CLIMATE SMART ADVISORS

Draft repository with toolkits, methods and user experiences

Deliverable 5.3

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Disclaimer

List of Abbreviations

AKISs	Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems
CSA	Climate Smart Advisor
CSF	Climate Smart Farming
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DOM	Document Object Model
ERD	Entity Relationship Diagrams
ETL	Extract Transform Load
GA	General Assembly
MMA	Multi-Actor Approach
MVP	Minimum Viable Product
MVC	Model Viewer Controller
ORM	Object Relational Mapper
PHP	Hypertext Pre-processor
RDBMS	relational database management system
SSG	Static Site Generation
SQL	Structured query language
SSR	Server-Side Rendering
UI/UX	User Interface/User Experience
WP	Work Package

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1 Abstract

This report documents the development of the climate smart farming related knowledge, practices, tools, and methods repository under Task T5.3 of Work Package 5 (WP5) in the ClimateSmartAdvisors project. It accompanies the release of the FarmingForClimate.eu web platform, designed to consolidate advisory tools, methodologies, and best practices for climate-smart farming. The platform integrates diverse resources, including training materials, real-world examples and experiences, and practical tools tailored to both individual and collective advisory needs. A collaborative approach was adopted, engaging multiple EU-funded projects—ClimateSmartAdvisors, ClimateFarmDemo, ClienFarms, and potentially OrganicClimateNET and ClimateSmartResearch—to create a unified repository for climate-smart farming knowledge. Continuous stakeholder engagement, iterative refinements, and user feedback mechanisms were implemented to optimize platform functionality and accessibility. This deliverable, *D5.3 "Draft repository with toolkits, methods, and user experiences"*, outlines the progress leading up to the initial platform release (March 2025), detailing its design, technological framework, and content development. Future iterations will focus on expanding datasets, refining user experience, multilingually, and integrating additional project contributions.

2 Introduction

In ClimateSmartAdvisors, advisors are recognised as being in a key position in developing and sharing climate smart (CS) innovations and good practices between peers and with farmers. Therefore, ClimateSmartAdvisors works on improving the opportunities, knowledge, and skills of agricultural advisors to support farmers in the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaption actions across Europe. The project aims to boost the role of agricultural advisors and advisory service providers (ASP) across by strengthening their capacity in providing targeted advice on climate mitigation and adaptation approaches, and by sharing solutions for impactful advisory methods. By boosting the role of the EU agricultural advisory community, we aim to contribute to an acceleration of the adoption of climate smart farming (CSF) practices by the wider farming community within and across EU Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKISs).

The purpose of this report is to document the work implemented in Task "*T5.3: Building and feeding a knowledge, practice, tools and methods repository*" in the context of WP5: "*Knowledge repository on tools, methods and practices for providing climate smart farming advice*", during the first 2 years of the ClimateSmartAdvisors project. The report accompanies the release of the **farmingforclimate.eu** web platform which was created and delivered by the AUA partner being in the lead of the Task T5.3.

WP5: "Knowledge repository on tools, methods and practices for providing climate smart farming advice" aims to create a comprehensive knowledge repository that consolidates tools, methods, and practices for providing climate smart farming advice. It seeks to integrate diverse materials, including training resources to influence farmers' attitudes, real-world examples of climate smart farming, and tools that help farmers actively shape their projects based on a climate smart basis. A key focus for ClimateSmartAdvisors especially has been to collect advisory methods that cater to advisors' needs, allowing them and the farming communities to test and refine their farming practices through practical experience.

From the early beginning of WP5, it has been identified that additional EU-funded projects could join their forces and contribute to the creation of a joint web platform which could act as the ultimate hub aggregating knowledge for climate smart farming. For this reason, a very close collaboration has been established initiating from ClimateSmartAdvisors project together with the Climate Farm Demo and ClienFarms projects. During joint meetings and activities, Task 5.3 partners adjusted their activities and workplan to address WP5 partners as well as partners from the other projects, allowing them to provide valuable insights, express their needs and expectations, as well as provide feedback for the continuous improvement of the FarmingForClimate.eu platform. Additional projects such as OrganicClimateNET and ClimateSmartResearch will also be considered for potentially adding more inputs in the FarmingforClimate.eu platform. This joint effort for the design and development of this common climate smart farming platform is described thoroughly in this report.

3 Methodology

This section outlines the design and development methodology of the FarmingForClimate.eu networking platform, which follows an agile development approach. Agile is a widely used methodology in software development, known for its dynamic and responsive nature. Unlike the traditional Waterfall model, which follows a linear, sequential process with a fixed scope and lengthy delivery cycles, agile development is iterative and flexible. It divides the development process into smaller cycles called sprints, each delivering incremental updates. This approach allows for continuous feedback, rapid adaptation to changing requirements, and close collaboration among cross-functional teams, leading to faster time-to-market and greater responsiveness to project needs.

As illustrated in Figure 1, iterative user feedback helps segment the design process into distinct requirements and features, ensuring the platform evolves in functional increments. Effective communication and a commitment to improvements enable the prioritization of changes in line with users' evolving needs. A backlog of features, enhancements, and fixes is maintained to ensure steady progress toward the platform's objectives. The development of a Minimum Viable Product (MVP) provides an initial version of the platform, facilitating early deployment, testing, and frequent updates that accommodate changing user preferences and insights.

Agile is particularly well-suited for Multi-Actor Approach (MAA) projects like ClimateSmartAdvisors, where multiple stakeholders with diverse interests must collaborate. The methodology's emphasis on continuous feedback and iterative improvements ensures that all actors can actively shape the platform's development. Given the dynamic nature of climate smart farming, Agile's flexibility is crucial in adapting to shifting priorities and evolving requirements. By enabling incremental enhancements and ongoing adjustments, Agile ensures that the FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform remains aligned with stakeholder expectations, creating a more responsive and sustainable digital product.

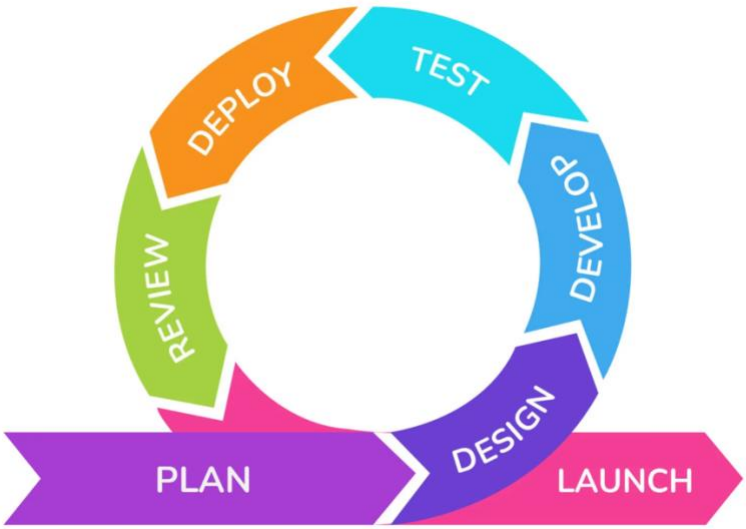


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the agile methodology

The agile methodology was adapted and implemented by AUA and WP5 partners throughout the design, development, and delivery of the platform. The process was structured into several key phases:

- **Scoping**: A thorough examination of the platform's objectives to establish a clear vision and understand its value for target users, based on an in-depth review of all relevant documentation and deliverables.
- **User Needs Identification**: Collection of user input through surveys and interactive sessions to determine essential requirements and expectations.
- **Design**: Transformation of identified user needs into concrete platform functionalities, shaping the overall structure and features.
- **User Testing & Validation** – Prototyping and usability testing with target users to refine design and ensure features meet their needs before development.
- **Development**: Implementation of the planned functionalities and creation of the platform's core features.
- **Deployment**: Initial release of the networking platform, with its Minimum Viable Product (MVP) version launched on March 31, 2025.
- **Evaluation and Feedback Collection**: Gathering user insights on the platform's existing features through surveys and user-driven sessions.
- **Prioritization of Changes and Adaptation Planning**: Internal assessment of user feedback to determine necessary changes, their urgency, and their implementation strategy.
- **Longevity and Exploitation**: Measures to ensure the platform remains operational and sustainable beyond the project's completion.

4 Design process

From very early in the project, it has been decided that ClimateSmartAdvisors would create synergies with Climate Farm Demo and ClienFarms to create a common platform. A series of online meetings was held from September 2023 until March 2024 together with partners from the 3 projects in order to describe the concept of a common platform, identify common grounds and target audiences, as well try to predict any conflicts or overlaps among the 3 projects. During these meetings, by using interactive online tools and boards, partners from the coordination teams of the 3 projects and WP5 partners, were researching and exploring initial ideas in a collaborative way, regarding the platform's concept and vision, focusing every time on specific points such as:

- Structure and flow of information for the knowledge repository
- Acceptable types of information (theoretical or practical; level of detail)
- Restricted internal use vs. external publication
- Different types of knowledge objects
- Different user types
- User feedback options
- Validation/curation of the information in the repository
- Clustering options for searching and filtering in the repository
- Characteristics for each type of a knowledge object

In Annex A, some screenshots are presented from these initial meetings mentioned above, which highlight the collaborative activities and their outcomes. For every iteration in each meeting, the focus points were becoming more specific and details were clarified, resulting in more refined decisions. Once this phase was concluded, the working group, led by AUA, organised additional activities, including more or all in some cases, consortium partners, which were undertaken to better identify and frame the scope of the FarmingForClimate platform. For this purpose, inputs, and user feedback for the initial version of the platform were collected as part of the following activities. An overview of these activities is provided in the following subsections.

4.1 Introduction to the platform's concept during General Assembly meeting (Online, November 21, 2023)

During this meeting, WP5 partners presented a very early concept of a repository for climate smart farming, focusing on advisory tools, as seen in the Figure 2 below. General Assembly participants had the chance to provide their views through an interactive board on how they imagine the advisory tools to be described and presented in the repository in the platform.

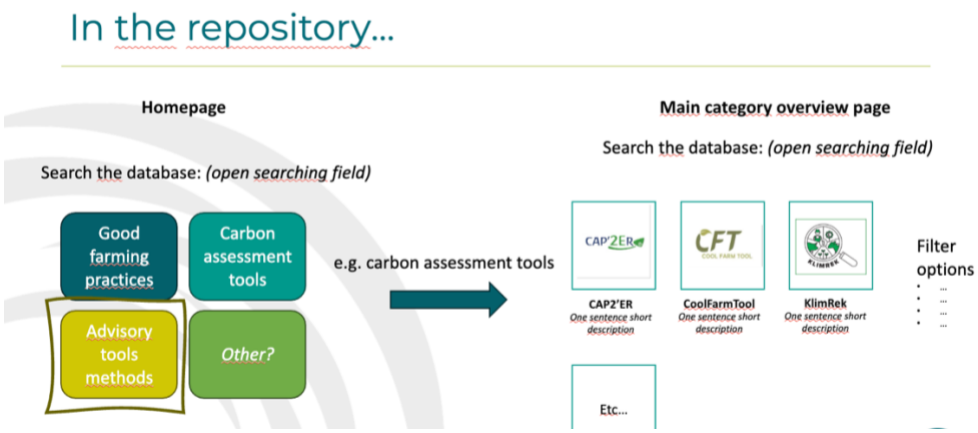


Figure 2: A slide from WP5 presentation during GA online meeting (Nov. 2023)

4.2 Co-design session during General Assembly meeting in Latvia (April 24, 2024)

During the General Assembly meeting in Latvia, WP5 partners had the opportunity to address all ClimateSmartAdvisors partners and target audience of FarmingForClimate.eu platform and receive their initial insights and expectations. To achieve this, a 1-hour interactive session was prepared which consisted of 3 parts:

1) A presentation to introduce the concept of the common platform
2) A session to collect initial feedback from participants through the interactive tool Mentimeter

Tools like Mentimeter are an effective way to gather real-time user insights, feedback through live polls, quizzes, word clouds, and open-ended questions, making it easier to understand user preferences, pain points, and expectations while at the same time fostering interactive and data-driven decision-making. This interactive approach not only engages users but also provides instant visualizations of their responses, helping teams quickly identify trends and areas for improvement. By incorporating this session into the design process, WP5 partners were helped to make more informed decisions, validate ideas early, and ensure that the farmingforclimate.eu web platform aligns with user needs. Additionally, the anonymity offered by these platforms encourages honest feedback, leading to more accurate and unbiased insights. All results from the Mentimeter session are presented in the Annex B, where WP5 partners have highlighted the most frequently appearing or similar answers.

3) An interactive session with the main goal to collectively design the information architecture for the FarmingForClimate repository.

This session was planned to involve almost 80 participants, since WP5 partners saw great value in gathering the diverse perspectives of this audience, enriching discussions and leading to a comprehensive information architecture for the platform repository. Participants working together helped leverage each other's strengths, leading to creative solutions and a user-centric design that prioritizes usability and efficiency. By considering user needs, preferences, and behaviors, the resulting information architecture tends to be more intuitive and easier to navigate, enhancing user engagement and satisfaction. Additionally, the active participation fostered a sense of ownership and investment in the project, leading to increased support for its implementation and success. The

finalized information architecture would then serve as a blueprint for developers, guiding the implementation of features and functionalities in alignment with user requirements.

This session involved organizing pages, actions, and components through collaborative efforts from all participants. For the preparation of this session, all necessary materials were prepared including white-boards and post-its. The group was divided into 8 groups of 8-9 people each ensuring that each group comprised a diverse set of skills and perspectives to ensure comprehensive coverage during the session. In the beginning of the session with an introduction to the platform repository project and its importance. The procedure involved the following steps:

1. **Brainstorming:** Each group was provided with post-its and markers and instructed to brainstorm and write down and/or select post-its referring to pages, actions, and components they believed should be included in the platform repository. Creativity and diverse ideas were encouraged.
2. **Post-It Creation:** As groups generated ideas, they created and/or selected post-its for each page, action, or component identified. Each post-it should be clear and concise, representing a single item. A table of examples was provided as inspiration as shown in Table 1.

Post-it Categories	Examples
Pages: Pages represent the different screens or views within the platform	**Landing Page:** The initial page users see when they access the repository. **Search Page:** A page where users can search for specific items within the repository. **Category Pages:** Pages that organize content based on specific categories or topics. **Detail Pages:** Pages that provide detailed information about a particular item or resource in the repository. **User Profile Page:** A page displaying information about the user and their activity within the platform. **Contact us Page:**
Actions: Actions refer to the functionalities or interactions available to users within the platform repository.	**Search:** Allowing users to search for specific items or content within the repository using keywords or filters. **Upload:** Allowing users to upload new resources or content to the repository. **Download:** Enabling users to download resources from the repository. **Share:** Allowing users to share resources with others via email, social media, or other channels. **Edit:** Permitting users to modify or update existing content within the repository. **Comment:** Providing a feature for users to leave comments or feedback on resources.oviding a feature for users to leave comments or feedback on resources.
Components: Components are the building blocks or elements that make up the user interface of the platform repository.	**Navigation Menu:** A menu system that allows users to navigate between different pages or sections of the repository. **Search Bar:** A feature that enables users to search for specific items within the repository. **Filters:** Options that allow users to narrow down search results based on specific criteria. **Cards or Tiles:** Visual representations of individual resources or items within the repository. **Buttons:** Interactive elements that trigger specific actions or behaviors within the platform. **Feedback form** **Comment form** **Reactions** (like, dislike..)

Table 1 The main components of post-its content to facilitate the information architecture creation

3. **Canvas Placement:** Once post-its were created, space was allocated on the canvas. Groups were instructed to place their post-its on the canvas, arranging them in a manner that reflects their proposed structure for the platform repository, as shown in the example in Figure 3.

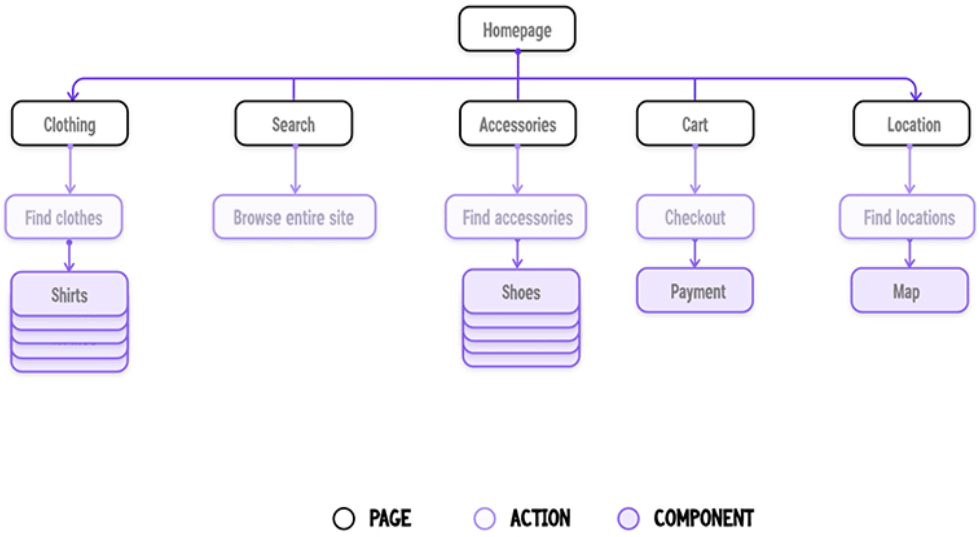


Figure 3: An example of the Homepage's information architecture for inspiration.

