

Waste Quantification Solutions to Limit Environmental Stress

Lead partner: University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro

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1	01/02/2023	Initial draft	V0.1
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3	28/02/2023	Third draft	V0.3
4	06/03/2023	Final approval and submission to the E.C	V1.0



Executive Summary

The following document comprises the project management set of tools and strategy as well as sections to be followed in the execution of the WASTELESS project. It is adaptive in its nature and may be updated, if necessary, to reflect changes in the project's rules and procedures until its conclusion in M36.

The following deliverable has eight main sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Quality Management Objectives
- Section 3: Quality Management Process. The section translates the quality management plan into executable quality activities that incorporate the quality processes with WASTELESS. Specifically, it covers the quality management process, roles and responsibilities, tools and techniques and metrics to be used.
- Section 4: Tools and Techniques
- Section 5: Quality Assurance and Control Activities. Quality Assurance introduces the activities to be carried out in order to ensure that project quality objectives are met, and quality expectations are achieved. Quality Control identifies internal review and evaluation procedures that will ensure the successful project implementation. It covers the deliverables review and approval, work performance quality reviews, project quality reviews and quality control records.
- Section 6: Metrics
- Section 7: Quality Control
- Section 8: Quality Records
- Section 9: Risk Management defines the steps managing risks: identification, monitoring and control the implementation of the risk response activities while continuously monitoring the project environment for new risks. An overview of the risk control register is presented.
- Section 10: Issue Management covers the process of identifying and resolving issues.
 The section overviews issue identification, assessment and action recommendation, actions implementation as well as the issue log.
- Section 11: Configuration Management assists in the effective management of project artefacts effectively and to provide a single reliable reference to them. The project management files naming convention is presented as well as the rules for storage and archiving artefacts and deliverables.
- Section 12: Quality of project communication outlines the optimal information flow so that stakeholders receive the necessary information at the right time.
- The current documents outline the frequency of project communication as well as the tools used.
- Section 13: Related PM² Plans





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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation / acronym	Description
CA	Consortium Agreement
CI	Configuration Items
EC	European Commission
FLW	Food Loss and Waste
FSC	Food Supply Chains
GA	Grant Agreement
PC	Project Coordinator
PM	Project Management
PM T&S	Project Management set of Tools and Strategy
PMg	Project Manager
SComm	Steering Committee
TL	Task Leader
WP	Work Package
WPL	Work Package leader



1 Acknowledgements

This report forms part of the deliverables from the WASTELESS project which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement **ID: 101084222**. The Community is not responsible for any use that might be made of the content of this publication.

WASTELESS – Waste quantification solutions to limit environmental stress is a Horizon Europe project, coordinated by the University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro. It brings together a group of 29 entities from 14 countries with multidisciplinary expertise ranging from agronomy, technology, food science, food technology, biology and ecosystems.

WASTELESS goal is to (1) develop and test a mix of innovative tools and methodologies for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) measurement and monitoring, generating robust FLW data on critical and poorly understood Food Supply Chains (FSC), to (2) recommend a harmonized methodological Framework for FLW quantification, and to (3) develop a decision support systemic Toolbox targeting all food value chain stakeholders enabling the duplication of WASTELESS collection points across EU territories and different food commodities.

The fundamental aim of the project is to complement and expand current European observation tools and services, to obtain a collection of data at a much higher spatial and temporal resolution and coverage than currently available at the European scale, and to further enable and democratize the monitoring of food lost and food waste.

WASTELESS is one of two projects included in the EU's efforts to support of the European Strategy for the Food Lost and Waste by supporting the demonstration of new and innovative technologies.

More information on the project can be found at: http://www.wasteless.eu.



2 Introduction

The WASTELESS project management set of tools and strategy (PM T&S) is a key deliverable for WP8 setting up the basis for an effective quality management and implementation of the project. The main goal of this deliverable is to provide a single point of reference on the quality assurance policies that will be applied along the WASTELESS project. This document is intended as a manual for all Consortium members to be used as a guide when a specific question needs to be answered for many day-to-day activities. As its guiding purposes, this deliverable provides a harmonized set of indication, procedures, and support documents to be used by all partners for an effective quality implementation of the project.

