



Re-Livestock
RESILIENT FARMING SYSTEMS

Deliverable 8.3

Second Update - Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation Plan



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Abstract

This document provides the second update of the strategy for communicating the project and disseminating and exploiting its results, that was detailed in the Deliverable 8.1 – Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation Plan (CDEP), submitted by November 2022 and Deliverable 8.2 – Second Update-Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation Plan. Since then, there have been no changes in the objectives and principles of the strategy, the main target groups or the tools and channels to be used to reach them. Thus, this update is providing (i) a summary of what has been achieved in the last reporting periods of Re-Livestock (RP1 and RP2), (ii) a working plan for the next period of 2 years (March 2026 – August 2027), and (iii) an update of the list of potential exploitable results identified by partners.

1. Introduction

The Re-Livestock communication dissemination exploitation (CDE) strategy aims to promote the project, its activities and results, and to put it in the context of the importance and the interest of the topic (“resilient livestock”) for the livestock industry and the society in general, targeting all audiences (including the general public and media) with clear messages to raise their awareness and the uptake of project results so as to increase the project societal impact. The strategy aims at integrating awareness-raising with knowledge exchange and capacity building to the needs of each type of audience and establishes a process to create delivering mechanisms to better inform institutions, individuals and communities over the short to long term. Communication, dissemination and exploitation activities of Re-Livestock are concentrated under WP8 and WP9 (this last one for quality insurance, IPR management, authorship policies and other procedural aspects), through the leadership of CIHEAM-AMZ and CONSULAI as WP8 leader and co-leader, and CSIC as WP9 leader and overall project Coordinator. The leaders of the technical WPs (1 to 7), acting as Executive Board, are the primary contact nodes for conveying contents and messages for communicating and disseminating. However, every partner is involved in the CDEP definition and implementation, as content providers and as active promoters of the communication and dissemination of the project and its outputs the relevant audiences at the national, EU and international levels.

The Re-Livestock Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation Plan (CDEP) is an evolving plan of communication and dissemination activities within the project's environment and set the rules and recommendations for effective external communication and dissemination to all relevant stakeholders. It also establishes a pathway for exploiting the project results. The first version of the CDEP was submitted as Deliverable 8.1 in November 2022; it provided a clear framework of implementation, described target audiences and specific actions, allocated roles within the consortium teams and set up monitoring and reporting procedures based internal communication, activities compilation and indicators achievement. The first update of the CDEP was submitted as Deliverable 8.2 in August 2024.

Deliverable 8.3. provides the update of the CDEP described in Deliverable 8.1 and the activities plan for the following period, Since the submission of D8.1, there have been no changes in the objectives and principles of the strategy, the main target groups or the tools and channels to be used to reach them. This update of the CDEP is providing:

- (i) A summary of what has been achieved in the 1st and 2nd Periods of Re-Livestock (Sept. 22 – August 2025).
- (ii) A working plan for the next period of Re-Livestock (March 26 to August 27, when the project will end activities).
- (iii) An update of the list of potential exploitable results identified by partners. This list of results will be the basis of the Re-Livestock exploitation strategy.

The next update of the CDEP will be done at the end of the project by August 2027 (D8.4- 3rd Update of CDEP, M60).

2. Summary of work and achievements during the 1st and 2nd periods of Re-Livestock: Sept 2022 (M1) – August 2025 (M36)

During the 1st reporting period, the activities of Re-Livestock on communication, dissemination and exploitation corresponded to the 1st and 2nd phases of the CDEP. In the 2nd period, starting in March 2024, the CDEP entered into its Phase 3. The definition of the 3 Phases was settled in D8.1:

- **Phase 1: Setting up the Re-Livestock community of practice- communication tools and targets (M1-M8).** First communication activities (e.g., awareness about challenges and information about project objectives and partnership). Stakeholder mapping, identification of target audiences and mailing lists. Design of project visual identities, website and start of mass communication and networking activities with social media. Ex-ante identification of potentially exploitable results and users.
- **Phase 2: Establishing communication and participation (M6-M30).** Expansion of communication and actions targeted to the needs and profiles of key stakeholders. Messages about experimental settings, methods, innovations to be assessed. Specific communication strategy for each country/interest group, designed following a bottom-up approach to ensure impact at local/regional/national levels.
- **Phase 3: Dissemination and communication actions intensification (M30-M60 and beyond).** To increase awareness on challenges and uptake of options for GHG mitigation and livestock pathways towards resilience, and to transfer project methods and solutions. Reading materials, face to face events and training courses targeting key stakeholders' groups (local, national, international levels). Continued expansion of the project communication and networks of interaction, increased number of publications and collaborations.

The main activities carried out are summarized in Table 1 below and grouped by Tasks of WP8. The information is taken from the Re-Livestock 1st and 2nd Technical Reports that can be consulted for more details. From the end of the 2nd Period (August 2025) to February 2026, the continuous activities have been running as usual, some communication products such as 1 newsletter and 4 short videos have been produced, and scientific articles have been published.

Table 1. Re-Livestock Communication, dissemination and exploitation activities summary. Sept 22 – August 25

Activity	Task (W8)
Elaboration and submission of D8.1. and D8.2	8.1
Joining the Joint Dissemination Network (JDN) of EU research projects working on livestock sustainability (HoloRuminant, 'd' Omics, RUMIGEN, GEroNIMO ,...).	8.1
Visual identity development: logo, fonts, colours, and templates for powerpoint presentations and deliverables. Achieved in Nov. 22, details available in D8.1.	8.2
Website launching (November 2022) and continuous update of contents: www.re-livestock.eu	8.2

Activity	Task (W8)
Press releases announcing the start of the project, to be used by all project partners; general press releases also done in the occasion of annual meetings Media appearances in different countries	8.2
Design of project flyer, poster and roll-up (available in the website)	8.2
Social media launching (November 2022) and continuous feeding update. o Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ReLivestock o LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/re-livestock/?viewAsMember=true o X/Twitter: https://twitter.com/ReLivestock o YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-QWlh5DdnNMBepKbdpU2yQ	8.3
Participation and publications in scientific conferences, with more than 120 communications at more than 70 events.	8.4
Publications in peer review journals (23 publications)	8.4
Videos: 24 videos published in the you tube account: 1 general video describing the project and 23 short videos with interviews at WP leaders	8.4
Practice abstracts and brochures: 16 practice abstracts (submitted as D8.10- Practice abstracts batch 1), that were transformed into 16 brochures.	8.4
Re-Livestock webinars 1 and 2 achieved. Pig webinar series plan in course.	8.4
Others: countless small communication activities being the most common: appearances in media, personal webpages and social networks, presentation of Re-livestock in project meetings and workshops, appearances in local and national media and preparation of leaflets to disseminate the project activities at different events	8.4
1 st Re-Livestock training course: "Re-Breeding for lower methane emissions: From farm measurement to genetic progress" held in Zaragoza, Spain in February 2025	8.5
Preparation of course 2 (on PLF) and 3 (on Feeding)	8.5
Development of training materials for BSc and vocational education levels from course 1	8.5

3. Communication and dissemination working plan for the next period: March 2026 (M43) – August (M60), and monitoring

During the next period, Re-Livestock CDE Plan will continue developing Phase 3, described in the previous section.

In this section the working plan for the next and last period of Re-Livestock (March 2026 to August 2027) is drafted. The plan was presented, discussed, improved and adopted by the project executive board and by the whole consortium at the coordination meeting held in Valencia in November 2025. However, by that time the 2026 activities were much more detailed than the 2027. In this document we maintain this higher degree of definition for the next months (2026), while we start defining the 2027 plan in the measure it has been discussed within the executive board and the WP8 team. In any case, the activity plan keeps enough degree of flexibility to still be improved, or modified if necessary, during the implementation period.



Figure 1 is the Re-Livestock Gantt chart. It shows a global calendar for the deployment of activities in project tasks, and the deadlines for achieving Milestones and submitting deliverables. Communication and dissemination activities have started since the beginning of the project and remain until its end, except for the training activities that started at the 3rd year.



Fig. 1. Re-Livestock timing (Gantt Chart). Source: Project Grant Agreement, Annex 1, part B

The following Table 2 shows the calendar for the Re-Livestock communication, dissemination and exploitation activities in the mentioned period. Details of the activities are given in the text below.

Table 2. Re-Livestock Communication, dissemination and exploitation activities. Working plan March 2026 – August 2027. Colored cells mean working for preparation of specific outputs (marked with X), or continuous working. Cells with a “-” mean that the activity is continuous and de-centralized, so there is not a specific calendar for achieving the outputs (e.g. Joint dissemination network, scientific publications and participation in conferences, all of them will be on the basis of partners activity and work, and also of the opportunities that will appear to present results or write scientific papers).

Red -> New Activities starting at the period; Black -> Activities ongoing, continuous or started previously

Activities	Task	YEAR 4												YEAR 5							
		2026												2027							
		Jan (41)	Feb (42)	Mar (43)	Apr (44)	May (45)	Jun (46)	Jul (47)	Aug (48)	Sep (49)	Oct (50)	Nov (51)	Dec (52)	Jan (53)	Feb (54)	Mar (55)	Apr (56)	May (57)	Jun (58)	Jul (59)	Aug (60)
Update of CDEP	8.1		D8.3 (CDEP V3)																		D8.4 (CDEP V4)
Monitoring of CDEP (with EB)	8.1																				
Joint dissemination Network (follow/contribute)	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploitation plan update	8.1		Update inventory D8.3							Update inventory /plan	Update (annual meeting)										
Updating of website (continuous)	8.2	X		X		X		X			X		X		X		X		X		X
Press releases and media appearances	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Re-Livestock Newsletter	8.2	6th Nwsl		-	7th Nwsl			8th Nwsl				9th Nwsl	-	10 Nwsl			11 Nwsl				12 Nwsl
Social media posts (continuous)	8.3	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Videos - communication (annual meetings + others?)	8.3	Release videos Meeting	Release videos Meeting								Videos annual meeting	Release videos Meeting	Release videos Meeting						shoot videos final conf	Release videos Conf	Release videos Conf
Videos – “corporate” (planning)	8.4										plan in annual meeting								Videos published		
Practice abstracts/ Fact sheets/ brochures	8.4	publish fact sheets					publish fact sheets		brochure EAAP 2026		plan in annual meeting		publish fact sheets					publish fact sheets		brochure EAAP 2027	publish fact sheets; D8.11
Policy briefs (planning)	8.4										plan in annual meeting								Policy briefs published		
Hand books / guidelines (planning)	8.4						start defining				plan in annual meeting										Hand books finished



Table 2. (Cont.)

Activities	Task	YEAR 4												YEAR 5											
		2026												2027											
		Jan (41)	Feb (42)	Mar (43)	Apr (44)	May (45)	Jun (46)	Jul (47)	Aug (48)	Sep (49)	Oct (50)	Nov (51)	Dec (52)	Jan (53)	Feb (54)	Mar (55)	Apr (56)	May (57)	Jun (58)	Jul (59)	Aug (60)				
Scientific publications (continuous-> inform WP8 and Coord)	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation in conferences (continuous-> inform WP8 and Coord)	8.4								EAAP 2026																EAAP 2027
Webinars	8.4		Webinar gender			Webinar pigs	Webinar pigs	Webinar pigs		Webinar pigs	plan in annual meeting	Webinar pigs	Webinar pigs		Webinar		Webinar	Webinar							
Policy conversations	8.4										plan in annual meeting														
National meetings	8.4			Start planning meetings							plan in annual meeting														
Final conference (planning)	8.4						start plan with EB				plan in annual meeting		Announcement							Final conference					
Training course 2 - PLF-Data	8.5					Course 2 (4-8 May)																			
Training course 3 - Feeding	8.5					Topic and venue defined		Programme defined			Course 3														
Training course 4 - Modelling	8.5										Topic and venue defined		Programme defined			Course 4									
MOOC / e-learning modules	8.5					MOOC mat. creat. (course)	Material Course 2 available					Material Course 3 available	MOOC FINISHED				Material Course 4 available								
Material for vocational and BSc learning	8.5				Material course 1 produced					Material course 2 produced				Material course 3 produced									Material course 4 produced		

Table 2. (Cont.)

