

Deliverable D58 (D7.9)
**Final Report on dissemination and
communication**



RI-URBANS

**Research Infrastructures Services Reinforcing Air
Quality Monitoring Capacities in European Urban &
Industrial AreaS (GA n. 101036245)**

By

ACTRIS ERIC, CSIC & UHEL



25 September 2025

Deliverable D58 (D7.8): Final Report on dissemination and communication

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Work package (WP)	WP7 Communication, dissemination and exploitation
Deliverable	D58 (D7.8)
Lead beneficiary	ACTRIS ERIC
Deliverable type	☒ R (document, report) ☐ DEC (websites, patent filings, videos,....) ☐ Other: ORDP (open research data pilot)
Dissemination level	☒ PU (public) ☐ CO (confidential, only members of consortium and European Commission))
Estimated delivery deadline	M48 (30/09/2025)
Actual delivery deadline	25/09/2025
Version	Final
Reviewed by	WP7 leaders
Accepted by	Project Coordination Team
Comments	A comprehensive analysis of the communication and dissemination activities carried out throughout the RI-URBANS project is presented. The objective of these activities was to increase the project's visibility, foster engagement with key stakeholders, and facilitate the uptake of results among target audiences. Over the duration of the project, a diverse set of communication actions were implemented, resulting in more than 90 recorded activities, with significant reach across scientific, policy, public, and civil society audiences.

Table of Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
2. INTRODUCTION	2
3. METHODOLOGY: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES	2
3.1 NUMBER AND TYPES OF ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED	3
3.2 ESTIMATED AUDIENCE REACH	4
3.3 WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA PERFORMANCE	7
3.4 VIDEO AND MULTIMEDIA DISSEMINATION	7
3.5 OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC OUTPUT	8
4. EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION PLAN	8
5. SUSTAINABILITY AND LEGACY	8
6. FINAL REMARKS	9
ANNEX	9

1. Executive summary

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the communication and dissemination activities carried out throughout the RI-URBANS project. The objective of these activities was to increase the project's visibility, foster engagement with key stakeholders, and facilitate the uptake of results among target audiences. Over the duration of the project, a diverse set of communication actions were implemented, resulting in more than 100 recorded activities, with significant reach across scientific, policy, public, and civil society audiences.

The data supporting this report was collected through structured internal reporting tools, primarily forms and Excel-based partner inputs, and complemented by the project's final dissemination and open-access publication records ([Deliverable D57 \(D7.8\)](#)). The evaluation also refers to the Dissemination, Exploitation and Communication Plan ([Deliverable D60 \(D7.11\)](#)), which served as the reference strategic document throughout the project.

2. Introduction

The RI-URBANS project aimed to integrate advanced scientific tools and research infrastructure services into air quality monitoring frameworks across European urban and industrial areas. To ensure visibility and uptake of results, Work Package 7 coordinated a strategic communication and dissemination programme, targeting a wide range of audiences including the scientific community, policy makers, urban stakeholders, health organizations, and the general public. Throughout the project, more than 90 dissemination and communication activities were conducted. These included participation in scientific and policy conferences, organization of stakeholder workshops and public engagement events, press releases, website updates, and social media campaigns. Key materials were developed to support communication, such as project brochures, stakeholder-targeted information packages, and public-facing messages. The activities were carried out by RI-URBANS partners across different countries and included participation in high-level events such as the EGU General Assembly, the EU Clean Air Forum, and Green Deal support office initiatives. Dialogues and training were organised to engage stakeholders and promote two-way exchanges on air quality monitoring and health-relevant indicators.

This report documents and assesses the efforts conducted under this project, with a particular focus on outreach results, audience engagement, scientific openness, and policy alignment. This is a public document that will be distributed to all the RI-URBANS partners for their use and submitted to the European Commission as RI-URBANS deliverable D58 (D7.9). This document can be downloaded at <https://riurbans.eu/work-package-7/#deliverables-wp7>.