In the following photos (Figures 4-xx), some real boards are presented as they resulted after the session with the groups of participants:

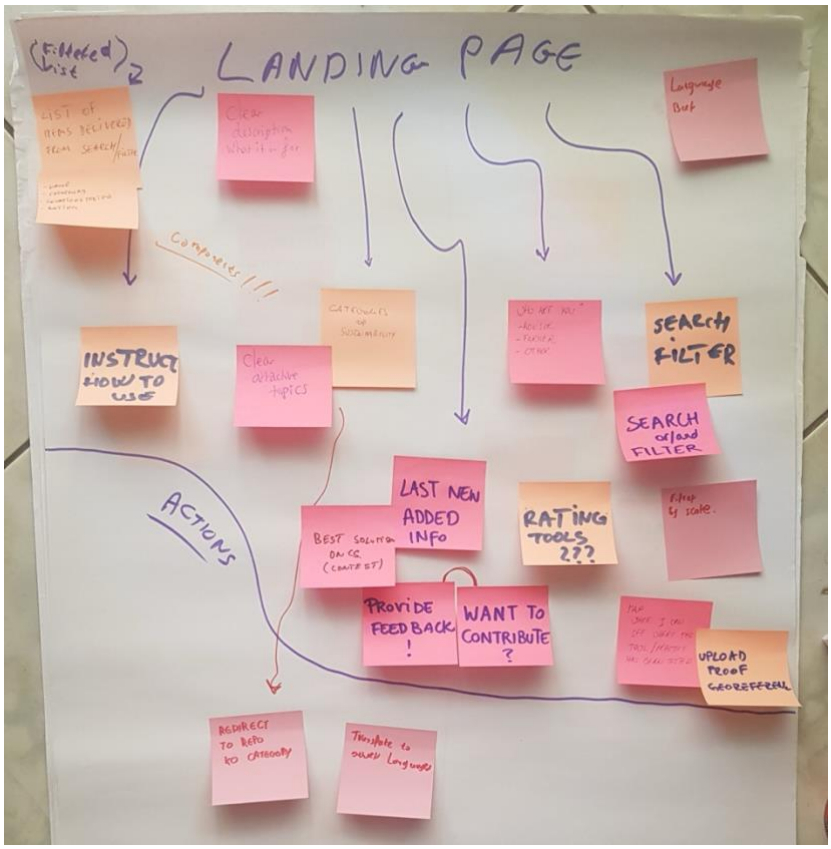


Figure 4: An example of the Homepage's information architecture from a real board, version1.

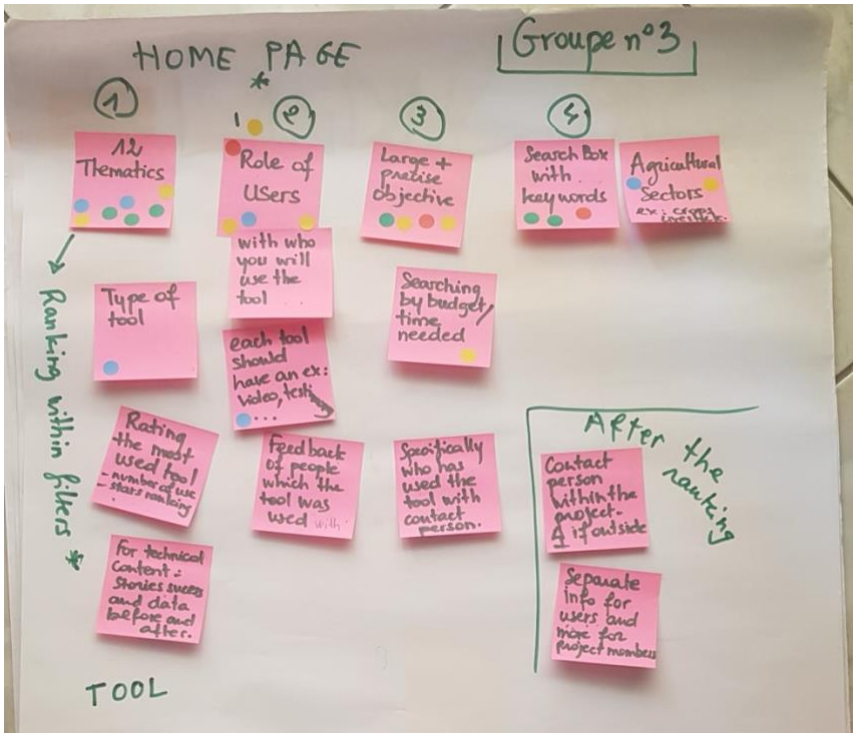


Figure 5: An example of the Homepage's information architecture from a real board, version2.

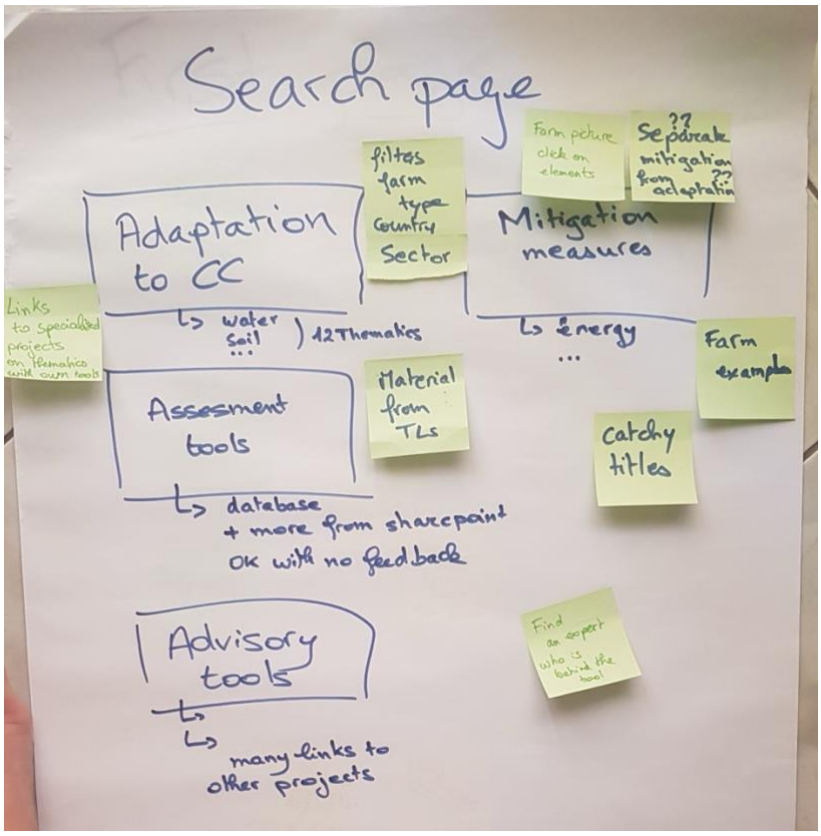


Figure 6: An example of the Search page information architecture from a real board, version1.

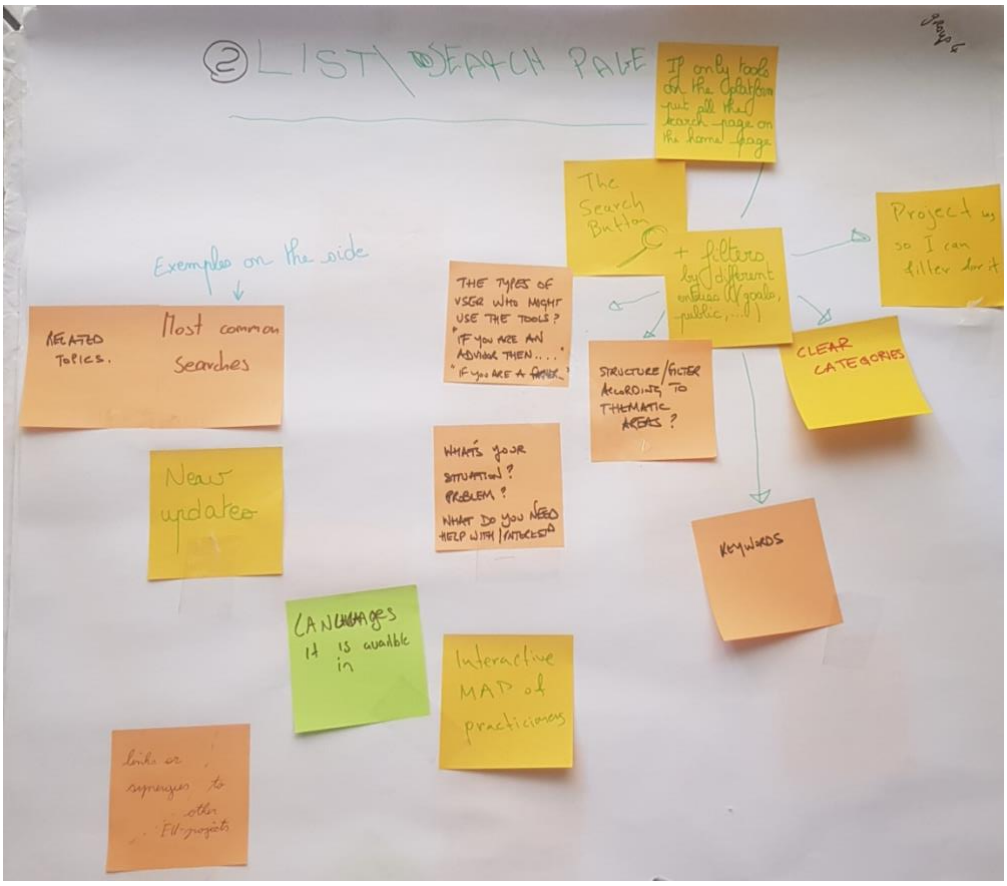


Figure 7: An example of the Search page information architecture from a real board, version2.

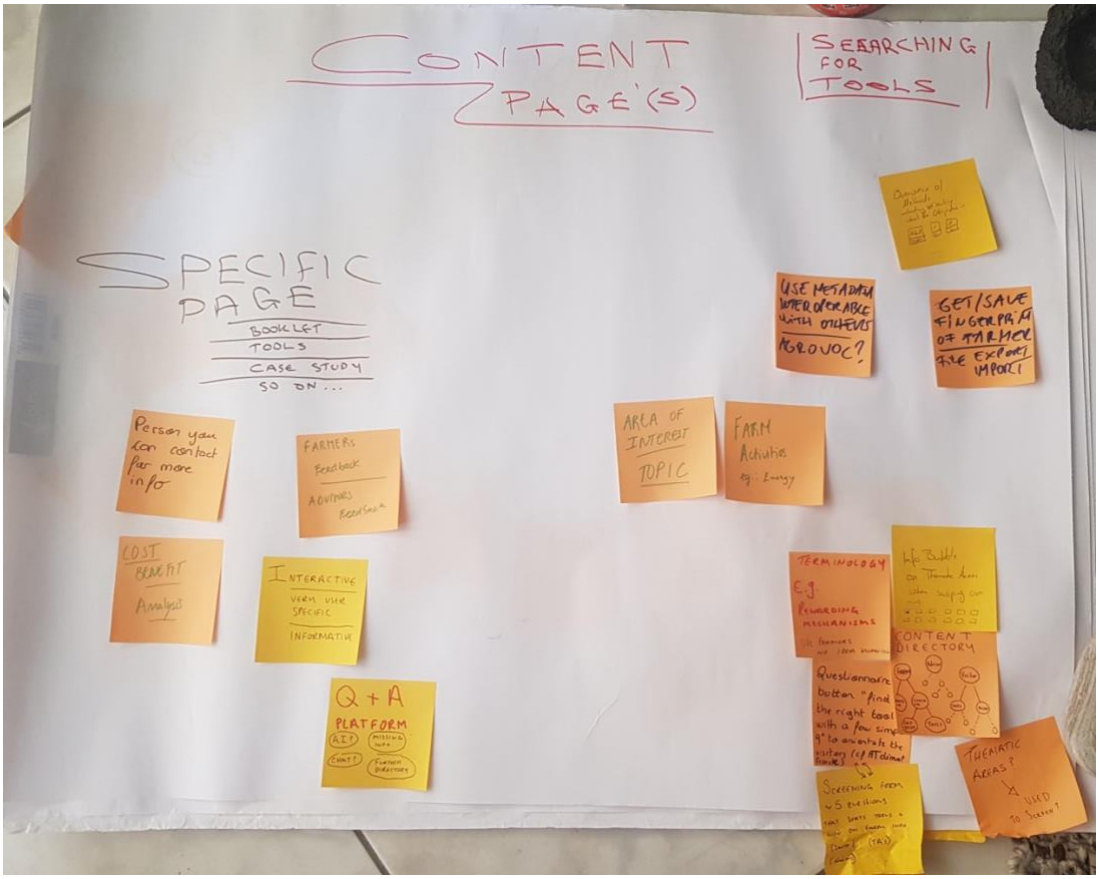


Figure 8: An example of the Tool's page information architecture from a real board, version1.

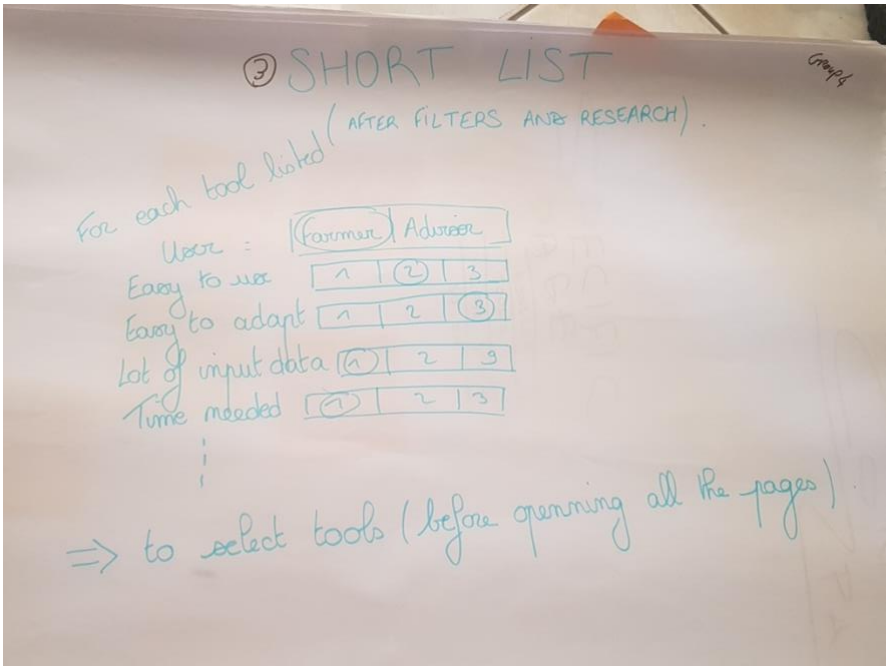
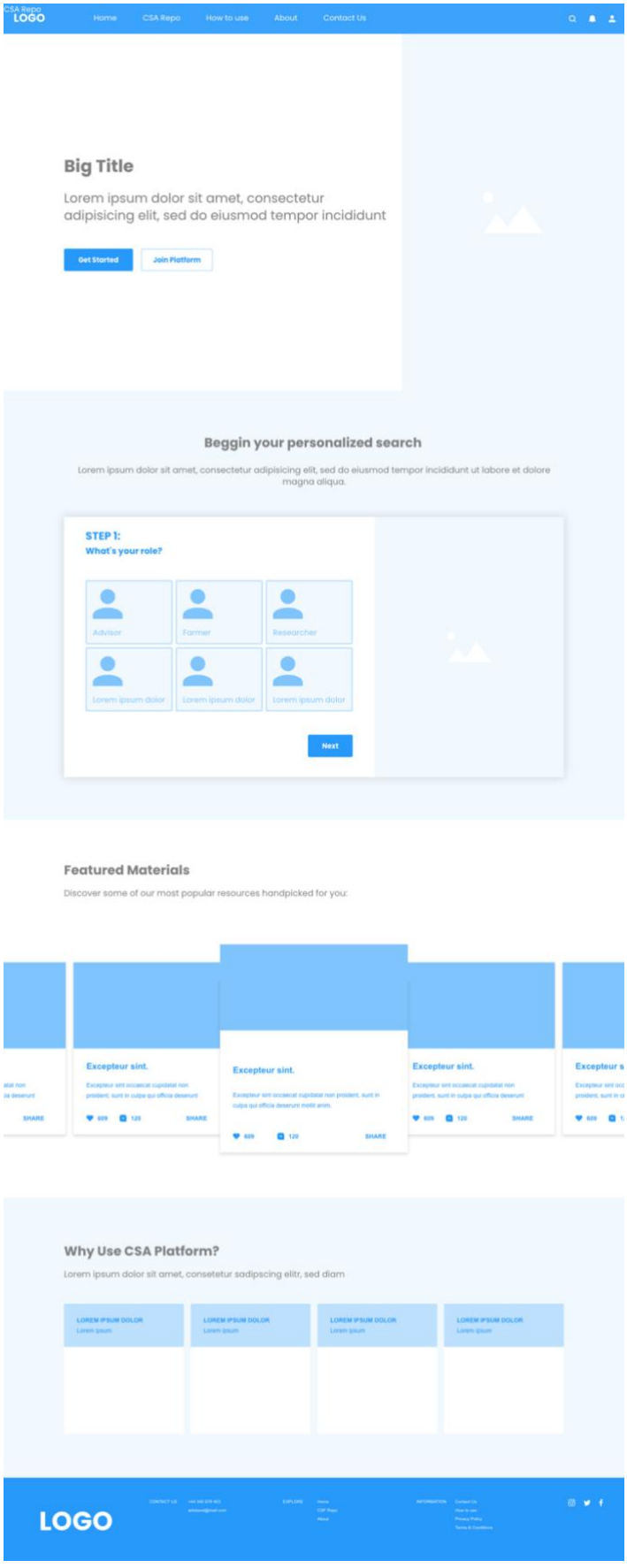


Figure 9: An example of the Tool's page information architecture from a real board, version2.