Deliverables and Milestones	Task	YEAR 4												YEAR 5							
		2026												2027							
		Jan (41)	Feb (42)	Mar (43)	Apr (44)	May (45)	Jun (46)	Jul (47)	Aug (48)	Sep (49)	Oct (50)	Nov (51)	Dec (52)	Jan (53)	Feb (54)	Mar (55)	Apr (56)	May (57)	Jun (58)	Jul (59)	Aug (60)
D8.3 - CDEP Update 2	8.1		D8.3																		
D8.4 - CDEDP Update 3	8.1																				D8.4
D8.7 - Collection of dissemination materials and products, contained in the website	8.4																				D8.7
D8.8 - Report on the dissemination events	8.4																				D8.8
D8.9 - Report on the training courses and e-learning materials	8.5																		D8.9		
D8.11 - Practice abstracts - Batch 2	8.4																				D8.11
MS35 - Trainings completed	8.5															MS 38					

3.1 Description of the activities

CDEP updating and monitoring (Task 8.1). There are two key points in this activity, which corresponds to the preparation and submission of the corresponding deliverables:

- D 8.3. 2nd update Communication, dissemination and exploitation plan (M42 – Feb 26)
- D8.4. 3rd update Communication, dissemination and exploitation plan (M60 – Aug 27)

In between, the monitoring is ensured through the meetings of the project executive board, where the WP8 plans and implementation are discussed. Periodic meetings of WP8 team and the Coordinators are also planned.

Joint dissemination network (Task 8.1). This network is led by HoloRuminant, and the working plan is led by them, and Re-Livestock joins the activities if these are pertinent in time and content with its own implementing plan. Communication with the JDN is ensured through the Coordinator (CSIC EEZ) and the W8 leader (CIHEAM IAMZ).

Updating of website (Task 8.2). This is continuous work, requiring partners to commit by providing contents, and CONSULAI, supported by CIHEAM IAMZ to coordinate, facilitate and animate the partners to participate. CONSULAI is in charge uploading of the posts and contents, and the website maintenance. One monthly update is a tentative schedule, as marked in the timetable of Table 2.

Press releases and media appearances (Task 8.2). Press releases are done ad hoc when an important project activity is to be achieved. Tentatively, there will be at least two press releases identified, corresponding to the project annual meeting (2026) and the Final Conference (2027). But others should appear within the consortium partners. The media appearances are also irregular as they depend on the planning and capacities of the partners. The WP8 co-leader will, supported by the Coordinator, push the partners to increase their appearance in medias whenever any important output of the project is achieved.

Re-Livestock Newsletter (Task 8.2). The newsletter is to be launched twice a year, so in the planning period there will be 6 numbers: no. 7 (April 26), no. 8 (July 26), no. 9 (Oct. 26), no. 10 (Jan. 27). No. 11 (April 27) and 12 (August 27). Release dates are tentative as the occurrence of some important news may advise adjusting the timing. In Table 2, it is considered that the preparation of each number starts the previous month.

Social media posts. Like the website update, feeding of the social media (Facebook, LinkedIn and X) is a continuous activity. CONSULAI is in charge of managing social media and animating partners to provide posts, to achieve a relevant impact and followers. Posts will be released constantly (at least 4 per month).

Videos – communication. These are short videos aiming to feed the Re-Livestock YouTube channel. Now, there are 25 of these videos, produced by CIHEAM IAMZ and CONSULAI with the collaboration of the partners. There will be new videos of this type to appear in the next planning period. The tentative plans are to produce at least 12 videos:

- Covering the project Annual Meeting (Oct 26) and the Final conference (2027)
- Continue the collection of WP short videos from the scientific WPs showing interesting advances, opinions or achievements of the project teams.
- There is the possibility of starting a series of videos from the WP1 case studies, to show testimonials and explain the aim and the practices run in the case studies. But this needs arrangements with partners and participating stakeholders, so it cannot be guaranteed. The pertinence and the production details of such videos will be discussed with the WP8 and WP1 leaders, the coordinators and the partners running the studies.

Videos – “corporate”. A first video presenting Re-Livestock was prepared at the starting year of the project. The tentative idea is to produce 3 more videos at the end of the project, with a synthesis of messages based on the research and innovation results. The initial idea of focusing videos on the project scales of intervention (animal / farm / system and region) has been changed to a species approach: pigs, dairy cattle and beef cattle; this will make the videos more adjusted to the expectations of the industry for such a project, and in consequence more useful for transmitting key messages. The planning will start from June 2026 by CIHEAM IAMZ with the Executive board members, and the proposal will be presented to the Annual meeting in October.

Practice abstracts / Fact sheets/ brochures. In previous periods, Re-Livestock produced 16 practice abstracts in the EIP Agri format, that have been converted into visual attractive fact sheets. For the planning period it is proposed to produce at least 34 more practice abstracts to complete the 2nd batch of practice abstracts that we must deliver to the EC as Deliverable 8.11 (M60), to reach the total number of 50 practice abstracts committed. The tentative schedule is to be released by 2026 and 17 more by 2024.

We will continue producing also the factsheets for the EAAP Annual meetings, listing the contributions of Re-Livestock partners. So, two more of these are expected, one for EAAP 2026 and another for EAAP 2027.

Policy briefs planning. Policy briefs are short documents aiming to provide scientific evidence and support to policy decision makers for facing complex issues such as the resilience and sustainability of livestock farming. They need to be based on robust scientific findings, synthesized and with clear messages. In coherence, the strategy for these documents is to launch them at the end of the project with messages supported with the results of the project. Thus, it is preferred to wait until 2027 to produce the 2 policy briefs expected. The planning of such documents will start by October 2026 in the Annual meeting.

Handbooks / guidelines. The logic is like the policy briefs: these documents must contain a collection of results from the project, so they will be published in principle at the end of the project. It is proposed to start the planning of the details by the annual meeting of 2026; these handbooks (4 in total) will be composed by fact sheets and guides to other project products information, grouped per topic.

Scientific publications. During this phase of the project, it is expected that the pace of scientific publications is going to quicken even more, as many experimental results are obtained. But the schedule

is not fixed as it depends of WPs advancement, partners' own policy for publications and the availability and schedules of journals to publish. The total number of papers will be for sure higher than the 24 that were proposed as the goal for the project when it started; a tentative number of 10 papers per year is shown in Table 3 below.

Participation in conferences. The same reasoning of the scientific publications is valid for the participation of partners at conferences to present Re-Livestock results. In November 25, Re-Livestock had done more than 80 presentations in such events. In the current planning period, the number may increase substantially, probably reaching more than 120, thus largely exceeding expectations at the start of the project. Participation in conferences is not planned in detail, as it depends on the potential conferences appearing over the years and the interest and opportunity for partners to assist. In any case, partners should inform the Coordinator of their presentations in conferences on a timely basis through established internal communication channels. An annual fixed date at the annual EAAP conferences (marked in Table 2). Partners are requested to inform about their presentations through the internal repository and communication channel.

Expert webinars/fora. Re-Livestock has already appeared in 5 webinars organized by the JDN. The project webinar series started in 2025 and a second webinar was organized in February 2026. At this moment, there are 6 webinars devoted to pig genetics, feeding and rearing along 2026. Other webinars on different topics will appear throughout 2026 and 2027 (through consultations of CIHEAM IAMZ with the executive board member and with other partners), so the original goal of six webinars throughout the project will be greatly exceeded.

National meetings will start to be scheduled in the current planning period. They will be planned at local level by partners to present their activities and results. Case studies sites may also organize these meetings at the end of their activities to share experiences with peers. At least one of these meetings in each country should be organized.

Policy conversations are also not programmed in this planning period. However, they may appear some opportunities of these types of meetings with possibilities of partners to attend and present results and messages for the policy making community. The planning of these meetings will start in 2026.

Final conference. It should be organized before summer 2027, the most probable in June in a central venue to attract more participants. The planning of the conference will start in mid-2026, and we expect to have the announcement by the end of 2026. Collaboration with other projects or established conferences will be sought to ensure higher participation and impact.

Training course 2 (on Precision Livestock Farming – WP4): [“Creating added value in Precision Livestock Farming: from sensors to decisions”](#). This course will be held in Madrid, Spain, from 4 to 8 May 2026. The organization of this course started in February 2025. It is conceived for professionals, researchers, advisors and experts working on innovations around precision farming, sensors, data handling

and farm/herd management systems. It is organized by CIHEAM-IAMZ, UPV and CSIC, in collaboration with ILVO, the Digi4Live project and the EU.LI-PHE Cost action.

Training course 3 (on Feeding – WP2): “Nutritional management to decrease methane emissions in ruminants”. This course will target feed industry staff, researchers, farmer organizations technicians, advisors, working in the dairy and beef sectors, and the goal is to dig into theoretical advances and practical applications of ruminant feeding for mitigating climate change and supporting more resilient farms and production systems. The course will be held in Granada by October 2026.

Training course 4 (on farm and system modelling – WP5 and WP6) – “Life cycle assessment for livestock systems”. The course is tentatively devoted to present new advances and tools to improve LCA of livestock systems and products, and to providing also examples of how innovations at different stages can improve the performance in terms of carbon footprint and other sustainability indicators. The target public will be researchers, consultants, technical staff of industry organizations and companies (not only on primary production, but also up- and down-stream in the value chain), who work with LCA models and are willing to introduce new views and routines in their analysis. Tentative date is March 2027, and the location is not yet decided.

e-learning modules. These will be collected by CIHEAM IAMZ upon the materials developed for each training course that will be stocked in a repository exclusively for the trainees. The approach has changed given that the MOOC and the Materials for Vocational and BSc learning are considered enough for e-training purposes.

MOOC. The plan is to produce this course based on the materials produced on the training course on PLF (course no. 2) previous courses and will be developed from the second half of 2026 to the end of the project.

Material for vocational and BSc learning. To be prepared by AERES by transforming the materials of the courses into appropriate ones for the vocational and BSc levels. A set of these materials will be created for each one of the training courses from the original materials, with the due permissions from authors. Course 1 materials are ready for their publication (e.g. in Re-Livestock website or on other platforms as the Farm-Book one) once the authors provide their permission.

3.2. Monitoring and indicators

The procedure of planning and monitoring of the CEDP implementation is described in Deliverable 8.1. The system will continue in force during the present period of the CDEP, with a strong involvement not only of WP8 leader and co-leader (CIHEAM-IAMZ and CONSULAI), but also of the Coordinator and the rest of the members of the Executive board. The General Assembly will approve the working plans during the annual meetings.

The following table 3 shows the monitoring indicators for the different communication and dissemination activities and products, with the global project goals, the achievements until February 2024 and the expectations for the present period until February 2026. It is the continuation of the table 5 of the D8.1.

Table 3. Communication and dissemination activity indicators

	Activities	Impact indicators	Activity indicators				
			Global project 2022-2027 (expected)	Sept 2022 – Feb 2024	March 2024 – Dec 2025	2026	2027
Communication tools and materials	Logo	Not applicable	1	1	-	-	-
	Templates	Not applicable	2	2	-	-	-
	Website	No. of page views	1 website	1	1	1	1
	Social media accounts	No. of reached audience No. of followers	4 accounts (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Youtube)	4 accounts / followers Twitter-X / 107 Facebook / 518 LinkedIn / 152 Youtube / 14	4 accounts / followers Twitter-X / 181 Facebook / 123 LinkedIn / 994 Youtube / 32	4 accounts / followers (expected) Twitter-X / 200? Facebook / 125? LinkedIn / 1200? Youtube / 50?	4 accounts / followers (expected) Twitter-X / 200? Facebook / 130? LinkedIn / 1200? Youtube / 75?
	Project leaflets and posters	Not applicable	2 leaflets / 2 posters	1 leaflet / 1 poster	2 leaflets / 0 posters	1 leaflet	2 leaflets / 1 poster
	Press releases	Not applicable	15	1 (general text) + 5 at countries	2 (general)	1	1
	Media appearances	No. of persons reached	26 (2 per country)	17 / 5 countries	4 / 4 countries		
	Newsletters	No. of subscribers	12 issues At least 200 receivers	2 / 187	3 / 210	4 / 220?	3 / 240?
Dissemination materials	Fact sheets	Not applicable	18 fact sheets	16	0	17	17
	Open access scientific publications	Impact factor No. of readings No. of citations	24	2	21	10 (approx.)	10 (approx.)
	Practice abstracts	Not applicable	50 practice abstracts	16	0	17	17

	Activities	Impact indicators	Activity indicators				
			Global project 2022-2027 (expected)	Sept 2022 – Feb 2024	March 2024 – Dec 2025	2026	2027
	Handbooks/ Guidelines	Downloads from website	4 Guidelines or handbooks	0	0	0	4
	Policy briefs	Downloads from website	2 policy briefs	0	0	0	2
	“Corporate” Videos	No. of visualisations (through YouTube)	At least 8 (2 per RLL)	1	0	0	3
	Short videos	No. of visualisations (through YouTube)	Not specified	11	12	7 (approx)	7 (approx.)
Dissemination events	Expert webinars and on-line fora	No. of attendees, profiles	6 webinars	0	1	7	4?
	National meetings	No. of attendees, profiles	13 (1 per project EU country)	0	0	4	9
	Policy conversations	No. of attendees, profiles	4 meetings	0	0	0	4?
	Joint and side events	No. of attendees, profiles	Not specified	0	0	?	?
	Final conference	No. of attendees, profiles	1	0	0	0	1
	Participation in conferences	No. of contributions	No. of conferences and meetings	11 conferences 11 contributions	70 conferences 120 contributions	30 conferences 50 contributions (approx.)	30 conferences 50 contributions (approx.)
Training	Training courses	No. of attendees, profiles	4 courses	0	1	2	1



	Activities	Impact indicators	Activity indicators				
			Global project 2022-2027 (expected)	Sept 2022 – Feb 2024	March 2024 – Dec 2025	2026	2027
	E-learning modules	Downloads from website	At least 4	0	1	2	1
	Materials for vocational and BSc learning	Not fixed yet	Not specified yet	0	1	2	1
	MOOC	No. of participants, profiles	1	0	0	1	0

4. Exploitation of results

4.1. General strategy

Exploitation refers to the utilisation of results in further research activities other than those covered by the project, or in developing, creating and marketing a product or process or in creating and providing a service or in standardization activities (Source: EC research and innovation participant portal glossary; [HEurope online manual](#)).