3. Methodology: Statistical Analysis of Communication and Dissemination Activities

Data for this report was compiled from internal partner reports structured in three reporting periods (RP1–RP3). The methodology included quantifying types of activities, estimating audience reach, summarising funding allocation, and recording publication outputs. [Deliverable D57 \(D7.8\)](#) was used to extract publication metrics, while the Dissemination, Exploitation and Communication (DEC) plan ([Deliverable D60 \(D7.11\)](#)) was used to benchmark accomplishments against the strategic goals set at project inception.

3.1 Number and Types of Activities Conducted

The RI-URBANS project implemented a broad range of dissemination and communication actions (Figure 1), reflecting both strategic planning and active engagement from the consortium. Among the most prominent activities was the organisation of workshops, with a total of fourteen being held during the project. These events were complemented by a strong presence at scientific conferences, with more than sixty participations recorded, providing numerous opportunities to present project outcomes to specialised audiences. The project also issued three formal press releases and produced five non-peer-reviewed publications, including public reports and magazine articles, aimed at informing broader audiences beyond the scientific community.

In addition, RI-URBANS leveraged the power of digital media by conducting over ten major social media campaigns and regularly updating web content to ensure the visibility of results and milestones. The project also placed emphasis on stakeholder interaction, delivering approximately eight targeted training sessions and dialogues designed to foster the uptake of new tools and methodologies. Beyond these core activities, a wide array of other actions—such as stakeholder meetings, policy briefings, and video campaigns—were undertaken, bringing the total number of complementary communication initiatives to more than ten. This extensive and varied portfolio of actions illustrates a consistent and well-rounded dissemination strategy maintained throughout the project's lifecycle.

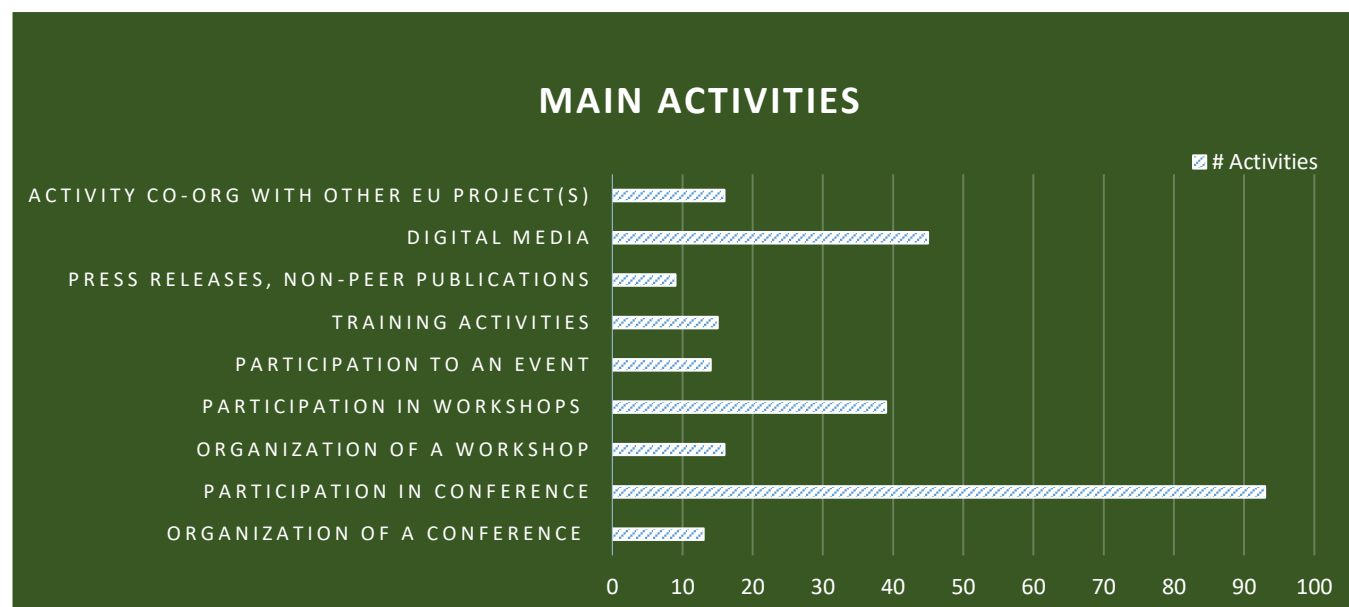


Figure 1. Overview of RI-URBANS dissemination and communication activities conducted throughout the project, based on data collected up to 30 June 2025. The figure illustrates the diversity and scale of actions implemented. The majority of activities involved participation in conferences (93 instances) and use of digital media (45 instances), followed by workshop participation (39), and smaller shares of training, event participation, and collaboration with other EU projects.

