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KPI report, including External Advisory Board recommendations & Stakeholders Group requests and feedbacks, a report on coordinated activities with the LC-CLA-13 SCORE Project

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Summary

This report provides a self-assessment of the CoCliCo project's five Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), based on an internal assessment, the evaluation of the External Advisory Board (EAB) and stakeholder feedback. The evaluation confirms that by the end of the project, in August 2025, KPIs 1 to 4 have been fully achieved, and that KPI 5 is on a good track. The CoCliCo project successfully delivered a TRL6 (technology readiness level 6 - validated in a relevant environment) web-platform offering online access to harmonised, pan-European geospatial information on current and future coastal risks and adaptation (KPI1). The platform integrates climate, socio-economic and adaptation data, and enables user-driven scenario exploration. It was validated through test-based demonstrations and stakeholder engagement, with Champion Users confirming its relevance for real-world decision-making (KPI2). The co-development of DSCs (Decision Case Studies) ensured that the platform's functionalities and user stories were tailored to specific sectoral needs (KPI3). Additionally, the project engaged with a wide range of users beyond the initial case studies, through targeted dissemination, public webinars, workshops, and outreach events (KPI4). The sustainability of the platform (KPI5) has been strongly initiated through its ongoing integration in the European Digital Twin of the Ocean (EDITO), supported by Mercator Ocean and the project partners. The platform currently reaches a TRL6. To progress toward a fully operational platform (TRL9), a political decision and funding will be necessary, as set out in CoCliCo's second policy brief. Future development should also focus on downstream services, using the CoCliCo platform and workbench together with additional data and information owned by coastal adaptation practitioners.

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Executive summary

This report provides a self-assessment of the CoCliCo project's five Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), based on an internal assessment, the evaluation of the External Advisory Board (EAB) and stakeholder feedback. The evaluation confirms that by the end of the project, in August 2025, KPIs 1 to 4 have been fully achieved, and that KPI 5 is on a good track.

The CoCliCo project successfully delivered a TRL6 (technology readiness level 6 – validated in a relevant environment) web-platform offering online access to harmonised, pan-European geospatial information on current and future coastal risks and adaptation (KPI1). The platform integrates climate, socio-economic and adaptation data, and enables user-driven scenario exploration. It was validated through test-based demonstrations and stakeholder engagement, with Champion Users confirming its relevance for real-world decision-making (KPI2). The co-development of DSCs (Decision Case Studies) ensured that the platform's functionalities and user stories were tailored to specific sectoral needs (KPI3). Additionally, the project engaged with a wide range of users beyond the initial case studies, through targeted dissemination, public webinars, workshops, and outreach events (KPI4).

The sustainability of the platform (KPI5) has been strongly initiated through its ongoing integration in the European Digital Twin of the Ocean (EDITO), supported by Mercator Ocean and the project partners. The platform currently reaches a TRL6. To progress toward a fully operational platform (TRL9), a political decision and funding will be necessary, as set out in CoCliCo's second policy brief. Future development should also focus on downstream services, using the CoCliCo platform and workbench together with additional data and information owned by coastal adaptation practitioners.



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1. Introduction

This report presents a self-assessment of the key performance indicators set out during the CoCliCo project definition. This assessment is performed by the Coordination of the project and builds upon the feedback from WP leaders, External Advisory Board recommendations as well as on the *Stakeholders Group* requests and feedback.

Specifically, the External Advisory Board met 4 times, in October 2021, March 2022, March 2023 and January 2025. The Stakeholders were engaged to define their requirements and priorities (D1.2, User requirements, decisions, and development priorities, and 1.3 Rich user narratives) during bilateral meetings and workshops as reported in D1.4 (Test-based validation and demonstration report).

The Key performance indicators set out while designing the project read as follows:

- Key Performance Indicator (KPI1): a *TRL6 (Technology Readiness Level 6) web-platform* giving online access to pan-European geospatial information on present and future coastal risks and adaptation.
- Key Performance Indicator (KPI2): feedback of *Champion Users*, of members of the *Stakeholder Group* and of independent experts demonstrating successful *validation* and *demonstration* of the *web-platform's* data and functionality in real decision contexts.
- Key Performance Indicator (KPI3): a collection of DCSs involving *Champion Users* in the co-development and promotion of the *CoCliCo web-platform*, complemented by acceptance statements of involved users.
- Key Performance Indicator (KPI4): use of the *web-platform* by members of the *Stakeholder Group*, representative of the broad range of potential users, beyond those engaged in the DCSs.
- Key Performance Indicator (KPI5): sustainable *CoCliCo web-platform* beyond 2025, confirmed by an independent review.