The present form represents the official document submitted to the European Commission (EC) in compliance with Grant Agreement (GA) commitments. Nevertheless, this plan is adaptive in its nature and will be evolving according to project needs until its conclusion in M36.

Being an integral part of management planning, providing a common standard to be applied throughout the entire project life, the PM T&S defines a set of procedures to be followed to secure that:

- the Grant Agreement requirements and conditions have been fully applied and followed by all partners,
- EU/national regulations are considered in operational, administrative, and financial management,
- all rights and obligations defined in the Grant Agreement and the Consortium Agreement are fulfilled,
- all project activities are implemented in accordance with the Work Plan (as described in the Grant Agreement).

The objectives of this document are:

- To define the quality expectations and goals.
- To outline the quality strategy, approach, and process to be used for the project.
- o To identify the roles and responsibilities related to project quality management.
- O To define project standards and compliance criteria.
- To define the quality assurance and control activities and to plan them throughout the project.
- To identify a set of procedures and metrics to be used to determine performance quality levels.
- To specify the methodology, tools and techniques used to support quality management.

Once approved, the PM T&S will be used in daily and overall project management and quality control by all project partners.



3 Quality Management Objectives

The PM T&S aims to ensure the achievement of high-quality project results and smooth project implementation regarding completion of the project's tasks on time, on budget, in scope and in line with the contractual obligations with EC. Therefore, the document is intended to provide a solid ground for ensuring compliance with all relevant rules and provisions.

The main objectives of this section are:

- The project's quality characteristics are defined, agreed, and achieved throughout the project.
- Quality assurance activities are performed as planned, including assuring compliance with EU's rules and regulations, as well as with relevant governmental and industry rules, regulations, and legislation.
- Quality control activities are performed as planned.
- Any non-conformity (or opportunity for quality improvements) is identified and corrected (or implemented).
- Deliverables are accepted by the respective project partners based on the defined quality/acceptance criteria.
- Project documents (project final and progress report) are accepted by the respective project partners based on the defined quality/acceptance criteria.

4 Quality Management Process

Quality management process aims to ensure that the current project will meet the expected results in the most efficient way and that deliverables will be accepted by the relevant stakeholders. It involves overseeing all activities needed to maintain a desired level of excellence. This includes creating and implementing quality planning and assurance, as well as quality control and quality improvement.

This project will follow the PM quality management process that comprises the activities related to the identification, planning, execution, and monitoring & control of project quality related activities.

All partners will be involved in the quality management process, though a particular quality management structure is established among project partners (described in section 5.1. Quality Management Roles and Responsibilities).

The quality management process for this project is comprised of five key steps:

- o Define (Project) Quality Characteristics.
- Perform Quality Assurance.
- o Perform Quality Control.
- Perform Deliverables Acceptance, and
- o Perform Final (Project) Acceptance.





Step1: Define (Project) Quality Characteristics

The purpose of this step is to identify the objectives, approach, requirements, activities, and responsibilities of the project's quality management process and how it will be implemented throughout the project. These are documented in this plan based on the project objectives, approach, deliverables, expected benefits and resources available (as defined in the Grant Agreement, Consortium Agreement, and other relevant plans).

The PM T&S includes the description of the:

- O Quality objectives, approach, and requirements.
- Quality standards, guidelines, tools, and techniques, e.g., the Quality Review Checklist and the Deliverables Acceptance Checklist.
- Quality assurance activities and related responsibilities, e.g., Project Review Meetings, activities report, compliance verification, among others.
- O Quality control activities for continuous improvement, e.g., project management artefacts review and quality plan reviews.
- Risk Management and Control Activities.
- Issue Management and Control Activities.
- Configuration procedure related to project artefacts and deliverables.

Any quality activities related to project artefacts and deliverables, quality assurance and control are documented in the Quality Plan.

Step 2: Perform Quality Assurance

The purpose of this step is to verify the performance and compliance of project (and project management) activities with the defined quality requirements.