Engagement was also reflected in the level of participation among project members. In RP3 alone, thirty-eight individuals among project beneficiaries acted as lead contributors to communication activities. Across all reporting periods, more than twenty project partners were actively involved in dissemination efforts, ensuring that communication was a shared responsibility. Notably, RP3 included contributions from ten different institutional partners, reinforcing the collaborative nature of the effort. The responsibility for carrying out communication and dissemination tasks was evenly distributed among different types of institutions, including research infrastructures, academic institutions, and environmental agencies. This institutional diversity enabled a balanced approach that

combined central project coordination with beneficiaries' input, facilitating both top-down and bottom-up communication across geographic regions and stakeholder communities.

3.2 Estimated Audience Reach

The cumulative outreach achieved through all recorded RI-URBANS activities was considerable, reflecting the project's strong engagement across a wide spectrum of stakeholders (Figure 2).

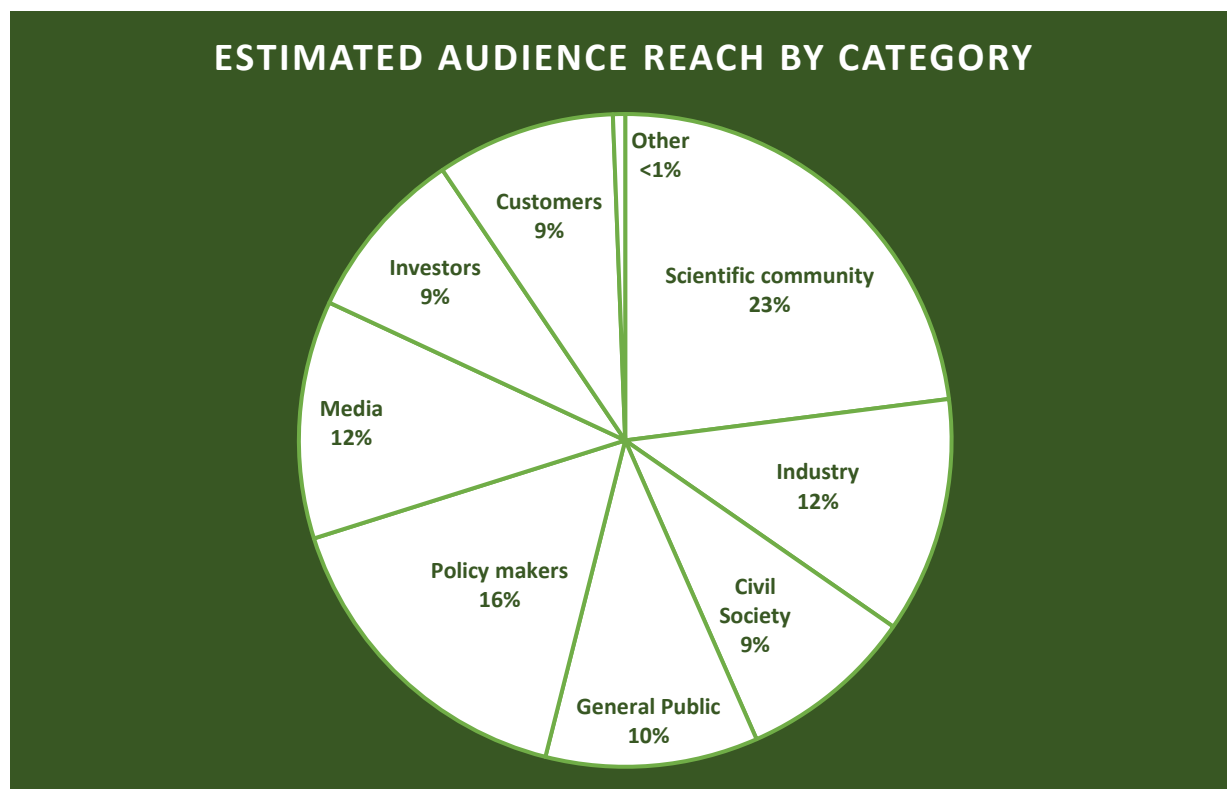


Figure 2. Distribution of estimated audience reached by RI-URBANS communication and dissemination activities, based on cumulative data collected up to 30 June 2025. The chart illustrates the broad and diverse engagement achieved across key stakeholder groups, with the scientific community representing the largest share, followed by civil society, industry, the general public, policy makers, and media. Smaller but targeted outreach was also achieved among investors, customers, and other institutional stakeholders such as schools and regional authorities.

Table 1 presents the distribution of outreach and engagement activities across various stakeholder groups. The scientific community represents the largest target group, with a total of 73,381 interactions, followed by policy makers (51,780), and the media (37,663). Industry stakeholders also account for a significant portion (37,353), while general public engagement stands at 33,623, and civil society at 27,928. Other notable groups include customers (28,288), investors (27,488), and a smaller category labelled other, with 1,931 interactions. Overall, these activities resulted in a total of 319,435 engagements, highlighting a strong focus on both scientific and policy-related audiences, while also maintaining significant outreach to broader societal and economic stakeholders. It is important to note that the data are collected up to July 2025, and the figures are therefore not final.