This report evaluates KPI-1 to 5 in the following sections 2 to 6 respectively and concludes in section 7.



2.KPI-1 evaluation

2.1 Specific objective 1 and associated KPI

The first specific objective (SO1) reads as follows: “Develop a *web-based, distributed and interoperable* open European coastal risk data and mapping *web-platform*, allowing user-driven exploration and visualization of *coastal risks* and their *drivers* and a range of user-defined *Integrated Scenarios*. The *web-platform* includes a core platform, with homogeneous datasets in Europe and designed to anticipate for future data (e.g., new sea-level data, digital elevation models or adaptation scenarios) and *Exploratory Tools* supporting *Future Services* (e.g., attribution of risks, support to local planning).”

The associated first Key Performance Indicator (KPI1) was to develop a “*TRL6 web-platform* giving online access to pan-European geospatial information on present and future coastal risks and adaptation.”

2.2 Self-assessment by CoCliCo’s coordination and Executive Committee

At the end of the CoCliCo project, the platform is accessible at <https://platform.coclicoservices.eu/>. The information included in the platform is aligned with the Integrated scenarios agreed in CoCliCo’s deliverable D2.2 (Report on *Integrated Scenarios* and data specifications), its visualisation features are explained and described in CoCliCo’s deliverables D2.5 (*Full-Track* version of the platform and user guidance) and D7.9 (*Full-Track web-platform* e-guidelines). The platform covers most of Europe, with some limitations in Eastern Europe, especially in the Black Sea and Arctic Ocean. The platform provides information on present days and future risks (people and infrastructures exposed, damage costs for specific storm return periods). The platform also includes a workbench, which allowed to develop Exploratory tools (D2.6, exploratory tools).

The platform has achieved the Technology Readiness Level 6, as the platform has been demonstrated in relevant environments, as shown in CoCliCo’s D1.4 (Test-based validation and demonstration report).

2.3 External feedback and recommendations from the External Advisory Board (EAB)

The External Advisory Board (EAB) acknowledged the significant progress made towards achieving a TRL6 (Technology Readiness Level 6) for the CoCliCo web-platform. They recognised the platform’s potential as a functional prototype, demonstrated in relevant environmental contexts, particularly through its integration of coastal data on sea level rise, socio-economic exposure, and adaptation.

The EAB highlighted the importance of ensuring transparency, clarity, and usability in presenting complex risk information, especially regarding flood maps and socio-economic projections.



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Concerns were raised about the interpretation of outputs under assumptions like "no defences," and the importance of distinguishing between event-based losses and expected annual damages was stressed.

Recommendations included improving risk communication, increasing integration of uncertainty analyses, and aligning platform metrics with user decision frameworks such as cost-benefit analysis and precautionary planning.

2.4 External feedback and recommendations from Stakeholders

Stakeholders consistently recognized the value of the CoCliCo platform in its present state of TRL6 demonstrator. Feedback during bilateral meetings and validation workshops confirmed the technical robustness and accessibility of the platform, with particular value noted in boundary condition datasets and interactive dashboards.

In terms of potential improvements, users emphasized the need for improved clarity in scenario labelling (e.g., SSP vs. RCP), improved graphical elements, and more intuitive navigation and legends to ensure broader usability.

2.5 Consideration of these comments by CoCliCo

The coordination considered the comments on transparency by implementing the FAIR principles (Feasible, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) early in the project, as shown in CoCliCo's deliverables D2.1 (Report on IT solutions for risk-mapping).

The coordination acknowledges that the information provided in the platform does not covers all relevant metrics: for example, expected annual damages are not given because the number of return periods to compute them in a reliable way is not yet sufficient. It also recognizes that the clarity and ergonomics can be improved to achieve higher TRLs.

Overall, while deciding the format in which the information is shown in the platform and the workbench, WP considered both user needs and priorities and the potential and limitations of datasets. For example, the aggregation of information at various spatial scales is carefully considered to make sure it is relevant to users. For example, the information on adaptation is given at national scale, while the information on infrastructures exposed is given up to local administrative units (LAU, or municipalities). This considers the potential and limitations of the datasets produced within WP3 to 6 of CoCliCo.

2.6 Conclusion on KPI1 and recommendations to achieve higher TRLs

Based on this self-assessment and feedback, we consider that the KPI1 is fully achieved. In particular we would like to highlight that this is the first time that continental-scale coastal impacts and risks information is provided in a fully transparent way.

Further work to achieve higher TRLs could focus on the ergonomics of the platform and consider additional metrics relevant to additional stakeholders, such as insurance and reinsurance companies.