Step 3: Perform Quality Control

The purpose of this step is to monitor and consolidate results from the quality assurance activities to assess compliance and performance, recommend necessary changes, and plan new or refine existing quality assurance activities. Quality monitoring & controlling is performed throughout the project by the Project Manager (PMg).

Step 4: Perform Deliverables Acceptance

The purpose of the abovementioned steps is (i) to verify each deliverable compliance with the predefined objectives and set of criteria, and (ii) to obtain formal multilevel approval before their submission to the EC. See Section 7 for a review of the process and the roles and responsibilities.

Step 5: Perform Final (Project) Acceptance

The purpose of this step is to manage the final acceptance of the project, including the accepted deliverables and to perform the administrative closure of the project. The final acceptance is obtained from the Project Coordinator (PC), through a formal Project Acceptance Note.





The administrative closure of the project includes updating, reviewing, organizing, and archiving all project documentation and records. It also comprises the release of project resources, the final project acceptance, and the communication of project end to the relevant stakeholders. A *Phase-exit Review Checklist* will be used to validate the completion of project activities.

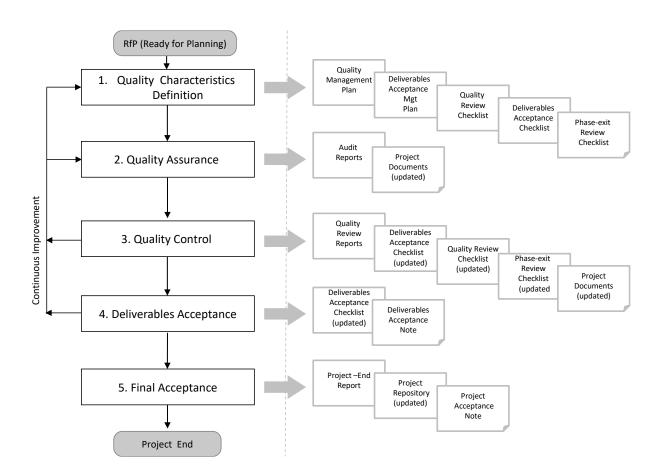


Figure 1. Phase-exit Review Checklist



5 Tools and Techniques

The following techniques will be used for project quality management:

- Audits.
- Walkthroughs.
- Benchmarking.
- Questionnaires.
- Peer reviews.
- Acceptance testing.
- Project Review Meetings.

The following tools will be used for project quality management:

- PM² Deliverables Acceptance Checklist.
- PM² Project-Progress Report.
- PM² Project-End Report.
- Deliverables Acceptance Note.
- Project Acceptance Note.

6 Quality Assurance Activities

All partners are involved in the quality assurance process and are intended to follow the procedures identified in the PM S&T to ensure that deliverables will be issued within the due date and will be compliant to the already established criteria.

A responsibility assignment matrix, also known as RACI matrix, describes the participation by various roles in completing tasks or deliverables for a project or business process. RACI is an acronym derived from the four key responsibilities most typically used: responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed. It is used for clarifying and defining roles and responsibilities in cross-functional or departmental projects and processes. This is an expanded version of the standard RACI, less frequently known as RASCI, breaking the responsible participation into:

R - Responsible (also recommended)

Those who do the work to complete the task. There is at least one role with a participation type of responsible, although others can be delegated to assist in the work required.

A - Accountable (also approver or final approving authority)

There must be only one accountable specified for each task or deliverable.

S-Support

Resources allocated too responsible. Unlike consulted, who may provide input to the task, support helps complete the task.





C - Consulted (sometimes consultant or counsel)

Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject-matter experts; and with whom there is two-way communication.

I - Informed (also informer)

Those who are kept up to date on progress, often only on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one-way communication.

The following RASCI table defines the responsibilities of those involved in quality management:

Table 1. RASCI Table

RASCI	PC	PMg	SComm	WPL	TL
Project Management set of Tools & Strategy	С	А	I	С	R
Perform Quality Assurance	I	А	С	R	Α
Perform Quality Control	Α	R	С	S	S
Perform Deliverables Acceptance	R	А	I	С	R
Perform Final Project Acceptance	R	А	I	С	С

The Project Coordinator (PC) is accountable for the supervision of the quality assurance activities.