4.3 Initial wireframes creation (March-May 2024)

Wireframing plays a crucial step in the design phase of any digital product, serving as a visual blueprint that outlines the structure, layout, and functionality of its interface. In the case of FarmingForClimate.eu, it allowed the design and development team from AUA and WP5 partners, and the rest of the partners to establish the hierarchy of elements, ensuring an intuitive user experience before investing time and resources into high-fidelity designs or development. Wireframes are typically created using simple sketches or digital tools, focusing on content placement, navigation, and key interactions without the distraction of colors, typography, or detailed graphics. By iterating on wireframes early in the process, teams can identify usability issues, align on project goals, and streamline development, ultimately leading to a more efficient and user-friendly final product.

Wireframes make abstract ideas more concrete, allowing teams to co-decide on essential features, prioritize content, and address usability concerns collaboratively. This iterative process fosters alignment, reduces misunderstandings, and ensures that both design and business needs are met effectively. This was highly required in the case of FarmingForClimate.eu which was conceptualized from the beginning to be a joint effort from 3 projects with diverse backgrounds. The wireframes presented in Figures 10-14 present this early concept which was discussed during the meetings with representatives from the 3 projects. Especially for the homepage design, 3 versions were presented as alternatives (Figures 10-12) and partners were able to vote their most preferred one. Version 2 was finally selected as seen later in the mockups. Figure 13 presents the wireframe for the page where all results are shown from a user's query to the repository, as well as additional functionalities such as filtering. Figure 14 presents the wireframe for a detailed page regarding an advisory tool, or a farming practice, or carbon and climate assessment tool similarly.


CSA Repo
LOGO
Home
CSA Repo
How to use
About
Contact Us
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STEP 1:
What's your role?
Advisor
Farmer
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Discover some of our most popular resources handpicked for you:
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Figure 10: 1st version of the Home page and search functionality as a wireframe.

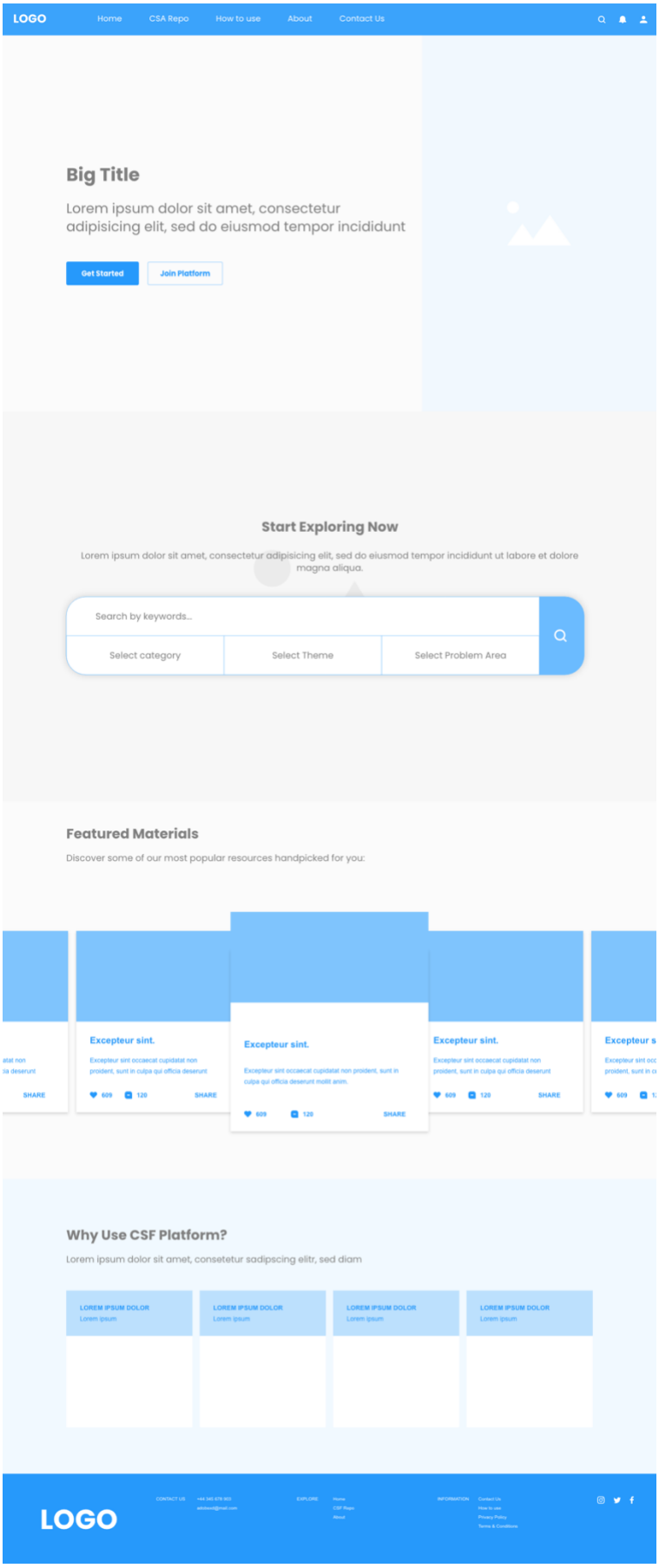


Figure 11: 2nd version of the Home page and search functionality as a wireframe.

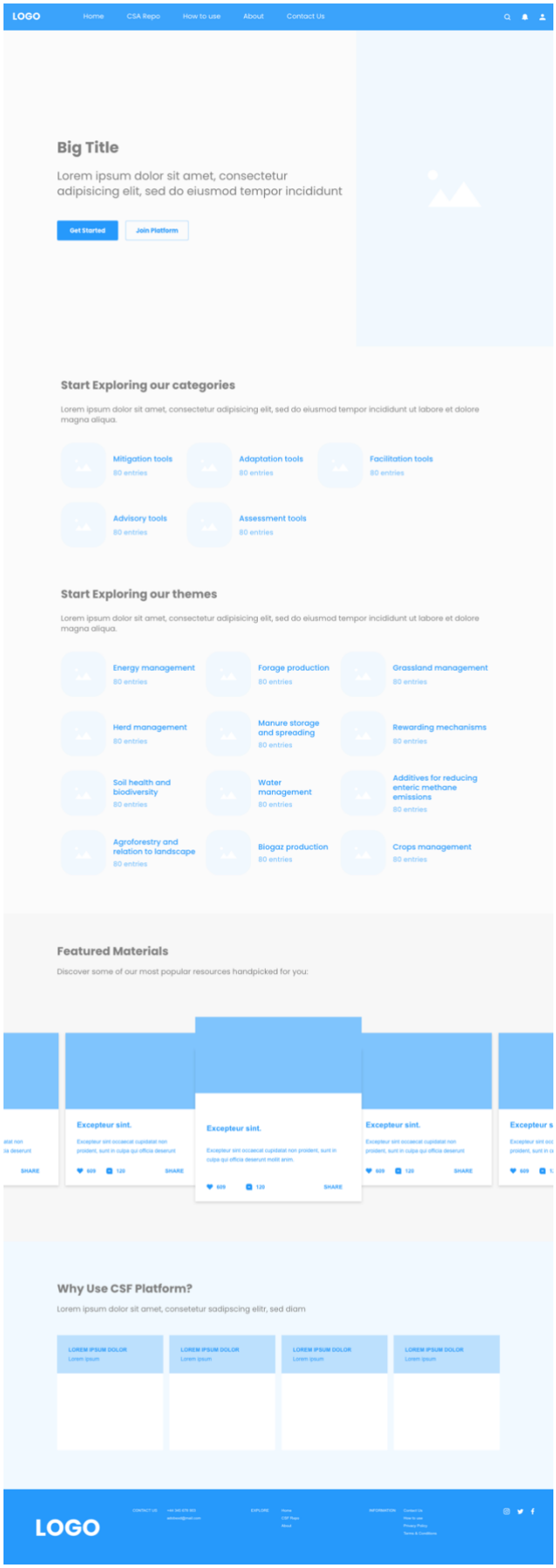


Figure 12: 3rd version of the Home page and search functionality as a wireframe.

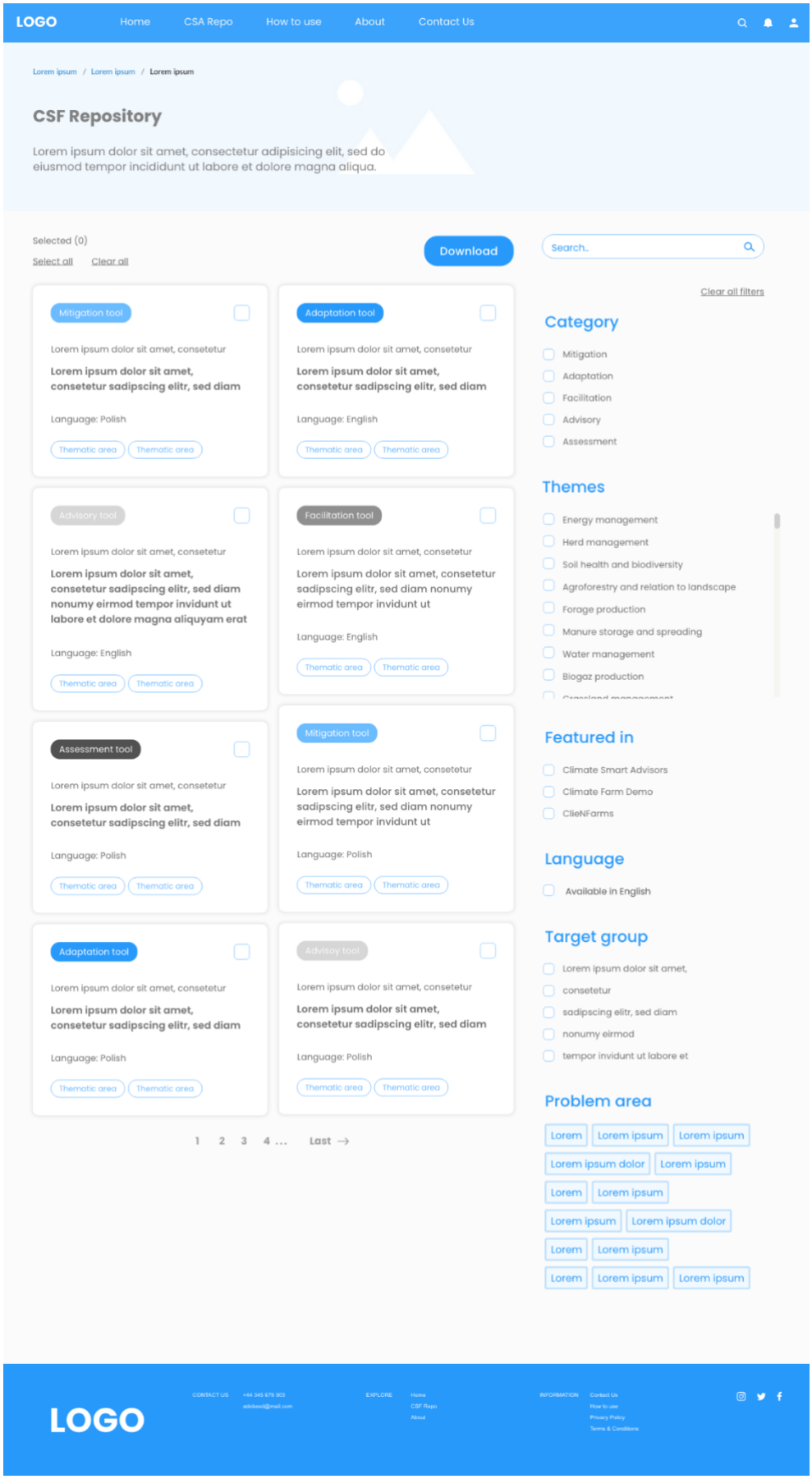


Figure 13: The results page of the repository as a wireframe.

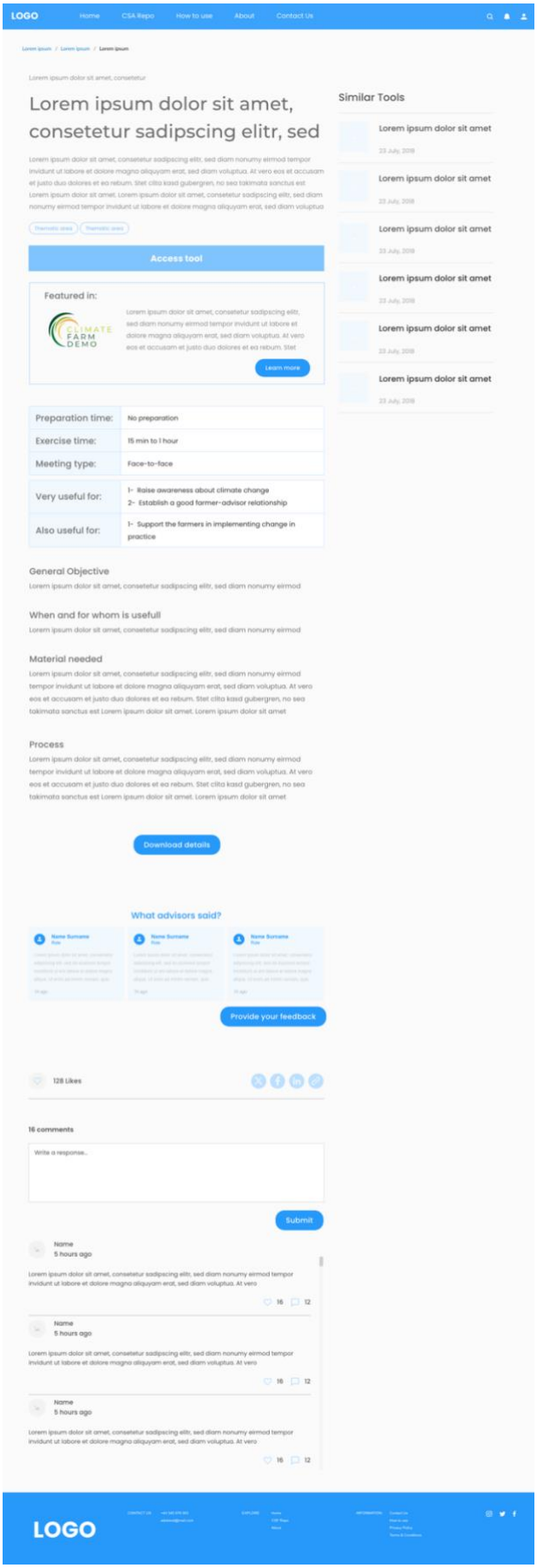


Figure 14: The detailed page of a tool in the repository as a wireframe.

4.4 Mock-ups validation session during online General Assembly (Jan 25, 2025)

In a collaborative session among partners, the design team (AUA and WP5 partners) presented the detailed mock-ups to gather feedback and refine the user experience. Mock-ups play a crucial role in the web development process by providing a clear visual representation of a platform before any coding begins. The key aspects of a mock-up include:

- Visual Design – Includes colours, fonts, images, and branding elements.
- Layout & Structure – Shows how different sections (headers, footers, sidebars, etc.) are arranged.
- UI Elements – Includes buttons, input fields, icons, and other interface components.
- No Functionality – Unlike a prototype, a mock-up is not interactive—it's just a visual preview.
- Mid-to-High Fidelity – It's more detailed than a wireframe but not necessarily a full prototype.

Mock-ups help designers, developers, and stakeholders align on the overall look, layout, and user interface elements, ensuring that the design meets user expectations and business goals. By presenting a realistic preview of the final product, mock-ups facilitate early feedback, allowing for refinements and improvements without the costly and time-consuming process of modifying code later. They also serve as a reference for developers, guiding them in implementing the design accurately. Ultimately, mock-ups streamline communication, reduce misunderstandings, and enhance the efficiency of the development process, making them an essential step in creating a successful web platform.

The meeting began with a walkthrough of the key screens, demonstrating the application's layout, navigation flow, and core functionalities. Stakeholders were encouraged to share their thoughts in real-time, highlighting areas that aligned with their vision and identifying potential improvements. Interactive discussions followed, where partners provided insights on usability, branding consistency, and feature prioritization. Mentimeter was used to collect structured feedback, ensuring that all voices were heard. By the end of the session, the team had valuable input to iterate on, refining the low-fidelity mockups to a higher fidelity and to better meet the goals and user expectations. All results from the Mentimeter session are presented in the Annex C.

4.5 MVP prototype testing using online mock-ups (Feb 7, 2025)

This session was a 1.5-hour interactive workshop, with 14 participants acting as testers, and it was designed to gather in-depth user feedback on the prototype. It began with an introductory segment in which participants were briefed on the test objectives and given clear instructions to complete a series of realistic, scenario-based tasks. During the testing phase, users navigated the prototype and completed 10 tasks, as shown in Table 2, while their interactions—such as click patterns, navigation flow, and time spent on each task—were recorded, through an online tool called Useberry. Due to the large group pf participants the online tool often failed to function as expected, and the process was alternatively concluded through the use of the online mock-ups, where testers interacted and orally shared their feedback, in a more traditional interview style. Insights' collection helped identify

usability issues, pain points, and areas that required refinement. The session concluded with a group discussion, providing an opportunity for participants to share their experiences and insights in detail. This structured approach offered a comprehensive understanding of how well the prototype met user expectations, ultimately guiding targeted improvements for a more intuitive and effective design.