Table 1. Audience Engagement by Target Group and Reporting Period (RP1–RP3): The table shows the number of interactions with various stakeholder groups across three reporting periods. The scientific community, policy makers, and media were the most engaged audiences. Data are cumulative up to July 2025 and are not final.

Audience	RP1	RP2	RP3	Total
Scientific community	25725	21523	26133	73,381 (22.97%)
Industry	20910	6133	10310	37,353 (11.69%)
Civil Society	21400	2828	3700	27,928 (8.75%)
General Public	22470	3453	7700	33,623 (10.52%)
Policy makers	21155	10573	20052	51,780 (16.21%)
Media	20930	2933	13800	37,663 (11.79%)
Investors	17825	2153	7510	27,488 (8.61%)
Customers	18025	2753	7510	28,288 (8.85%)
Other	410	1521	0	1,931 (0.6%)
Total	168850	53870	96715	319,435 (119%)

In addition to the estimated audience figures based on reported activities above, a detailed record of individual stakeholders reached by RI-URBANS was compiled using participant registration data from the project's various dissemination actions. This stakeholder database reflects the broad geographical and institutional scope of the project's outreach. By July 2025, the stakeholder list included nearly 718 individuals affiliated with 286 distinct administration bodies and research centres. An additional 105 individuals representing 70 private companies—primarily involved in air quality measurement, modelling, and consultancy—were also included, bringing the total number of registered contacts to 823. These contacts were accumulated through direct participation in events such as workshops, webinars, and training sessions, as well as through follow-up engagement and mailing list subscriptions.

Figure 3 shows the origin of the stakeholders attending or registered to one of the RI-URBANS meeting. 46% of these 823 individuals belong to a national, regional or local AQ agencies dealing with AQ monitoring and policy (43%) and to DG-ENV, EEA, EEB, WHO and WMO AQ policy-related departments (3%), followed by the scientific community (35%, many supporting the firsts), private companies dealing with AQ monitoring (13%) and NGOs, politicians, general public and consultants (6%). Thus, these data support the success in engaging the first and the second groups, main potential users of the results of the results of the project.