The Project Manager (PMg) is accountable for scheduling the reviewing and acceptance activities and ensuring that they are performed according to the plan, ensuring the correct and full completion of the quality assurance activities as well as for performing quality control throughout the project.

The respective WP, task, sub-task or deliverable lead are accountable for deliverables and outputs acceptance and for ensuring the availability of resources (including people) and guidelines for acceptance testing.

The following tools and techniques will be used for project planning, management, and control: quality management:

- Work Package Status Reports.
- Work Package Progress Reports.
- Deliverable Peer Reviews.
- O Deliverable Review and Acceptance Checklist.
- Project Review Meetings.
- Project Internal Reports (Status and Progress).





7 Metrics

This section includes the quality criteria to be collected and reported during the project, for project artefacts (i.e. project management outputs). Note that the criteria related to testing of the project deliverables and their formal customer acceptance are detailed in project domain specific documents (e.g. test plans and the Deliverables Acceptance Plan):

Table 2. Artefacts frequency

Criterion Name	Frequency	Tolerance
Artefacts review (per project phase)	Once	No tolerance.
Bi-annual timesheets reviewed and approved	Twice a year	No tolerance.
Status reports distributed	Monthly	One month (i.e. every two months).
Project Review Meetings performed	Weekly	One week. Holiday's period, each three weeks.
Project Steering Committee meetings performed	Every two Months	One month (i.e. every three months).
Milestone reviews executed	Per milestone	No tolerance.
Phase-exit reviews executed	Per phase- exit	No tolerance.
Project and process audits performed	Yearly or once during the project	No tolerance.
Audits to contractors' project quality activities performed	Yearly or once during the project	No tolerance.
Stakeholders' satisfaction questionnaires sent, received and analysed	Yearly or once during the project	No tolerance.



8 Quality Control

8.1 Quality Reviews

The Project Manager (PMg) is the overall accountable of the quality assurance activities within the project. The PMg is also responsible for scheduling and initiating all project quality reviews.

The WASTELESS quality assurance process is structured in such a way to comprise all levels and types of project activities and to ensure high-quality project communication, deliverables delivery, issue and risk management.

The results of the quality assurance activities will be documented in the relevant quality and status reports or/and in relevant project logs. Recommendations for improvements may result from quality assurance and are processed by quality control in the form of change requests.

The quality assurance activities include the following:

- Evaluating the design of the project controls, by confirming that they are implemented, and by assessing their operational effectiveness. These activities will consider the project quality objectives along with the project risks.
- Compliance verification with EU's policies, rules and regulations, as well as with other relevant governmental and industry rules, regulations and legislation.
- Artefact reviews and approvals (i.e., the fact that the content of an artefact (project management deliverable) should be reviewed before it is considered finalised and sent for formal or informal approval/validation);
- Monthly Work Package Status Reports
- Bi-annual Work Progress Reports
- Project Review Meetings
- Project SComm Meetings
- Milestone Reviews
- o Phase-exit Reviews.
- o Project Acceptance Review.

8.2 Deliverables review and approval

A total of 42 deliverables are to be submitted to the European Commission over the project implementation, 36 of which will be available to the public and will thus be accessible long after the project's completion. Therefore, a review process is a key step in the preparation of the deliverable to guarantee that the result is up to the appropriate standard and to the quality expectations.

Deliverable requirements

WASTELESS creates deliverables that are either reports or demonstrators as described in Annex I of the Grant Agreement. For deliverables that do not take the form of a written report, a written record will nevertheless be prepared to include supporting material for the



output/outcome. For demonstrators, a technical report will be created, capturing the outcomes of the demonstration.

All report deliverables must be prepared in the Microsoft Word format – docx. For collaboration, partners may use other tools. To ensure consistency, a template will be constantly available on the ownCloud platform. All deliverables must use the template provided, be written in English, and proofread using spell checker. When submitting the final deliverable, it must be converted to the PDF format, before uploading it.