Feature tested	Task description
Search bar	*Look for and download all content related to soil management for climate smart farming*
Explore farming practices	*Find details and download one climate adaptation measure at farm level.*
Add new resource & explore carbon tools	*Suggest a new advisory tool*
Advisory tools level 1	*Find resources to inspire your farmers on using innovation for climate smart farming*
Advisory tools level 2	*You need to support your farmers at territorial level, so you need to find some materials to help you with this.*
Explore filters in advisory tools	*Find advisory tools you can use for an online workshop you want to organise with some farmers.*
Explore a specific thematic	*You are looking for all content regarding biodiversity in the context of climate smart farming*
Leave comment for a specific resource & farming practice level 2	*You need to successfully leave a comment under a specific Adaptation Farming Practice.*
Explore training materials	*Find a short demonstration video to train a group of farmers regarding rewarding mechanisms.*
Explore about us/Comments	*Need to ask for clarification about a technical issue you face while using the toolkit.*

Table 2 The 10 tasks which participants had to complete and the feature tested in each respective task.

5 FarmingForClimate platform requirements

5.1 Non-functional requirements

In this section, we list all the non-functional requirements that are essential for the background operations and conditions necessary for the FarmingForClimate platform to function smoothly and provide an optimal user experience.

According to the principles outlined in Karl Wiegers and Joy Beatty's book[1] "Software Requirements," non-functional requirements define the system's properties and constraints that must be presented to users. These requirements impose limitations on the development of the product, addressing aspects like performance, usability, reliability, security, and supportability. Essentially, non-functional requirements set the standards for the system's qualities, characteristics, and constraints; focusing on how the system should perform rather than on its specific functions or behaviours.

5.1.1 User Interface

The UI/UX design adheres to the project's branding guidelines and visual identity, including colour schemes, typography, and logos, as defined in the respective styling guidelines of ClimateSmartAdvisors identity. It has been decided not to create an entirely new logo for FarmingForClimate, before the launch of the 1st version, however the AUA design team has managed to combine the existing two logos to create a combination of both, to create a universal feel for the FarminForClimate.eu platform, as shown in Figure 14. The use of appropriate visual cues, such as icons and graphics, enhances the overall user experience and facilitates quick recognition and understanding.

Figure 14: The FarmingForClimate logo created combining design guidelines from ClimateSmartAdvisors and some elements from ClimateFarmDemo and Clienfarms projects

The user interface is crafted with a responsive design, ensuring seamless functionality across various devices and screen sizes. The layout and content adjust automatically to deliver an optimal experience on desktops, laptops, tablets, and mobile devices. Accessibility was a key consideration in the UI design and development, following standards such as WCAG 2.02. The design guidelines, as some of them shown in Figure 15, include features like adequate colour contrast, resizable text, keyboard navigation support, and alternative text for images, making the platform compatible with specialized software that assists users with disabilities. Throughout the lifecycle of ClimateSmartAdvisors project, usability feedback mechanisms will be in place, allowing end-users to provide input. This feedback is

[1] Karl E Wiegers and Joy Beatty. 2013. Software Requirements 3. Microsoft Press, USA.
[2] https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/

essential for identifying unclear features or areas needing improvement, ensuring the FarmingForClimate.eu platform consistently meets user needs and expectations.

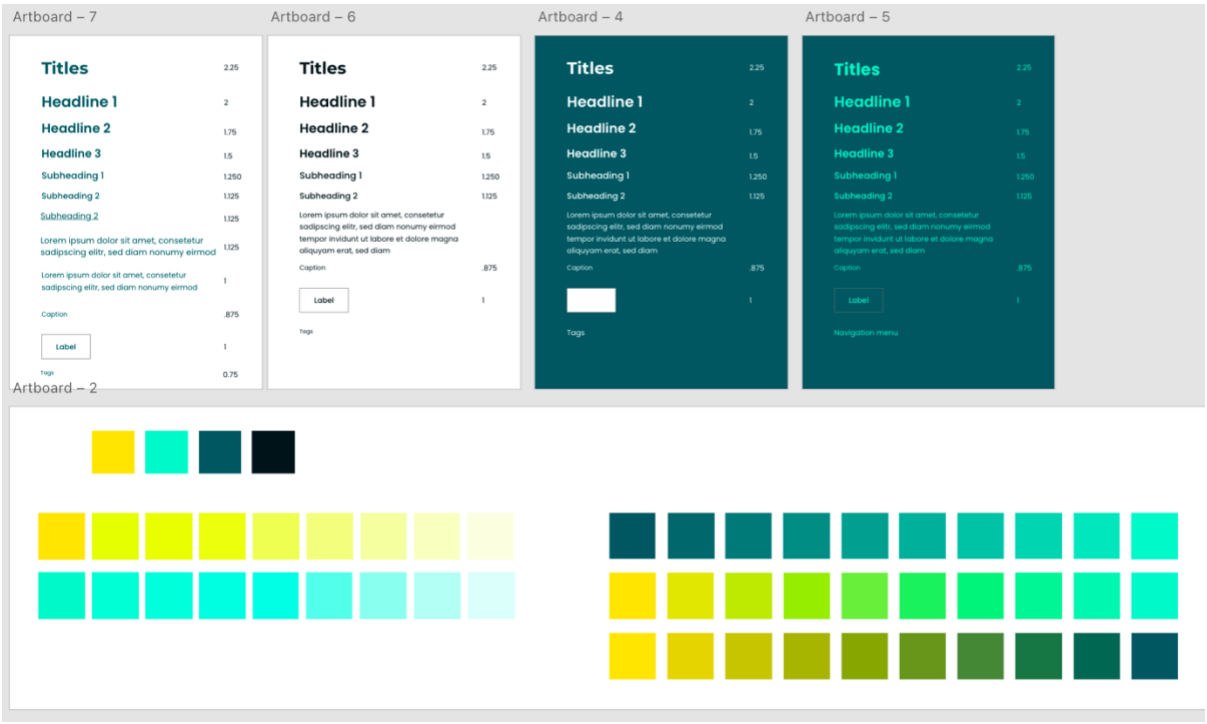


Figure 15: A set of design guidelines including typography and colour schemes

5.1.2 Performance Requirements

Performance requirements relate to the criteria under which the platform should operate. These criteria focus on the ability of the platform to perform its operations, within a specific operational environment, in an efficient and effective way.

Response time: Response time refers to the maximum allowable duration for the platform to react to a user's action or request. The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform is expected to function as a progressive web application, ensuring swift response times for various user interactions and tasks, including page loading, transaction processing, executing search queries, and more. The platform should have a maximum response time of 3 seconds and normal response time of 1 second and this can be validated through real-time monitoring of the requests on the production server.

Throughput: Throughput can be defined as the number of concurrent user requests the platform should be able to handle within a specified timeframe. The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform should be able to process a minimum throughput of 1,000 user requests per second. Load testing can be used to validate the throughput of the platform in the production server.

Resource Utilisation: Resource utilisation can be defined as the maximum allowed consumption of system resources in terms of CPU, memory, disk usage, and network bandwidth. The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform should ensure that utilisation of CPU will remain below 70%, memory utilisation below 80% and disk usage below 70% within normal operations. Resource utilisation can be validated via real-time system monitoring and performance testing.

Availability: Availability can be defined as the desired uptime percentage that indicates the amount of time the system should be accessible and operational for the end users. The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform should have a minimum availability of 99.9% during a calendar month. Availability can

be validated via monitoring tools that record uptime and downtime events. Analysing these events can produce the actual availability percentage and compare it with the target requirement.

5.1.3 Security Requirements

Authentication: The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform will implement an authentication mechanism to verify the identities of end-users and ensure that only authorised individuals can access specific operations of the system. Username and password will be requested for the authentication procedure, where strong hash algorithms will be used to safely store sensitive user information to the database.

Authorization and Access Control: Authorization and access control mechanisms allow for systems to restrict access to specific sets of functionalities/operations, data and or resources based on a set of rules and policies set by the system owner. The platform will enforce appropriate authorization and access control policies to restrict user access to specific functionalities, data, or resources based on their roles and privileges.

Data confidentiality: The platform will protect sensitive data by implementing appropriate encryption mechanisms, both during transit and storage. This includes using secure protocols (e.g., HTTPS) for data transmission and encryption algorithms for data at rest to prevent unauthorised access and data breaches.

Data integrity: The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform will ensure data integrity by implementing mechanisms to detect and prevent unauthorised or unintended modifications to data, ensuring its accuracy and reliability.

Secure coding practices: The source code of the FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform will follow secure and best coding practices to avoid or at least mitigate common vulnerabilities (i.e., SQL injection, cross-site scripting etc.) and ensure the overall security of the system.

Access Logs: The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform will maintain extensive audit logs of user activities in a secure location. These logs will be monitored to detect and respond to security (or any other) incidents or suspicious activities.

Security Updates: The FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform will regularly receive and apply security updates to address known vulnerabilities, software bugs, and emerging security threats. The updates should be obtained from reliable sources and applied in a timely manner to ensure the platform's security remains up to date.

5.2 Functional requirements

The functional requirements of the FarmingForClimate.eu platform, are presented in the following sections through screenshots from the mock-up version of the platform. The main features and functionalities that have already been identified to be delivered until the platform is in its fullest and complete most complete version is the following:

1. Users are able to navigate in the platform through the “Navigation bar” in the header.
2. Users are able to navigate in the platform also from the footer, where all pages’ links are also present
3. Users are presented with all relevant information from the “Homepage”
4. Call-to-action buttons and prompts for redirection to inner pages, are present throughout the “Homepage”
5. Users are able to put search terms in the universal Search bar, in Homepage

6. Users are able to narrow down their query by selecting in which combination of the 3 collections the query should be focused
7. List of results in a new page presenting all search results from the user's query.
8. Users are able to use filters to see specific results from any of the 3 collections
9. Detailed page presenting all attributes describing an object from any of the 3 collections
10. Users interact with the tool and select one or more, to download a summary for each of the tools selected
11. Users interact with the tool by adding comments in the comment section
12. Users are presented with additional sections including feedback in the form of testimonials from users who have previously assessed the tools
13. Users are able to expand their selection by browsing to similar tools to the initial they have selected.
14. Users have access to a list of training materials
15. Users can find a set of training materials based on specific criteria from the filters' section.
16. Users are able to learn about the concept of creating the FarmingForClimate platform in the "About us" page
17. Users have access to the Privacy Policy from the footer
18. User registration
    a. Users have access to register/login/profile menus through the navigation bar
    b. Users are able to create their accounts
    c. Users are able to verify their accounts
    d. Users are able to receive 2 step verification emails
    e. Users can login into the platform
    f. Users can update their profiles, by editing their data
19. Administrator users have an administration panel
    a. Administrators are able to update existing data models with new attributes
    b. Administrators are able to moderate update data provided from users.
    c. Administrators are able to upload new entries, including: Advisory Tools, Carbon & Climate Assessment Tools and Farming Practices
20. Administrator users have access to a platform analytics mechanism (Google analytics)

All additional features and functionalities that have already been initiated in terms of conceptualisation and preliminary design will be iteratively refined and incorporated into the existing FarmingForClimate.eu platform. Their integration will be documented in a next version of this deliverable "*D5.4 Updated repository with toolkits, methods, and user experiences".*

6 Software development for FarmingForClimate platform

For the software development of the FarmingForClimate.eu web platform, a stack of modern technologies and frameworks was used in order to develop this fully fledged web application, as shown in Figure 16. All relevant technologies are explained in the following sections.

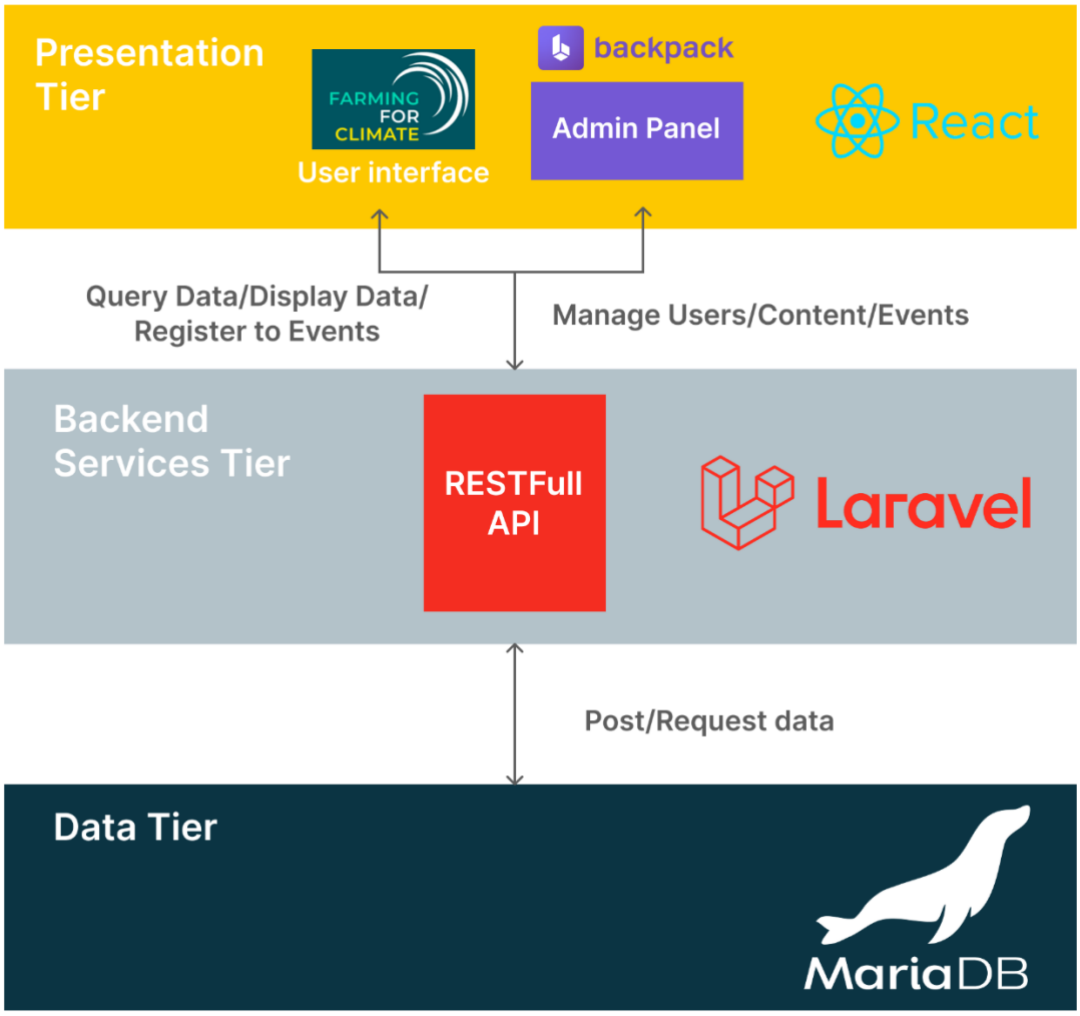


Figure 16: The technology stack used in FarmingForClimate platform

6.1 Back-end development

The backend section of the platform was created using Laravel, and Maria database (DB).

- Laravel is a PHP web application framework and serves as the cornerstone of the FarmingForClimate.eu platform's backend. It was used for routing and middleware, database management as well as authentication and security. Laravel is a robust PHP framework designed to simplify the development of web applications by providing an elegant syntax and a comprehensive set of tools. It emphasizes clean, readable code and follows the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architectural pattern, making it easy to build and maintain scalable applications. Laravel includes features like Eloquent ORM for seamless database interactions, Blade templating engine for efficient UI rendering, and built-in tools for routing,

authentication, and testing. Its extensive ecosystem, including packages like Laravel Forge and Laravel Vapor, further enhances the development workflow, making Laravel a preferred choice for developers building modern, secure, and high-performing web applications.

- The database containing all data was designed using MariaDB. MariaDB is a highly popular open-source relational database management system (RDBMS), designed to efficiently maintain structured data, enhancing data integrity and availability, aiming to create a flexible and versatile database. MariaDB evolved as a community-driven fork of MySQL, and is known for its reliability, high performance, and rich feature set, making it a strong choice for handling large-scale data operations. MariaDB offers advanced capabilities for synchronous multi-master replication, a variety of storage engines, and powerful tools for data analysis and management. It is designed to be fully compatible with MySQL, allowing for easy migration and integration with existing MySQL databases. With its focus on security, scalability, and performance, MariaDB is widely used in enterprise environments, providing a solid foundation for modern web applications and data-driven projects. Moreover, its fully open-source nature encourages open collaboration between developers, contributing to rapid development of new features and updates.

In order to effectively store and organize all the data available on the FarmingForClimate.eu digital platform, a set of tables depicting their relationships were designed and illustrated in the following Entity Relationship Diagrams (ERD). Each table represents an individual entity in the database (e.g., Farming Practices, Climate and Carbon Assessment tools, Advisory tools, and more), interconnected with each other through relational tables, as shown in Figure 17. The design of the database follows the normalization principle, which dictates the organization of the data focusing on redundancy and dependency minimization for data integrity.