Exploitation is the use of results for commercial purposes or in public policymaking ([H2020 online manual](#)).

The Re-Livestock exploitation strategy will follow the following main principles (a fourth one has been added to the three main principles mentioned in the D8.1):

- 1.- Adaptation to users
- 2.- Maximum benefits (private and public)
- 3.- Respect of IPR and openness.
- 4.- Liability: partner/s producing and owning an exploitable result would be the direct responsible for its eventual transfer and commercial exploitation. However, the CDEP will aim to facilitate dissemination to potential users and to provide some strategic clues for exploitation in case it is needed.

The exploitation strategy starts with the identification of potentially exploitable results. A first identification exercise was done at the start of the project (see D8.1), and following the strategy depicted then, a more precise identification of specific results has been carried out prior to the submission of D8.2 and of D8.3. For the present deliverable, the list of exploitable results has been updated per WP (see Annex 1) with the collaboration of the WP leaders and co-leaders. The survey used for this exercise (Table 4) included two new items to precise the potential use of each result and to explain ideas, possible strategies or concrete plans on how to exploit each result.

The obtained list is a live one, to be continuously updated throughout the project duration, channeled through the WP leaders and if necessary, with the participation of all partners through specific questionnaires (or on-line mini-workshops). Next steps will be to keep alive the list of specific results and start envisaging the strategy for each one in terms of exploitability, pathways and barriers for exploiting them, and joint exploitation and IPR issues. The update of the list will be a continuous process (points of the agenda in Executive board meetings, and at least 1 iteration per year with partners); more concrete exploitation strategies may be developed for some of the results and be described in the following CDEP update (final CDEP, D8.4-M60). The dissemination and stakeholder engagement activities will be oriented to present and discuss project approaches and results and can offer the playground for exploring the

stakeholder needs, the adaptation of results to be exploitable and even to find concrete exploitation opportunities. This will be helpful to precise and improve and adapt the project exploitation strategy.

If relevant, the project can profit from the services of the European to facilitate Horizon projects exploitation:

- **Horizon Results Booster:** Free consulting services including a portfolio dissemination and exploitation strategy, business plan development and go-to-market support.
- **European Standardization Booster Service for EU Projects** (an action supported by the European Research Area HORIZON-WIDERA-2021-ERA-01 Call, managed by REA): supports Horizon Europe and H2020 projects to contribute to standardization in Europe and beyond.
- **Innovation radar:** An initiative that identifies high-potential innovations, based on a data-driven methodology, and assists EU-funded researchers and innovators in reaching the market with their innovation.

4.2. Re-Livestock list of exploitable results

As mentioned above, the WP8 leader CIHEAM-IAMZ has done, during January-February 2026 a survey with WP leaders asking them to identify and make a first characterization of the exploitable results. This inventory list (Annex 1) will be evolving through partner's consultation (especially to the Executive board members as WP leaders) across the project duration.

For elaborating this list, the template shown in table 4 was circulated to WP leaders and co-leaders in MS Excel format. In the list the results are first titled: each result will have a single identification name, to avoid confusions and duplications. Then, it is classified, following the original categories depicted in the project DoA and in D8.1 (but subcategories and other categories appear as the process runs), that are oriented to the possible use of the result (what this result will be used for):

- **Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge**, to be exploited through further publications or projects. The treatment of project data sets will be detailed in a Data Management Plan, (D9.1), and openness of models and other outcomes will be ruled by the Consortium agreement and the decisions of the owners.
- **Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects** of livestock environmental impact, options for its mitigation and transition towards adaptation and resilience. These have potential interest for being used and adopted by farmers and their organizations, farmers' advisory services, supply industries, institutions in charge of livestock and agriculture, etc. This knowledge will be transferred through dissemination activities and would be in principle free to use (but subject to decisions of IPR owners).
- **Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions**, helping other scientists, farmers, the industry and policy makers to receive more accurate estimations of their sectors' GHG emissions.
- **Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design.** This knowledge will be delivered in the form of policy analysis reports, recommendations, and policy briefs targeting policy makers and public administrations.

- **Resources:** documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials, all of them available in open access under different arrangements, and accessible from the project website.

The results are then classified per WP and linked (if applicable) to deliverables and milestones, article, data base, web link or any other descriptive resource, so as to refer to them for all details and specifications. The approximative date of achievement is also asked, to serve as warning for activating the second step (define the exploitation strategy if it is relevant) for this result.

A summary description is asked as well as the detailed nature of the result (deliverable or milestone, article, data base, thesis, project report, web link, etc.).

Then, the main potential user of the result is to be marked in the column “targeted users”, that follow the general stakeholder groups of Re-Livestock: 1) Farmers (and farmer organizations); (2) Advisors/technicians; (3) Supply industries; (4) Policy makers/ administrations; (5) International Organisations, Networks, Projects; (6) Researchers; (7) Citizens, NGOs. For each result, several groups can be selected.

Another question refers to the level of access of each result: free or restricted (and if restricted, the reasons of such restrictions, and Intellectual Property measures if applicable).

Two new columns have been added to this survey, in comparison to the original survey done for D8.2. The aim is to concrete more what could be the potential use of each result, and as far as possible to explain how each result could be exploited. As per the potential uses we identified 8 categories: (1) For further research activities; (2) Developing a commercial product; (3) Developing a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developing a standard; (6) Creating a new business from the result; (7) Providing a technical recommendations for users; and (8) Providing policy recommendations (for public or private actors). Regarding the exploration of pathways for exploitation, it was requested to provide some insights, not necessarily to enter into concrete details provided the results may be in course of being achieved, and that most of them have not an immediate or obvious way of being exploited due of their own nature: recommendations or knowledge advances, not marketable or not for being immediately integrated into production or commercial processes and in some cases still in the lower levels of technology readiness (TRL).

Table 4. Survey template used for listing potential exploitable results per WP

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

Descriptive title of the result	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Results access/protection measures	Potential use of the result	Do you have an idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result? Please explain in a short paragraph
	Classify the result (following DoA and D8.1. categories, see explanations sheet): 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects 3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date (approx. date when the result has been or will be obtained)	Lead partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description, if available (deliverable or milestone, article, data base, thesis, project report, web link, etc.)	Nature of the result (product, method, process, database, software, etc.)	Targeted users (choose one or more): 1.-Farmers (and farmer organizations) 2.- dvisors/technicians 3.- Supply industries 4.- Policy makers/ administrations 5.- International Organisations, Networks, Projects 6.- Researchers 7.- Citizens, NGOs	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?	Access: free / restricted. If restricted, specify reasons why (and Intellectual Property measures if applicable)	Choose one or more of the following: 1.- For further research activities 2.- Developing a commercial product 3.- Developing a production process or practice 4.- Creating and providing a service 5.- Developng a standard 6.- Creating a new businees from the result 7.- Providing a technical recommendations for users 8.- Providing policy recommendations (for public or private actors)	This can be from simply inserting your data bases to a public database to explaining a bussiness plan for creating a new product or service. As for practice or recommendations, you can just envisage how could these would be integrated into the target/beneficiaries practice sor strategies even if it is not in our hands to force them to make use of any result, and there is not any commercial aim



5. Annex 1: List of potential exploitable results (updated)

Annex 1 lists are also available in the Re-Livestock project repository:

<https://saco.csic.es/s/qyscwnf7jskGEHs>

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP1	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
List of Stakeholder Forum Members associated with selected case studies	Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials	1	D1.1	may-23	UCD	CSIC, WR, UPV, UREAD, FIBL, SLU, UNIP, MVARC, ORC, AERES, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, PROVAC, AEANI	Lists of stakeholders for each of the thirteen Re-Livestock case studies. The case study facilitators each undertook a survey with farmers to identify who influences their decision making as it relates to the theme explored in the case study. This exercise ensures that the Re-Livestock Project case studies are farmer centered. The lists identified a total of 155 actors across the 13 case studies and included a range of actors from farmers themselves (27% of all actors identified) to farm advisors and industry representatives.	Relivestock D1.1 List of stakeholders submitted.pdf - SACO (csic.es)	Stakeholder list	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	Farmer organisations, advisors, policy makers, international organisations and researchers can benefit from knowing the key stakeholders that influence the different innovative farming groups included in the Re-Livestock project. This can help inform both the Re-Livestock project and similar projects, as well as campaigns and policy, allowing these targeted users to focus on the most influential stakeholders when working with these innovative farming groups.	Restricted by GDPR	An understanding of these knowledge innovation networks can be used to gain key insights from stakeholder forums, feedback on project findings and utilise these stakeholders for future research	Findings will be promoted through publishing a related paper and disseminating through various networks and platforms (e.g. Re-Livestock website, social media, etc), as well as pursuing any relevant outreach opportunities.
Exploring resilience with innovative livestock farming case studies	Scientific knowledge to be exploited through a publication. Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design	1	Linked to D1.3	dic-25	AERES & UCD	CSIC, WR, UPV, UREAD, FIBL, SLU, UNIP, MVARC, ORC, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, UCD, PROVAC, AEANI	The methods used and findings from stakeholder forums with key stakeholders from innovative livestock farming case studies will be consolidated for publication. This will help provide insights into how different innovations can contribute to a resilient European livestock farming system in 2050 and what drivers would need to be promoted and barriers overcome to achieve this resilient future. Methods used would be shared and could be adapted and utilised for similar research projects.	Not available	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	Farmers, farmer organisations and advisors can use these results to understand how to promote these farming practices and increase uptake of their farming practices. Policy makers can use these results to understand benefits of these innovations and how to promote them. International organisations, networks, projects and NGOs can use the results to help form impactful projects to promote resilient livestock farming.	Free	Knowledge will be created to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design	Publish paper, promote findings through various information dissemination networks and platforms (e.g. Re-Livestock website, social media, etc) and pursue any relevant outreach opportunities.
Report of solutions for sustainability transformation and resilience that are acceptable for stakeholders and ready for implementation	Scientific knowledge to be exploited through a publication. Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design	1	D1.3	may-27	AERES & UCD	CSIC, WR, UPV, UREAD, FIBL, SLU, UNIP, MVARC, ORC, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, UCD, PROVAC, AEANI	A compilation and consolidation of the four rounds of stakeholder forums for each of the different Re-Livestock case studies. The report will be formed based on workshops involving the exploration of barriers and drivers for increasing uptake in case study innovations, outlining resilience benefits of the case study innovations, envisioning an 'ideal resilient future farming system' and how to achieve this 'ideal' future. Altogether solutions for sustainability transformation and resilience that are acceptable for stakeholders and ready for implementation will be detailed.	Not available	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	Farmers, farmer organisations and advisors can use these results to understand how they can contribute to a transition towards resilient and sustainable livestock farming in Europe. Policy makers can use these results to help drive sustainable, resilient farming practices. International organisations, networks, projects and NGOs can use the results to help form impactful projects to promote sustainable and resilient livestock farming.	Free	Knowledge will be created to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design	Farmer-relevant findings will be shared with farmer networks (e.g. through websites and blogs on organisation websites), stakeholder groups (e.g. through stakeholder forums), as well as industry and policy makers (through the Re-Livestock multi-actor platform).