The content of each deliverable depends on the type of deliverable itself. It should cover all the information relevant to the activity that it results, and all the information needed by other Partners for performing their activities. The responsibility is of its author(s). Nevertheless, the deliverable should meet a set of requirements, based on the following aspects:

Regarding content:

- Relevance. Presented information should be true to the original objectives set out in Annex I of the GA and is relevant for the achievement of the project goals and focused on the key issues.
- Accuracy. Information presented must be reliable all claims need to be proven and/or supported by relevant references.
- Completeness. The deliverable should include all the necessary information to achieve its purpose.
- Concision. The deliverable should include only necessary and relevant information and eliminate redundancies.

The deliverables are to have a uniform appearance, structure and referencing scheme. It is therefore necessary to use document referencing and template provided in this Project Management set of Tools and Strategy and align to the following guiding principles in terms of appearance, structure and overall presentation:

(1) Clarity

- Sentences are short, engaging and grammatically correct.
- The layout and formatting of the document helps readers follow along and make sense of the content.
- Abbreviations are used only when necessary and clearly outlined at the beginning of the document.

(2) Consistency

- Ensure there is consistency between different sections, internal document references, related requirement, documents, and other deliverables.
- Ensure that all tables, figures, and charts have been properly referenced.

(3) Use of language

- Use specific, definite, and concrete language.
- Check your spelling, grammar, and punctuation.
- Have the deliverable proofread before sending to reviewers.

All the requirements described above have been transposed to the Deliverables Reviewing Checklists to be used by all three reviewing levels.





8.3 Other Quality Control Activities

Roles and Responsibilities

The WASTELESS project defines the following responsibilities:

- Progress on deliverables is monitored on a monthly basis by the Coordinator and the Project Manager. The status of upcoming and eventually pending deliverables should be monitored by the WP leaders within WP quarterly meetings and reported to the coordinator. Any problems or expected delays should be flagged immediately providing an explanation, any planned mitigation action, and the anticipated completion date.
- Each task leader is responsible for the deliverables of their task. They are supported in its elaboration by all partners involved in the respective related task/s. It should be used the template "Deliverable Template" in WASTELESS' ownCloud.
- The Work Package Leader is responsible for checking that the deliverable will be done on time by the task leader and report to the Project Coordinator and Project Manager if any delay is foreseen.
- The deliverable passes an internal review by a Review Team 1 consisting of the Project Coordinator and the WP Leader who approves the structure of the deliverable.
- As a second reviewing step the first complete draft of the deliverable must pass cross- work package review by a peer work package Review Team 2.
- The finalized deliverable is then sent back to Review Team 1 for final acceptance. If not accepted, it is returned for alterations to the deliverable's lead.
- Deliverables must be delivered by the Coordinator to the EC Portal at the end of the official delivery month given in Annex 1, Part A. To allow sufficient delivery time, the first complete version of the deliverable is to be ready 30 days before the deadline when it is distributed to the review team 2 (WP) for final comments and amendments.
- Finally accepted deliverables are transmitted to the EC by the project coordinator.
- In case of the delay of a deliverable the WP leader is responsible for updating the list of deliverables with the new expected delivery date and a comment on the reasons for delay.

Note: The deliverable leader can add an additional reviewer at their own discretion based on the specifics of their respective deliverable.





Peer review of Work Packages

WASTELESS deliverables are reviewed twice before submission to the EC. The first review is by the project coordinator and the WP leader. The second review is by a peer work package. Peer Review of work packages is assigned in Table 3. Work package leaders are responsible to assign the reviewing task to personnel within their work package.

Reviewers are expected to provide constructive suggestions for improvement. Written comments may be provided directly in the document, always using "Track Changes", and reviewing comments. Therefore, if changes are made to the document, they should be clearly visible to the deliverable leading partner. After receiving review comments, the authoring team shall address them and if necessary, communicate with the reviewing team.

