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D8.3 SPRINT Dissemination and Exploitation Plan

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1 Introduction

This document sets out the SPRINT Dissemination and Exploitation plan. The plan aims to ensure that the outputs of the project have significant impact both for practitioners and at the policy level. These aims require an understanding of the specified goals and key messages to be disseminated from the project outputs, the identification of the audience and the methods chosen to engage with these audiences. The plan has been updated, with all updates highlighted in yellow.

The plan has been developed at a project-wide level and a Case Study Site (CSS) level. At the project-wide level, the plan comprises a set of specified goals and objectives with respect to what knowledge will be disseminated, to whom, how and when from each work package (WP). All WP and Deliverable leads have completed a template (Annex 1) to identify the planned specific outputs to reveal what knowledge will be available for dissemination, the target audiences (EU, national and regional level) and the most appropriate dissemination tools to reach these audiences, ensuring that messages will be provided at different levels of complexity, in different languages, and the right format.

Individual CSS dissemination plans that are tailored to each local agronomic, political and cultural situation have been drafted based on the stakeholder participants dissemination preferences and information needs. These plans will ensure that the communication and dissemination products are suited to the target audiences, and that a wide range of communication methods are used to maximise knowledge exchange (an active process) and diffusion (more passive) to end users.

Overall, the aim of the dissemination strategy is twofold: to keep interested audiences informed about the outputs of the project throughout the project life-time; and to facilitate the integration of the project outputs into existing local, national and EU-level dissemination activities at the end of the project to ensure that they have real impact both on the ground and at the policy level.

The plan will be reviewed and updated yearly, considering feedback from stakeholders in terms of information needs and dissemination preferences and reflecting the latest insights and developments. At the end of the project this document will serve as the launching plan for post-project continuation of the activities towards further use of its results.

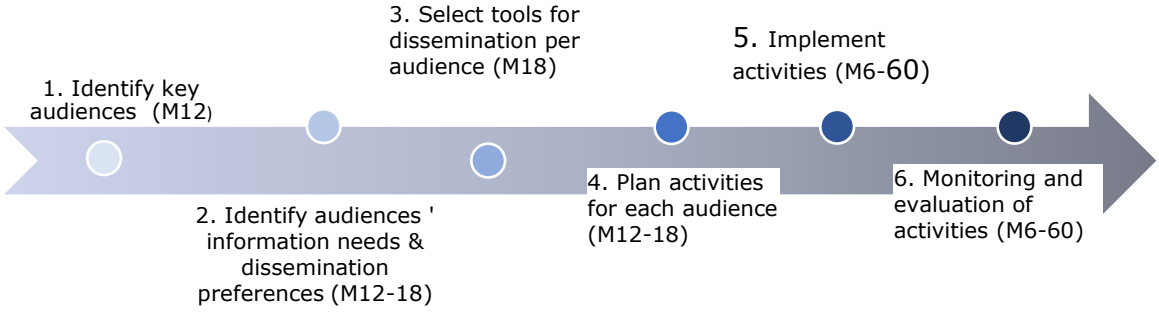

Figure 1: SPRINT's dissemination timeline

2 Project dissemination objectives (What?)

To ensure that dissemination is undertaken in a targeted fashion, it is necessary to be clear about the objectives of dissemination and the significant messages to be disseminated from each work package. What new knowledge will SPRINT generate? This in turn will help to identify the appropriate target groups and dissemination channels. Table 1 identifies the key dissemination objectives for each of SPRINT's Work Packages.