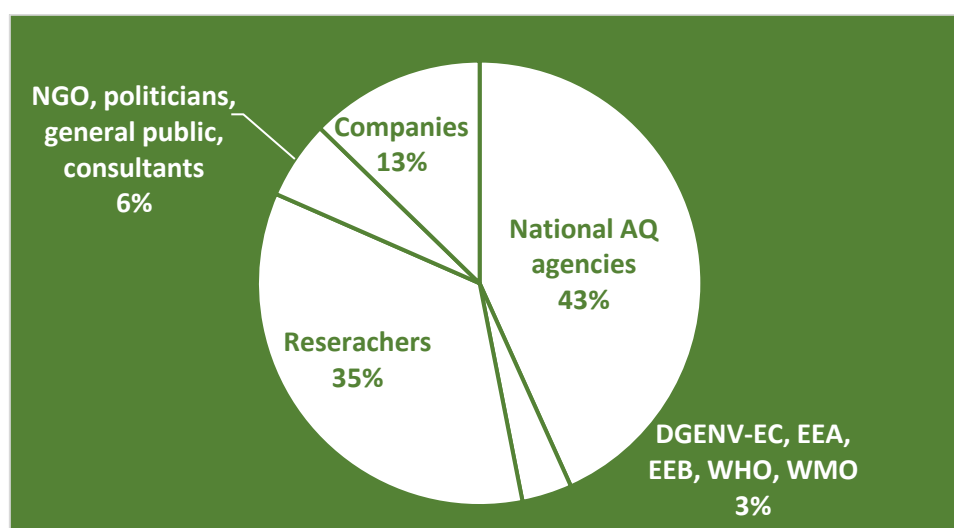


Figure 3. Precedence of the stakeholders attending or registered to one of the RI-URBANS meetings or activities.

The dataset (Table 2) reveals a strong representation across the EU-27 Member States, with stakeholder organisations and experts from countries including Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. Beyond the EU, the stakeholder list also features participants from countries such as Andorra, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. The international dimension of RI-URBANS' outreach is further underlined by the participation of stakeholders affiliated with the European Commission, the European Environment Agency (EEA), the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Moreover, engagement extended outside Europe, with individual representatives attending from countries such as Australia, Canada. A detailed list of the national and international organisations and private companies included in the list of stakeholders of RI-URBANS is available in the Annex.

Table 2. List of stakeholders of RI-URBANS that have registered in one or more activities.

EU-27		Other European	
Austria	5	Andorra	2
Belgium	11	Norway	16
Bulgaria	1	Serbia	9
Croatia	6	Switzerland	14
Cyprus	10	Ukraine	1
Czech Republic	1	United Kingdom	19
Denmark	1	Other National	
Estonia	1	Australia	1
Finland	13	Canada	1
France	36	Chile	1
Germany	25	Ghana	1
Greece	24	Korea	1
Hungary	5	Peru	1
Ireland	2	Turkey	3
Italy	206	International Bodies	
Latvia	2	EC	15
Lithuania	3	UNECE	1
Luxemburg	3	EEA	3
Malta	1	EEB	1
Poland	59	WHO	6
Portugal	11	WMO	3
Romania	13	Private companies	
Slovakia	1		105
Slovenia	7		
Spain	141		
Sweden	11		
The Netherlands	20		

3.3 Website and Social Media Performance

Between the launch of the project in October 2021 and 15 September 2025, the RI-URBANS digital presence demonstrated strong and consistent performance. Over this period, the project website attracted approximately 17,000 active users, who generated a total of 64,000 page views. User interaction was high, with 5,234 recorded clicks, 13,053 file downloads, and an overall engagement level of 46,502. These indicators point to a steady interest in RI-URBANS content and resources across the duration of the project.

The website drew traffic from a geographically diverse audience, with the highest number of visitors coming from Spain, Finland, Italy, France, the United States, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany. This distribution underscores the project's relevance not only within Europe but also beyond its borders, reaching a global audience.

On social media, the project maintained an active presence. The X (formerly Twitter) account reached 456 followers and published 276 tweets, averaging 6.6 tweets per month. Meanwhile, the LinkedIn account attracted 608 followers and generated a total of 21,582 impressions, further contributing to the visibility and dissemination of RI-URBANS outcomes.