3.KPI-2 evaluation

3.1 Specific objective 2 and associated KPI

The second specific objective (SO2) reads as follows: “to collect, develop and validate existing and new geospatial data relevant to coastal risks and adaptation (RQ3). Data layers include geophysical processes (sea-level rise, storm climate, coastal flood and erosion impacts), current and future socio-economic scenarios (exposure and vulnerability), existing coastal adaptation measures and future user-defined adaptation strategies (coastal defence infrastructure, spatial planning strategies).”

The associated Key Performance Indicator (KPI2) consists in “feedback of *Champion Users*, of members of the *Stakeholder Group* and of independent experts demonstrating successful *validation* and *demonstration* of the *web-platform’s* data and functionality in real decision contexts.”

3.2 Self-assessment by CoCliCo’s coordination and Executive Committee

CoCliCo’s deliverables D3.6, D4.4, D5.6 and D6.5 describe extensively the datasets presented in the platform, respectively the forcing factors, hazards, exposed people and infrastructures and risks. These datasets have been evaluated by stakeholders within the test-based validation and demonstration phase of the project (see CoCliCo deliverable D1.4).

From the perspective of CoCliCo’s Executive Committee, the feedback received from users is positive considering that the platform is intended to reach TRL6. The key point here is to allow users identify which information can be used directly from the platform, and where additional simulations, eventually supported by CoCliCo data, are necessary. This aspect is discussed more extensively in CoCliCo’s deliverable D1.5 (Future services).

3.3 External feedback and recommendations from the Advisory Board

The External Advisory Board gave positive feedback on the initial workshops and user engagements, but it advocated for a more formalised second phase of validation aimed at evaluating user satisfaction with the platform’s final functionalities. They also stressed the importance of systematically documenting use cases, particularly regarding the interaction of various decision-makers with platform outputs. Furthermore, the need to reflect a wide range of decision-making requirements across different planning horizons and types of adaptation strategies (e.g., protection, accommodation, relocation) was emphasised.

3.4 External feedback and recommendations from Stakeholders

CoCliCo’s deliverable D1.4 (Test-based validation and demonstration report) suggests that the validation workshops in March 2025 demonstrated strong stakeholder engagement and validation of CoCliCo’s functionality in real-world decision contexts overall. Champion Users from cities, infrastructure sectors, and national agencies confirmed the platform’s relevance and utility for adaptation planning. Slido responses collected at this workshop revealed high



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levels of agreement that CoCliCo can support climate risk assessment and adaptation planning. However, stakeholders stressed the need for further integration of erosion and exposure data, improved inclusion of cost-benefit framing for adaptation options, and simplified user guidance to facilitate uptake by diverse users.

3.5 Consideration of these comments by CoCliCo

CoCliCo considered the comments from the EAB to formalize the validation phase by organising the validation workshop and the test-based refinements as set out in D1.4 (Test-based validation and demonstration report). It considered the comment to document the use case through the definition of user stories, which are presented in the e-guidelines (CoCliCo's deliverable D7.9).

From our perspective, the current datasets correspond to the state of the art that can be achieved with the data and models available in 2020/2022. Further improvements are possible with better data and models (in particular higher resolution digital elevation models and coastal protection datasets), but at the cost of higher human and computational effort. From our perspective, the pragmatic approach here consists in nesting broad scale services such as CoCliCo with local and more accurate data and models as shown in D1.4. However further improvements are possible in further developments.

3.6 Conclusion on KPI2 and recommendations to achieve higher TRLs

Based on these self-assessment and feedback, we consider KPI2 as achieved.

While achieving higher TRL, a specific attention could be given to flood simulations where uncertainties are potentially high, such as in estuaries or large and low-defended flood plains (see D6.5, Assessment of risk and uncertainties).



4.KPI-3 evaluation

4.1 Specific objective 3 and associated KPI

The third specific objective of CoCliCo reads as follows: “implement Demonstration Case Studies (DCSs) (RQ1; RQ2) to guide and demonstrate visualisation and analysis techniques that are supportive for real-world decision-making. The DCSs are co-developed with our *Champion Users*, and lead to a tailor-made user-interface allowing the exploration of *risk and adaptation Integrated Scenarios* at the spatial and temporal scales of *Flood Risk Management Units*.”

The associated Key Performance Indicator (KPI3) requires implementing a collection of DCSs involving *Champion Users* in the co-development and promotion of the CoCliCo *web-platform*, complemented by acceptance statements of involved users.

