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NATURA 2000

Project 101215969 - LIFE24-NAT-IT-LIFE terrAmare

Deliverable 1.1 - Risks and Contingency Plan

Security (distribution level)	PU - Public
Contractual date of Delivery	31st March 2026
Actual date of delivery	21 April 2026
Deliverable number	D1.1
Deliverable name	Risks and Contingency Plan
Type	R - Document, report
Status and Version	V. 0
Number of pages	18
Action contributing to the deliverable	WP1
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Abstract (for dissemination)	This document defines the risk management strategy for the LIFE terrAmare project. It identifies potential threats to project success (technical, managerial, environmental), assesses their impact and likelihood, and establishes mitigation measures and contingency plans. The plan is a dynamic document that will be regularly monitored by the Steering Committee.

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1. Introduction and Plan's Objectives

The Risks and Contingency Plan is a structured scheme for risk identification and management within the **LIFE terrAmare project** (LIFE24-NAT-IT-101215969). The assessment and anticipation of potential risks will be a regular topic during Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Committee (TC) meetings. For each identified risk, a mitigation plan will be developed to ensure prevention and effective management.

1.1. Structure of the document

This deliverable is organized into several key sections to provide a logical flow from theoretical strategy to practical execution:

- **Project Context and Introduction:** outlines the role of the Risks and Contingency Plan within the Work Package 1 management framework
- **Risk Management Framework:** defines the criteria used for analysis, including the methodology for scoring risk likelihood and impact
- **Operational Roles:** details the different levels of responsibilities of the Project Coordinator, the Work Package and Tasks Leaders, the Steering Committee, and the Technical Committee in monitoring and mitigating the identified threats
- **Risk Register:** the most relevant section of the document, presenting the detailed list of critical risks identified during the proposal stage and updated at project launch, along with the corresponding mitigation measures to be implemented and the eventual contingency measures to be activated when the risk materializes
- **Contingency and Monitoring Plan:** describes the procedures for continuous monitoring and the formal steps for activating contingency measures, including reporting both internally to the consortium and externally to CINEA.

1.2. Scope & Audience

The **primary scope** of this document is to establish a robust framework for **identifying, assessing, and managing potential threats** to the successful implementation of the LIFE terrAmare project. It serves as a strategic roadmap to ensure project objectives are achieved as planned, within the contractual timeframe and budget.

Specifically, the plan provides a systematic approach for proactive prevention and structured mitigation of identified critical risks. It integrates a continuous technical monitoring system to track the effectiveness of corrective actions and provides clear procedures for activating contingency scenarios should unforeseen events arise.

This document is designed for:

- **Internal operational management** of the consortium of the terrAmare Project, including all its partners, particularly for Work Package Leaders and Task Leaders - as a tool for identifying site-specific hurdles - and the Steering and Technical Committees for strategic validation during scheduled meetings.

- **External monitoring bodies**, including CINEA and the External Monitoring Team (EMT) to ensure transparency in the management of public funds, and project stakeholders (such as local municipalities, EBCs, tourism operators, etc.) who rely on the project's proper completion and success. Furthermore, future replicators (e.g. project's Ambassadors) will use these findings and eventual good practices for risk management as part of the project's methodological replication packages.