The RI-URBANS website hosted 52 news articles, which collectively generated 3,536 views. These covered project updates, event announcements, scientific results, and stakeholder outreach. Published outputs publicly available on the RI-URBANS website include:

- Deliverables: 63
- Milestones: 46
- Peer-reviewed Publications: 127
- Service Tools: 16
- Booklet of the Service Tools (Sts) and their added value: 1
- Progress: roadmap for the 1st, 2nd , and 3rd period
- Open data: Large datasets can be accessed from the section of the website
- News: 52
- Video: 3

3.4 Video and Multimedia Dissemination

Following the planned RI-URBANS Communication and Dissemination strategy, three official videos were released:

- The teaser video “[RI-URBANS – Reshaping the way air quality is measured](#)” was released in 2021 ([Deliverable D52 \(D7.3\)](#)) and created to introduce the objectives and purpose of the project to a wide audience, ranging from air quality monitoring networks, to the research community, policy makers, citizens, educators and media.
- The mid-term impact video released in 2023 ([Deliverable D53 \(D7.4\)](#)), titled “[RI-URBANS | Turning Clean Urban Air into Reality](#)”, consisted in a video to showcase the results of RI-URBANS and emphasized the importance of identifying pollution sources to develop targeted strategies for emission reduction and air quality improvement. The video highlighted the collaborative efforts involved and the innovative approaches taken to enhance the understanding and management of urban air quality and the nine pilot cities involved in the project, allowing stakeholders, whether citizens or government ministries, to see themselves reflected in the initiative.
- The RI-URBANS legacy video “[RI-URBANS: Advancing Urban Air Quality Across Europe](#)” released in 2025 ([Deliverable D54 \(DF7.5\)](#)) focused on presenting the 16 Service Tools for advanced air quality assessment produced by RI-URBANS, how these were co-designed with stakeholders and how these influenced the elaboration and the implementation of the new Air Quality Directive (EU) 2024/2881, how the results are being used by the European Member States and what is the added value of implementing these.

Combined, they reached over 799 views through YouTube.

In 2025, the [RI-URBANS booklet \(Deliverable D55 \(D7.6\)\)](#) was published. This publication summarised the Service Tools produced by RI-URBANS and included links to each of the 16 specific Service Tool Guidance Documents.

Furthermore, it demonstrated the EU added value of adopting such tools by interpreting compiled urban data related to various advanced pollutants and by showcasing applications of measurement techniques, emission inventories, and modelling tools. RI-URBANS received an additional financial support from AXA Research Fund and, in addition to the digital print, 1000 printed hard copies were produced for dissemination.

3.5 Open Access Publications and Scientific Output

RI-URBANS produced an extensive body of peer-reviewed scientific literature, all published under open access. As reported in [Deliverable D57 \(D7.8\)](#), more than 120 scientific articles were published in high-impact journals addressing topics including ultrafine particles, black carbon, oxidative potential, and modelling of pollutant exposure. In addition to articles, the project produced conference proceedings, two PhD theses, and a technical guidance document on novel air quality metrics. The publications were deposited on platforms such as Zenodo, OpenAIRE, CORDIS, and the RI-URBANS website. Many were also archived in institutional repositories or publisher websites with open licenses (e.g. Creative Commons).

The project's scientific contributions directly supported the European Commission's revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directive in 2023 (Directive (EU) 2024/2881), particularly in areas related to ultrafine particles, black carbon, ammonia, and oxidative potential.

4. Evaluation of the Communication and Dissemination Plan

Based on the actions and outcomes recorded, the RI-URBANS communication and dissemination strategy was effectively implemented and yielded results aligned with the objectives defined in [Deliverable D60 \(D7.11\)](#). Key accomplishments include a high volume of activity, broad geographic and stakeholder coverage, uptake of project messages by policy institutions, and a lasting legacy in the scientific domain. The use of visual content, press engagement, and targeted policy briefs contributed to high visibility. Open science principles were fully respected, with all outputs made accessible and citable.