4.2 Self assessment by CoCliCo’s coordination and Executive Committee

To ensure the CoCliCo platform meets the needs of real-world users, we developed User Stories, that is, curated map-based scenarios that visualize coastal risks arising from sea-level rise, flooding, and erosion. These stories present complex data in accessible formats tailored to support decision-making across sectors. For example, policymakers focused on flood directive compliance, urban planners assessing exposure hotspots, and infrastructure managers interested in long-term resilience all contributed input that shaped the final outputs. The five User Stories (Inundation Distribution, Building Exposure, Projections of Exposed People, Damage Costs of Exposed Infrastructure, and Adaptation Based on Cost-Benefit Analysis) are available directly on the platform.

Each User Story is accompanied by a detailed explanation in the User Handbook and online resources, outlining the context, data sources, methods, platform features, outputs, and use examples. This in-depth documentation ensures users understand how to use the tools effectively and how to interpret the data, promoting independent use beyond the project timeline. Additional dissemination was achieved through blog posts, social media campaigns (6 posts with 6,271 impressions, 187 likes, 11 reposts, and a 36.7% engagement rate), and embedded platform features like info buttons and a guided introduction. These efforts ensure accessibility for a wide range of users—from decision-makers to technical analysts.

To support deeper engagement, the CoCliCo Workbench remains open and available. This allows advanced users to explore beyond the user stories and data layers and adapt the tools to their local contexts—particularly important for user stories like cost-benefit analysis that requires local refinements to move from informative to supporting decision making, due to its country-level aggregation on the platform. This approach balances clarity and usability with flexibility, helping ensure that the CoCliCo outputs are not only about knowledge sharing, but can get closer to action and decision making.



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4.3 External feedback and recommendations from the Advisory Board

The External Advisory Board expressed strong support for the co-development approach implemented through the Decision Case Studies. They agreed that such collaboration is essential for developing user-relevant narratives and validating the platform's utility in context-specific planning processes. The EAB recommended to precise how Champion Users' feedback influenced platform development during the later phase of test-based refinements.

4.4 External feedback and recommendations from Stakeholders

The co-development process within the three DCSs successfully engaged Champion Users. These users provided extensive feedback during bilateral sessions and workshops, leading to platform refinements aligned with local decision needs (see CoCliCo's deliverable D1.4). The platform was considered as useful for national-scale planning (e.g., Netherlands), insurance system evaluations (France), port management (Italy) and cities adaptation (e.g. Malmö).

4.5 Consideration of these comments by CoCliCo

In response to the comment to precise which comments/feedback can be incorporated during the later phase of the project, a discussion between WP1 and WP2 took place. It was agreed that the updates that could be incorporated during the test-based refinements and validation, from September 2024 to June 2025, was essentially: improvements on the ergonomics, correction of issues, and consideration of specific user needs in the development of user stories. Delivering new datasets or entirely new user stories (e.g., supporting insurance or reinsurance) was not considered feasible given the budgets and deadlines. Informal feedback suggest that this approach was accepted and considered reasonable by stakeholders.

4.6 Conclusion on KPI3 and recommendations to achieve higher TRLs

Based on these elements, the management of CoCliCo considers KPI3 to be achieved.

Further work, while developing a TRL7 to TRL9 platform, may consist in developing new users' stories. In particular we noted specific concerns on the insurance in coastal area in the context of climate change.



5.KPI-4 evaluation

5.1 Specific objective 4 and associated KPI

The 4th specific objective of CoCliCo (SO4) reads as follows: “establish a Stakeholders Group in the *collaborative design* of the *web-platform*, exploring future opportunities, and to ensuring the dissemination of the *CoCliCo web-platform* to a wide range of individuals, organisations and governments concerned with risks and adaptation options associated with sea-level rise within Europe.”

The associated Key Performance Indicator (KPI4) is the use of the *web-platform* by members of the *Stakeholder Group*, representative of the broad range of potential users, beyond those engaged in the DCSs.

5.2 Self assessment by CoCliCo’s coordination and Executive Committee

The CoCliCo platform successfully reached and engaged a broad range of stakeholders across the realms covered by three Demonstration Case Studies (DCSs) - National, Cities and Towns, and Infrastructure - fulfilling the objectives set under KPI4.

The combination of the Champion Users (with deep dive engagements, include bilateral meetings) and broader webinar and workshop engagement were successfully in shaping the development of CoCliCo and raising its profile. This includes supporting coastal risk prevention planning in Fens, UK (as published in Jenkins et al., in press)

From its launch through the end of the project, the platform recorded over 2,000 users and 16,000 events counted (clicks, scrolls etc), with strong interest demonstrated in the first month alone, reaching more than 1,000 users. This uptake reflects the accessibility of the platform, supported by targeted outreach and dissemination strategies tailored to coastal planners, infrastructure managers, and policy professionals across Europe.