Table 3. Reviewing Work Packages in WASTELESS

Work Package being reviewed	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7
Reviewing Work Package	WP4	WP3	WP2	WP7	WP6	WP5	WP1

Reviewing timeline

The WASTELESS project will follow the following timeline to assure timely quality delivery and approval of the deliverables:

Table 4. Timeline for deliverables execution

WHEN	WHAT
75 days before the deadline	An official reminder will be sent by the project manager to Lead Author(s) and WP Leader responsible for the Deliverable.
60 days before the deadline	High level skeleton, incl. design of prototypes and expected length must be submitted to review team 1: coordinator and the respective WP Leader.
50 days before the deadline	The review team 1 responds, approving and/or giving explicit and tangible guidance for improvements/changes.
30 days before the deadline	Once the first complete version of the deliverable is ready the deliverable is distributed to the review team 2 (WP) for final comments and amendments.
20 days before the deadline	The review team and partners involved respond with potential additional requests for revisions.



WHEN	WHAT
1 day before the deadline	The final deliverable is submitted to review team 1. If no further comments the project coordinator gives final approval and submits.
Following the submission	The submitted deliverable may receive comments or request for improvement from the EC. The corrective actions will be implemented immediately. The responsibility for improvements is with task leader, but can be delegated to a specific partner, covering the topic in question.

Table 5. List of WASTELESS Deliverables

N.º	Deliverable title	WP no.	Lead beneficiary short name	Туре	Dissemination level	Due date (month)
D1.1	White book for FLW reduction, measurement, and monitoring practices	1	SDU	Report	Public	May 2023
D1.2	Report on improved framework for FLW measurement & monitoring	1	SDU	Report	Public	December 2023
D1.3	Framework for activities criteria	1	WIISE	Report	Public	August 2024
D1.4	CoP and replication at MS level	1	IFA	Other	Sensitive	December 2025
D1.5	5 Policy briefs for experts and policy makers	1	IFA	Other	Public	December 2025
D2.1	Electronic registry - optimised set of tools and methodologies	2	WIISE	Other	Public	July 2024
D2.2	Image analysis - optimised set of tools and methodologies	2	HACETTEPE	Other	Public	February 2025
D2.3	AI model - optimised set of tools and methodologies	2	AITOWN	Other	Public	February 2025
D2.4	Surplus Tool - optimised set of tools and methodologies	2	Fazla Gida	Other	Public	May 2024
D2.5	Automatic system - optimised set of tools and methodologies	2	JSI	Other	Public	February 2025
D2.6	Technical files on innovative tools	2	UVMB	Report	Public	August 2024
D3.1	Technical report of the tools and guidelines for vertical CS, incl. partial reports from each subtask	3	UTAD	Report	Sensitive	December 2024
D3.2	Technical report of the tools and guidelines for horizontal CS, incl. partial reports from each subtask	3	CTIC CITA	Report	Sensitive	December 2024
D3.3	Assessment reports by experts – first round	3	WIISE	Report	Sensitive	June 2024



N.º	Deliverable title	WP no.	Lead beneficiary short name	Туре	Dissemination level	Due date (month)
D3.4	Assessment reports by experts – second round	3	WIISE	Report	Sensitive	March 2025
D4.1	WASTELESS data collection, interoperability, and governance plan	4	EUROFIR	Report	Public	December 2023
D4.2	Comparative note	4	JSI	Report	Public	December 2024
D4.3	Comparative report	4	JSI	Report	Public	June 2024
D4.4	Report on different data collected and their potential comparability-first round	4	SDU	Report	Public	December 2024
D4.5	Report on different data collected and their potential comparability – second round	4	SDU	Report	Public	June 2024
D4.6	Conversion of data collected into coefficient usable by JRC model and FAO model	4	SDU	DATA	Public	December 2025
D5.1	Guidelines for recycling actions from unavoidable FLW	5	UTAD	Other	Public	October 2025
D5.2	Determination of shelf-life extension of food products packaged with films/ active coatings	5	UTAD	Other	Public	October 2025
D5.3	Launch of updated FoodWasteEXplorer portal	5	UTAD	Other	Public	December 2025
D6.1	Report on the impact assessed for each case studies	6	SDU	Report	Public	October 2025
D6.2	Practice Abstracts – batch 1 - early phase	6	JSI	Other	Public	June 2024
D6.3	Practice Abstracts -batch 2– advanced phase	6	JSI	Other	Public	August 2025
D6.4	Decision support toolbox	6	JSI	Other	Public	September 2025
D6.5	Roadmap for data collection hub replication	6	UTAD	DATA	Public	December 2025
D7.1	Knowledge sharing platforms for food systems	7	IFA	Other	Public	June 2024
D7.2	DEC Plan	7	VIMOSZ	Report	Public	June 2023
D7.3	DEC Plan - update	7	VIMOSZ	Report	Public	June 2024
D7.4	DEC final report	7	VIMOSZ	Report	Public	December 2025
D7.5	Report of learning outcomes	7	IFA	Report	Public	October 2025
D7.6	Exploitation and IPR strategy	7	JSI	Report	Public	December 2025
D7.7	Website and social media	7	VIMOSZ	DEC	Public	March 2023
D8.1	PM set of tools and strategy	8	UTAD	Report	Public	February 2023



