AIRNET Science-Policy Interface Work Group

AIRNET
A Thematic Network on Air Pollution and Health

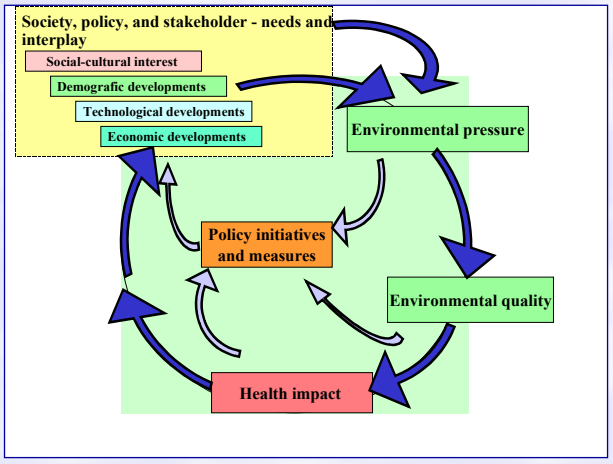
NERAM
Network for Environmental Risk Assessment and Management

Objectives

- Discuss and interpret the outcomes of air pollution and health research. Link these outcomes with policy issues, abatement strategies and control implications.
- Identify research agenda based on the needs of policy makers and stakeholders.
- Perform an overall analysis of the AIRNET project (originally task of WG6). Evaluate to what extent the Network has achieved its aims and suggest whether follow up activities may be useful.

Science-Policy Interface Work Group aims to achieve this by:

- Identifying information and research needs relevant to end-users such as policy makers, industry, NGOs and the public.
- Improving linkages and developing a close interaction between the scientific community and the stakeholders (i.e. the users of AIRNET's output).



Report structure

Science-Policy Interface end-report

Part 1 Introducing the interface

1. Concept of science-policy-society interface and its meaning for air pollution and health *(J. Tuomisto, A. Petersen, D. Briggs, F. Langeweg)*
2. End-user needs and issues *(E. Rameckers, P. van den Hazel, CONCAWE, N. Fudge, A. Totlandsdal)*
3. Current policy strategies and decision framework *(CONCAWE, K. Katsouyanni, M. Amann)*

Part 2 Application of the interface

4. Integrated assessment and cost-benefit modelling in air quality management *(M. Amann, F. Hurley, R.Maas)*
5. Public health benefits of reduced air pollution levels and implemented control measures *(A. Totlandsdal, N. Stilianakis, P. Schwarze, F. de Leeuw, L. van Bree)*
6. Health risk communication *(E. Rameckers, P. van den Hazel, N. Fudge, W. Tuinstra)*
7. Policy, society and stakeholder driven research priorities *(to be confirmed)*
8. Health-beneficial clean air policy options and tools *(A. Rabl, F. Hurley, R. Maas)*

Overall summary and integration of the AIRNET project

Proposed outline…

1. Input of the evidence from working groups 1-5
2. Air pollution and health – key information and policy implications
3. Health-effective clean air strategies, options and priorities
4. Policy recommendations to the CAFE programme
5. Most prominent end-user driven research priorities and strategies
6. Value of integrating network projects and information capacity building
7. Value of AIRNET as an integrated network project; how does AIRNET contribute to developing/improving the science-society-stakeholder interface?

Proposed authors: AIRNET management team and work group leaders

Timeline

November 2003	AIRNET/NERAM Conference, Rome 3rd SPI work group meeting – d iscussion of end-report and selection of 'frequently asked questions' (FAQs)
November 2003 – April 2004	Preparation of SPI end-report and answering of FAQs
Spring 2004	4th SPI work group meeting – discussion of draft end-report
May 2004	Drafts of reports from work groups 1-5 available
May – September 2004	Development and preparation of integrated report
September 2004	Finalise SPI end report and AIRNET integrated report
October 2004	AIRNET Conference, Prague Presentation of end-reports
Ongoing	• Identification of key scientific papers within air pollution and health for AIRNET Alert! • Writing of non-specialist summaries of recent important science-policy related papers for AIRNET Alert! • Preparation of SPI workshops. Output from these workshops will be incorporated into the end-report.

For more information…

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- Visit the AIRNET Science-Policy Interface web page
  → http://airnet.iras.uu.nl

Institutes and organisations involved in the science-policy interface work group

- CEFIC (Conseil Européen de l'Industrie Chimique / European Chemical Industry Council)
- Centre for Energy Studies, Energy and Technical Innovation, Paris, France
- CONCAWE (International Association of Oil Companies with Refining Capacity in Europe), Brussels, Belgium
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London, UK
- Department of Environmental Medicine, National Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway
- Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial College, London, UK
- Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Medical School, University of Athens, Athens Greece
- Division of Environmental Health, National Public Health Institute, Kuopio, Finland
- EEA (European Environment Agency), Copenhagen, Denmark
- EFA (European Federation of Allergy, Airways Diseases Patients Association)
- Environmental Health Department, National Institute of Public Health Surveillance (Institut de Veille Sanitaire), Saint Maurice, France
- Eurometaux (Association of the European non-ferrous metals industry), Brussels, Belgium
- EuroNickel
- European Academy Science Advisory Council
- European Commission, DG Environment CAFE programme, Brussels, Belgium
- European Commission, DG Research, Brussels, Belgium
- European Commission, DG SANCO (Health and Consumer Protection), Brussels, Belgium
- European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy
- Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, (VROM), The Netherlands
- Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (RIVM), Bilthoven, The Netherlands
- Institute of Occupational Medicine, Napier University, Edinburgh, UK
- Institute for Risk Assessment Sciences (IRAS), Utrecht University, The Netherlands
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria
- International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), Corcelles-sur-Chavornay, Switzerland
- SEAaT (Shipping Emissions Abatement and Trading), UK
- Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forest and Landscape (SAEFL), Air Pollution Control Division
- Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency), Berlin, Germany
- VITO (Flemish Institute for Technological Research), Mol, Belgium
- WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, Bonn, Germany
- WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, Rome, Italy