Areas for improvement include the lack of systematic metrics on digital media performance and some minor delays or underreporting of RP3 dissemination activities. Future projects could benefit from structured monitoring tools to track social media impressions and engagement in real time.

5. Sustainability and Legacy

The RI-URBANS consortium took multiple steps to ensure the sustainability of its outcomes. These include long-term preservation of materials on Zenodo and institutional archives, incorporation of results into ACTRIS and IAGOS service portfolios, and alignment with EU strategies on Clean Air and Health.

Policy Talks and Dialogues developed under the project may continue as training or advisory formats under partner institutions. The methodological advancements in monitoring tools are also expected to feed into future Horizon Europe and national programmes.

6. Final remarks

RI-URBANS achieved its core dissemination and communication objectives. The project reached a broad and diverse audience with high-quality, targeted content. Its scientific results were widely published and accessible, and its engagement with policymakers resulted in tangible impacts on EU legislation. This final report confirms that the project has left a strong legacy in both the scientific and policy domains, supporting long-term improvements in urban air quality monitoring and public health.

Annex

Table 3. List of national and international organisations and private companies included in the list of stakeholders of RI-URBANS.

	Organisation		Organisation		Organisation		Organisation
Andorra	Andorra Research & Innovation Govern Andorra	Ghana	Kwame Nkrumah	Italy (cont.)	Ministry for the Ministry Health Municipality of Verona Politecnico di Milano Politecnico di Torino Provincia di Bergamo Provincia di Lecco Regione autónoma della Regione autónoma Friuli Regione Campania Regione Emilia Romagna Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia Regione Lombardia Regione Marche Regione Umbria SARPOM Sicily – Regional Department Università degli Studi Università del Piemonte Università di Tor Vergata University Federico II, University of Bologna University of Genova University of L'Aquila University of Milan University of Modena University of Naples University of Perugia University of Pisa University of Trieste University School for	Poland (cont.)	Strategic Research University of Life Sciences, University of Opole University of Silesia in Katowice University of Warsaw Warsaw City Warsaw University of Wielkopolska Regional Environ
Australia	Queensland University of	Greece	Athens City Centre of Research & Dep Environ Health, FORTH GD Sustainable Ministry of Environment National Observatory of National Public Health NCSR DEMOKRITOS Region of Attica				
Austria	Environment Agency Austria The Planet Calls						
Belgium	CONCAWE Fleming Environment Agency GD-SO Interegional Environment VITO					Portugal	Institute for Earth Sciences Uni IrRADIARE Portuguese Environment Agency University of Aveiro University of Porto
Bulgaria	Academy Sciences ACTRIS	Hungary	Hungarian Meteorological Institute of Chemistry,			Romania	Bucharest City Hall Ilfov County INOE INOESY SRL Ministry of Environment National Agency for Environ National Environment Nat Inst Res& Dev for Primaria Magurele
Canada	University of Waterloo	Ireland	Environmental Protection Irish Meteorological Service				
Chile	Servicio de Evaluación	Italy	Agencia Mobilita AT ARPA Campania ARPA Emilia-Romagna ARPA FVG ARPA Lazio ARPA Lombardia ARPA Marche ARPA Molise ARPA Piemonte ARPA Puglia ARPA Sardegna ARPA Sicilia ARPA Toscana ARPA Trento ARPA Vda ARPA Veneto ARPAB Agenzia Regionale Arta Abruzzo AST Ancona – Dipartimento ATS ATS of Milan ATS Val Padana Province of Trento – EPA Autorità di Sistema City of Pioltello Consorzio LaMMA CUFAA ENEA Enna “Kore” University EPA Bolzano-Italy Forum dell'aria IBE-CNR ICP-CNR IMAA-CNR Istituto Superiore di ISAC-CNR ISPRA Legambiente Mantua Provincial Marche Region Milano Smart Park Ministero Istruzione e	Korea	Korea University	Spain	AEMET Agència de Salut Pública de Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona City Barcelona Supercomputing BASF Castelldefels City CIEMAT Comunidad de Madrid Diputació de Barcelona EURECAT Generalitat de Catalunya Generalitat Valenciana Gobierno de Aragón Govern Illes Balears IDAEA-CSIC Institute for Advanced Instituto de Salud Carlos III IPNA-CSIC ISGlobal Junta Castilla y León Junta de Andalucía Junta de Castilla La Mancha LEITAT Madrid City Ministry for Ecological
Croatia	Air Quality Measurement Institute for Medical Res & IMROH						
Cyprus	Ministry of Labour, Welfare The Cyprus Institute						
Czech R.	CHMI CZE Czech						
Denmark	Aarus University						
EC	DG Environment EC Official at European European Environmental European Research Executive Joint Research Centre Mobility Unit, DG Internal						
EEA	European Environment Agency						
Estonia	National reference laboratory						
Finland	Finnish Environment Institute Helsinki Region Environ HOPE project University of Helsinki						
France	ADEME Agency for Ecological Transition AIRPARIF CEEA, Ecole des Ponts CNRS CNRS/IGE/IRD (France) DGEC, Ministère France Nature Environnement Ile de France INERIS Air – Climat – Énergies Institut Mines-Télécom, IMT LCE, Aix Marseille Univ., CNRS LCSQA French Reference Ministère de la Transition Université Clermont Auvergne University Lille, LOA						
Germany	DWD (German Meteorological FZJ German Environment Agency LANUV NRW, Germany Medical advisor Saxon State Office for Env, Agr TROPOS University Dusseldorf, HHU						