WP1	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
European multi-actor platform engagement for sustainability visions and system redesign	Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design	1	N/A	Ongoing	CSIC	UREAD, AERES, UCD, MVARC	European multi-actor platforms will be developed involving a wide variety of stakeholders in the European livestock farming sector. These forums will review Re-Livestock project outcomes and processes. They will also consider the variety of behaviours, norms and values within the food system’s key actors, and key influenced and influential groups. From this, they will identify solutions for sustainability transformation and resilience that are acceptable for stakeholders and ready for implementation.	Not available	Knowledge and resource sharing	4, 5	Policy makers, international organisations, networks and projects can use these findings and this multi-actor platform to help form projects and policies that will increase the resilience of the European livestock farming sector.	Free	Agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design will be supported.	Key findings will be discussed during multi-actor platform workshops. The multi-actor platform stakeholders will then share key findings on industry social media etc.
Data of innovative case studies collected in project database	Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects	1	D1.2	nov-25	MVARC	CSIC, WR, UPV, UREAD, FIBL, SLU, UCD, UNIPi, ORC, AERES, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, PROVAC, AEANI	Data on public goods provision and holistic sustainability will be presented from around 90 farms across the Re-Livestock case studies. This will include sustainability trade-offs between different case study innovations, as well as identifying differences between farms within case studies. Correlations between public goods spurs will also be explored. The dataset will also include data that can be extracted for further analyses, such as more detailed economic and GHG assessments. Beyond the dataset, an online public goods tool has been created which is free and open access and can be used by other projects to assess sustainability trade-offs of different European farming systems.	Not available	Method, database, software, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 5, 6,	Farmers, farmer organisations and advisors can use these results to understand the benefits and trade-offs of the different farming approaches and farmers can use the tool to benchmark their farm against similar farms, and see how yearly changes to practices impact their public goods provision. Policy makers can use these results to understand benefits and limitations of the farming innovations assessed in Re-Livestock. Researchers and International projects can utilise the Re-Livestock tool and adapt these methods to conduct similar research.	Free	Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge will be utilised for numerous publications and project proposals.	Learnings from the Re-Livestock project will be used to further adapt and future-proof the Re-Livestock tool for use in future projects. Papers related to results generated from Re-Livestock tool will be published, with these publications being used to promote the tool and evidence the potential for use in future project proposals (including future Horizon Europe proposals).
Sustainability trade-offs of resilient livestock farms	Scientific knowledge to be exploited through a publication. Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects.	1 and 5	Linked to D1.2 & D5.2	dic-24	MVARC & UNREAD	CSIC, WR, UPV, FIBL, SLU, UCD, UNIPi, ORC, AERES, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, PROVAC, AEANI, UEX, DSM	Analysis of public goods/sustainability provision and trade-offs of different innovative European livestock farms assessed using the Re-Livestock tool. Results will show clustering of farms based on public goods provision and differences across PG tool spurs (heat map and Kruskal Wallis), correlation of public goods spurs (Spearman’s) and key drivers public goods provision/sustainability (RDA).	Not available	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 6	Farmers, farmer organisations and advisors can use these results to understand the benefits and trade-offs of different farming approaches and gain insights on how to increase public good/sustainability benefits. Policy makers can use these results to understand benefits and limitations of the farming innovations assessed in Re-Livestock. Researchers can use these results to identify research gaps, research opportunities and adapt the methods used for similar projects.	Free	Key results and findings will be showcased to increase understanding of sustainability-implications of resilient livestock farming through publications and feedback sessions to farmers.	Publications, conference presentations and specific farmer feedback workshops and blogs on farmer group websites will be used to promote the results

WP1	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Public goods, environmental and economics trade-offs of innovative livestock farms	Scientific knowledge to be exploited through a publication. Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects. Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions	1 and 5	Linked to D1.2 & D5.2	mar-25	MVARC & UNREAD	CSIC, WR, UPV, FIBL, SLU, UCED, UNIPi, ORC, AERES, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, PROVAC, AEANI, UEX, DSM	Analysis of the public goods, GHG and economic trade-offs of the Re-Livestock innovative livestock farming case studies. This will show the case studies with the lowest, GHGs, greatest public goods provision and best economic performance to understand relationships between these sustainability indicators and the nature of the trade-offs to understand the benefits and drawbacks of the innovations assessed. Moreover, limitations such as different measurements of GHGs (different GWP methods and functional units), issues with comparing farms in different countries and variations in scores among case study farm will also be discussed.	Not available	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 6	Farmers, farmer organisations and advisors can use these results to understand the benefits and trade-offs of different farming approaches and gain insights on how to increase sustainability benefits. Policy makers can use these results to understand benefits and limitations of the farming innovations assessed in Re-Livestock. Researchers can use these results to identify research gaps, research opportunities and adapt the methods used for similar projects.	Free	Key results and findings will be showcased to increase understanding of GHG and economic implications, as well as synergies and trade-offs from resilient livestock farming through publications and feedback sessions to farmers.	Publications, conference presenatations and specific farmer feedback workshops and blogs on farmer group websites will be used to promote the results
Innovations in European livestock production can both increase profitability and reduce GHG emissions	Manuscript submitted to Agricultural Systems, and presentation made at FSD8 conference on GHG and economic impacts of livestock innovations.	1 and 5	Linked to D1.2 & D5.2	Ongoing	UNREAD	WR, FIBL, SLU, UNIPi, ORC, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA	Analysis of the GHG and economic trade-offs of the Re-Livestock innovative livestock farming case studies. This shows that six of nine innovative case studies were more profitable than national averages, eight of eleven innovations reduced GHGs, and three of nine innovations both increased profitability and reduced GHGs.	file:///C:/Users/nl928541/OneDrive%20-%20University%20of%20Reading/Conferences,%20networking%20and%20other%20non-project%20meetings/Conference%20proceedings/Book%20of%20abstract%20FSD8%20VF.pdf	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 6	Farmers, farmer organisations, advisors, researchers and policy makers can use these results to understand the benefits and trade-offs of different farming approaches and gain insights on how to increase sustainability benefits.	Free	The manuscript can be used by researchers to conduct relevant future research to build on methods and findings. Policy makers to utilise findings of the research in order inform policies.	The article will be promoted on all Re-Livestock related media and social media to promote findings when accepted and made available online. The promotion of the article will be combined with the promotion of Re-Livestock tool.
Economic, greenhouse gas and broader sustainability trade-offs in innovative European livestock systems	Poster presentation at The First International Conference on Absolute Sustainability on economic, greenhouse gas and public goods trade-offs and synergies of innovative livestock farms	1 and 5	Linked to D1.2 & D5.2	Ongoing	UNREAD	WR, FIBL, SLU, UNIPi, ORC, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA	Analysis of the public goods, GHG and economic trade-offs and related correlations of the Re-Livestock innovative livestock farming case studies. This shows that most case studies have lower GHGs and higher profitability than national and industry benchmarks. The lower-input case studies of UK 100% grass fed beef and Swiss 100% grass-fed dairy had the highest public goods scores, especially for agri-environmental management and animal health and welfare. Significant positive correlations between profitability and animal welfare show potential benefits of high-welfare systems. A significant negative correlation between GHGs per hectare and farm business resilience indicates lower-input systems may be more resilient to market shocks.	file:///C:/Users/nl928541/OneDrive%20-%20University%20of%20Reading/Conferences,%20networking%20and%20other%20non-project%20meetings/Conference%20proceedings/Book%20of%20Abstracts-CfAS.pdf	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 6	Farmers, farmer organisations, advisors, researchers and policy makers can use these results to understand the benefits and trade-offs of different farming approaches and gain insights on how to increase sustainability benefits.	Free	Key findings were discussed with researchers and industry, to encourage future research using the same methods.	N/A

WP1	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Lifecycle assessment and carbon assessment of innovative livestock farms	Scientific knowledge to be exploited through a publication. Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects. Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions	1 and 5	Linked to D5.2	jun-25	MVARC & UNREAD	CSIC, WR, UPV, FIBL, SLU, UCD, UNIPi, ORC, AERES, CRV, L&F, PULS, PFLA, PCH, BOKU, PROVAC, AEANI, UEX, DSM	Assessment of the carbon emissions and wider environmental impacts of innovative livestock farms. Specific carbon assessments will be made for each of the innovative livestock farming case studies, showing the range of emissions and average emissions for each case study. The wider environmental impacts of a “model” farm per case study will be shown through conducting a full Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to understand how other environmental impacts such as water use and ecotoxicity vary among case studies. The difference in GHGs calculated with the LCA and Agrecalc will also be discussed. This will include pros and cons of using a carbon assessment too (Agrecalc) versus full LCA (SimaPro) in the context of different livestock systems (i.e. suitability of Agrecalc for pigs vs cows, intensive vs extensive etc).	Not available	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Farmers, farmer organisations and advisors can use these results to understand the benefits and environmental trade-offs of different farming approaches and gain insights on how to reduce GHGs and wider environmental benefits. Policy makers can use these results to understand benefits and limitations of the farming innovations assessed in Re-Livestock, as well as environmental assessment methods (LCA and carbon assessment). Researchers can use these results to identify research gaps, and understand trade-offs between GHGs and other environmental indicators, as well as different environmental assessment methods.	Free	Key results and findings will be showcased to increase understanding of environemntal trade-offs and synergies of different livestock farming systems through publications and feedback sessions to farmers.	The article will be promoted on all Re-Livestock related media and social media to promote findings when accepted and made available online.
Identify and quantify the drivers and barriers to achieving a resilient beef and dairy farming system (2050), as envisioned by the case study stakeholder forums	Scientific knowledge to be exploited through a publication. Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design	1 and 5	Linked to D5.2	jun-25	UNREAD	FIBL, SLU	Identification and quantification of the drivers and barriers to achieving a resilient livestock farming system (2050), as envisioned by European cattle farming case studies in the stakeholder forums. Comparison of the system interactions of the different European cattle farming case studies, including categorisation of drivers and barriers based on their influence on robustness, adaptability and transformability.	Not available	Method, process and findings	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	Farmers and farmer organisations can use these results to understand how to increase uptake in their farming practices. Policy makers can use these results to understand how to promote resilient farming practices, through focussing on key barriers and drivers identified. International organisations, networks, projects and NGOs can use the results from high-impact projects to lever positive change towards resilient livestock farming.	Free	Key results and findings will be showcased to increase understanding of drivers and barriers to achieving resilient farming systems through publications and feedback sessions to farmers.	The article will be promoted on all Re-Livestock related media and social media to promote findings when accepted and made available online.
Engaging AKIS actors in shared learning with researchers: The Re-Livestock Project	Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials - Conference Presentation at the 27th European Seminar on Extension and Education	1	Linked to D1.1 and 1.2	jul-25	UCD	AERES	Describes the process of training facilitators, establishing the stakeholder forums, and engaging AKIS actors through the first ound of stakeholder forum workshops. Description of the 1st round of workshops and facilitator reflections on the process are presented as findings. This includes a description of the workshops (i.e., attendees), methods of engagement used, and facilitator reflections on positives and challenges of the process. The Re-Livestock project is presented as a useful case study for other researchers wanting to leverage multi-actor approaches for shared learning in research.	https://zenodo.org/records/18111917	Method, process and findings	5, 6	Research and international organisations can use these findings as a case study for how multi-actor engagement processes can be practically and successfully enacted in researchfor shared learning and co-innovation.	Free	Findings were promoted to researchers and industry, to encourage future research using the same methods and utilisation of AKIS systems.	N/A

(A) 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects; 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects; 3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions; 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design; 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials

(B) Product, method, process, database, software, etc.