N.º	Deliverable title	WP no.	Lead beneficiary short name	Туре	Dissemination level	Due date (month)
D8.2	Data Management Plan	8	UTAD	DMP	Public	June 2023
D8.3	Data Management Plan – update	8	UTAD	DMP	Public	June 2024
D8.4	Data Management Plan – final	8	UTAD	DMP	Public	December 2025
D8.5	Equity issues report	8	UTAD	Report	Public	June 2025
D9.1	AI - H - NEC - POPD - Requirement No. 1	9	UTAD	ETHICS	Sensitive	June 2024

9 Quality Records

The quality records (evidence that quality management activities have been performed) are archived in the project repository, under the "Monitor & Control" folder. The different versions of the project artefacts (created at each artefact update) will provide evidence of the performance of these activities.

10 Risk Management

The risk management procedure described in this section aims to facilitate the identification and documentation of risks and opportunities that can impact the achievement of project's objectives.

Risk identification and description

In the preparation phase, the Consortium has created an initial risk list, which can be updated whenever new risks have been identified. The preliminary list of potential project risks and mitigating actions is included in the GA, Annex 1, Part A - List of Critical Risks (page 39).

For each risk from the initial risk list, the consortium made a first analysis identifying:

- The associated WP.
- The proposed mitigation measures.

Risks will continue to emerge during the lifetime of the project so project risk management processes will be conducted iteratively (continuously identified throughout the project lifecycle).



11 Configuration Management

The purpose of the project configuration management process is to help project stakeholders to manage project artefacts effectively and to provide a single reliable reference to them, ensuring that the correct versions are available to the relevant parties. Additionally, it helps the Project Manager to identify the latest state of project artefacts and be able to gather all sources, documents, and other information for the project, prevent unauthorised changes, guarantee artefacts traceability, and return to previous versions (fall-back procedure).

The project configuration management procedure comprises the identification of project configuration items (CIs), their attributes and status codes, the establishment of baselines, the definition of roles and responsibilities for authorised changes to CIs, and the maintenance and control of a project repository.

The project configuration management covers:

- Definition of project CIs;
- o File and email naming conventions;
- Versioning and tracking of project documents;
- O Control of the release of project artefacts and deliverables and changes to them.
- Periodic reviews to CIs records, to see if the configuration procedure is being undertaken and if records match the actual status;
- Storage and archiving of project management artefacts, including folder structure and naming conventions;
- Security of the CIs, i.e., CIs access management, CIs copies / backups, fall-back procedures, and retention period.

The periodic review of CI records will verify if all CIs are correctly identified, related changes are registered, approved, tracked and correctly implemented. For this purpose, a configuration registry will be used. The fields of the configuration registry are:

- o Project identifier.
- o Item identifier.
- o Description.
- o Status.
- Date of last status change.
- o Version.
- o Type.
- o Item attributes.
- o Owner.
- o Reference to location.
- Details of the relationship between items.
- o History of changes to CI (this information can be referenced to the Change Log).

The location of the configuration registry is found in the Appendix 1.