The platform’s public webinars and workshops played a key role in reaching a diverse set of potential users. These events offered an opportunity for a diverse group of users, including many beyond the original DCS participants, to directly interact with the platform and provide feedback. Specifically:

- **39 stakeholders** at the closed final validation workshop (4th March).
- **76 attended the final validation workshop** (5 March 2025),
- **91 participants** joined the public **platform launch webinar** (4 June 2025),
- and **45 people** joined the **in-person final project meeting in Brussels** (24 June 2025).

In addition, the consortium has delivered 37 presentations at conferences and high-level meetings, showcasing the value of CoCliCo services, engaging approximately 2.6k people.



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For example, the ISPRA conference in Rome, 26 January 2023, “Resilient management coasts, ports and shipping” in which ENEA and Federlogistica conducted a workshop based on CoCliCo. The ECCA, “European Climate Change Adaptation conference” June 2023, Dublin Ireland, in which CoCliCo consortium colleagues Paul Sayers from Sayers and Partners and Carme Machí Castañer from ICLEI Europe, delivered the session “Transformational Change”.

Most recently, on June 11, 2025, at UNOC, where Angelique Melet from Mercator, moderated the whole session “Let's talk about Sea Level Rise”, which featured a session “Action for SDGs 13 & 14”, where Gonéri Le Cozannet (BRGM, CoCliCo Project Coordinator) and Gaël Durand (CNRS, sister project H2020 PROTECT) presented. At UNOC, there were many high-level policy makers and industry professionals. The key target audience there were European and national decision makers, ocean scientists, NGOs, journalists and the general public. A simplified but more ergonomic platform based on CoCliCo's data was specifically developed by Mercator Ocean and presented as a demonstrator at this event (see section 6.5 below).

Our general **mailing list includes 271 directly engaged individuals**, and our stakeholder mail list includes **73 people**. Of the people in the stakeholder list, the industry demographic and interest in CoCliCo services can be found in the following graphs (Figure 1). These mailing lists are complemented by a broader reach through social media and partner networks: **1,638 LinkedIn followers, 106,063 impressions, 7,900+ website users, and over 20,000 total page views**. The visibility of the platform was also supported by promotion through strategic partnerships, including **ICLEI** and other partners networks.