WP1	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			

(C) (1) Farmers (and farmer organizations); (2) Advisors/technicians; (3) Supply industries; (4) Policy makers/ administrations; (5) International Organisations, Networks, Projects; (6) Researchers; (7) Citizens, NGOs

(D) (1) For further research activities ;(2) Developing a commercial product ; (3) Developping a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developng a standard; (6) Creating a new businees from the result; (7) Providing a technical reccomendations for users;

(8) Providing policy reccomendations (for public or private actors)

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP2 - CATTLE	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
In vitro experiment: methane potential of feed materials	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.1)		Spring 2025	UREAD	Agrifirm, SRUC	No difference in methane potential between the concentrate feed materials tested.		Conference abstract (BSAS, Apr 2025)	2, 3, 6	Diet evaluation and formulation (to manage methane emissions and carbon footprint)	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Data are of general value to nutritionists interested in formulating diets for low methane production, but we did not identify any stand out 'low methane' material justifying further development of a supply chain.
In vitro experiment: methane potential of feed materials	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.1)		Spring 2025	UREAD	Agrifirm, SRUC	No difference in methane potential between the concentrate feed materials tested.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0377840124002797	Scientific paper	2, 3, 6	Diet evaluation and formulation (to manage methane emissions and carbon footprint)	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	
Beef cattle experiment: methane from different protein sources	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.1)		Summer 2025	UREAD	Agrifirm, SRUC	No difference in nutrient utilisation or methane emissions between the concentrate feed materials tested.	https://academic.oup.com/jas/article/doi/10.1093/jas/skaf007/7959557	Scientific paper	2, 3, 6	Diet evaluation and formulation (to manage methane emissions and carbon footprint)	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	
In vitro experiment: methane potential of bakery co-products	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.1)		Summer 2025	UREAD		Lower methane yield when bakery co-products replaced wheat and soyabean meal.	https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/124167/	Conference abstract (EAAP, September 2025)	2, 3, 6	Diet evaluation and formulation (to manage methane emissions and carbon footprint)	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Data could be of specific value to feed companies marketing bakery co-products. Direct approaches to such companies, to make them aware of this work, would be justifiable.
Beef cattle experiment: methane from different protein sources	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.1)		Spring 2026	CSIC		Expected result: methane emissions (ex vivo), animal performance and LCA of beef cattle diets based using imported (e.g., soya) or local feed materials.		<i>In progress</i>	2, 3, 6	Diet evaluation and formulation (to manage methane emissions and carbon footprint)	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	

WP2 - CATTLE	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Productivity and sustainability of beef cattle on three types of pasture in Switzerland	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.2)		Summer 2025	FiBL		Calves reared on extensive (Alpine) pastures, with diverse plant species, had higher rate and yield of methane emissions than calves reared on lowland pastures.	https://brill.com/edcolchap-ooa/book/9789004751163/BP000092.xml	Conference abstracts (EAAP, September 2025; EGF, September 2025)	2, 3, 6	Data inform decisions on pasture cultivation and management	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	
Methane emissions from dairy cows grazing different pastures.	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.2)		Summer 2025	QUB		Methane intensity (g/kg milk) was lower in cows grazing a multispecies pasture, compared with ryegrass monoculture or grass/clover mix.		Conference abstract, Ireland, June 2025	2, 3, 6	Data inform decisions on pasture cultivation and management	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	
Methane emissions from dairy cows grazing different pastures.	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.2)		Summer 2025	SRUC		Cow grazing a multispecies pasture, compared with ryegrass monoculture, produced more methane but also more milk, so that methane intensity (g/kg mik) was unaffected by pasture type.		Conference abstrcts, Hannah Dairy Research Foundation, Nov 2025, and BISAS, April 2026)	2, 3, 6	Data inform decisions on pasture cultivation and management	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	In general, data support the use of forage legumes, chicory and plantain in pastures for grazing dairy cows. This could be communicated in farmer-facing events and publications, as well as scientific literature. Further work on this topic is anticipated in summer 2026.
Methane emissions from dairy cows grazing different pastures.	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.2)		Summer 2025	SRUC		Cow grazing a multispecies pasture, compared with ryegrass monoculture, produced more methane but also more milk, so that methane intensity (g/kg mik) was unaffected by pasture type.		Farm open day, August 2025	1, 2, 3	Data inform decisions on pasture cultivation and management	Free	7	

WP2 - CATTLE	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
In vitro experiments: interactions between feed additive modes of action	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.3)		Summer/ Autumn 2025	SRUC	CSIC	Effects of feed supplements on methane production in vitro were additive (i.e., combinations of supplements more effective than supplements used singly)		Scientific paper submitted for publication	6	Data being used to design subsequent in vivo experiment	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	
In vivo experiments: interactions between feed additive modes of action	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.3)		Summer 2026	SRUC	CSIC	Expected result: are effects of feed supplements on methane emissions in vivo additive, antagonistic or synergistic?		In planning	2, 3, 6	Data should inform decisions on choice of feed supplements for practical use	Free	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	
Adapting livestock systems to climate change	1. Scientific knowledge. 5. Resources (article)	2 (T2.4)		Summer 2026	SRUC	Barenbrug								

(A) 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects; 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects; 3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions; 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design; 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials

(B) Product, method, process, database, software, etc.

(C) (1) Farmers (and farmer organizations); (2) Advisors/technicians; (3) Supply industries; (4) Policy makers/ administrations; (5) International Organisations, Networks, Projects; (6) Researchers; (7) Citizens, NGOs

(D) (1) For further research activities ;(2) Developing a commercial product ; (3) Developping a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developng a standard; (6) Creating a new businees from the result; (7) Providing a technical reccomendations for users;

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP2-PIGS	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Evaluation of local legumes for replacing soya protein in pig feeding, farm experiments (1)	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	ADA	CSIC	In thermoneutrality: Performance, nutrient digestibility, intestinal health. Peas seem good candidates for soya replacement, followed by chick peas and lentils. Intestinal health in pigs fed local legumes is enhanced vs pigs fed soya.	https://re-livestock.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/12-The-75th-EAAP-Annual-Meeting-.pdf	Database, diet formulation,	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply sector - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of local legumes for replacing soya protein in pig feeding, farm experiments (2)	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	ADA	CSIC	Under heat stress: Performance, nutrient digestibility, histology, vfa production, inflammatory markers. Conclusions: Peas, lentils and chickpeas could replace soya protein at 50%. Intestinal health in pigs fed local legumes is enhanced vs pigs fed soya.	https://re-livestock.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/11-Leon24.pdf	Database, diet formulation,	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply sector - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Publication of the scientific paper followed by practical guidelines
Evaluation of inclusion fruit by-products in commercial pig diets	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	PULS		Diet formulation, growth performance results, digestible nutrients (N, P, DM, GE), N and P excretion	Croatia, June, 2026	Database, diet formulation, scientific knowledge	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 5, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of dietary inclusion of fruit by-products on GHG emission by fatteners	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	PULS		New knowledge on GHG emission by pigs consuming fruit residues	Azores, April, 2026	Database, scientific knowledge	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 5, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of dietary inclusion of fruit by-products on meat quality	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	PULS		Carcass and meat traits	not yet available	Database, scientific knowledge	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 5, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of local legumes for replacing soya in diets for native pigs	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	PULS		Diet formulation, growth performance results, digestible nutrients (N, P, DM, GE), N and P excretion	https://docs.eaap.org/boa/2025_Krakow_EAAP_Book_Abstacts.pdf	Database, diet formulation, scientific knowledge	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 5, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of dietary inclusion of local legumes for replacing soya in meat quality of native pigs	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	PULS		Carcass and meat traits	Croatia, 2026	Database, scientific knowledge	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 5, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications

WP2-PIGS	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Evaluation of low-protein diets for replacing soy in growing-finishing pigs reared under contrasting sanitary conditions (1)	1,2,3,5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	Agroscope		Evaluation of the effects of dietary crude protein and amino acid reduction in growing-finishing pigs reared under contrasting sanitary conditions on: growth performance, blood immune status, nutrient digestibility, feces and urine composition, carcass composition, carcass characteristics, nitrogen efficiency, feeding behaviour, meat quality, and <i>in vitro</i> slurry ammonia emissions	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anipes.2025.100111 https://re-livestock.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/2-The-76th-EAAP-Annual-Meeting-.pdf	Database, diet formulation, scientific knowledge, open access articles, PhD dissertation	1,2,3,6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries: to improve pig production productivity and sustainability; Researchers: using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of low-protein diets and amino acid supplementation for replacing soy in growing-finishing pigs reared under contrasting sanitary conditions (2)	1,2,3,5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2026	Agroscope		Evaluation of the effects of dietary crude protein reduction and different amino acid supplementation levels in growing-finishing pigs reared under contrasting sanitary conditions on: growth performance, blood immune status, nutrient digestibility, feces and urine composition, carcass composition, carcass characteristics, nitrogen efficiency, feeding behaviour, meat quality, and <i>in vitro</i> slurry ammonia emissions	Not yet available	Database, diet formulation, scientific knowledge, open access articles, PhD dissertation	1,2,3,6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries: to improve pig production productivity and sustainability; Researchers: using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of optimized low-protein diets using milling by-products and alternative protein sources (algae and grass) for replacing conventional grains and soy in growing-finishing pigs reared under poor hygiene conditions (3)	1, 2, 3, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2026	Agroscope		Evaluation of the effects of dietary crude protein reduction and alternative energy and protein sources in growing-finishing pigs reared under poor hygiene conditions on: growth performance, blood immune status, nutrient digestibility, feces and urine composition, carcass composition, carcass characteristics, nitrogen efficiency, feeding behaviour, meat quality, and <i>in vitro</i> slurry ammonia emissions	Not yet available	Database, diet formulation, scientific knowledge, open access articles, PhD dissertation	1,2,3,6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries: to improve pig production productivity and sustainability; Researchers: using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of local legumes for replacing soya protein in feeds for cosmopolitan pigs: lab experiments	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2025	CSIC		Replacement of 50% soy protein with local legumes (peas, chick peas, lentils) had no detrimental effect on performance, faecal digestibility, nitrogen balance, markers of intestinal inflammation and biochemical parameters.	https://zenodo.org/records/17035972	Database, diet formulation, physiological parameters, part of PhD dissertation	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of local legumes for replacing soya protein in feeds for local pigs: lab experiments	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2026	CSIC		Results of laboratory experiments evaluating the substitution of soya protein by local legume proteins in growth, physiology and metabolism of growing local pigs (pending analysis)	Not yet available	Database, diet formulation, physiological parameters, part of PhD dissertation	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications
Evaluation of insect protein for replacing soya protein in pig feeding: lab experiments	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.1)	D2.2	2026	CSIC		Results of laboratory experiements evaluating the total substitution of soya protein by insect protein in growth, physiology and metabolism of growing pigs (pending analysis)	Not yet available	Database, diet formulation, physiological parameters, part of PhD dissertation	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researchers - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications

WP2-PIGS	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Evaluation of multispecies grassland mixtures for gestating sows - effects on animals and crops	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.2)	D2.2	2026	AU		Results of on-farm experiment: The multi-species pasture mixture offered no advantage in terms of herbage intake. Sows on traditional pasture had a greater herbage intake, likely attributable to a greater sward density. Although sows had a greater intake from the traditional pasture mixture, it did not result in greater re-establishment of body reserves.	not yet available	Data base, scientific knowledge (research paper), methodology (to access nutrient intakes through direct foraging)	1, 2, 6	1+2: For inspiration/contribution to best-paddock-practices in outdoor sow herds. 6 researchers: Deeper understanding of pig-crop interactions in outdoor pig systems and support modeling approaches (overall system effects).	Free	1, 3, 7	Publication of the scientific paper followed by practical guidelines
Evaluation feeding strategies to mitigate heat stress in lactating sows: farm experiments	1, 2, 5	2 (T2.4)	D2.5	2025	ADA	CSIC	Multiparous sows were more prolific in thermoneutral season. During the hot season piglet growth during lactation was higher in Betaine fed sows compared to Control sows (sows fed functional AA were intermediate). No differences in feed intake of sows due to treatment nor ambient temperature were found.	Not yet available	Database, scientific knowledge	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisors and supply industries - to improve productivity in the swine sector; researches - using data to integrate and generate knowledge	Free	1, 7, 8	Results dissemination by scientific and technical publications

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(B) Product, method, process, database, software, etc.

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(D) (1) For further research activities ;(2) Developing a commercial product ; (3) Developping a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developng a standard; (6) Creating a new businees from the result; (7) Providing a technical reccomendations for users; (8) Providing policy reccomendations (for public or private actors)

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP3-CATTLE	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Trait definiton of methane emission across countries, protocol for CH4 data editing, harmonisation protocol across countries	1	3		feb-25	WR	PULS, INIA-CSIC, CRV, UQ	CH4 trait definition, protocol and data editing steps to combine individual cow methane emission data across country	https://www.jdscommun.org/article/S2666-9102(25)00157-7/pdf	Method, Table (data)	1, 3, 5, 6,	Potential use in genetic evaluation for CH4 within and across countries	Free upon publication	1, 5, 7	In further research projects and routine genetic evaluations for methane emission in different countries
Genetic correlations between CH4 traits in different countries	1	3		feb-25	WR	PULS, INIA-CSIC, CRV, UQ	genetic correlations between different CH4 trait definitons within and across countries	Article in preparation	Table (data)	5,6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication	1, 7	In further research projects and routine genetic evaluations for methane emission in different countries
Rumen microbiome standardisation and harmonisation procedures across countries	1	3		sep-25	INIA-CSIC	WR, UQ	standardisation and across country harmonisation procedures to combine rumen microbiome across countries	Article in preparation	Process/method	5,6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication	1, 7	In further research projects and routine genetic evaluations for methane emission in different countries
Microbiome as methane mitigation trait in cattle	1	3		feb-26	INIA-CSIC	WR, UQ	Accuracy of genomic prediction of CH4 including the microbiome as target or correlated trait	Article	method	5,6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication	1, 7	In further research projects and routine genetic evaluations for methane emission in different countries
Definition of heat stress/tolerance related phenotypes in cattle and pigs	1	3	MS14	feb-24	INIA-CSIC	WR, PULS, UNIBO, CRV	Definition and characterisation of different heat tolerance phenotypes in cattle and pigs	milestone 14 report and articles in preparation		5,6	use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication	1, 7	In genetic evaluation or on farm management purposes
List of SNP markers and genes associated with heat tolerance	1	3	MS25	sep-25	WR	INIA-CSIC, PULS, CRV, UQ	List of SNP markers	MS 25 report	Table (data)	5,6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Restricted, partly derived from background data of industry partners	1, 7	
Genetic evaluation models for CH4 mitigation and adaptation traits incorporating -omics information in cattle and pigs	1	3		2026	UNIBO	WR, PULS, INIA, UQ, CRV	accuracy of genomic prediction for mitigation and adapataion traits in cattle and pigs	Article, report	Method, Table (data)	5,6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication	1, 7	