Table 1: Key dissemination objectives of SPRINT Work Packages

Work Package	**Dissemination objectives**
WP2	-Disseminate existing and new information on Plant Protection Products (PPP) distribution and accumulation in ecosystems, plants, animals and humans (EPAH) and related EPAH health status. -Disseminate recommendations for innovative and more sustainable agricultural practices.
WP3	-Disseminate information on systematic reviews for modelling human, animal and crops exposure to PPP. -Disseminate information on integrated fate and exposure models. -Disseminate the results of the integrated exposure estimates and on gender-specific exposure analysis.
WP4	Disseminate information on ecotoxicological assessment of PPP mixtures and on the effects of PPP mixtures on non-target species, animal and human health, including gender-specific analysis.
WP5	Disseminate information about the Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox and maps illustrating estimates of possible health impacts of exposure to PPP mixtures.
WP6	Disseminate information about the environmental and economic sustainability of pesticide use regimes and the external costs of PPP use and overuse at farm level. Also, disseminate information on the regional impacts of different ranked PPP reduction scenarios.
WP7	-Disseminate information on the key lock-in and barriers to the sustainable use of PPPs in current farming systems and governance of PPPs. -Provide innovative policy and regulation recommendations and develop a research agenda on plant protection in close collaboration with European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

	- Provide strategies for the implementation of innovative farming systems

The key information needs of the different stakeholders that the SPRINT project can help to address in its dissemination activities will be identified throughout the course of the project.

2.1 Key Messages

The DEIC members discussed key messages emerging from the project. The current results of the monitoring work point to two key messages related to:

- Indoor dust findings – ingestion / inhalation of pesticides by indoor dust for pesticides is a relevant exposure route for humans not currently considered by EFSA.
- Pesticide mixtures – Risk assessment with mixtures in the terrestrial and aquatic environment shows often strongly higher risks based on real field data than expected by EFSA single species tests

Communication material in relation to indoor dust has been produced in the form of a blog on the website. Further communications materials will be produced focusing on the key messages from the project as they emerge.

During the Plenary meeting in September 2024 additional preliminary messages from the work packages were identified which will be developed into clear, concrete messages for dissemination and policy and research agenda recommendations.

3 Target audiences (Who?) and Dissemination formats (How?)

Identification of the target audiences for project outputs is also part of the Dissemination and Exploitation Plan. Due to the scope of the impacts of pesticide usage, the audience for SPRINT's outputs is diverse and will include specialists as well as a more general audience. The audiences will be divided into two main interest groups, those with an interest in:

- the ecotoxicological results and the Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox for improved PPP risk assessments
- transition pathways to sustainable pesticide use.

The audiences of SPRINT will initially be assessed by the consortium at the national and European levels for the awareness-raising plan, and then enhanced by the stakeholders and the stakeholder analysis in WP1 at the national and regional levels. As the project progresses, different layers of target audiences will emerge.

The appropriate dissemination formats will be dependent on the target audience. Due to the wide range of people who might be interested in the project outputs, there will be a wide range of formats available from the SPRINT website, such as material to print in local languages, information sheets, reports and research papers.

The main target groups are described below and are summarised in Table 4. The target audiences and proposed dissemination formats for each SPRINT deliverable will be identified by WP leaders using the dissemination forms in Annex 1.

3.1 Agricultural and Food Chain end-users interested in transition to sustainable PPP use

Actors in the agriculture and food value chain are important end-users for SPRINT (see Figure 2). These range from farmers, landowners and nearby rural population in the Case Study Sites (CSS), to food processors and sellers and supporting actors such as diagnostic (eco)toxicology institutes. This audience is important to reach out to as they, in the end, will implement the transition to a sustainable use of PPPs. They need to be informed about the potential impacts of their operations and business; the implications of PPPs on EPAH health; and the potential to change existing practices.