PM² project management files naming convention

This project follows PM² methodology and uses the following naming convention:

Files: XX.(Documentname) N.N.WASTELESS DD-MM-YYYY.Vx.x.docx





Explanations:

- XX (two numerical characters) is the number of the document according to all PM² templates. Other documents not included in the PM² templates can be named by following the numerical sequence of documents. This number is unique within project artefacts.
- o x.x is referring to the version of the document. If it begins with a "0.x" it means that the document hasn't yet been approved; minor changes can be reflected in the decimal (revisions number) and major changes (formal reviews) in the number.

When creating a project document, the Project Manager (PM) will include:

- The title of the document
- The document type (e.g. plan, check list, log, guide, template, study, report)
- The version number
- o The issue date
- The document control information, document approver(s) and reviewers and document history and location
- The confidentiality classification of the document.

12 Quality of project communication

Controlling project communications ensures optimal information flow so that stakeholders receive the necessary information at the right time. Communications must be controlled throughout the project life cycle. Some information will require more frequent communication and will be driven by stakeholder needs.

The WASTELESS project has determined a set of guidelines with regards to the quantity and quality of the project communication, both internal and external.

Frequency

The following initial internal meeting frequency has been set during the project's Kick off Meeting to serve as the initial structure for the project communication:

- o Weekly between the Project Coordinator and the Project Manager;
- o Bi-monthly (depending on the intensity of the work) WP/set of WPs meetings in ongoing work packages:
 - Initiated and chaired by the respective WP leader/s.
 - Follow the project dynamics.
- External Advisory Board Meetings
 - Chaired by the Project Coordinator.
 - Project progress review and high-level direction.
- o General Assembly meetings (twice a year)
- o Other, ad-hoc meetings
 - E.g., technical teams





Tools

o Email

Email represents a primary means of communication within WASTELESS. All partner representatives contact information is available on ownCloud and shared among all partners. Several communication levels have been identified during the project preparation phase and the grant agreement preparation. Those include:

- Intra-WP: mostly between two or three partners; specific issues, technical communication, ad-hoc.
- Inter-WP: addressing the issues between different WPs, interfacing, dependencies. The communication is organized by the relevant WP leads.
- General Assembly: The communications are organized by the project coordinator.

Online Meetings and Web Conferencing Tools

Modern communication tools enable collaborative work and may greatly improve cooperation between different partners. Project teleconferences will be conducted within WASTELESS when required, each based on its own schedule (e.g., WP meetings, task-specific meetings). The chairperson of each teleconference shall decide the appropriate tool and invite all the relevant attendees.

13 Related PM² Plans

Deliverables Acceptance Ckecklist

The location of this artefact is found in the Appendix 1.

Meeting Agenda

The location of this artefact is referred in the Appendix 1.

Meeting minutes

The location of this artefact is referred in the Appendix 1.



Appendix 1: References and Related Documents

ID	Reference or Related Document	Source or Link/Location
1	01.Deliverable_8.1.WASTELESS_06-03-2023.V1.0.docx	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Pcbl1RsRwc TmMB1- Ibi4bXLhAhFmNAKH/edit?usp=share_link&ouid=10 9984361149469107286&rtpof=true&sd=true
2	XX.DeliverableN.N_WASTELESS.DD- MM-YYYY.Vx.x.docx	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1GIIsqR0jmeI jC2VAg44Mmb0PXEIEeWnJ/edit?usp=share_link&o uid=109984361149469107286&rtpof=true&sd=true
3	XX.Deliverables_Acceptance_Checklist. WASTELESS.DD-MM-YYYY.Vx.x.xlsx	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qjAzUW 68K9tS0B5GwAL_d7xjs8_z3ZVb/edit?usp=share_lin k&ouid=109984361149469107286&rtpof=true&sd= true
4	XX.Meeting_Agenda_N.N.WASTELESS. DD-MM-YYYY.Vx.x.docx	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mepaQHQy zUePEY3ly3g6RnC2QDhcEwHf/edit?usp=share_link &ouid=109984361149469107286&rtpof=true&sd=t rue
5	XX.Meeting_Minutes_N.N.WASTELESS. DD-MM-YYYY.Vx.x.docx	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ya6OzeWxv XJ_IKYtpEVh3qrxiCXWlFda/edit?usp=share_link&ou id=109984361149469107286&rtpof=true&sd=true