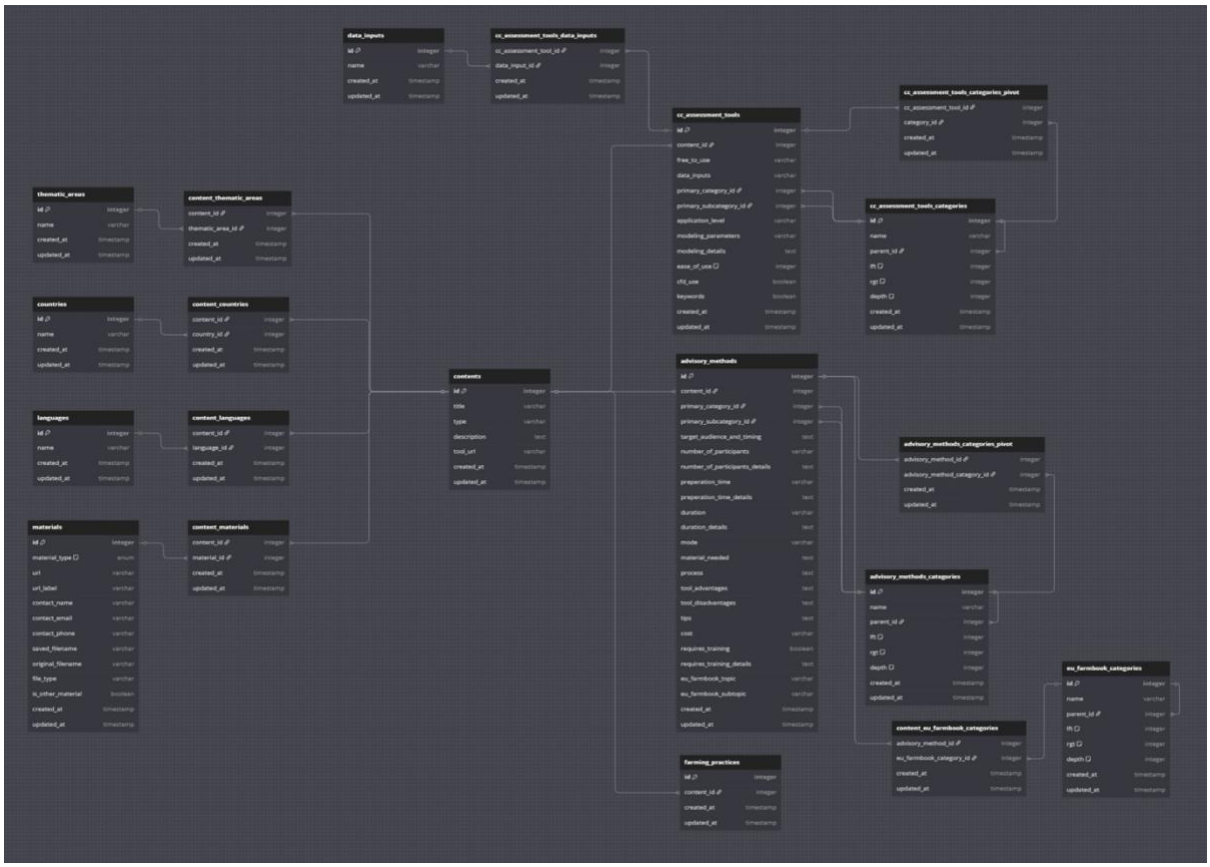


Figure 17: A screenshot from FarmingForClimate.eu platform's ERD

Data aggregation and database population were based on the following principles:

- close collaboration with the partners responsible for the data collection;
- establishment of a data exchange framework (sharing tools, storage needs) to facilitate the data transfer;
- normalization of the data from its collection to final storage according to the data model; and
- final transformation and loading in the database

6.2 Front-end development

The front-end development of the FarmingForClimate.eu platform has been created using Next and Bootstrap

- React.js is a powerful JavaScript library for building dynamic and interactive user interfaces. Designed for efficiency and flexibility, React.js enables developers to create reusable UI components that update seamlessly with minimal reloading. Its virtual DOM optimises rendering performance, ensuring smooth user experiences. With features like component-based architecture, fast state management, and strong community support, React.js simplifies front-end development for both small applications and large-scale projects. Additionally, its compatibility with frameworks like Next.js enhances capabilities such as server-side rendering (SSR) and static site generation (SSG), making it a top choice for modern web development.
- On the other hand, Bootstrap is a responsive, CSS-based framework that simplifies the creation of visually appealing and user-friendly interfaces. Its pre-designed components, responsive grid system, and extensive library of CSS and JavaScript components accelerate front-end development while ensuring compatibility across various devices and screen sizes.

7 “FarmingForClimate“ platform’s features

The FarmingForClimate.eu platform follows the layout structure that divides the content into three distinct sections: header, body, and footer. This layout provides a clear and consistent framework for presenting information and elements on a web page.

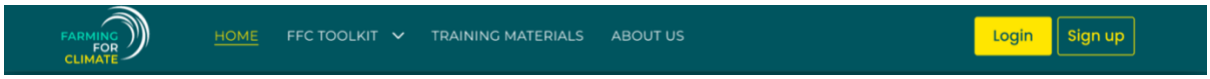


Figure 18: The header of FarmingForClimate, present and visible in all the platform’s views

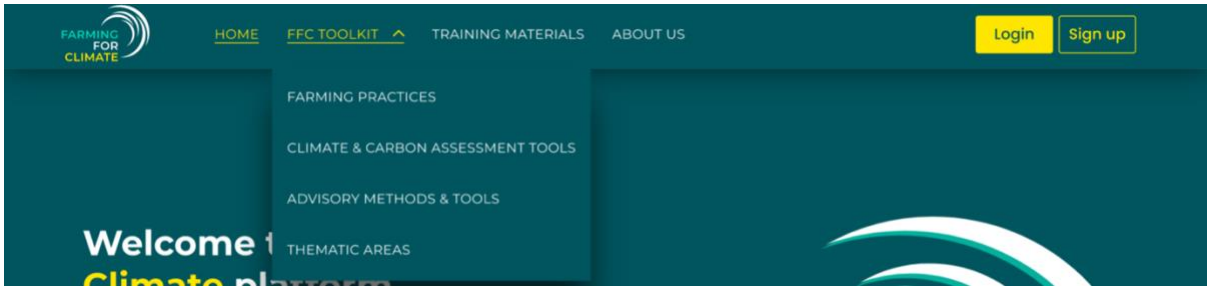


Figure 19: The navigation menu of FarmingForClimate, when expanded presents more views which are clickable

Figure 20: The footer of FarmingForClimate, present and visible in all the platform’s views

The main body of each web page is presented in the following Figures:

- Figure 21: Presents the “Hompeage” where the main Search bar is located as well as additional dynamic sections and Call-to-Actions (CTAs) for users
- Figure 22: Presents the “Search Results” where all results are presented in a grid mode, with pagination, together with the filter options.
- Figure 23: Presents the “Detailed Page for an Advisory Tool” together with the filters, the similar tools as well as the comment section and form to suggest a new Advisory tool.
- Figure 24: Presents the “Detailed Page for a Climate and Carbon Assessment Tool” together with the filters, the similar tools as well as the comment section.
- Figure 25 Presents the “Detailed Page for a Farming Practice” together with the filters, the similar tools as well as the comment section.
- Figure 26: Presents the “About us” page of FarmingForClimate.eu, where detailed information exists regarding the projects involved and their common vision on the platforms
- Figure 27: Presents the “Training materials” page of FarmingForClimate.eu, where content regarding trainings will be added, together with the filters

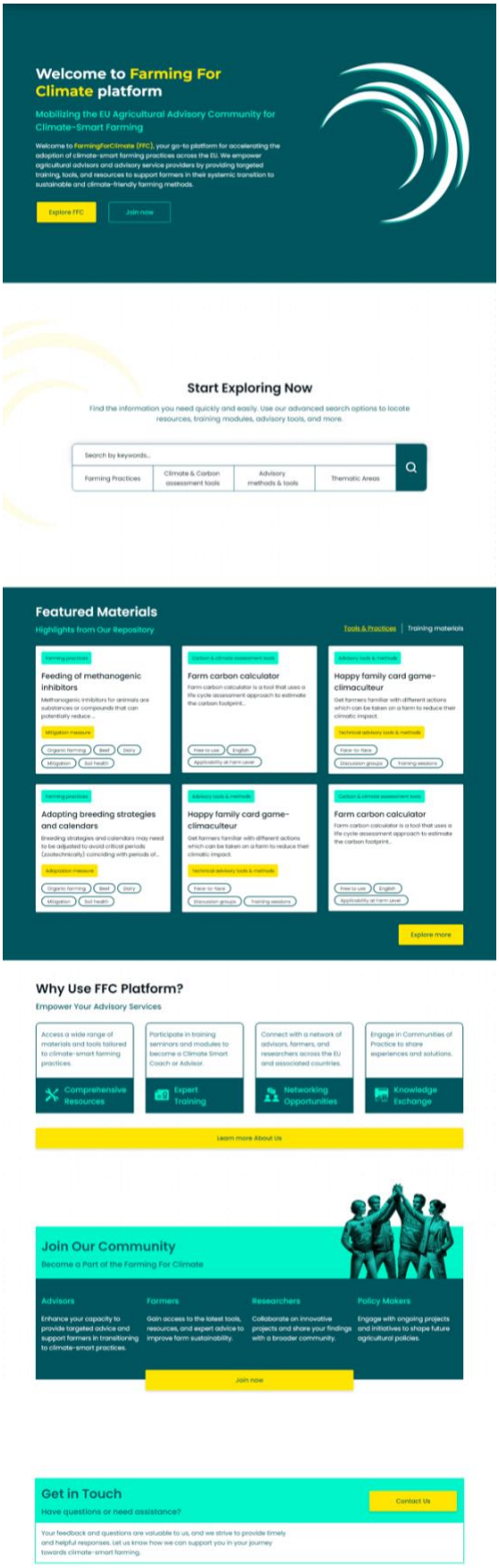


Figure 21: The "Homepage" of FarmingForClimate.eu

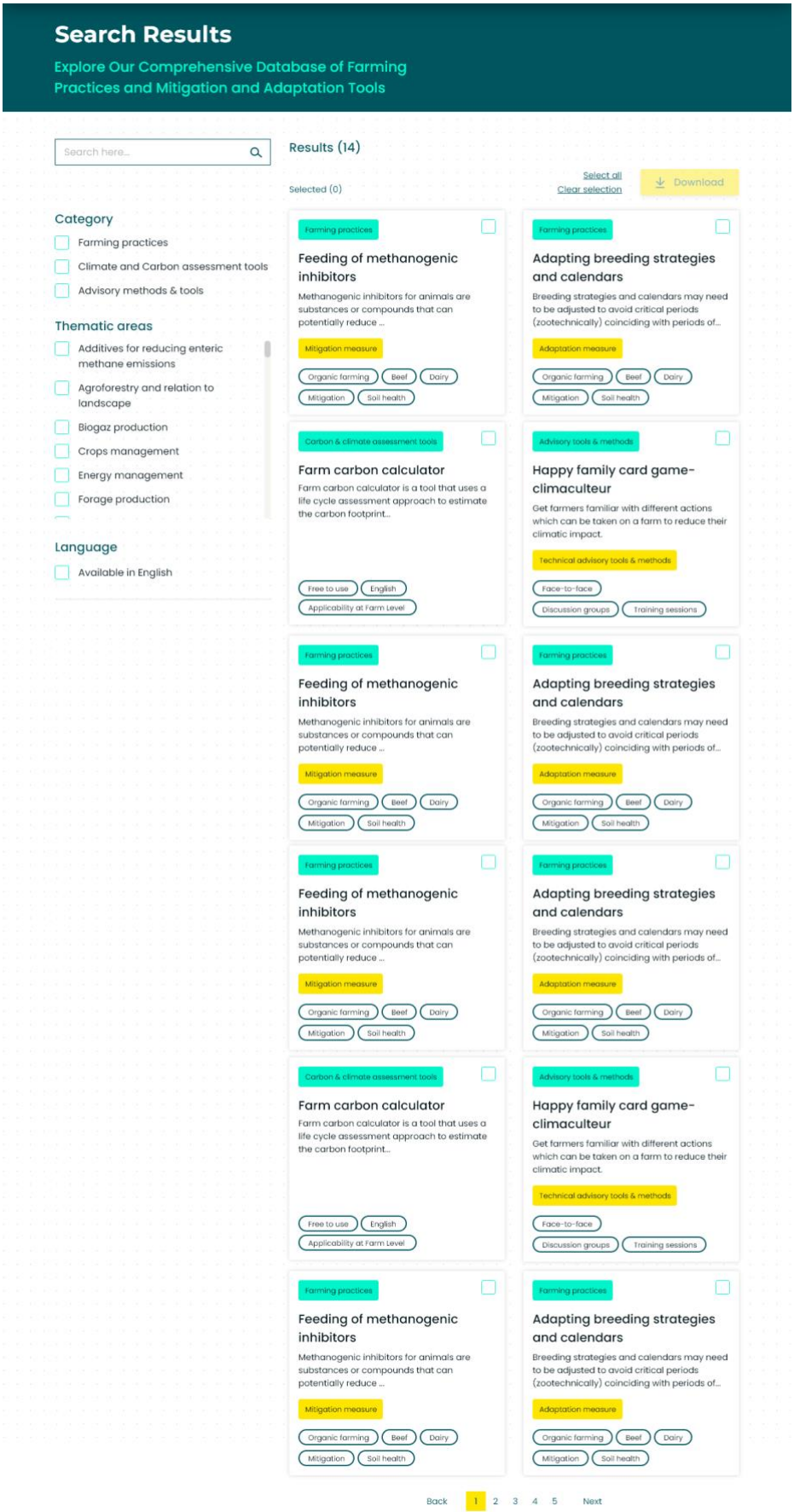


Figure 22: The "Search Results" page of FarmingForClimate.eu

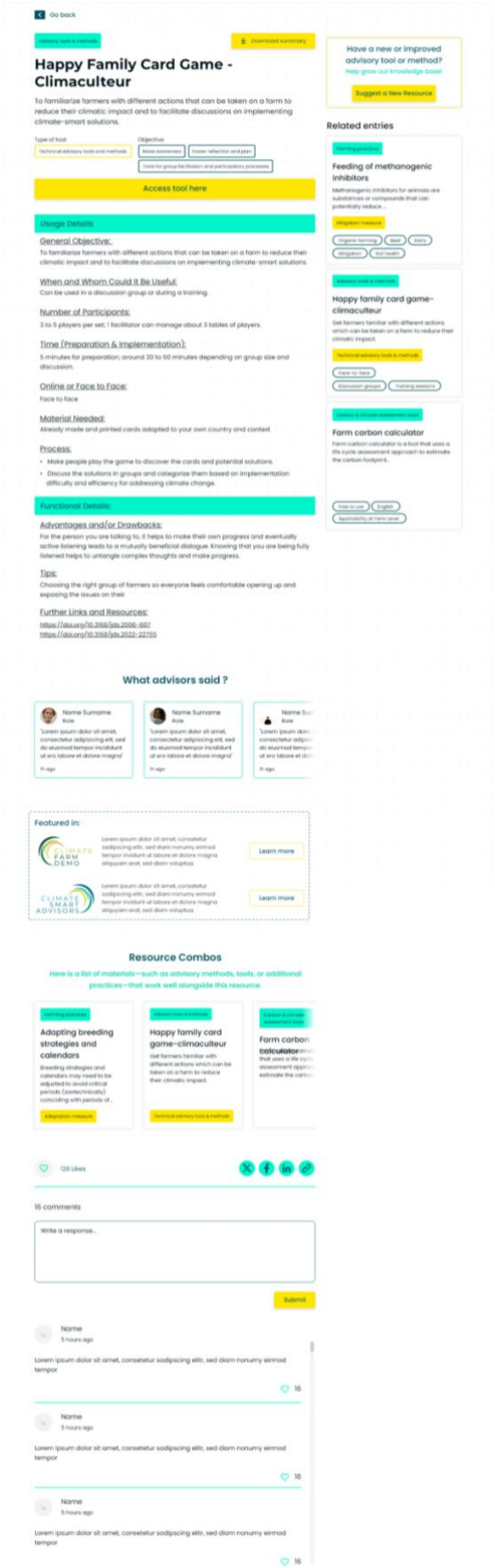


Figure 23: The "Detailed Page for an Advisory Tool" in FarmingForClimate.eu

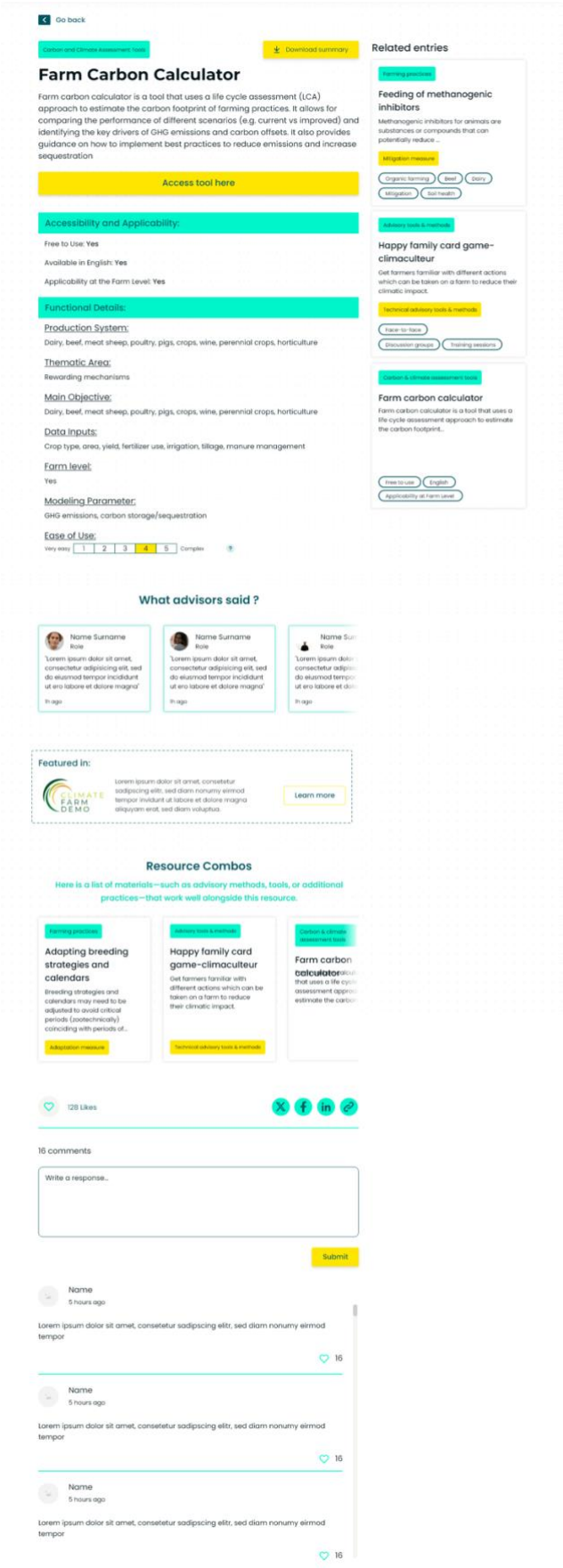


Figure 24: The "Detailed Page for a Climate and Carbon Assessment Tool" in FarmingForClimate.eu