2. Risk Management Plan

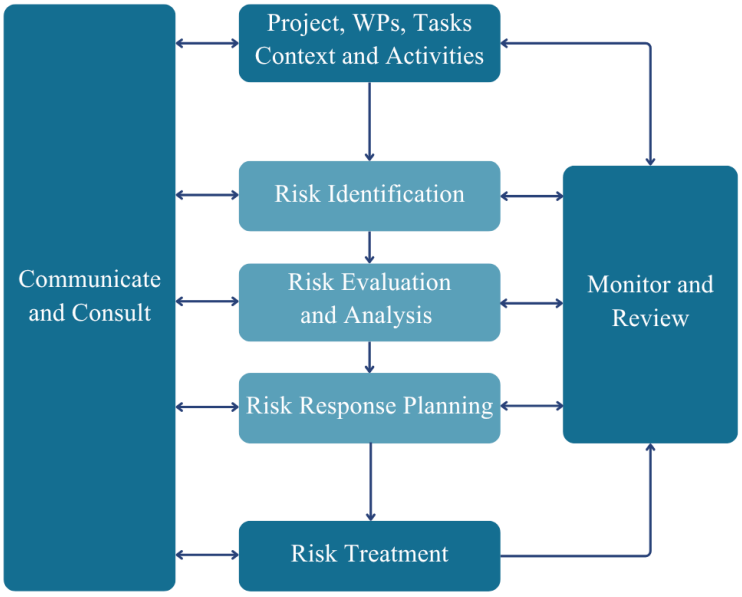
The risk management strategy was established in a collaborative approach with the whole consortium during the project's proposal phase. This ensured a common understanding of project expectations and established an effective baseline for quality control. The plan is designed to be proactive, utilizing continuous technical monitoring to detect possible challenges or threats since their early stage, allowing the Technical Committee (TC) and Steering Committee (SC) to find suitable solutions together.

Effective risk management is crucial for achieving project outcomes, as every activity inherently carries risks. The project's approach to risk planning is built upon international best practices, primarily drawing from the methodologies of the Project Management Institute (PMI)[1] and PRINCE2[2]. A risk is generally defined as the combination of an event's probability and the impact of its consequences. The Risk management plan is therefore a structured methodology to prevent risks and ensure success, and involves the following main steps:

a. Define clear risk criteria for project activities, considering external factors that could impact the project's scope, schedule, budget, and performance;
b. Systematically identify, analyze, and evaluate risks associated with all project activities;
c. Develop and implement effective strategies to prevent, mitigate, and eliminate identified risks;
d. Continuously track, review, and report on the evolution of risks to refine strategies and priorities throughout the project's duration, ensuring an adaptive management process.

Figure 1: Risk Management Process Flowchart

[1] *The Standard for Risk Management in Portfolios, Programs, and Projects*, Project Management Institute, Inc. (2019/2024 Edition)
[2] *Managing Successful Projects with PRINCE2®*, 7th Edition, PeopleCert / AXELOS (2023)



In the following paragraph, the first step regarding risk criteria will be further developed.

2.1. Risks criteria

To ensure an objective evaluation, each risk is assessed according to two main dimensions: **Likelihood**, defined as the probability of the risk occurring, and **Impact**, which is the severity of the risk's consequences on project objectives.

Likelihood levels include:

- **Low:** unlikely to occur; historical data or current project conditions suggest a minimal probability
- **Medium:** possible to occur; specific conditions (e.g., climate variability or large partner numbers) make the risk a realistic concern
- **High:** highly likely to occur unless specific preventive measures are strictly followed.

Impact (or severity) levels include:

- **Low:** minimal impact on the project timeline, budget, or technical results; can be managed through routine task adjustments
- **Medium:** affects specific deliverables or may cause slight delays, but does not jeopardize the overall project goal
- **High:** critical threat that could compromise conservation actions, stakeholder buy-in, or the long-term sustainability of project results

The combination of *likelihood* and *impact* determines the risk's priority level. This matrix serves as the primary tool to prioritize mitigation efforts.

Table 1: Impact and likelihood matrix for risk prioritization

	Impact		
Likelihood	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
High	Medium Priority	High Priority	Very High Priority
Medium	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Low	Low Priority	Low Priority	Medium Priority

Through the risk prioritization matrix, the priority level of each project risk is identified. The following table describes how each priority level is managed.

Table 2: Description of each risk priority level identified through the matrix

Priority	Description
H	**High and Very High Priority Risks:** These risks will be addressed with substantial efforts and resources focused on prevention, avoidance, or resolution. Additional resources will be allocated for swift implementation of the resolution, which is planned for a short timeframe.
M	**Medium Priority Risks:** Appropriate efforts and resources will be destined to avoid, mitigate or solve the risk timely.
L	**Lower Priority:** Adequate efforts and resources will be designed to avoid, mitigate or solve the risk timely.

2.2. Risks Identification

The risk analysis and identification process began during the proposal phase to establish a baseline for the Grant Agreement. However, risk management is an iterative process. New risks may be identified at any stage of the project, and existing ones will be monitored regarding their prevention, mitigation, and contingency strategies throughout the 72-month duration of LIFE terrAmare.