WP3-CATTLE	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Breeding program indices for mitigation and adaption	1	3		2026	PULS	WR, PULS, INIA, UQ, CRV, PIC, ANAS, AEANI, UNIBO	selection index scenarios incorportating mitigation and adaptation traits in cattle and pigs; genetic progress	Article, report	Method, Table (data)	5,6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication	1, 7	Breeding companies apply selection indices
Genetic reduction potential of CH4	4	3		2026	PULS	WR, PULS, INIA, CRV, AEANI	CH4 reduction potential achieved by breeding	Article, report	Table (data)	4,5,6	Use in carbon calculators, use in breeding programs	Free upon publica	1, 7, 8	In LCA models, any adoption frameworks & further research

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LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP3-PIGS	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Plasma metabolomic profile differences between sexes in pigs	4	3		2025	UNIBO	ANAS	Description of metabolomic differences between sexes in pigs	https://doi.org/10.1093/jas/skaf178	Product/databases	1, 5, 6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication in part - details restricted as derived from background data of industry partners	1,7	In further research projects, livestock farming practises
Plasma metabolomic differences between pig breeds	4	3		2025	UNIBO	ANAS	Description of metabolomic differences between pig breeds	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.animal.2024.101393	Product/databases	1, 5, 6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication in part - details restricted as derived from background data of industry partners	1,7	In further research projects, livestock farming practises
Plasma metabolomic differences between pig breeds	4	3		2025	UNIBO	ANAS	Description of metabolomic differences between pig breeds using a targeted metabolomic platform	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-23058-z	Product/databases	1, 5, 6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Free upon publication in part - details restricted as derived from background data of industry partners	1,7	In further research projects, livestock farming practises
Genomic variants affecting metabolic pathways in pigs	4	3	MS25	2025	UNIBO	ANAS	SNP associated with metabolites in pig plasma	https://doi.org/10.1186/s12711-025-00960-8	Product/databases	1, 5, 6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Restricted, partly derived from background data of industry partners	1,7	In further research projects, livestock farming practises
Biomarkers associated with feed efficiency and growth rate in pigs	4	3		2026	UNIBO	ANAS	Metabolites associated with production traits in pigs	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.animal.2025.101725	Product/databases	1, 5, 6	Use in genetic evaluation and breeding programs	Restricted, partly derived from background data of industry partners	1,7	In further research projects, livestock farming practises

(A) 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects; 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects;
3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions; 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design; 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials

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(D) (1) For further research activities ;(2) Developing a commercial product ; (3) Developing a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developng a standard; (6) Creating a new businees from the result; (7) Providing a technical reccomendations for users;
(8) Providing policy reccomendations (for public or private actors)

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP4	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Computer vision database on the use of shadows in rearing farms in relation to the THI	1. Database	4	Related to MS16	Summer 2023	UPV	No	Counting of animals in the shade at different temperature and humidity values.	Not available	Database	6	Combined with additional databases	Restricted (subject to publication first and attribution)	1, 4, 7	This database can be exploited for further research activities by integrating it with other behavioural, climatic, and physiological datasets to improve models assessing heat stress and animal welfare in dairy cattle. It can also support the creation of advisory and decision support services for farmers, researchers, etc. In addition, the results can be translated into technical recommendations for farmers and advisors on shade design and management.
Computer vision database on the use of partially slatted floors in pig fattening farms	1. Database	4	-	Summer 2024	UPV	No	Analysis of the distribution of pigs in the pen under different floor treatments and heat stress conditions.	Not available	Database	6	Combined with additional databases	Restricted (subject to publication first and attribution)	1, 7, 8	The database can be used for further research on pig behaviour, space use, and welfare in relation to housing design, particularly flooring systems. It can support the development of improved production practices by informing housing design choices that balance welfare, hygiene, and emissions. Moreover, the results can be transformed into technical recommendations for farmers, housing designers, and advisors, and contribute to policy discussions on animal welfare standards.
Animal behaviour database on the use of showers to alleviate heat stress in dairy cows	1. Database	4	Related to MS16	Summer 2023 and 2024	UPV	No	Analysis of the behaviour of lactating cows with respect to different showering regimes.	Not available	Database	6	Combined with additional databases	Restricted (subject to publication first and attribution)	1, 4, 7	This behavioural database enables further scientific research on heat stress mitigation, animal welfare, and adaptive behaviour of lactating cows under different environmental conditions. It can be exploited by advisory services and research institutions to develop decision-support tools and guidelines for management in dairy farms. Additionally, the evidence generated can feed into technical recommendations for farmers and inform policy frameworks related to climate resilience, animal welfare, and sustainable dairy farming.

WP4	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Ammonia and carbon dioxide emission database associated with the use of partially slatted floors in pig fattening farms	1. Database	4	Related to MS16	Summer 2023 and Q32024	UPV	No	Emission values of NH3 and CO2 from different housng strategies in fattening pigs.	Not available	Database	6	Combined with additional databases	Restricted (subject to publication first and attribution)	1,7,8	The emissions database can be exploited for further research by supporting modelling efforts, life-cycle assessments, and benchmarking of livestock housing systems. It can also contribute to the development of standards and reference values for emissions associated with different production practices. Furthermore, the results can be translated into technical recommendations for farm management and housing design, and into policy recommendations supporting emission mitigation strategies and environmental regulation in the livestock sector.
Database on blue water use using PLF technologies in intensive dairy farming conditions	1. Database	4	-	Q3 and Q5 2024	UPV	No	Massive database including the use of blue water in intensive dairy farms.	Not available	Database	6	Combined with additional databases	Restricted (subject to publication first and attribution)	1,7,8	This database can be used for further research on water efficiency and resource use in livestock systems, particularly in water-scarce regions. By integrating PLF-based measurements with management data, it can support advisory services focused on improving water use efficiency at farm level. The results can also be converted into technical recommendations for farmers and advisors and inform policy strategies related to water management, sustainability, and climate adaptation in animal production systems.
PLF toolbox for the optimisation of of farm efficiency and resilience	1. Toolbox	4	D15	End of the project	UPV	Parthers from T4.5	Coupling of PLF technologies and AI methodologies to promote the resilience and sustainability of the livestock sector.	Not available	Toolbox	6	Assessing data they have	Restricted (subject to publication first and attribution)	1,2,3, 4, 6,7	The PLF toolbox can be exploited for further research and validation across different livestock systems and production contexts. It can support the development of improved production practices by helping farmers and advisors assess farm performance in terms of efficiency, welfare, and environmental impact. In addition, the toolbox can be used within advisory and training services, providing practical technical recommendations that facilitate data-driven decision-making without any direct commercial aim.
Publicacion on modification of pig excretory patterns (Part 1)	5. Article	4	-	Q22025 (Submission)	UPV	No	Emissions and growth performance of fattening pigs under different housng strategies	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1,7,8	This scientific publication can be exploited through further research activities, including follow-up studies, comparative analyses, and integration into emission modelling frameworks. The results provide evidence that can be translated into technical recommendations for farmers, advisors, and housing designers to improve environmental performance and productivity in pig production systems. In addition, the findings can support policy discussions related to housing standards, emission mitigation strategies, and sustainable pig farming.

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Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Publicacion on modification of pig excretory patterns (Part 1)	5. Article	4	-	Q22025 (Submission)	UPV	No	Computer vision applied to animal behaviour	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1,7,8	The results can be exploited for further research on the application of computer vision and precision livestock farming technologies to assess animal behaviour. They may also support advisory and training services by demonstrating the practical potential of AI-based monitoring tools. Furthermore, the outcomes can be translated into technical recommendations for researchers, advisors, and technology developers interested in data-driven animal behaviour assessment, without any commercial aim.
Publicacion on the use of shadowsand THI in rearing farm (Part 1)	5. Article	4	-	Q42024 (Submission)	UPV	No	Comparison of AI strategies to assess the usage of shadow by cattle	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1,7,8	This publication can be exploited through further research activities focused on AI-based behavioural monitoring and heat stress assessment in cattle. The results can be translated into technical recommendations for farmers and advisors regarding shade design and monitoring strategies. In addition, the scientific evidence generated can inform policy recommendations aimed at promoting climate-adaptive infrastructure and welfare-oriented management practices in livestock systems.
Publicacion on the use of shadowsand THI in rearing farm (Part 1)	5. Article	4	-	Q42024 (Submission)	UPV	No	Prediction of the response of young cattle with respect to THI values using an AI approach	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1,7,8	The results can be exploited by supporting further research on predictive modelling of heat stress responses in young cattle. They can also contribute to advisory and decision-support services by improving early warning systems for heat stress. Moreover, the findings can be converted into technical recommendations for farm management and inform policy strategies addressing climate resilience and animal welfare in rearing systems.
Publication on the behaviour of dairy cows in relation to showering regimes and heat stress mitigation strategies	5. Article	4	-	Q32025 (Submission)	UPV	No	Response of lactating cattle with respect to interventions to alleviate heat stress	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1,7,8	This publication can be exploited for further research on heat stress mitigation strategies and behavioural responses of dairy cows. The evidence generated can support the development of improved management practices, particularly regarding showering regimes and cooling strategies. Additionally, the results can be translated into technical recommendations for farmers and advisors and inform policy frameworks promoting animal welfare and climate adaptation in dairy production.

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Publication on modelling carbon and nitrogen flows using different manure typologies and crops	5. Article	4	-	Q12026 (Submission)	UPV	No	Modelling C and N flows on different crops using different manuretypologies	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1,7,8	The results can be exploited for further research by supporting modelling activities, life cycle assessments, and nutrient flow analyses in mixed crop–livestock systems. They can also contribute to the development of reference values and methodological standards for assessing carbon and nitrogen flows. Furthermore, the findings can be translated into technical recommendations and policy guidance related to nutrient management and emission mitigation.
Publication on the relation between THI, heat stress mitigation practices and water consupcion in intensive dairy farms	5. Article	4	-	Q12026 (Submission)	UPV	No	Effect of heat stress indicators on blue water usage in intensive dairy farms	Not available	Scientific Publication	6	Dissemination of scientific results	Restricted (not open access publication)	1, 7, 8	This publication can be exploited through further research on the interactions between heat stress, mitigation strategies, and water use efficiency. The results can be translated into technical recommendations for optimizing water use while maintaining animal welfare. In addition, the findings can inform policy discussions on water management, sustainability, and climate adaptation in intensive dairy systems.
Recommendations of management practices to alleviate heat stress in dairy cattle	5. Dissemination material	4	D4.1	End of the project	UPV	SLU, ORC	Recommendations on shadow installation, shower strategies and manageemnt options to alleviate heat stress in calves and dairy cows	NA	Practical abstract	1,2	Improving farm management	Free	1,7,8	These recommendations can be exploited by integrating them into farm management practices through advisory services, training activities, and extension networks. They support practical improvements in animal welfare and productivity by guiding shade installation, shower strategies, and management options. The recommendations can also inform policy guidelines aimed at promoting climate-resilient and welfare-oriented dairy farming systems.
Research paper and decision suport to the implementation of blend feeding in fattening pigs	1, 2 and 5	4		end 2024	UPV	ADA	Results of field trial comparing conventional feeding and blend feeding in fattening pigs	https://www.mdpi.com/2077-0472/15/18/1935	Scientific results and also useful information for swine production sector	1, 2, 3, 6	Farmers, advisor and supply - to improve productivity in swine sector; researches - using data to generate knowledge	Open access scientific publication and leaflet to disseminate the results in the swine sector	1,7,8	The results can be exploited for further research and validation of blend feeding strategies under different production conditions. They can support the development of improved feeding practices and decision-support services for farmers and advisors, helping to optimize productivity and resource efficiency. In addition, the findings can be translated into technical recommendations for the swine sector and disseminated through open-access publications and farmer-oriented materials.
Research paper and decision suport in the evaluation of feed wastage in lactating sows	1, 2 and 5	4		end 2024	UPV	ADA	Results of fiel trial analysing the feed wastage of lactating sows comparing conventional feeding and electronic feeding	No yet available	Scientific results and also useful information for swine production sector	1, 2, 3, 6	armers, advisor and supply - to improve productivity in swine sector; researches - using data to generate knowledge	Open access scientific publication and leaflet to disseminate the results in the swine sector	1,7,8	This result can be exploited through further research on feeding systems and feed efficiency in lactating sows. It supports the development of improved feeding practices and decision-support tools aimed at reducing feed wastage. The findings can also be translated into technical recommendations for farmers and advisors and disseminated to enhance productivity and sustainability in the swine sector.