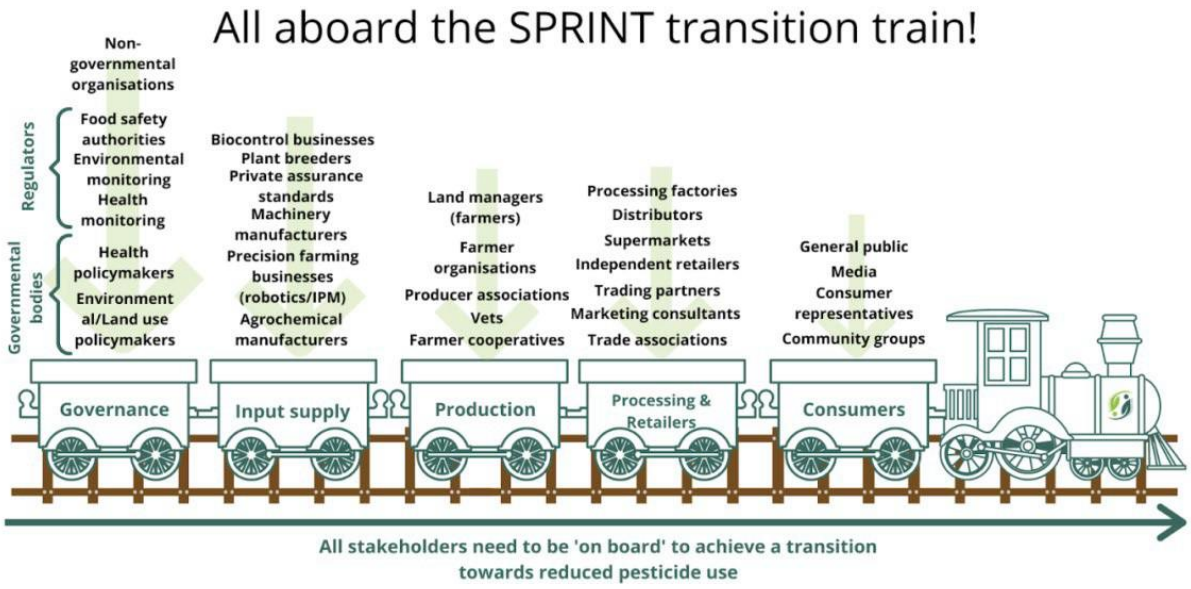

Figure 2 SPRINT stakeholders

i) Case Study Site level: At the Case Study Site level, the project aims to disseminate the findings of the Case Study results to as wide an audience as possible. As Case Studies are dealing with specific crops and livestock and particular socio-economic situations, context- and CS site-specific dissemination objectives and activities are required to ensure SPRINT findings are appropriately disseminated to local and national stakeholders. These objectives and activities

have been detailed in individual CSS dissemination plans, which will be periodically updated.

Included in these CSS dissemination plans are the results of a questionnaire which has been completed by recruited participant stakeholders identifying their information needs and their preferred communication and dissemination formats and channels (see Annex 2 for questionnaire). Tables 2 and 3 present some results from this questionnaire identifying the different communication and dissemination preferences of the farmer participant stakeholders.

Table 2: Average scores for farmers' preferred communication tools by CSS (Ranking from 1-7, with 1 preferred option)

	PT (n=11)	**FR** (n=9)	**CH** (n=12)	**CR** (n=24)	**SI** (n=24)	**CZ** (n=23)	**NL** (n=22)	**DK** (n=6)	**AR** (n=20)	**Mean**
Newsletters	4	3	2	4	5	6	2	5	4	4
Social media	4	6	3	4	6	4	6	**7**	3	5
Sprint website	2	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
Project meetings/workshops	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	3
Email	2	2	**1**	2	**1**	2	3	**1**	**1**	2
Individual phone calls/visits	2	3	3		5		4	5		4
Videos				4		3			3	3

Table 2 indicates that the preferred option for farmer stakeholder participants to hear about SPRINT outputs is via email which could then link to other dissemination tools, such as videos, or newsletters. Use of social media was the least popular tool for learning about results. The data shows the variation in preferences between countries, which justifies the use of individual, tailored CSS dissemination Plans.