For each risk, a detailed assessment is conducted to categorize the threat and identify exactly which project pillars are vulnerable.

2.2.1. Risk Categories and Impact area

The following **contextual categories** are taken into consideration to identify the project's risks:

- *Technical risks*: challenges in the scientific or practical implementation of core activities, such as complex conservation methodologies or habitat restoration success rates
- *Financial risks*: issues regarding economic resource management, including partner budget allocation, cost eligibility under EU rules, and co-financing stability
- *Contractors, Subcontractors, and Suppliers Risks*: performance failures of external parties, such as delayed procurement of materials or services not meeting project standards.
- *Human Resource Skills & Team Performance*: internal dynamics, including the coordination of a large and diverse consortium across different countries, or the availability of specialized staff.
- *Environmental & Climate Risks*: external natural factors, such as extreme weather or climate variability, that could damage the project's sites.
- *Legal, Social, and Political Risks*: challenges in governance models, administrative delays in permitting, or local resistance to project regulations.

The analysis will detail each risk, contextualizing it within the described factors. After the description, the **impact** of each risk will be examined across three key project dimensions:

- *Project or Task Objectives:* whether the risk prevents the achievement of specific Project Indicators, and therefore its objectives and results;
- *Schedule:* whether the event may cause delays in implementing activities and therefore in reaching set timeframes and deadlines;
- *Budget:* whether the risk could lead to cost overruns, ineligible expenditure, or the need for resource re-allocation.

These impact dimensions will serve to further describe the details of each risk, and properly plan possible prevention and mitigation measures.

2.3. Risks mitigation and contingency

Risk mitigation aims to prevent risks from materializing or to reduce their likelihood and potential impact through proactive measures integrated into project planning and implementation. In contrast, **contingency measures** are designed to be activated once a risk event occurs, with the objective of limiting, managing, or neutralizing its negative consequences on project performance, outputs, and outcomes.

For each identified risk, a corresponding contingency plan is defined. This plan outlines a clear and structured set of actions to be undertaken in the event that the risk materializes. These actions include predefined response strategies, allocation of responsibilities, and, where necessary, the mobilization of additional resources or adjustments to project activities.

Contingency planning is therefore an essential component of the overall risk management approach, ensuring that the project remains resilient and capable of adapting to unforeseen circumstances without compromising its core objectives.

To support this process, a comprehensive **Risk Register** will be established and continuously updated throughout the project lifecycle. The Risk Register will serve as the central management tool, documenting for each risk: its description, category, likelihood, impact, priority level, mitigation measures, contingency actions, assigned Risk Owner, and current status. This tool will be regularly reviewed to ensure timely updates and coordinated responses.

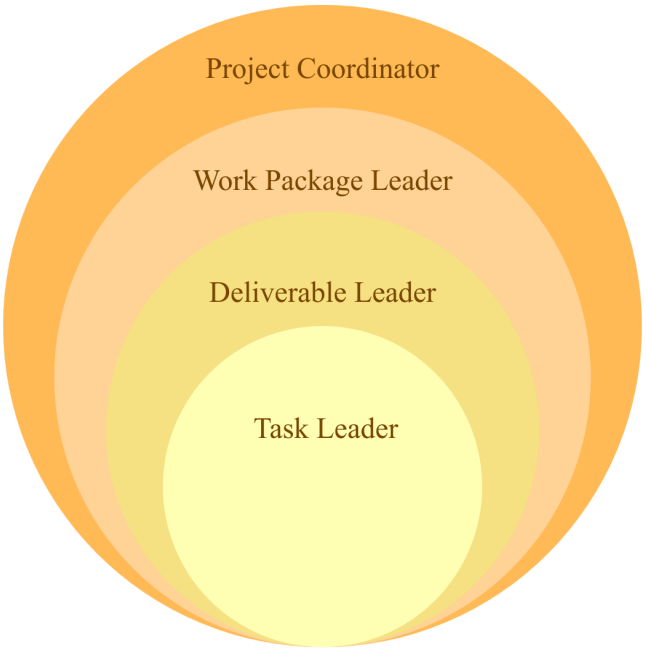
2.3.1. Roles and Responsibilities

Effective risk management relies on the active involvement of all project partners. Each team member is responsible for identifying, reporting, and managing risks related to their respective activities, ensuring that potential issues are addressed at the earliest possible stage. Roles and responsibilities are assigned based on partners' within the project structure. Risk management actions are implemented at the most appropriate level, in line with the project's governance framework.