Table 3. continuation.

	Organisation	Company	Company
Spain (cont.)	Mossos d'Esquadra (Police) Observatori de Qualitat Ambiental Litoral-Besòs Observatory Fabra RACAB Parlament de Catalunya Polytechnic University of Valencia Principado de Asturias Sant Cugat City Science for Change Terrassa City Universidad de Extremadura Universitat de Barcelona University of A Coruña University of Granada University of Huelva Vic City Xunta de Galicia Zaragoza City	21c Consultancy Abacus Laser Acea Elabiori SpA Acoem ADDAIR Adenc Aerodyne Aerosol doo Aethlabs Agilent (contact France) Air Quality Consultants Airly AIRMODUS Alphasense AQMesh ARIANET Art-er Aureo comunicazione Barcelona Regional Cambridge Environmental Research Cambustion CF Energy Service Chromatotec Cimel Coccosphere CON.TEC Engineering Srl CONCAWE CONSULENTE Datalystica DEKATI Durag EKOMETRIA Envicontrol Group Enviro Technology Services Ltd ESOLVE Fassmer Technical Projects GEA SRL GRADKO GRIMM Haze instruments ing. sergio Iezzi INOESY IRCCS Mario Negri KUNAK LECO LNI Swissegaz Los Gatos Markes (UK) MCV Menapia Meteosim Michela Malagoli NANEOS Orion SRL OTT-Hydromet (Lufft) PALAS Picarro	Privata RADIELLO Raymetrics RICARDO SaliBri Cooper Setam srl SIMAM SPA Simularia Srl Solware srl TEA Group SRL Tera Environnement TerrAria srl TRAGSATEC TSI Vaisala
Sweden	Lund University Stockholm City Stockholm University Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Environmental Research Institute		
Switzerland	Canton St Gallen Office for the Environment Canton Zurich Canton Zürich Federal Office for the Environment Leiterin Fachstelle Umwelt, Umwelt- und Gesundheitsschutz Paul Scherrer Institute Swiss TPH University of Bern Zurich City		
Netherlands	DCMR Environmental Protection Agency Rijnmond Delft University of Technology Leiden University Oneplanet Research Center RIVM TNO Utrecht University Wageningen University		
Turkey	Istanbul University Koc University		
Ukraine	National Aviation University		
UNECE	UNECE		
United	Birmingham City DEFRA Department of Health, Northern Ireland IAGOS Imperial College London Public Health England Scottish Environment Protection Agency SEPA UK Environment Agency UK Health Security Agency University of Birmingham Welsh Government		
WHO	WHO		
WMO	WMO		