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Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on potential of post-distilled shrub biomass as livestock fodder and soil amendment	1, 4 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3	oct-26	MVARC	UEX, CSIC	Results of field trial comparing seed mixtures and organic matter addition to improve productivity in Pinus pinea agroforestry systems in south-east Portugal.	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for seed companies, advisors and farmers, and potentially policy makers.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Farmers - to improve grassland productivity while also enhancing animal welfare (integrating livestock with trees to provide shade); advisors - information on appropriate seed mixes for silvopastoral systems in southern Portugal and Spain; supply industry - seed companies can use information to develop seed mixes appropriate for agroforestry/shade systems; policy-makers - highlights potential approach to improving productivity and animal welfare in a changing climate; researchers - data on shade-tolerant mixes/species, pasture productivity and quality, impact on soil and biodiversity	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.3	1,7,8	The results can be exploited for further research on alternative fodder sources and soil amendments in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. They support the development of improved production practices and contribute to guidelines and standards for sustainable land management. The findings can also inform technical recommendations for farmers and advisors and support policy strategies aimed at improving productivity, animal welfare, and climate resilience.
Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on developing shade tolerant sward mixtures for Mediterranean silvopastoral systems	1, 4 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3, part of MS8	oct-26	MVARC	UEX, CSIC	Results of field trial analysing fresh and post-distilled biomass from Cistus ladanifer shrubs in a Pinus pinea agroforestry system in south-east Portugal.	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially policy makers.	1, 2, 4, 6	IF the results show that the biomass has a nutritional value and/or value as a soil amendent; Farmers - to provide an alternative livestock fodder during grass shortages, and to improve soil quality; advisors - information on alternative fodder sources and potential soil amendments in southern Portugal and Spain; policy-makers - highlights potential approach to improving productivity, soil quality and animal welfare in a changing climate; researchers - data on fodder potential and soil quality improvement	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.4	1,7,8	This result can be exploited through further research on shade-tolerant forage systems in Mediterranean silvopastoral contexts. It supports the development of improved grassland management practices and contributes to technical guidelines for farmers and advisors. In addition, the findings can inform policy recommendations promoting integrated livestock–tree systems to enhance productivity, soil quality, and animal welfare under changing climatic conditions.
Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on the forage use of Mediterranean shrub species and their contribution to reduce enteric metahne emission	1, 3 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.2	oct-26	UEX	MCARC, CSIC	Results of screening with plant analysing, plant inventories and trial with livestock	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially companies.	1, 2, 3, 6	Shub species can be managed in silvopastoral systems to fed livesotck as browse (forage banks for summer and winter, neutracetical value, and reduction of methane emission). Eventually could be managed as additive for commercial forages/concentrates	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.3	1,7,8	The results can be exploited for further research on the use of Mediterranean shrub species as forage and their potential to reduce enteric methane emissions. They support the development of improved feeding and grazing practices and contribute to technical guidelines for silvopastoral management. Additionally, the findings can inform policy discussions on emission mitigation, biodiversity, and climate-smart livestock systems.

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Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.2) on the uses and benefits of biochar in silvopastoral systems	1, 3 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3, part of MS9	oct-26	UEX		Results on the contribution on biochar used for bedding and for pasture fertilization on the GHG emission	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially companies.	1, 2, 3, 6	Biochar can be produced by farmers on-site, but also by local/regional companies. Biochar-rich manure (or activated biochar) can be used on farm to fertilize pastures and/or commercialized for other crops/farms.	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.2	1,7,8	This result can be exploited through further research on biochar applications in livestock systems, including bedding management and pasture fertilization. It supports the development of improved production practices and decision-support services for farmers and advisors. The findings can also contribute to guidelines and standards and inform policy strategies related to emission reduction, soil quality improvement, and circular bioeconomy approaches.
Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on grazing schemes in silvopastoral systems	1, 3 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3 Decision support guidelines for the design and management of competitive agroforestry systems	January 26 (Paper) & Summer 27 (Deliverable)	UEX		Results of consequences of grazing schemes on pasture quality and soil carbon sequestration	Scientific paper: Carrascosa et al. (2025). Improved management increases soil mineral-protected organic carbon storage via plant-microbial-nutrient mediation in semi-arid grasslands. Soil, 11(2), 911-937. https://doi.org/10.5194/soil-11-911-2025	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially companies.	1, 2, 3, 6	Consequences of alternative grazing schemes on pasture quality and productivity, and on soi carbon sequestration	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.3	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Publication of the scientific paper (already published) and contribution to Guidelines developed in Deliverable 4.3. (Decision support guidelines for the design and management of competitive agroforestry systems) : adaptative grassland management to optimise pasture production and soil carbon sequestration
Willow paddocks versus standard housing in organic fattening pig production: no performance loss, but density-driven soil and crop effects	2, 4, 5	4 (T4.4)		46357	AU	No, but the results will be discussed within the T4.4 team	Providing organic fattening pigs access to paddocks with willow has no negative effects on pig performance (compared to standard practice i.a. indoor housing with access to small outdoor run), but animal density has a huge effect on crop performance and soil nutrient load.	Not available yet	Scientific paper	1, 4, 6	1 farmers: For inspiration/contribution to best-practices on how to provide their organic fattening pigs access to a more diverse and stimulating environment. Guidance on sustainable animal density in these systems. 4 policy makers: When formulating new on-farm nutrient management regulation on outdoor pig farming (currently on-going work in DK). 6 researchers: Deeper understanding of pig-soil-crop interactions in outdoor pig systems and support modeling approaches (overall system effects).	Free	1, 3, 7, 8	Publication of the scientific paper followed by practical guidelines

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Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on developing shade tolerant sward mixtures for Mediterranean silvopastoral systems	1, 4 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3	30.04.2027	MVARC	UEX, CSIC	Results of field trial comparing seed mixtures and organic matter addition to improve productivity in Pinus pinea agroforestry systems in south-east Portugal.	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for seed companies, advisors and farmers, and potentially policy makers.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Farmers - to improve grassland productivity while also enhancing animal welfare (integrating livestock with trees to provide shade); advisors - information on appropriate seed mixes for silvopastoral systems in southern Portugal and Spain; suply industry - seed companies can use infrmation to develop seed mixes appropriate for agroforestry/shade systems; policy-makers - highlights potential approach to improving productivity and animal welfare in a changing climate; researchers - data on shade-tolerant mixes/species, pasture prductivity and quality, impact on soil and biodiversity	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.3	1, 3, 7	Publication of the scientific paper, contribution to Guidelines developed in Deliverable 4.3. Demonstration site for farm visits. Maintenance of experimental site for future research.
Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on potential of post-distilled shrub biomass as livestock fodder and soil amendment	1, 4 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3, part of MS8	30.04.2028	MVARC	UEX, CSIC	Results of field trial analysing fresh and post-distilled biomass from <i>Cistus ladanifer</i> shrubs in a <i>Pinus pinea</i> agroforestry system in south-east Portugal.	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially policy makers.	1, 2, 4, 6	IF the results show that the biomass has a nutritional value and/or value as a soil amendent; Farmers - to provide an alternative livestock fodder during grass shortages, and to improve soil quality; advisors - information on alternative fodder sources and potential soil amendments in southern Portugal and Spain; policy-makers - highlights potential approach to improving productivity, soil quality and animal welfare in a changing climate; researchers - data on fodder potential and soil quality improvement	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.4	1, 3, 7, 8	Publication of the scientific paper, contribution to Guidelines developed in Deliverable 4.3. Demonstration site for farm visits. Results feeding into future project proposals.
Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.3) on the forage use of Mediterranean shrub species and their contribution to reduce enteric metahne emission	1, 3 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.3 Decision support guidelines for the design and management of competitive agroforestry systems	Autum 26	UEX	MVARC, CSIC	Results of screening with plant analysing, plant inventories and trial with livestock	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially companies.	1, 2, 3, 6	Shub species can be managed in silvopastoral systems to fed livesotck as browse (forage banks for summer and winter, neutraceutical value, and reduction of methane emission). Eventually could be managed as additive for commercial forages/concentrates	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.3	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Publication of the scientific paper, contribution to Guidelines developed in Deliverable 4.3. (Decision support guidelines for the design and management of competitive agroforestry systems) : managing and utilizing shrubs to feed livestock in silvopastoral systems

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Research paper and decision support guidelines (as part of D4.2) on the uses and benefits of biochar in silvopastoral systems	1, 3 and 5	4	Contributes to D4.2. Guidelines for manure management aimed to promote C sequestration and nutrient recycling	January 26 (Deliverable) & Summer 27 (scientific article)	UEX		Results on the contribution on biochar used for bedding and for pasture fertilization on the GHG emission	Not yet available	Scientific results (publication), also useful information for advisors and farmers, and potentially companies.	1, 2, 3, 6	Biochar can be produced by farmers on-site, but also by local/regional companies. Biochar-rich manure (or activated biochar) can be used on farm to fertilize pastures and/or commercialized for other crops/farms.	open access scientific publication and related data; farmer-friendly version as part of D4.2	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Publication of the scientific paper & contribution to Deliverable 4.2. (Guidelines for manure management aimed to promote C sequestration and nutrient recycling; already delivered), describing a model of circular use of biomass waste in the for of biochar for bedding in stable and manuring pastures. A scientific paper is foreseen in 2027 with more data of the outcomes in field pastures.

(A) 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects; 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects; 3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions; 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design; 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials

(B) Product, method, process, database, software, etc.

(C) (1) Farmers (and farmer organizations); (2) Advisors/technicians; (3) Supply industries; (4) Policy makers/ administrations; (5) International Organisations, Networks, Projects; (6) Researchers; (7) Citizens, NGOs

(D) (1) For further research activities ;(2) Developing a commercial product ; (3) Developping a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developng a standard; (6) Creating a new businees from the result; (7) Providing a technical reccomendations for users;

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP5	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Method development for farm level quantitative resilience assessment of European livestock farms.	3	5	MS25		SLU	READ, FiBL, ORC, MVARC,	Recommendations for 1) determining stakeholder perception on the importance of resilience attributes, 2) identifying strength and weaknesses of livestock farms in relation to resilience, 3) quantifying overall resilience of livestock farms	MS 25, article in progress.	Method	Primary targets; 1 and 4; Secondary targets; 5 and 6.	1.- Farmers can use the results to adjust their operations and enhance resilience. 4.- Policy makers can use the results to guide policy. 6.- Other researchers can adopt or adapt our method to their own assessments and advance resilience knowledge for other entities such as 6.- International organisations, Networks or projects.	Free	1 - For further research; 5. - Developing a standard and 8. - Providing policy recommendations for public or (private actors).	The method can be adopted and used in subsequent resilience assessment of livestock farms where our results can be used as a baseline for comparison. High and low attribute scores represents the respective strengths and weaknesses of the systems that can be used as leverage in designing and executing resilience enhancement.
Method development for assessing the impact of innovations on the resilience of European livestock farms	3	5	MS25		SLU		Recommendend for assessing the impact of various livestock production related innovations on overall resilience at farm level.	MS 25, article in progress.	Method	Primary targets; 1 and 2; Secondary targets; 4, 5 and 6.	1.- Farmers can get guidance on best practices to adopt. 2.- Advisors use the results to guide on innovations to prioritise. 4.- Policy makers can use the results to guide policy and make adjustments 5.- International organisations or other projects can use the results to plan specific interventions for a given area. 6.- Researchers use the results to advance their knowledge and plan future research.	Free	1.- For further research; 7.- Providing technical recommendation for users. 8.- Providing policy recommendations for public and private actors.	