In particular:

- **Task and Deliverable Leaders** typically act as *Risk Owners*. Given their direct responsibility for the implementation of specific activities and outputs, they are best positioned to identify potential risks, assess their likelihood and impact, and propose appropriate mitigation and contingency measures.
- The **Work Package (WP) Leaders** oversee risk management at the work package level, ensuring consistency across tasks, supporting Risk Owners in the implementation of mitigation actions, and escalating critical risks when necessary.
- The **Technical Committee (TC)** is responsible for the continuous technical monitoring of risks. It reviews the Risk Register on a regular basis, evaluates the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and proposes corrective actions or adjustments to project activities. The **Steering Committee (SC)** provides strategic oversight and decision-making, validating major mitigation and contingency actions, particularly for high and very high priority risks.
- The **Project Coordinator** ensures the overall coherence of the risk management process, facilitates communication among partners, and acts as the main interface with CINEA regarding risk-related issues, including the need for potential amendments to the Grant Agreement.

Figure 2: Structure of Project's Roles regarding risk management



This multi-level governance structure ensures that risks are managed proactively, transparently, and efficiently, with clear accountability and timely decision-making processes.

3. Risks register and mitigation measures

Risk No.	WP Concerned	Risk Owners	Risk Description	Mitigation and contingency measures
1	WP1	**DREAM**	**Management and coordination** This risk stems from the complexity of coordinating 13 diverse partners across four countries, selected to integrate technical, scientific, communication, and governance skills. While this breadth of knowledge is a key strength, it also introduces a significant level of managerial and coordination complexity. The significant number of partners could in fact create complexity in efficiently coordinating activities, in communicating effectively, and in participative decision-making processes, potentially leading to delays and misunderstandings. **Impact:** Medium - If coordination is ineffective, delays, overlapping activities, and misalignment on objectives could occur, negatively affecting the overall quality and timeliness of the project. The impact of such risk could equally influence the project's objectives, schedule and budget. **Likelihood:** Medium - With a large number of partners, it is likely that coordination challenges will arise, especially if proper tools and strategies for project management and communication among partners are not implemented. **Risk Priority:** Medium **After Mitigation:** Low	To minimize risks while ensuring a high level of technical and scientific expertise on the topics addressed by the project, beneficiaries with extensive experience in participating in European projects have been included in the partnership. Additionally, adequate resources have been allocated for the entire partnership. DREAM, in particular, has significant and proven experience in the technical and administrative management of LIFE projects. In addition, the following will be ensured, as detailed in WP1: - **Clear Governance Structure:** a well-defined governance and decision-making structure is established since the beginning of the project, with clear roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines for each partner. - **Regular Communication and Coordination Meetings:** regular project meetings (both virtual and in-person) are scheduled to ensure continuous alignment among partners, track progress, and address issues promptly. - **Appoint a Lead Coordinator or WP Leaders:** work package (WP) and tasks leaders are designated and responsible for specific aspects of the project to facilitate more focused and efficient management. **Contingency measures:** ● Increased frequency of coordination meetings for critical

