RethinkAction D8.6 – "Report on the activities with early replicators"

[4] RethinkAction D9.4 – "Report on capacity building strategy"

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