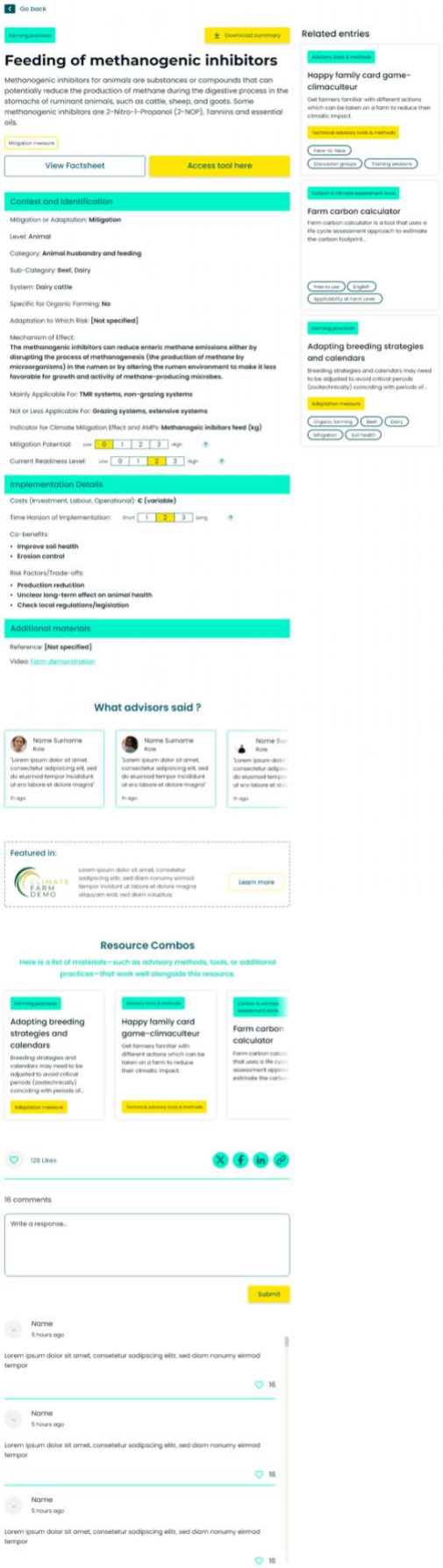


Figure 25: The "Detailed Page for a Farming Practice" in FarmingForClimate.eu

Figure 26: The "About us" page of FarmingForClimate.eu

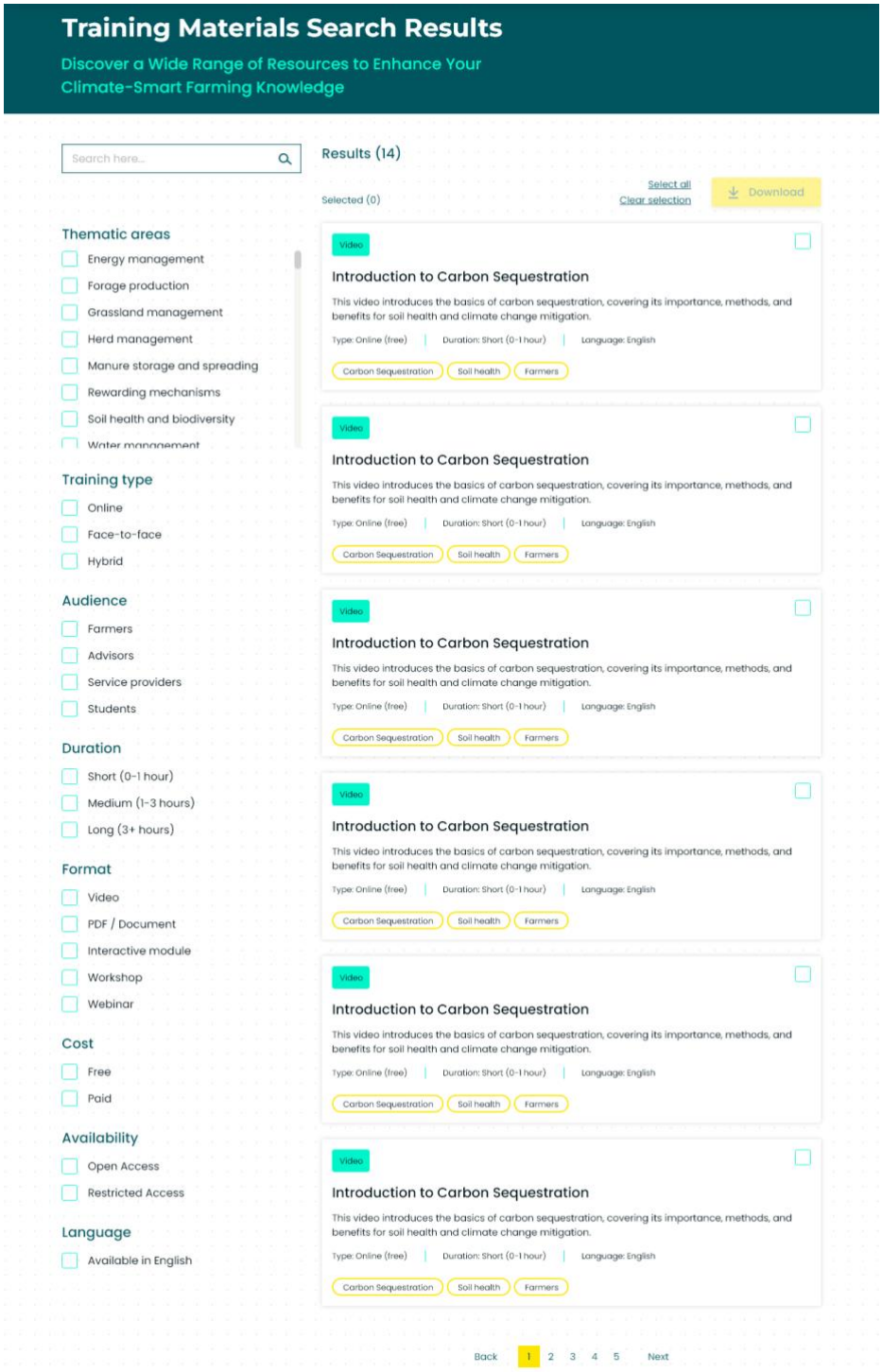


Figure 27: The "Training materials" page of FarmingForClimate.eu

- Figure 28: Presents the “Create account form” where users are able to create an account.
- Figure 29: Presents the “Login form” where users are able to log in to their account.
- Figure 30: Presents the “My profile” page where users are able to access their profile information as well as the user’s activity.
- Figure 31: Presents the “Reset password form” where users are able to change their account’s password

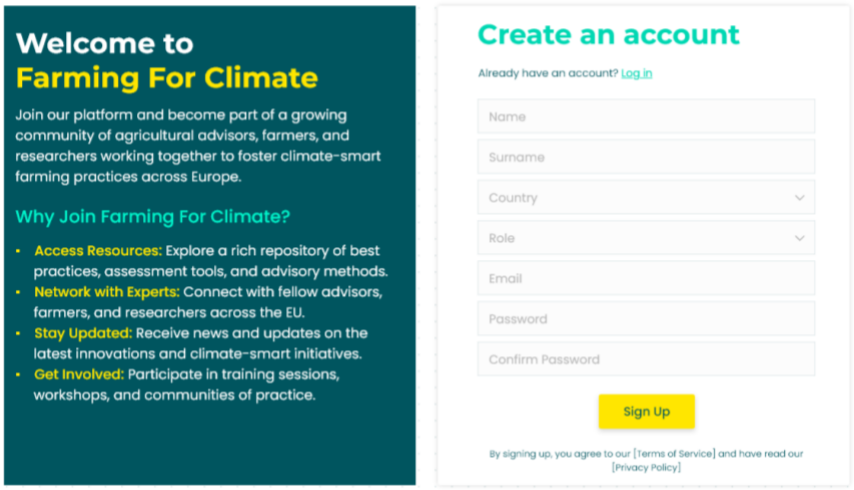


Figure 28: The “Create an account form” page of FarmingForClimate.eu

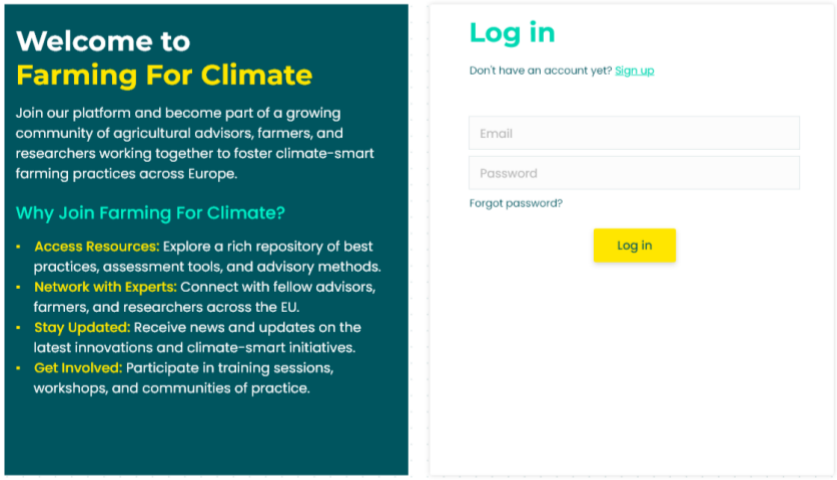


Figure 29: The “Login form” page of FarmingForClimate.eu

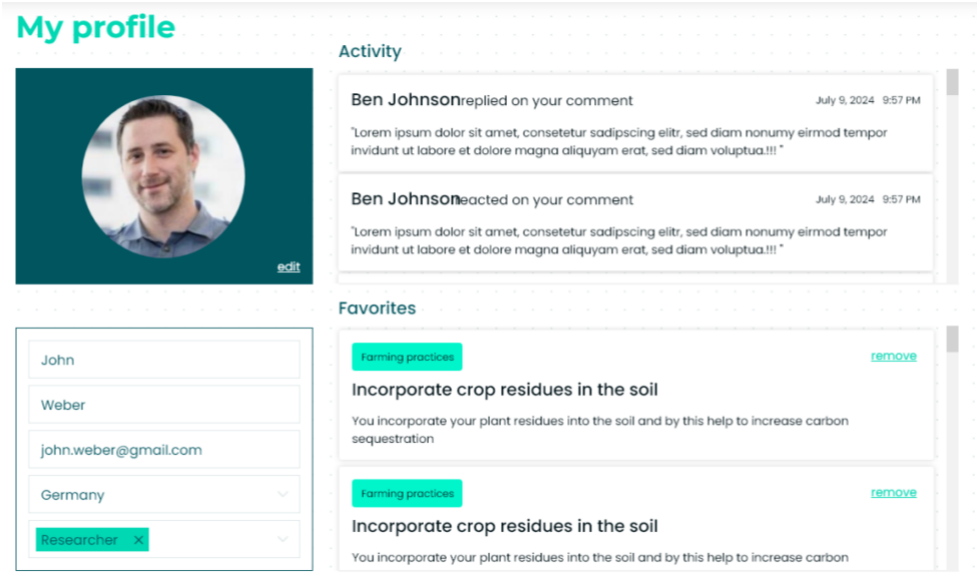


Figure 30: The "Login form" page of FarmingForClimate.eu

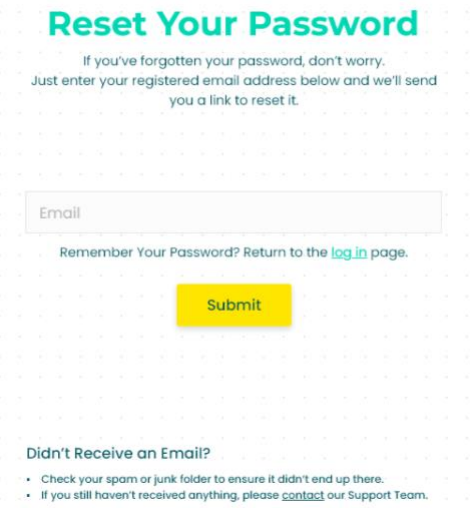


Figure 31: The "Reset password" page of FarmingForClimate.eu

The mock-ups above present the full version of the FarmingForClimate.eu platform. For the first version of the platform to be launched on March 31st of 2025, the main focus is to deliver all features and functionalities that will allow the first set of Advisory tools collected in the context of Climate Smart Advisors to be presented. Additionally, the first set of Carbon & Climate Assessment tools collection which has been collected in the context of ClimateFarmDemo will be included, whereas the Farming Practices collection will be gradually integrated in the following months. In terms of features and functionalities, all features that relate to the presentation of the relevant content will be present, and the additional features regarding the user authentication, user profile, and all the user interactions with the 3 collection objects (comments, suggestions, reactions, etc) will be iteratively integrated. For the launch of the 1st version of the platform, AUA will cater for the Extracting, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) process of all the collected content,

8 Conclusion

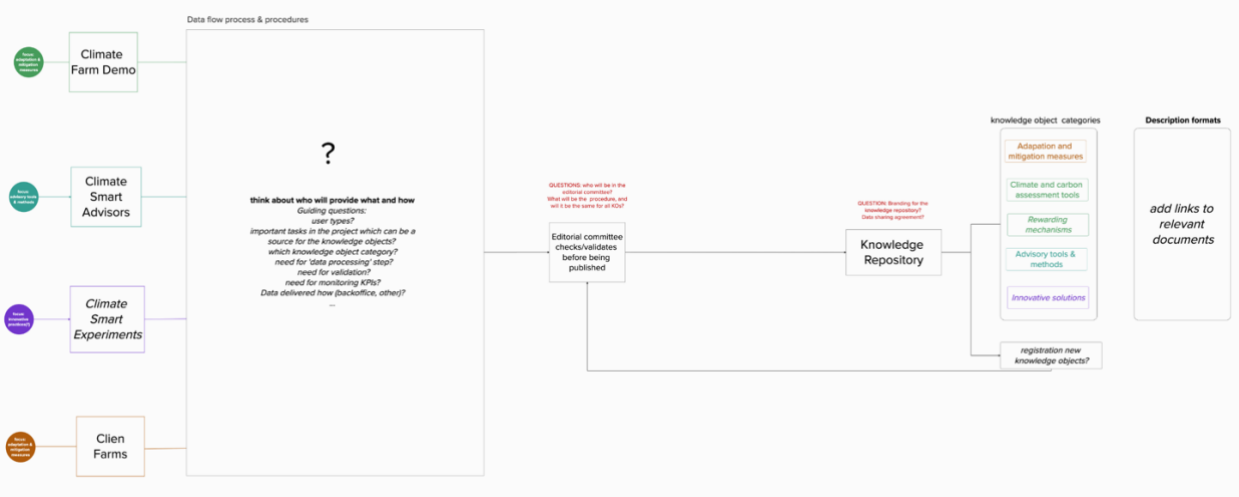
The aim of *D5.3 "Draft repository with toolkits, methods, and user experiences*" was to describe the progress until the scheduled release of the first version of FarmingForClimate.eu platform and the activities which preceded its launch before March 2025. The aim was to do so by detailing the progress behind the content and functionalities of the platform. This deliverable focuses on the design of this deliverable, namely the FarmingForClimate.eu, thoroughly elaborating on the feedback and inputs from the projects' coordination teams, WP5, broader consortium, as well as the targeted audience of the advisory community. Regarding development and deployment careful consideration of the technology stack of the platform was made, as well as the database population process.