				phases ● Redistribution of tasks or responsibilities in case of underperformance ● Direct intervention of the Project Coordinator and SC for conflict resolution or major delays
2	WP2	**UMIL**	**Difficulties in setting up the 9 Ecological Beach Communities (EBCs)** The successful establishment of the 9 Ecological Beach Communities (EBCs) in the project sites is essential for the implementation of several project actions, including citizen monitoring, habitat restoration, and local governance. Potential challenges include administrative delays in reaching formal agreements, coordination issues among diverse local actors, and a lack of immediate local engagement or motivation. Furthermore, conflicting interests between local economic activities and conservation goals could slow the definition of a shared goals framework for these communities. **Impact:** High - Failure to establish EBCs would significantly hinder project implementation. **Likelihood:** Low - All project actions were agreed upon during the proposal stage, along with the managing partners of the sites and key stakeholders. **Risk Priority:** Medium **After Mitigation:** Low	To cope with this risk, the following measures are adopted: - For the sites in Italy, the **main EBC managers were involved** in the consortium - EPMRC for the sites in Calabria, TG for the site in Apulia, Carabinieri Biodiversity Command (CUFAA) for the sites in Tuscany and Lazio. - For sites in Greece, Greek partners established **agreements for the support from local managing authorities**, like NECCA. - Furthermore, in support of the EBCs, we collected **letters of support** from local public institutions, regional institutions and the national organisations representing the seaside businesses. - Implementation of **preparatory actions (WP2)** to involve and train stakeholders on project activities since the very beginning of the project timeframe; and Development of **clear operational guidelines** for EBC establishment and functioning **Contingency measures:** ● Activation of alternative local partners or facilitators where engagement is weak ● Phased implementation of EBCs, prioritizing the most ready sites ● Reinforcement of stakeholder engagement activities

				(additional meetings, workshops)
3	WP2, WP8, WP3, WP4, WP9	**UMIL, EPMRC, CSIC, LEGAMB, DREAM**	**Stakeholder Engagement Challenges** Effective participation and buy-in from local stakeholders (e.g. beach communities, municipalities, and tourism operators, etc.) are critical to the success of the project, especially in WP2 (mapping and engagement) and WP8 (advocacy and governance). There is a risk that these stakeholders may be unwilling to fully engage due to conflicting interests, lack of understanding, or resistance to change. Specifically, economic concerns from tourism operators regarding beach management or a lack of administrative capacity in smaller municipalities could lead to low participation in the "Pact for the Coast". This challenge could also directly impact the long-term viability of WP3 (habitat restoration) and WP4 (IAPS management), as the established Ecological Beach Communities (EBCs) are intended to oversee and protect restored areas over time. Furthermore, a lack of engagement would compromise WP9, as the project relies on active community involvement for continuous environmental and socio-economic monitoring. **Impact:** High - Without stakeholder collaboration, it could be difficult to implement conservation measures and advocacy actions. **Likelihood:** Medium - While stakeholders are likely to recognize the importance of environmental sustainability, resistance due to economic or operational concerns is possible.	This risk is related to the previous one. However, to reinforce what has already been written, it should be noted that DREAM has achieved good participation in its own experiences in the LIFE SEAFOREST project, where citizen science was developed in three national parks (Asinara, Maddalena Archipelago and Cilento) for the reporting and collection of stranded P.oceanica seeds. These experiences have led to a significant seed collection campaign especially in the Cilento Park area. Moreover, project partners commit to build an established network of LIFE projects that have similar experiences on coastal management and community engagement on sites in Italy and Greece. It is therefore believed that through organisational work in the local area (see the establishment of EBCs) it is possible to easily obtain the cooperation of citizens, who in this case will also be supported by the establishment of the EBC. Furthermore, timely and continuous communication (WP6), as well as tailor-made involvement strategies (T.2.1, T.2.2) to highlight the mutual benefits of the project, will be crucial. Offering incentives or presenting success stories of similar projects may further encourage participation. **Contingency measures:** ● Intensification of outreach activities in low-participation areas ● Engagement of local champions or ambassadors to foster trust ● Adaptation of project activities to better align with stakeholder needs and constraints