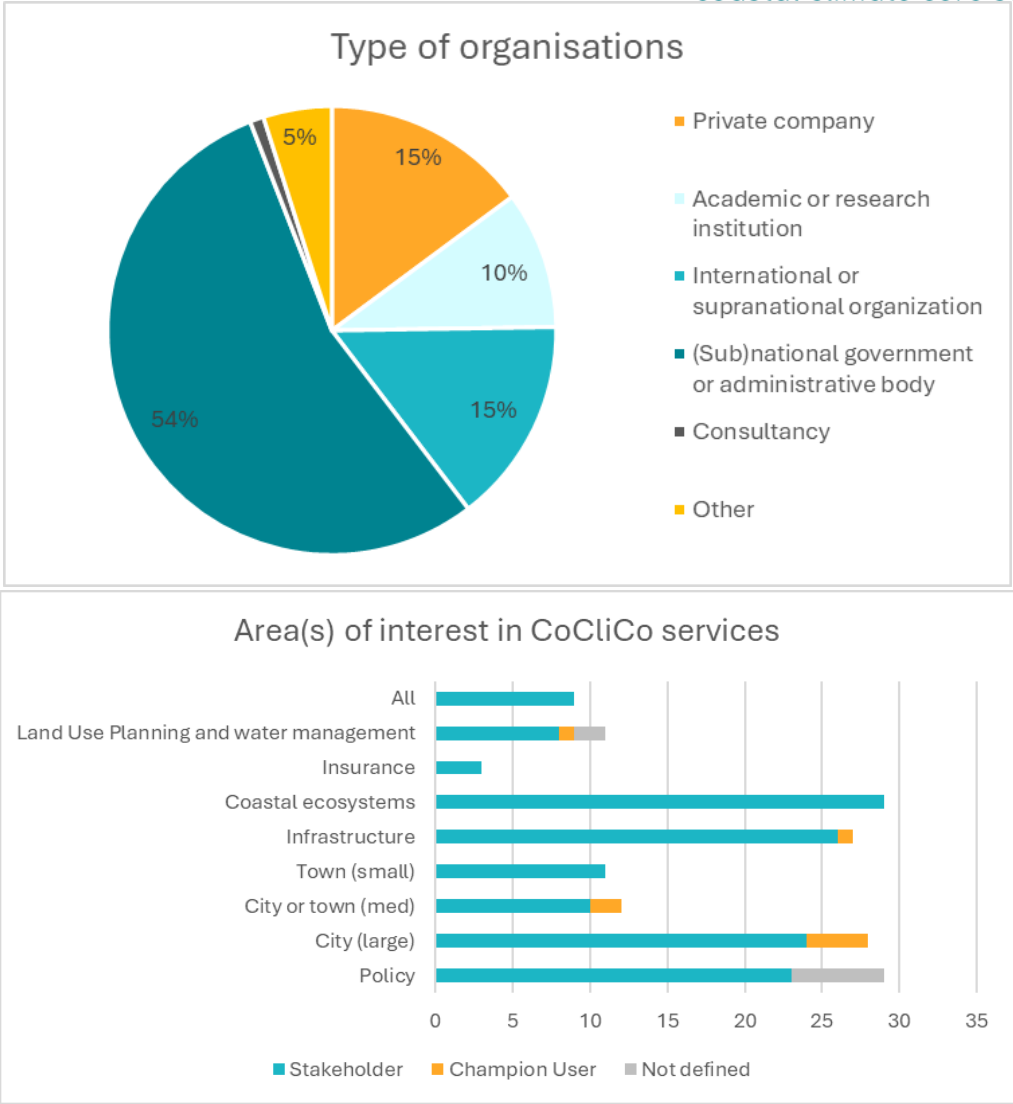


Figure 1: anonymised characteristics of CoCliCo's stakeholders.

5.3 External feedback and recommendations from the Advisory Board

The EAB supported efforts to reach different user profiles, such as city planners, infrastructure owners, and policy analysts. It advised developing tailored guidelines for distinct user types, enhancing accessibility and usability for non-expert users. They also supported the integration of exploratory tools and contextual help features to facilitate interpretation of data. They also highlighted the need for clear communication of limitations, uncertainties, and assumptions underpinning the data.



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5.4 External feedback and recommendations from Stakeholders

The validation workshop, open to the wider Stakeholder Group, demonstrated that interest and usability extended beyond core DCS participants. With over 70 attendees, including many new to CoCliCo, the platform was broadly considered valuable for informing coastal adaptation. The open feedback emphasized user interface improvements and the importance of continuous data updates.

5.5 Consideration of these comments by CoCliCo

The recommendation of the EAB to communicate on the potential and limitation of data and information conveyed through the platform was considered while designing the users' stories. It also motivated publishing a series of social media posts explaining how different users may use the platform.

5.6 Conclusion on KPI4 and recommendations to achieve higher TRLs

Based on these elements we consider KPI4 as achieved. Future efforts to progress toward higher TRL may consider the migration toward Copernicus through the Digital Twin of the Ocean (EDITO) on the one hand (see CoCliCo's deliverable D1.4) on the one hand, and the development of future services on the other hand (see CoCliCo Deliverable D1.5).



6.KPI-5 evaluation

6.1 Specific objective 5 and associated KPI

The 5th specific objective of CoCliCo (SO5) consists in securing “the sustainability and legacy of the CoCliCo *web-platform* beyond the end of the project. We envisage to integrate the *web-platform* within the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS), as proposed in the “Roadmap for the evolution of Copernicus marine and land services to better serve coastal users” elaborated by MOi with the European Environment Agency”.

The associated Key Performance Indicator (KPI5) is a sustainable CoCliCo *web-platform* beyond 2025, confirmed by an independent review.

6.2 Self assessment by CoCliCo’s coordination and Executive Committee

To secure the sustainability and legacy of the CoCliCo *web-platform* beyond the end of the project, key datasets were transferred to the European Digital Twin of the Ocean (EDITO) developed by Mercator Ocean for the European Commission (<https://www.edito.eu/>).

In the next multi-annual financial framework of the European Commission (2028-2035), a convergence between the Copernicus Marine Service and EDITO is envisioned; CoCliCo is relevant for both Copernicus Marine evolution (e.g., evolution of the service towards climate projections of the ocean) and EDITO (e.g., access to datasets, computation resources, climate service). EDITO offers cutting edge tools to develop digital twins, support science-based decision making, and ensure maximum impact for research and innovation actions across the key objectives of the EU Mission Ocean & Waters.

6.3 External feedback and recommendations from the Advisory Board

The EAB supported the long-term sustainability plan for the CoCliCo platform to aim at integrating it into the European Digital Twin of the Ocean and potentially the Copernicus service. They assessed positively the alignment of the platform's technological choices with these data infrastructures as well as the strategy of open access and FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) data principles.

The EAB expressed concerns remained about the need for sustained funding and governance to ensure platform maintenance and relevance after the completion of CoCliCo in 2025.

The EAB highlighted the importance of transitioning from TRL6 to TRL9 and recommended early engagement with Copernicus and Digital Twin implementers to align on standards and uptake mechanisms.

They also encouraged use of high-visibility venues, such as the UN Ocean Conference in June 2025, to support strategic visibility.