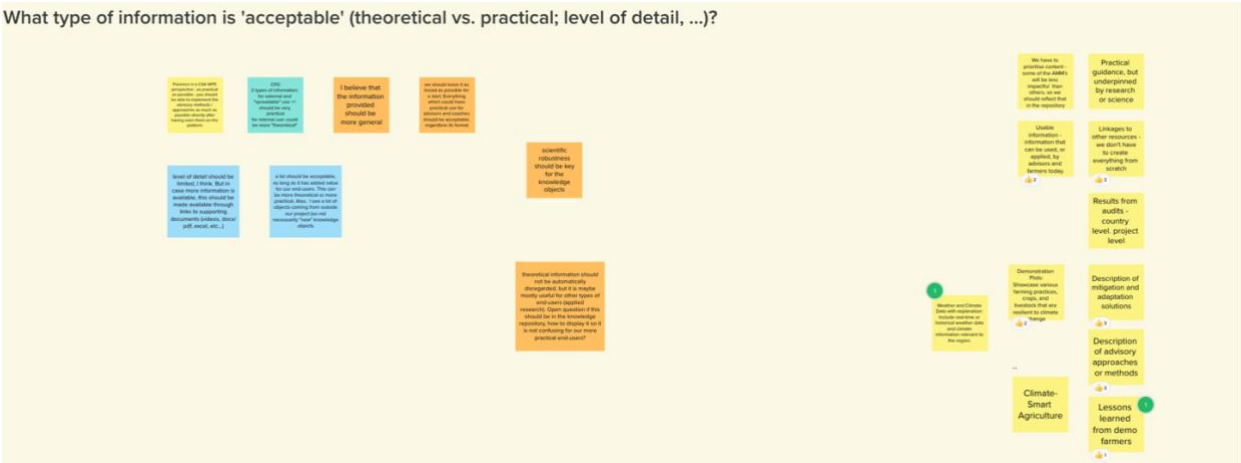
In accordance with the project developments, the FarmingForClimate.eu platform will undergo rigorous refinements, aiming to optimize the user experience and improve functionalities. A major focus after the launch of the initial version will be the continual evaluation of the platform, gathering feedback from all different user groups in the project's ecosystem. An agile development framework will be supported by the continual assessments of user needs, aiming to ameliorate and enhance existing features based on user feedback, as well as consider further updates, committed to optimizing user experience.

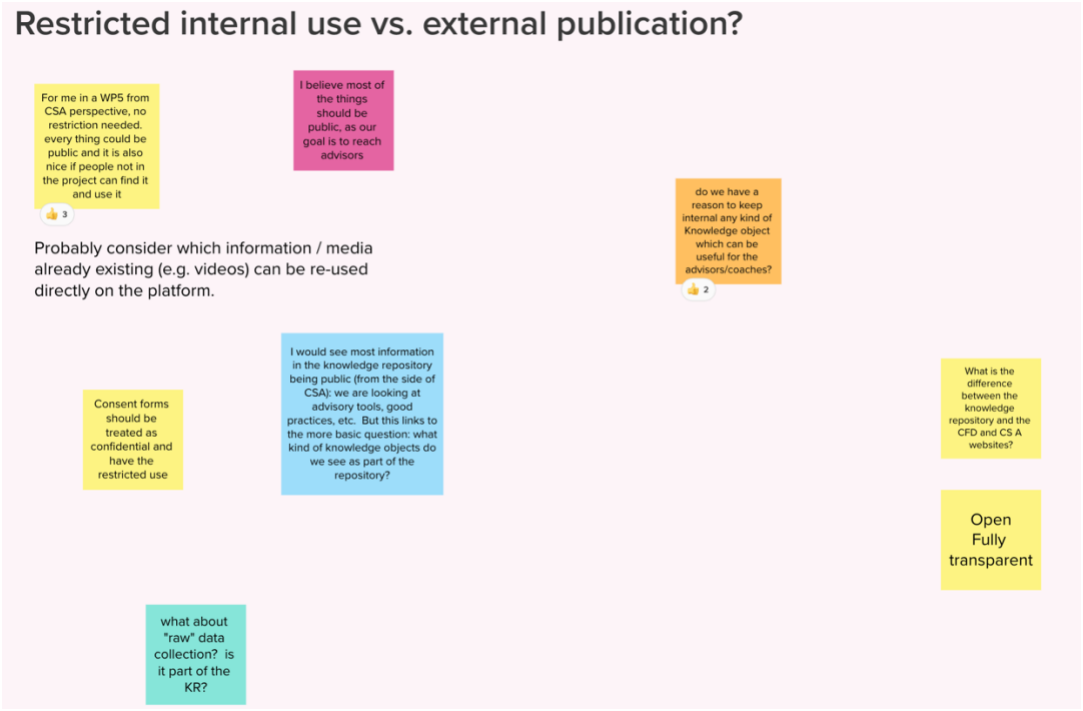
The existing data will also be expanded to reflect the progress of the 3 projects' inventory of Advisory Tools, Carbon & Climate Assessment tools, Farming Practices as well as the potential integration of training materials created in the context of the contributing projects. Additional content from future projects will be considered and conceptualised, and will be reported together with the next deliverable *"D5.4 Updated repository with toolkits, methods, and user experiences".*

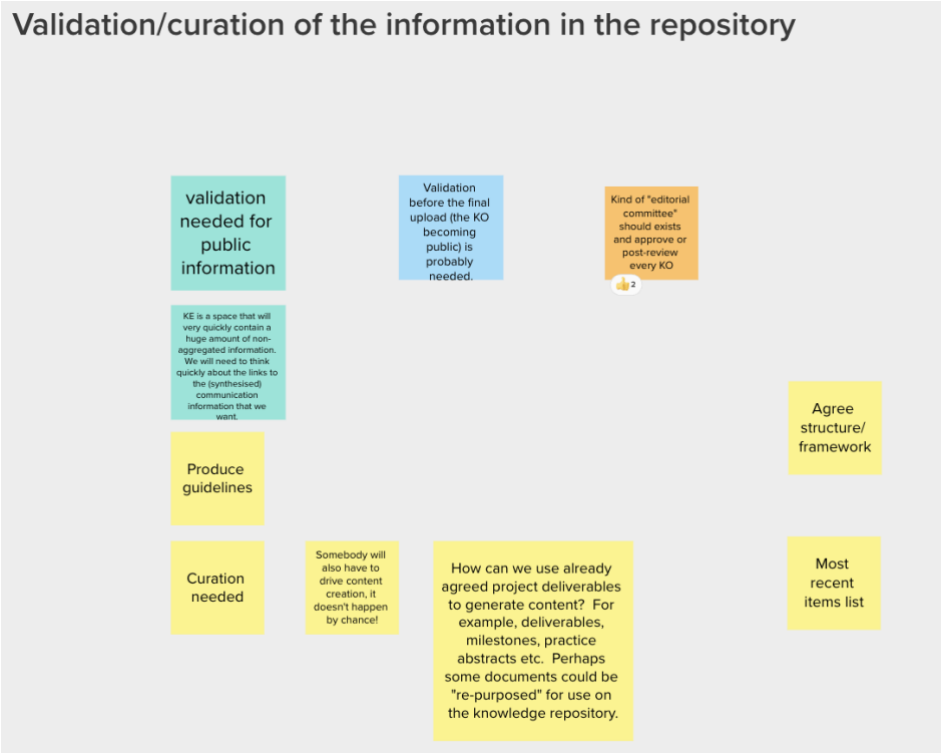
Moreover, the platform's post-project longevity will be considered in a more detailed process in the following versions, once the platform has been well established and proven its necessity among the climate smart farming community across Europe, aiming to increase and sustain the platform's activities even after the project's lifetime. Project partners will finally ensure that the main outcomes will be selected to feed the EU-FarmBook project's repository, further solidifying the platform's sustainability potential.

Annex A: Initial research phase (April 24, 2024)

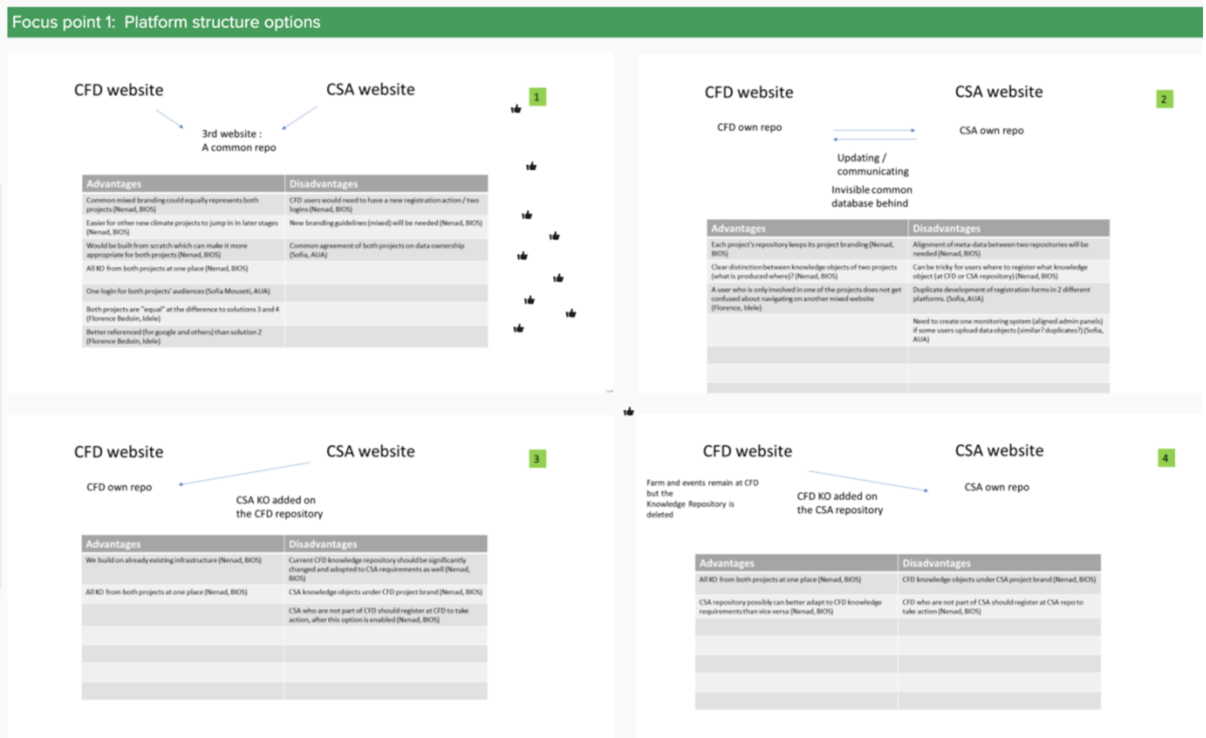




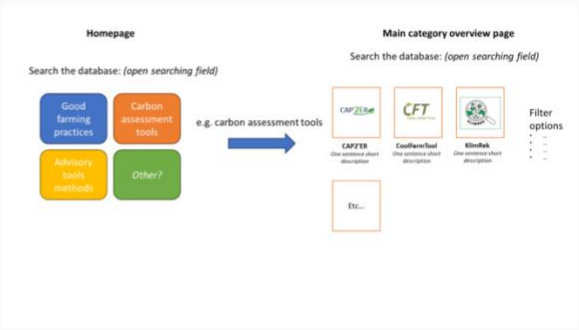

Restricted internal use vs. external publication?
For me in a WP5 from CSA perspective, no restriction needed. every thing could be public and it is also nice if people not in the project can find it and use it
3
I believe most of the things should be public, as our goal is to reach advisors
do we have a reason to keep internal any kind of Knowledge object which can be useful for the advisors/coaches?
2
Probably consider which information / media already existing (e.g. videos) can be re-used directly on the platform.
I would see most information in the knowledge repository being public (from the side of CSA): we are looking at advisory tools, good practices, etc. But this links to the more basic question: what kind of knowledge objects do we see as part of the repository?
Consent forms should be treated as confidential and have the restricted use
What is the difference between the knowledge repository and the CFD and CS A websites?
Open Fully transparent
what about "raw" data collection? is it part of the KR?

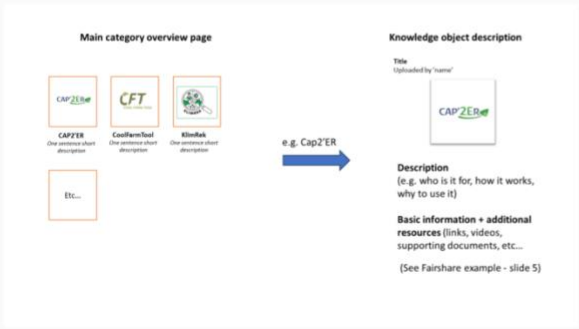

Validation/curation of the information in the repository
validation needed for public information
Validation before the final upload (the KO becoming public) is probably needed.
Kind of "editorial committee" should exists and approve or post-review every KO
2
KE is a space that will very quickly contain a huge amount of non-aggregated information. We will need to think quickly about the links to the (synthesised) communication information that we want.
Agree structure/ framework
Produce guidelines
Curation needed
Somebody will also have to drive content creation, it doesn't happen by chance!
How can we use already agreed project deliverables to generate content? For example, deliverables, milestones, practice abstracts etc. Perhaps some documents could be "re-purposed" for use on the knowledge repository.
Most recent items list

types / main categories	how to describe? (main characteristics/attributes)	Useful for whom?	Links with other types of knowledge objects?	From CFD, CSA or both?
Measures - good farming practices				CFD, possibly also ClienFarms
Assessment tools				CFD, possibly also ClienFarms
Advisory tools and methods	examples presented by Florence & Caroline → [illegible]	advisors		CSA
TOOLS	-description -target group -agri. sector -use cases -language -complexity -resources needed	advisors, coaches, farmers		primary CSA, secondary CFD + others
METHODS	[illegible]	advisors, coaches, farmers		primary CSA, secondary CFD + others
USE CASES	[illegible]	advisors, coaches, farmers		primary CSA, secondary CFD + others



Focus point 2: Different types of knowledge objects





Knowledge objects - characteristics

Mitigation & adaptation measures

Characteristic	Example	Comments: do we keep the characteristic, what kind of information can we provide, ...
Name of the measure	Incorporate crop residues in the soil	
Specific sectors	No	
Suitable for organic farming	Yes	
Mitigation or adaptation	Both	
Adaptation to which risk	not completed	
Mitigation potential	0	
Current readiness level	2	
Costs (investment, labour, operational)	€	

Carbon and climate assessement tools

Characteristic	Example	Comments: do we keep the characteristic, what kind of information can we provide, ...
Name	Farm Carbon calculator	
Knowledge object type	Tools	
Project	Climate Farm Demo	
Knowledge object link		
Free to use	yes	
Available in English	true	
Applicability at the farm level	yes	
Main objective	dairy, beef, meat sheep, poultry, pigs, crops, wine, perrenial crops, horticulture	production sector/ production types

Advisory tools & methods

Characteristic	Example	Comments: do we keep the characteristic, wh of information can we provide, ...
Name	Happy Family card game - Climaculteur	
General objective	To get farmers familiar with different actions which can be taken on a farm to reduce their climatic impact. To get farmers to discuss the implementation of various climate-smart solutions	
When and for whom could it be useful	Can be used in a discussion group or during a training.	
Number of participants	3 to 5 players per set of game – 1 facilitator can manage about 3 tables of players	
Time (preparation & implementation)	5 minutes around 30 to 60 minutes depending on group size and discussion	
online or face-to-face	Face-to-face	
material needed	Already made and printed cards adapted to your own country and context.	

Which options for searching and clustering (determining pro's & con's)?

Category (types of knowledge objects)

Theme (12 thematic areas in CFD & CSA)

Alternative options

Role

Problem area

suboptions for main selected options (max 4)

Cluster option1: thematic areas:

- energy management
- forage production
- grassland management
- herd management
- manure storage and spreading
- rewarding mechanisms
- soil health and biodiversity
- water management
- additives for reducing methane emissions
- agroforestry and relation to landscape
- biogas production
- crops management

Cluster option2: types of knowledge objects:

- mitigation measures
- adaptation measures
- OR mitigation and adaptation measures
- climate & carbon assessment tools
- advisory methods & tools
- *1. inspiration and awareness*
- *2. farm diagnostic tools*
- *3. interaction & facilitation tools*
- carbon rewarding mechanisms

Cluster option3: roles

- farmer
- advisor
- researcher
- policy actor
- agrifood/supply chain actor

Cluster option4: problem areas

- I want to sensibilise about climate change
- I want to learn about and find a climate smart measure
- I want to build actors' relationships and facilitate meetings
- I want to make a climate diagnostic
- I want to asses or predict rewarding of changes
- I want to follow up on action implementation

Annex B: Answers from Co-design session during GA in Latvia (April 24, 2024)

Q1: What are the 3 prevailing keywords on your mind regarding the topic of a "Climate Smart Farming" repository?

Q2: In case you have used any digital platform for CSF information, could you name any features OR functionalities that appeared to be useful?