			Risk Priority: High **After Mitigation:** Medium	
4	WP3, WP4	**EPMRC, CSIC**	**Climate and Environmental Uncertainty** Unpredictable environmental conditions and the overarching impacts of climate change represent a significant threat to the physical and biological outputs of the project. Major events, such as severe storm surges or prolonged heatwaves, could directly undermine restoration efforts planned in WP3's activities. Similarly, the effectiveness of WP4 could be compromised if extreme weather halts the eradication of invasive alien plant species (IAPS) or facilitates their rapid re-colonization. Environmental uncertainty also poses operational risks to the project's seasonal timeline. For instance, planned pre-intervention monitoring and geomorphological analyses (WP3) require specific weather windows; failure to execute these during the correct season could force a year-long rescheduling, delaying the start of concrete conservation actions. Furthermore, the seed collection campaigns for target habitats (Task 3.4) are highly sensitive to biological seasonality; delays due to environmental conditions could affect this activity's timeline, however if postponed too long, the optimal window for collection might be missed, compromising the entire restoration effort. *include transportation for greek islands **Impact:** High - Severe climate events could damage habitats and nullify conservation progress.	To mitigate this risk, an adaptive and resilient approach is integrated into project design. In particular, the following measures will be ensured: - Implement an **adaptive management approach** that allows flexibility in conservation actions (WP3) and invasive alien plant species (IAPS) management (WP4) based on real-time environmental monitoring of habitat conditions (T.9.1) - **Integrate erosion control techniques**, such as natural barriers, **dune stabilization structures, and revegetation efforts** (T3.5), to protect restored areas from the effects of storms and coastal erosion. **Contingency measures:** ● Repetition or reinforcement of restoration actions where damage occurs ● Reallocation of resources to priority sites ● Adjustment of methodologies based on observed impacts

			Likelihood: Medium - Climate variability is a real and growing concern in coastal environments, though specific impacts are difficult to predict. **Risk Priority:** High **After Mitigation:** Medium	
5	WP5, WP7	**DREAM**	**Sustainability and Post-Project Funding** There is a risk that the project's results and their impact may not be sustained beyond its lifespan if long-term funding and stakeholder commitment are not secured. The risk of losing results at the end of the project may concretize, for example, in the degradation of restored coastal sites or in the abandonment of engagement structures such as the EBCs. A central mitigation measure to this risk is planned as central activity in WP5, through which funding streams are to be secured in order to provide PES and sustain the project results after the project ends. Moreover, this risk poses a direct threat to the success of WP7, as the entire strategy for replication and exploitation relies on the project's results being seen as reliable and permanent. If the intervention sites fail shortly after the project concludes, the credibility of the Ambassadors and the methodological packages they are promoting across the Mediterranean Basin would be severely compromised, effectively halting the project's ability to trigger larger-scale environmental change. **Impact:** High - Without sustained efforts, the benefits of habitat restoration and community engagement could	To mitigate this risk, sustainability is embedded within project design. In particular, the following measures will be ensured: - Developing a comprehensive **After-LIFE conservation plan** (T.7.3) and securing additional funding streams through **payment for ecosystem services** (T.5.2). - **Demonstration projects** (T.5.3) will show how conservation can co-exist with economic activity, ensuring that stakeholders see tangible benefits. - **Involving stakeholders early in the project** (WP2) to ensure long-term commitment and highlighting economic benefits will foster sustainability - Start of **early activities for analysis and networking for planned WP5** actions on Ecosystem Services quantification and PES Investment Systems **Contingency measures:** ● Exploration of additional and / or complementary funding opportunities (from national or EU opportunities, from private streams or from third-sector's support streams) ● Strengthening partnerships with local authorities and private

			diminish over time. **Likelihood:** Medium – Initial momentum may wane without clear post- project plans and resources. **Risk Priority:** High **After Mitigation:** Medium	sector actors ● Scaling down while maintaining core actions where necessary
6	WP6	**LEGAMB**	**Insufficient participation of fishermen** in the workshops planned in T6.2.4 The success of protecting Posidonia oceanica meadows (H1120*) hinges on local maritime operators changing their behavior. Low participation of fishermen in Task 6.2.4 workshops risks limiting the adoption of sustainable techniques and continuing the mechanical damage from harmful fishing gear like trammel nets. The core risk is that without their active support, damage to the meadows could continue, compromising conservation goals. Furthermore, if fishermen view project restrictions (e.g., anchoring prohibitions) as only an economic burden, it could lead to non-compliance or social conflict, undermining the project's governance models. **Impact:** High - Reduced participation would limit the adoption of sustainable practices, negatively affecting conservation outcomes (e.g., habitat H1120*). **Probability:** Medium - Participation may be constrained by time availability and perceived benefits.	To mitigate this risk, targeted fishermen engagement strategies will be implemented: - **Involvement of fishing associations** by the local managing authority who already regularly engages with them (Torre Guaceto, TG) - Potential **offering of incentives** through the implementation of WP05 for ecosystem services provided by fishermen (monitoring, waste collection from the fishing cycle, transporting researchers for monitoring, etc.) for those who participate. - Interactive workshops will also be organized with **schedules and formats better suited to the work commitments of this category**, along with practical field demonstrations to make the content more concrete and applicable. **Contingency measures:** ● Additional targeted engagement campaigns ● One-to-one meetings with key stakeholders ● Adjustment of training content and delivery methods