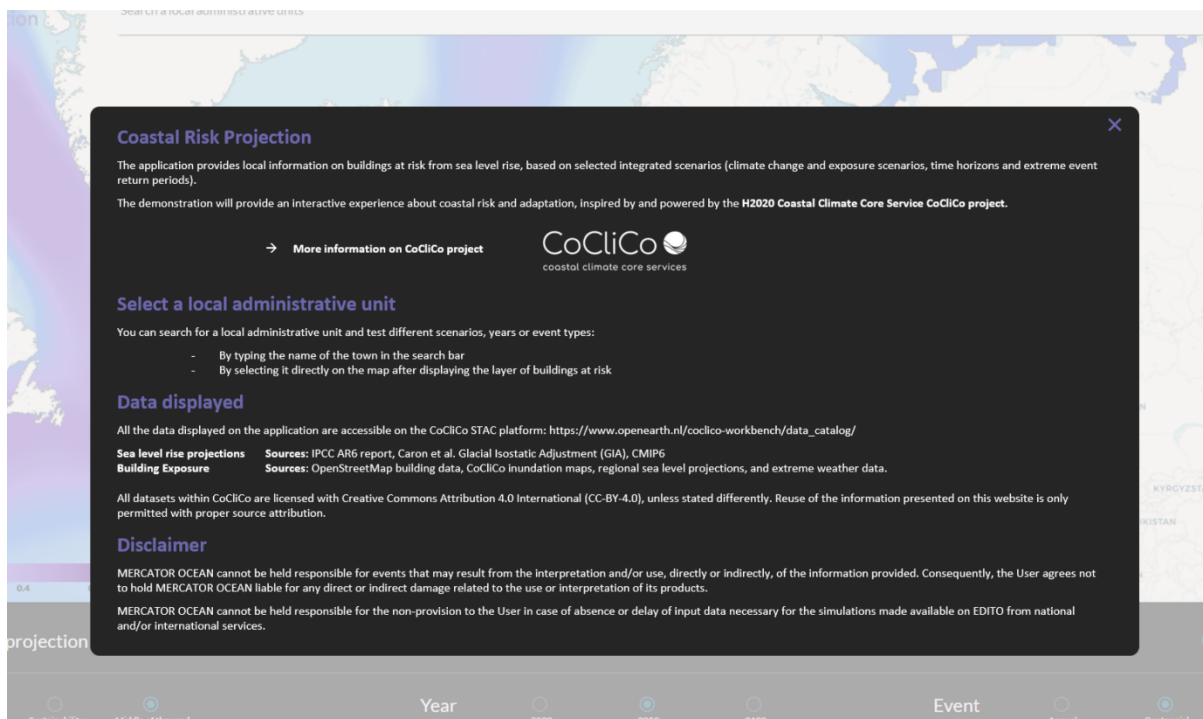
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6.4 External feedback and recommendations from Stakeholders

CoCliCo's deliverable D1.4 shows that stakeholders have shown interest in the continuation of CoCliCo. However, stakeholders also realize that the sustainability beyond 2025 remains contingent upon securing further funding and institutional support. Overall, the demonstration at international events and coordination with Copernicus stakeholders validates both the platform's promise and the need for ongoing strategic investment.

6.5 Consideration of these comments by CoCliCo

As a response to the EAB comments and owing to synergies with the strategic objectives of the Copernicus Marine Service and Mercator Ocean, a simplified web-platform for Coastal Risk Projection based on the CoCliCo full web-platform was developed on EDITO (<https://coastal-risk.lab.dive.edito.eu/> for the United Nations Ocean Decade Conference, displayed in the European Digital Ocean Pavilion (<https://www.digitaloceanpavilion.eu/>, <https://www.digitaloceanpavilion.eu/content/sea-level-rise>) (Figure 2). This platform, with an easier and more interactive use, is complementary to the more advanced full web-platform of CoCliCo. A link to the CoCliCo website is provided on the EDITO Coastal Risk Projection application.