Responses (46)
Search feature, and filter options
Filter by farm type
Need for good classification system and cross references to other sources
Filters
Overview, filter function
Filter function
Speaking language of farmer
Likes
Good search function
Soil type
Cap2er
Efficient search boxSearch by goals
If there is already existing farming, why are we creating another one?
Key words
filters, keywords
Cheap or free
Direct linked with other platform
A CSFarmers' maturity check
Download documents
Region
Filters by type and size of farm
A short questionnaire to choose the most adapted tool (which production / which objective (sensibilisation/ adaptation/ mitigation / free or not / need of training or not etc.)
Keywords
Feedback from people who have used the method, approach, ...
Filters
Overview
Filter
Country of farm
FiltersFree to use
Download documenys
Filter

Download documenys
Filter
Difficulty / ease of implementation
Easy to access the information. Link to contact a person that has created or has experience with the tool
Filters: farm type, farm size, thematic areas, county...
Usefull filters
Reliability of the information
Well structured
Updated and used
One place for CSA and CFD
Practise abstracts
Guidance Documents Case Studies Event Directory
Practical useful methods
Pictures, diagramms, videosContent overviewFarm type and size filterTestimonials/ stories from farmers/advisors with contact to farmer/advisor
practice abstracts and videos
Filter, overview/description, categorization

Q3: What are the major difficulties you can think of when trying to access info (tools, methods etc) on the CSF platform?

Responses
Statistics data
Language
Finding appropriate information
Not being able to find It, or not relevant to our settings
Differentiate between climate specific practices
Too general
not sufficient filter options or no option to search on key words
Language
Poor search function, not leading to the "right" results
Difficulties to find things that are really relevant to your needs
Find the information
Not useful for everyone
When it's to big. Difficult to find te information
Heavy instructions
Unclear NavigationOver Academic Terminology Accessibility for Mobiles Use of decent graphics
404 error pages
Finding the right info at the right time
Accesibility and reliability of data
Try to find useful information
Too long contents to read
Not sufficient details about how to use it
Not find what i need
Find the right things you want in less time
Language barrier
Navigating to finding / discovering relevant information
Language
foreign language
Explanation
To keep it updated and sustainable
Appropriate informarion
Overwhelming amount of information - don't know where to start
How to be guided to for your CSF development status, usefull info/tools/workshops/methodologies
There is nobody who can facilitate and explain the implementation of climate smart practice
Too broad filters

Overwhelming amount of information - don't know where to start
How to be guided to for your CSF development status, usefull info/tools/workshops/methodologies
There is nobody who can facilitate and explain the implementation of climate smart practice
Too broad filters
Filters
Find the right information for your goal
"digested" information needed
Risk of To much tools with too much different methods... needs of exhaustive explanation
Find the information
New teams update was a problem.
I have never seen it
Content not fit for me as a user
Evidence base to support changes in practice
Not enough information - just a practice abstract
No manual to use it
Translation to nacional language
To much information, could be hard to find what I need
Not applicable for my situation
Data
Lack of data referred to mediterranean agri
Too much information, different type/forms on information, language questions
Too many specific tools (adapted only to few situations)
Decentralised/ incomplete information or access
Not in the national language
Too many features that distract from purpose
Foreign language
Complexity of platformFind something useless instead of useful
Filter information
Too much content without relevance for my purposes (bad filter system)
Simple architecture with max 3 levels
Different terminologies. How to find the right search terms? Tools may be used in many different contexts.
Missing very practical info
Too much info
Language, localisation, relevance, customization opportunity for country context, interoperabiliy, lack of enough media and rich content
A repository is a place for 'leave and forget'?
Possibility to go to cross visit
Information should be practical
Moderating dynamic comments on proposed solutions
Clear information about climate and weather in specific place
too much information on the first page (homepage)
Look for within huge quantities of information
Not possible to safe the file and adapt it afterwards
homogeneous format, standardised data
Sometimes tools and/or methods cannot be adapted to specific regions/cropping systems
Keywords, categories not suitable
Lack of time
Getting relevant information - cost, implementation, does it need complementary systems or software? Is it compatible or interoperable with

Q4: What is the major difficulties you can think of when trying to describe OR upload a new entry (KO) to the CSF platform?

Responses
Scientific foreign language
I have to do it in one sitting.
Time
Time
Ununderstandable fields
Time
I have never uploaded anything
Too many questions to answer (too long to enter)
Knowing how to write the material - selling the story. Needs an editor?
Quality control?
Time management
Needs to be an easy template to follow to ensure uniform style
Know the audience
Too time consuming to upload
Time spent
Format of document
Quality control
Clear question you need to know to enter
Use of common frame for creating collections
Time
Quality and applicability
Text to long
Fields with no information to fill
Time for translation
Not being able to safe the entry form and adapt it later
Understandable template
Confidentiality of actors /stories
Tome
Need to ensure reliability
How effective in terms of farm profit or climate mitigation
Time
Unclear description of expected content
Repeating data during upload
Quality control: useful and/or correct info?
Time
Time
Describe it simple for other to understand
Identify what I can contribute. For me something can be very interesting but not for the rest.

Identify what I can contribute. For me something can be very interesting but not for the rest.
Too much information demanded, too much time/work demanded to upload the data
Irrelevant questions about theKO
Too much has to filled out
Not all information available for a full description
Information need
Data protection
The requested questions/information categories are not clear
validation by a group of experts
Ability to edit once submitted
Secure understability
Know what will happen with it
Don't know yet

Q5: Which of the categories do you consider more important for an advisor, regarding CSF?

Q6: Which of the categories do you consider more important for a farmer, regarding CSF?

Q7: Can you think of any additional category or content missing, regarding CSF?

Responses
Soft skills
Stories of peers
Best practice case studies
Economic effects of AMM
Lca
Case studies
Economic sustainability
Knowledge exchange
Cost effectiveness of measures
Soft skills
Persuasion by advisors
Good practices, success stories
Communication
Examples of best practice and lessons learnt
Videos bank (YouTube channel ?)
Succesful experiences
Identify and utilise networking/knowledge exchange opportunities
Expierence exchange
Practical cases exemple
Information / demos in relation to policy makers
Successful case studies
Benchmarking, comparison of methods
Economics
Succesfull examples with concrete data
Leading farms examples
Economic tools
Economics
Policy expertice
Space for chat
Case studies and succesfull stories
Case Studies Example (buddy) farms Economic training Cross Visits
Practical examples/stories from farms and advisors implementing climate smart farming
Case descriptions of the climate smart approach of a whole farm. NOt only focus on a single measure, but explain how they are linked
Case descriptions of the climate smart approach of a whole farm. NOt only focus on a single measure, but explain how they are linked
Picture of Good practices in another countries
Planning tools for climate action strategy on farmTestimonials (subcategory?)
Representation (public, social media...)
Experience exchange
Non-commercial advice, trust in the advisor
Unsuccessfull cases
More examples form all Europe about good practices in CSF
Scientific results
Farmer case studies inc farm videos
Tecno-economical numbers
Economics effects of the solutions
data examples
Video of Good examples
Cost Benefits analysis
Nature of outputs (technical/report/quantitative/quakitative/industry standard etc)

Q8: Can you think of additional fields to be used for describing the tools & methods in the CSF platform?

Responses
Economic aspect
Languages available:
Contact person
Cost price if there is one?
contact person for details
Economic aspect
Contact person
Success score
Open source?
Questions
Example
Evaluation by people who used it
Links whit video demostration
Contact person
Practical examples, experieces of using the tool
Feedback from people who used it and in which situations.
Evaluation
Advantages and disadvantages should be separated
Cost structure
Target ? TL, CSC, NC, etc.
Economic aspect
Localizable?
Amount of feedbacks
Financial assessment of tools
Climate Category(Emission focus) (Biodiversity)(Social)(Ecosystem Service)
Feedbacks
Price / training need
Main argument (issue)
Contact to the project partner if questions pop up
Level of technological / technical difficulty of the tool
Template for facilitation method is good. Is there also a template vor adaptation and mitigation methods?
Example like the videos
Contact person for extra info on use and context
Examples
Ease of uptake Impact of Activity

Ease of uptake Impact of Activity
Provenacne of the partecipants
Language
estimated results (cs, economic etc)
localization
Country/farming system of origin
Type farm recommendation
Expert level (do I have to be an expert in meeting facilitation for example or is it ok for beginners ?)Same for methods
Nature of outputs (qualitative/quantitative)
Specific recommendations
Key words
Classification on skills required
For more technical advisory methods, to which (Climate) theme it is related
Rating
Success stories

Q9: What would be the ideal way of providing feedback for content (tools, methods, etc) you would find in the CSF platform?

Responses
Add coments
Likes, comments
output template
rating
Rating
Comments are difficult to monitor
short comments
Rating
Newsletter
Comments available
Rating system
Comments
Rating
Comments (with a grade ?)
Rating
Likes, and comments
Comments
Examples of good practices of CSF - photos, solutions, problems
Rating of the tool
Short survey (2/ 3 minutes)
Add evaluation forms
Quotation on 1-3 not usefull, a bit, a lot
Simple and quick way to give feedback
Comments
Comments
Comment section for each knowledge option where people can tell their experiences
Comments
Quote or short testimonial from user

Short survey (2/ 3 minutes)
Add evaluation forms
Quotation on 1-3 not usefull, a bit, a lot
Simple and quick way to give feedback
Comments
Comments
Comment section for each knowledge option where people can tell their experiences
Comments
Quote or short testimonial from user
Templates
Q&A
Rating and Comment (Stars and Optional Comment)
Rating
Direct contact to the partner
" found this useful"
Rating different aspects
evaluation scale
Rating with comments
Short report and rating
Add comments in the platform
Give Score to the tool
Comments from users
Percentage of succesful.uses
Likes and comments, needs to be regular monitored and method updated if needed
farmers comments
Rating
Short survey
Rating by actor type
Update field to capture experience
Users can provide feedback on the tool via comments to be added to the
It's better forms (numbers) than comments because whit a form you can mesure the impact
Rating comments also
useful/unuseful button
Rating and review
Star system

Q10: In your opinion, what makes feedback on the plaform's content, valid and trustworthy?

Responses
Feedback from practioners
Tool User satisfaction score
Trust in your colleagues!
Base information of the feedback provider
Supervised by experts/WP leaders
When the one giving feedback can be addressed
Trust
Ranking
If the tool is repeatedly used
Testimonials by users and providersAnd actual data in use
Evidence based with examples
User experience
Not mandatory, so feedback is provided is motivated
Comes from someone who used it. Add "used it for" to comment.
Ranking
Basrd on user experiences
Contact to the person who used it
Quality check
Origin Feedback identified
Whenever it is put in practice and feedback provided by somebody
Context of feedback ie farm type country farmer ? Advisor? Activist?
Validated by email - anonimous feedback not allowed
Star system and testimonial, links to science/ theoretical backgroud of Methode
Identify who have done and have the option to exchange opinion or ask for advise
feedback to comments and observatins
Testimonials af people who used the tool
Know where feedback comes from
Photos from tool in action
User experience
Optional feedback form with contact details to engage with reviewer
Number of experiences
Detail
Comes from real farmers, higher number the better
Comment and name from person who gives feedback
Story
Maybe the comments would help.
Number of positive feedback
To know which cathegory the user is from (advisor, farmer, publiic)
No anonymous comments
To see the author of the feedback
Success examples
Method tested in real conditiones

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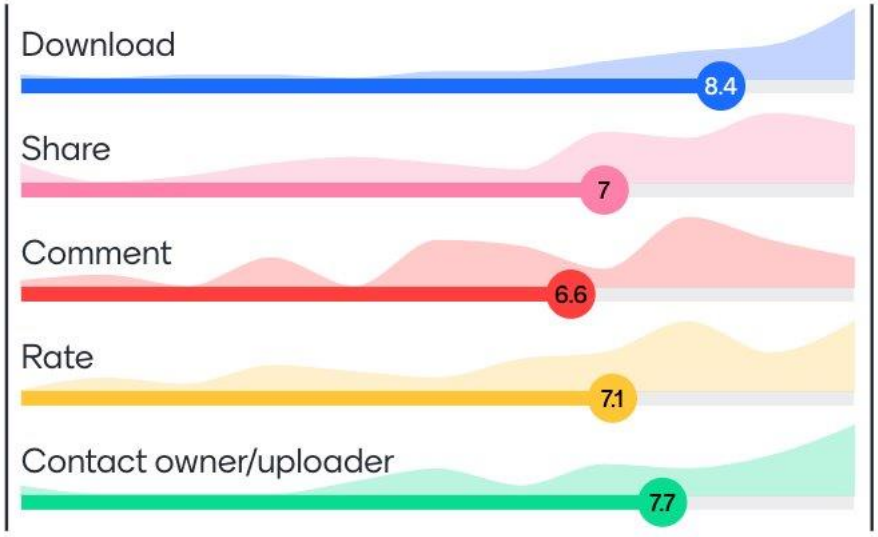
To know which cathegory the user is from (advisor, farmer, publiic)
No anonymous comments
To see the author of the feedback
Success examples
Method tested in real conditiones

Q11: Which of the following interactions is more important regarding the content in the CSF platform?



Annex C: Answers from the Prototype validation session during online GA (January 25, 2025)

Q1 Can you describe your first impression regarding the current version of "Climate for Farming" platform?

Q2. Regarding "Training materials", can you give examples of materials that could be included?

Responses
Short videos
Farm Audits & Action Plans guidelines
How-to guides / step-by-step instructions
In format: Practice Abstract
Information on EU regulations and initiatives in relation to climate smart farming
Webinars
Imagine "1 minute with a CSA expert"
Practice Abstracts
Short videos explaining in the farms climate smart practices
National policy and regulations relevant to CSF
webinars of the youtube channel
Sweep all EU projects historic and current.
Webinars
webinars
user manuel and short videos
Information EU regulations
webinars
Examples always help/Instructions
"Digested" EU regulation texts
How to guides e.g. how to manage misinformation
materials easy to understand - photos, graphs, videos
Recordings of thematic Knowledge exchange events
Carbon market
Guidelines
Practice Abstracts
how to communicate about climate change
How to lobby
Thematic sessions (from TLs)
Scientific articles (selected)
Webinars
Materials of other projects: infocards and free online courses.
Videos showing implementation of methods (eg. carbon tools), answering short questions
Methodological documents
Short interviews with update in question-answer format
climate change action co-benefits
Possibility for subtitles on videos and webinars?
COP showcases
Less is more if we put a lot of material it will be so difficult to search everything
Calculators to test quality nd results of activities and responses of planta
Testimonies of advisors
Tanslated videos or subtitles
Interactive learning materials e.g. quizzes on the thematic area
Interests, Expertise
Areas of expertise

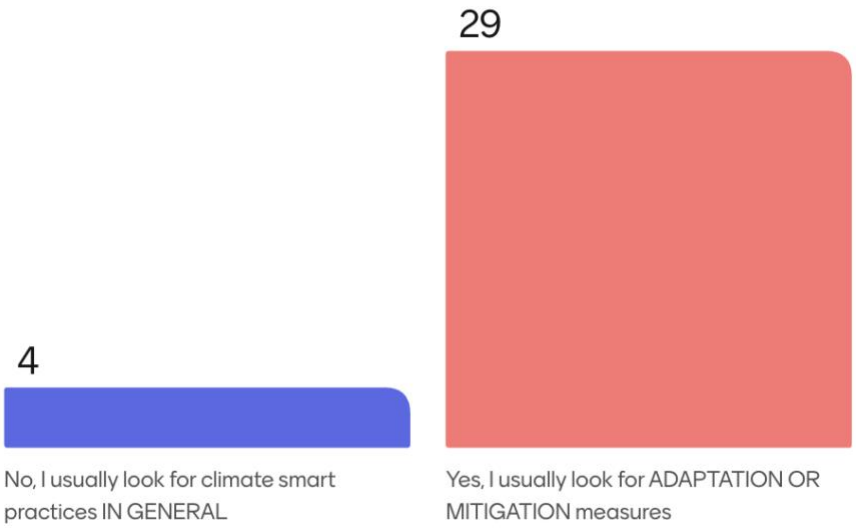
Q3. Regarding the "Thematic areas", which additional content would be valuable in your opinion?

Responses
Abacus has some training material on agroforestry will load it on our website to share
May be they are not necessary to be included as a specific section?
presentations from KE webinars and/or initiatives
Feeding animals
Agroforestry
Any recorded session given in other sister projects (the Thematic areas remain the same)
Fact sheets and "hands-on" information related to measures within the thematic areas. E.g. "how-to"...
Links between seminars from other projects e.g CFD
What if it is used as events section per thematic area?
Categorization of areas to subareas if relevant. For examle Soil: carbon farming, regenerative agriculture etc...
Mindmap linking arguments treated
Something about 'what to do when things go 'wrong' or not as planned'. Or perhaps challenges and barriers and ways to overcome them? (this may already be part of the existing materials).
Videos of cops / farms using measures under a common Thematic

Q4. Which information regarding a user's profile would you consider? (Apart from name, surname, country.)

Responses
Area of expertise
Link areas of interest; network
Specific experiences
Areas of interest/expertise
area of expertise
Main topics of interest
Area of expertise/interst
Involved Projects. Make role in different projects visible through colour
Any papers/research associated with the person
Expertise
linkedIn profile
the organism where he works
Institution
Interests
will the email adress be visible to all and does it expose to spams or can it be somehow "protected" against automatic phishing?
Company and project in which she/he is involve
Organisation
Knowledge expertise
Put a request communication option instead of open email
Knowledge needs
Filter email enquiries without showing user email.
Different roles in the project
Background

Q5. In the Farming Practices, should the subcategories (adaptation and mitigation) be visible?



Q6. Is there valuable content missing in the "Climate for Farming" platform?

Responses
Looks solid for now
I think is good to go.. It shouldn't be crowded
It's not easy to give a good answer, we need first explore it more in detail
User's guide for audit tools
Let's use everything before added more!
Need some testing to figure out if something is missing
Too soon to say. Need to explore it. Looks goid

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