			Risk Priority: High **After Mitigation:** Medium	
7	WP8	LEGAMB	**Failure of municipalities to join the "Pact for the Coast"** The "Pact for the Coast" is a fundamental governance tool of the project, designed to institutionalize the sustainable management of coastal habitats through a formal Memorandum of Understanding with local authorities. The risk resides in the potential refusal or failure of coastal municipalities to sign this commitment due to bureaucratic inertia, political turnover, or a perceived conflict between conservation requirements and local economic development. Such a failure would directly compromise the project's ability to implement large-scale, integrated management of the coastline, leaving restored areas without the necessary administrative protection or regulatory support. Without these formal institutional agreements the replication of the Ecological beach model and communities and the effective enforcement of long-term conservation measures across the project sites in Italy and Greece would be hindered. Impact: High - Limited participation would reduce the effectiveness of governance actions and policy impact of the project. Probability: Medium - Although the initiative requires active involvement from local administrations, participation may be hindered by bureaucratic factors, political difficulties, or a perception of limited direct benefits for local governments.	To mitigate the risk of municipalities not joining the Pact for the Coast, the following measures will be performed: - **Early and continuous engagement with local administrations** is crucial, demonstrated by 25 preliminary meetings to explain the direct and indirect benefits of the Pact. - **Tangible incentives such as the recognition of "Coastal-Friendly Municipality"** will be offered, and technical support will be provided for the implementation of measures, reducing administrative burden. - **Communication will be clear and continuous**, utilizing diversified channels such as meetings, webinars, newsletters, and an online platform to share information and best practices. The process of joining will be simplified, allowing for multi-stage membership and offering practical assistance. **Contingency measures:** ● Adoption of a phased or flexible adhesion model ● Targeting highly motivated municipalities as pilot cases ● Strengthening advocacy actions and policy dialogue

			Risk Priority: Medium **After Mitigation:** Low	

4. Risks monitoring and reporting

Technical monitoring ensures the project stays on track and objectives are met, providing partners with early information on progress or delays. Risk monitoring is continuous and reviewed regularly to allow timely corrective actions. Formal updates to this Risk Register are scheduled at key project milestones - specifically at months 16, 28, 40, 52, and 64 of the LIFE TerrAmare project - to ensure that the risk management approach remains adaptive and aligned with the actual environmental and socio-economic conditions on the ground. These will be mainly carried out by identified Risk Owners, along with corresponding WP Leaders, and discussed along the project's coordinator and Technical and Steering Committee in order to coordinate the necessary updates on mitigation and contingency actions, if needed.

These periodic reviews will be conducted in close collaboration with Work Package leaders and responsible beneficiaries to ensure ownership and accountability for each risk.

In parallel, project KPIs will be updated at each reporting milestone, providing a quantitative basis to track progress, assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and support evidence-based decision-making. This integrated approach ensures that both risks and performance indicators are systematically monitored, enabling proactive project management and continuous alignment with project objectives.

RISK NUMBER	WP CONCERNED	Risk Owners	UPDATE 1 (M16)	UPDATE 2 (M28)	UPDATE 3 (M40)	UPDATE 4 (M52)	UPDATE 5 (M64)
1	WP1	**DREAM**					
2	WP2	**UMIL**					
3	WP2, WP8, WP3, WP4, WP9	**UMIL, EPMRC, CSIC, LEGAMB, DREAM**					

4	WP3, WP4	**EPMRC, CSIC**					
5	WP5, WP7	**DREAM**					
6	WP6	**LEGAMB**					
7	WP8	**LEGAMB**					