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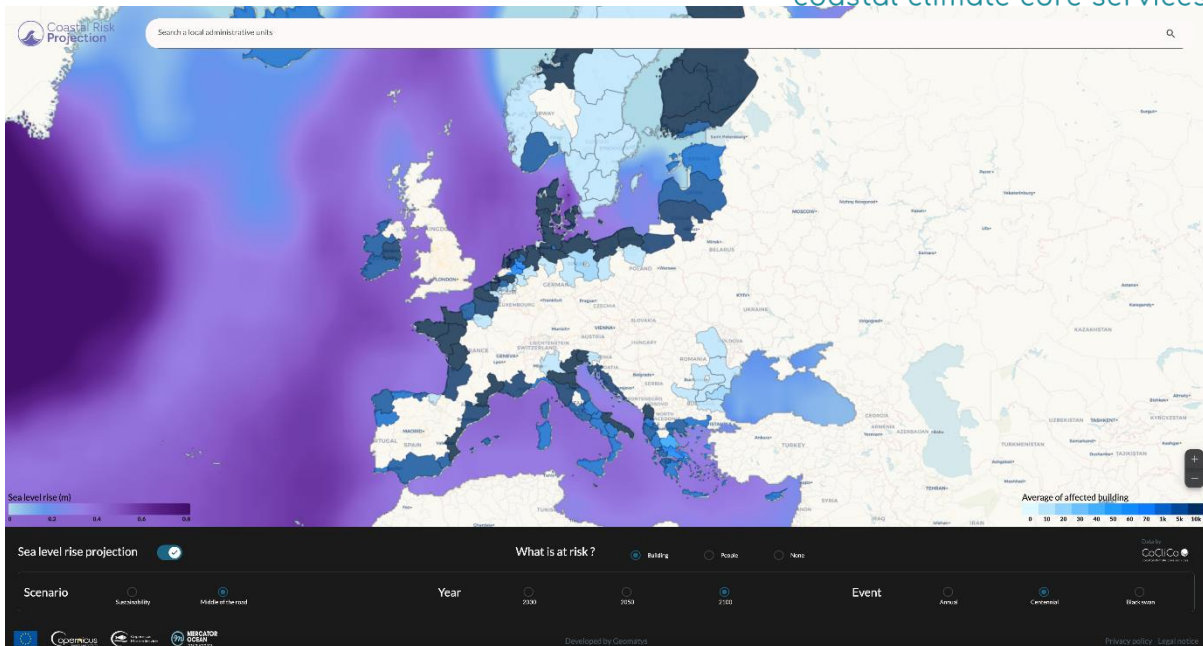


Figure 2. Snapshots of the welcome page and of the web-platform of the Coastal Risk Projection application developed on EDITO based on CoCliCo.

This paved the way for a future climate service supporting decision-making for adaptation to sea level rise for Copernicus Marine / EDITO.

Datasets from CoCliCo are transferred to EDITO. The similarities between the CoCliCo and EDITO platforms in terms of overall philosophy, data format, cloud technology, interoperability are an asset to incorporate CoCliCo in EDITO. EDITO already offers a data lake (where the CoCliCo STAC catalogue can be transferred), processes (allowing CoCliCo’s workbench to run), permanent services (allowing to host a replica of the CoCliCo platform) and tutorials (allowing a transfer of CoCliCo’s handbooks). The computational resources of EDITO could allow downstream applications, e.g., for users wishing to plug a more local model using data from CoCliCo as boundary conditions.

After the CoCliCo project is completed, a maintenance of the CoCliCo-based coastal risk application developed on EDITO will be operated for several months. Beyond that, further development of the EDITO CoCliCo-based platform will require financial and institutional funding, that will be discussed for incorporation in the next EDITO and Copernicus Marine phases.

6.6 Conclusion on KPI5 and recommendations to achieve higher TRLs

While the funding of the platform beyond a few months is not guaranteed, there is a strong plan to sustain the platform, first within EDITO. The development of a climate service for coastal adaptation, however, will be a political decision requiring sustained funding. The second policy brief of CoCliCo (CoCliCo deliverable D7.7) recommends funding a climate service for coastal adaptation to sea-level rise in Europe.



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Based on these elements, we consider the KPI5 as partly achieved, the final success depending on decisions that go beyond our role as scientists.



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7. Conclusion and ways forward

The CoCliCo project has demonstrated that broad scale climate services supporting coastal adaptation to sea-level rise can be delivered in an open, transparent, and user-friendly manner. By the end of the project, in August 2025, the KPIs set out at project inception have been met or substantially advanced, confirming the platform's technical maturity and user relevance.

To move toward higher Technology Readiness Levels (TRL7–9), several improvements are recommended:

- platform ergonomics and user interface should be further enhanced to accommodate a wider range of users, including those from the insurance and finance sectors.
- integration of new datasets (e.g., for erosion, protection levels, or cost-benefit metrics) and updating of existing data should be considered.
- formalising partnerships and funding mechanisms with the European Digital Twin of the Ocean and Copernicus will be key to ensure long-term impact and scalability, as set out in CoCliCo's second policy brief.

A policy-level decision is now needed to fund and operate a permanent climate service for coastal adaptation in Europe. CoCliCo has prepared the groundwork, but sustaining and expanding this initiative will require coordinated investment and institutional support from European actors.