WP5	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Research paper on "FarmLCA: A novel approach to assess agroecological innovations in Life Cycle Assessment"	5	5	D5.5	nov-25	FIBL		This study presents the FarmLCA tool, which models farms as interconnected crop-livestock systems and assesses environmental impacts from farms and farm-inputs. A mixed beef farm serves as case study to assess synergies and trade-offs of avoiding human edible feed in beef production.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X25003002	Scientific article, Modelling tool	6, 1, 4	Tool can be used for agricultural LCAs of interconnected crop-livestock systems. Results can support a more holistic understanding and more science-based decision-making regarding environemtnal impacts of crop-livestock systems and agro-ecological innovations.	free	1, 4, 8	The research paper is available open source. The tool itself contains licenced data, and can thus not be shared freely. The FarmLCA can be used in future reserach projects to assess the environemtnal impact of agro-ecoligcal innovations.
Submitted research paper: "Extending the productive lifespan in Swiss dairy herds: impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, land use and gross margin"	5	5	D5.5	Summer 2026	FIBL		Extending the productive lifespan of dairy cows consistently reduced greenhouse gas emissions and land use, confirming it as an effective strategy for achieving climate and biodiversity goals. The benefits hold even when milk yields decreased. Organic systems performed as efficiently as intensive systems. Medium productive lifespans were most profitable under current prices; however, farm-level opportunities also exist. Fewer		Scientific article	6, 1, 4	a better and more holostic understanding of the effect of extending the productvie lifespan can support in environemtnal and economic decision-making regarding the management of dairy cows and their replacement strategy.	free	1, 4, 8	The results were presented at stakeholder events, the results were also covered in a pod-cast, and the publication will be available open access.
accepted conference paper: "Environmental and Economic Performance of Organic Pig Fattening in Agroforestry Systems"	5	5	D5.5	March 2026	FIBL, Uni Aarhus		Analysis of environmental and economic trade-offs and synergies of organic pig production systems with increased animal welfare and access to agroforestry outdoor runs.		Conference abstract	6, 1, 4	the results help to optimize organic pig production systems in Denmark.	free	1, 4, 8	The results will be presented at the IAHA conference (organized by the IFOAM Animal Husbandry Alliance) and published in Animal-science-proceedings)

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Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Methodological framework linking climatological hazards to animal welfare assessment	1	WP5	MS23 (ongoign work)/ peer reviewed paper	jun-26	LNU	SLU/ORC	This result is a methodological framework that links selected climatological hazards to animal welfare consequences in livestock systems. It structures welfare impacts using the Five Domains model and identifies relevant animal-based indicators, including their feasibility for on-farm measurement. The framework also highlights key knowledge gaps and methodological limitations. It will be documented through a scientific publication and the associated milestone.		Method/scientific framework	5,6	1) To structure future research linking climate hazards and animal welfare.2)To guide the selection of animal-based indicators in climate-related welfare studies.3)To support methodological development in future EU and national research projects.4)To provide a structured basis for evaluating innovations addressing climate-related welfare risks.	free	1 .- For further research activities	
Assessment of animal welfare risks and mitigation potential of innovations in livestock systems	2	WP5	D5.3	M58	LNU	SLU/ORC, partners invovled in WP1-WP4 experiments	This result consists of an analytical assessment of animal welfare risks and mitigation potential associated with innovations tested in livestock systems. It compiles and evaluates information from project experiments, identifies whether animal welfare is addressed, links innovations to relevant hazards, and assesses whether mitigation of welfare risks is supported by available animal-based indicators. The results will be documented in Deliverable 5.3.	D 5.3 (ongoing work)	Report / Analytical assessment	2,5,6	1)To understand how livestock innovations may affect animal welfare. 2)To inform the design and evaluation of future innovation and research activities. 3)To support consideration of animal welfare in climate-related livestock interventions	free	1 – For further research activities 7 – Providing technical recommendations for users	

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP6	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Integrating models (CiFos, LPJmL)	1	6 (T6.1)	MS28, D6.1	Aug 25	WU (D6.1), PIK (MS28)	PIK, FiBL	Linkage of models: CiFoS (Circular Food Systems), and Land LPJmL (Lund Postam Lena managed Land) to create baselines for further research activities. This was an innovative way of including climate variation in modelling food system futures. We did this by creating different RCP/SSP scenarios and optimized the global food system for it.	D6.1 report: https://re-livestock.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/D-6.1_Baseline-for-current-and-future-circular-livestock-systems.pdf	Model integrated, software, Database (LPJmL results for different crops, irrigation sysmtes, fertilizer regimes, GCMs, RCPs)	6	Modelling of livestock systems for creating scenarios for the transition to resilience	Free access, with minor restrictions. Results will be made available through open-access scientific publications, project reports, and public databases where possible. Some datasets and tools may be subject to controlled access to protect Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), confidential partner inputs, or sensitive data, in line with Horizon Europe open science requirements	1	These results will be exploited by integrating model outputs, scenarios, and indicators into existing decision-support workflows for researchers, policymakers, and advisory services. The results will inform scenario analyses, impact assessments, and policy dialogues at EU and national levels. Uptake will be supported through open documentation and publishing open-access publication. The results are intended for non-commercial use, supporting evidence-based decision-making and further research.
Modelling outputs for mitigation and adaptation practices	1,4	6 (T6.2)	D6.2	2027	WU	PIK, FiBL, WR	Results of the CiFoS model simulating the implication of practices (tested in WP2, 3 and 4) and their combinations to reduce carbon emissions across EU livestock systems under different global warming scenarios (RCPs). This modelling results will show the aggregated effects of each indivual livestock innovation tested in the project and see what the effect of these practices could be on different scales.	There will be a deliverable report anda scientific publication from this activity.	Databases, report, reccomendations, articles	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Recommedations to support to policy making Awareness of industry, policy makers and citizens		1,7,8	
Modelling outputs: impact of redesigned livestock production systems on natural resources and planetary boundaries	1,4	6 (T6.3)	MS27	2027	FiBL	WU, PIK, UNIPI	Results of the integrated models simulating the effects of the livestock systems redesign (innovative livestock practices and land uses) on the cycles of N, P, and C, with spatial referenciation (mapping)	N/A	Databases, report, reccomendations, articles	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Recommedations to support to policy making Awareness of industry, policy makers and citizens		1,7	

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Modeling outputs: trade and climate change scenarios impact on the resilience of EU livestock sector	1,4	6 (T6.4)	D6.2	2027	WU	PIK, UNIPI	Results of the integrated models simulating the effect fo different RCPs of biomass porduction in EU and at a global scale; this will allow to estimate feed and forage production (at EU and abroad) and explore how their availability will affect EU livestock systems resilience	N/A - Results here will be embedded in the D6.2 report as one innvoation related to trade.	Databases, report, reccomendations, articles	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Recommedations to support to policy making Awareness of industry, policy makers and citizens	Free access, with minor restrictions. Results will be made available through open-access scientific publications, project reports, and public databases where possible. Some datasets and tools may be subject to controlled access to protect Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), confidential partner inputs, or sensitive data, in line with Horizon Europe open science requirements	1,7	The scenarios will be exploited to support long-term strategic planning and climate-risk assessments for the EU livestock sector. They will inform policy discussions on adaptation pathways, feed and biomass availability, and trade-offs under different climate futures. Results will be communicated through policy briefs, scientific outputs, and integration into scenario exploration tools.
A serious game to allow stakeholders to explore scenarios, their negotiatin and the consequences	4,5	6 (T6.5)	N/A	2027	WU	FiBL, UNIPI, UREAD	Scenarios developed with stakeholders, comnbining and trading interests and visions, and consequences of these scenarios in the EU livestock industry, simulaed by the models. Definition of consensus roadmaps for the livestock transitions to towards sustainability and resilience	N/A - Process and results of this task will be published in scientific journals.	Livestock innovation adjusted board CiFoS game, articles	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Support to policy making of participant stakeholders Recommedations to support to policy making Awareness of industry, policy makers and citizens	The serious game is a physical, facilitator-led tool and will not be made freely available. Access will be limited to project-organized and partner-led workshops, training sessions, and stakeholder events. Use is restricted to non-commercial purposes and subject to consortium agreement, facilitation requirements, and protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)..	1,8	The serious game will be used as an interactive decision-support and learning tool to facilitate stakeholder dialogue, co-creation, and exploration of transition pathways. Outputs from game sessions (e.g. scenario briefs and consensus roadmaps) will support policy discussions, awareness-raising, and capacity building among stakeholders, without commercial intent.

(A) 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects; 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects;
3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions; 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design; 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials

(B) Product, method, process, database, software, etc.

(C) (1) Farmers (and farmer organizations); (2) Advisors/technicians; (3) Supply industries; (4) Policy makers/ administrations; (5) International Organisations, Networks, Projects; (6) Researchers; (7) Citizens, NGOs

(D) (1) For further research activities ;(2) Developing a commercial product ; (3) Developping a production process or practice; (4) Creating and providing a service; (5) Developng a standard; (6) Creating a new businees from the result; (7) Providing a technical reccomendations for users;
(8) Providing policy reccomendations (for public or private actors)

LIST OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITABLE RESULTS (February 2026)

WP7	General information				Contributors to the results		Description of the results			Target groups and possible use		Access: free / restricted (reasons)	Potential use of the result (D)	Idea, strategy or detailed plan on how to exploit the result?
Descriptive title of the result	Classify the result (A)	WP	Deliverable or milestone number (if any)	Date of obtention (approx)	Leading partner	Other partner/s involved	Description of the results (explanation of the content of the result)	Link to a more complete description , if available	Nature of the result (B)	Target users (C)	How do we expect them to use this result (exploitation)? What for ?			
Shared Socio-economic Pathways for the European Livestock sector	4,5	7	D7.1	M27	BOKU	UNIFI, QUB,FIBL	With this deliverable BOKU has provided five semi-quantitative scenarios addressing alternative and plausible future developments of the European livestock system.	https://saco.csic.es/s/2GS3qN6s4s9yH2T?path=%2FDELIVERABLES%20UPLoaded	Report	6	Publication	free	1	The Shared Socio-economic Pathways will be exploited as foresight tools for researchers, policy makers, and livestock stakeholders. The scenarios will inform strategic planning, policy design, and sustainability assessments, and will be made openly available for integration into modelling, participatory processes, and future research. For example: integration in impact assessment studies; use in scientific publication; input for future EU research proposals.
Future scenario development for the European Livestock sector	4,5	7	D7.2 and M34	M54	UNIFI	BOKU, CSIC, FIBL	UNIFI will summarise regional and European scenarios with action-based priorities to support the transition to a sustainable European livestock system	Not available	Report	4	Publication	free	8	Building the future scenarios for the Livestock sector and action-based priorities will be exploited to directly support policy design and strategic planning for the transition towards a more sustainable European livestock system. For example: development of policy roadmaps; integration into regional and EU transition strategies; dissemination through policy workshops, stakeholder events, and scientific publications.
Policy-brief presenting consolidated interdisciplinary insight for policy maker	4,5	7	D7.3	M60	QUB	UNIFI, BOKU	QUB will develop policy recommendations on the socio-economic impacts to farmers of the adoption of the innovative livestock farming practices and technologies to cope with climate change	Not available	Report	4	Publication	free	8	The policy brief will be exploited as a practical decision-support tool for policy makers at regional, national, and EU levels. By providing consolidated interdisciplinary evidence and clear recommendations on the impacts of adopting innovative livestock practices and technologies, they will inform the design of support measures, incentives, and transition strategies. For example: dissemination via policy networks and institutional channels; contributions to conferences linked to agricultural and climate policies; support for the design of incentive schemes and regulatory instruments.

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Synthesis on potential for technologies adoption	1,4,5	7	M30	M48	QUB	UNIPi	Consortium partners will provide information on the potential adoption of innovative technologies and practices to deal with climate change	Not available	Report	4,6	Publication	free	1,8	The synthesis on the potential adoption of innovative technologies will be exploited to inform policy makers, sector stakeholders, and researchers on feasible pathways for climate-resilient livestock practices. By consolidating evidence across the consortium, it will support strategic planning, prioritisation of measures, and the design of incentives, and will be disseminated to ensure uptake beyond the project. For example: use by technology providers and innovation platforms to understand adoption barriers; support to extension services and farm advisory systems; integration into Living Labs or stakeholder workshops; scientific dissemination.
A new framework to trace insights about resilience throughout the project	2,5	7	M11	M12	CISC	UNIPi, FiBL	This task develops a learning process throughout the whole project to enable interdisciplinary dialogue and arrive at a consolidated vision through a dynamic framework on the resilience of the livestock sector to create a common language among all project participants	https://saco.csic.es/s/2GS3qN6s4s9yHZT?path=%2FMILESTONES%2FMS11	Report	6		free	1	The framework for tracing insights on resilience will be exploited as a tool to consolidate interdisciplinary knowledge and foster a common understanding among project participants. Facilitating dialogue throughout the project, it will support the integration of results into policy recommendations, stakeholder guidance, and future research, ensuring that insights on resilient livestock systems are systematically shared and applied beyond the project. For example: replication in EU projects; integration into interdisciplinary research methodologies; application in resilience assessment and multi-actor governance processes; use in training and capacity building.

(A) 1- Databases, modelling routines and scientific knowledge, to be exploited through further publications or projects; 2- Novel applied knowledge and innovations on technical, economic, environmental, social and policy aspects; 3- Assessment methods and standards for estimating emissions; 4- Knowledge to support agricultural (and other) policies that drive livestock production systems re-design; 5- Resources: Documents, articles, reports, dissemination and e-learning materials

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