Table 3: Average score for farmers' preferred learning mechanisms on sustainable use of pesticides by CSS (Ranking from 1-7, with 1 preferred option)

	PT (n=11)	**FR** (n=9)	**CH** (n=12)	**CR** (n=24)	**SI** (n=24)	**CZ** (n=23)	**NL** (n=22)	**DK** (n=6)	**AR** (n=20)	**Mean**
On-site demonstrations	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Agricultural magazines, newspapers	4	5	2	3	3	3	3	2	5	3
Videos	3	5	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
Paper forms e.g. fact sheets (on practices, success stories)	5	2	3	3	4	3	4	1	5	3
Meeting presentations	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	3
On-line farming forum/website	3	6	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	4

Table 3 highlights the importance of on-site demonstrations for farmers learning about new practices in 'real—life' situations, as well as preferences for a wide a range of other mechanisms which have been incorporated into the CSS dissemination plans. Dissemination channels will include an annual event or workshop, farming press/magazines, videos, trade fairs, newsletters, existing farmer networks, as well as communication with individuals through emails, for example. Other findings from the questionnaires also incorporated into the CCS dissemination plans relates to the farmers' existing information channels and their information needs to assist with decision-making on new practices.

ii) *National and Regional level*: Project and CSS partners at national and regional levels identified food production chain stakeholders and other stakeholders were recruited during the first stakeholder event (see D1.1). Interested national stakeholders will be invited to events at the CSS level and discussion groups and will be targeted with relevant project outputs and information. They will be kept informed of the project and encouraged to engage through attendance at events, as well as through newsletters, farming press/magazines and social media.

These stakeholders are listed in Figure 1 and include amongst others the following:

- Practitioners (land managers, users, and consultants) and their respective representative bodies (e.g. farmers unions / agricultural chambers).
- Intermediary, advisory, brokerage organizations, and NGOs.
- Industry representatives, such as suppliers of PPP products, such as Syngenta.
- National level relevant institutions and networks.

iii) European level institutions, networks and representative bodies: A number of key European farming networks will be targeted for dissemination, such as the European Initiative for Sustainable Development in Agriculture (EISA), European Arable Farmers (EAF), European Forum for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services (EUFRAS), EIP-AGRI, European Council of Young Farmers (CEJA) and soil networks, such as the European Soil Bureau Network (ESBN) (soil research and data holders) and members of Europe-wide representative bodies for farming (Copa-Cogeca, IFOAM).

iv) European level policy makers – Organisations that will be targeted at the European level and will be kept informed and invited to take part in selected meetings and workshops, include: DG for Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Research, DG Environment.

WP7 will hold interviews with European-level policy makers between 2021-2023 to identify key information needs in relation to transition pathways to sustainable PPP use that SPRINT can help to address in its dissemination activities. The technical and regulatory aspects of a transition towards the sustainable use of pesticides will also be explored in two cross-regional workshops bringing together relevant regulatory and policy stakeholders. These interviews and workshops will inform the

development of dissemination products. At least three policy briefs will be produced containing policy recommendations including required regulation and other policy action recommendations to support (cost-effective) transition paths to more sustainable use of PPPs and new risk assessments and research agendas on plant protection. These will be communicated to a wide range of regional, national policy makers in their native language. The project will also participate in external events organized by key stakeholders to present the project and the results (e.g. SETAC, PAN Pesticide Action Week)

3.2 Regulator and Policy-maker End-users interested in Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox

National, European and global regulators and policy-makers concerned with health and food safety, agriculture, soil management and ecosystems services are another important target group for SPRINT results. This group will be particularly interested in project outputs that lead to improved PPP risk assessments.

i) *National and Regional level*: Project and CSS partners identified regulators and policy-makers at national and regional levels interested in the health aspects of PPP use and PPP risk assessments and other relevant stakeholders were recruited during the first stakeholder event (see D1.1). These will be kept informed of the project and encouraged to engage through attendance at events, as well as through newsletters, farming press/magazines and social media.

ii) European level institutions, networks and representative bodies **–** Key European pesticide networks, such as European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), Assessment Group on Glyphosate (AGG), Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL), AnimalhealthEurope, Pesticide Action Network (PAN Europe) will be kept informed about SPRINT results and invited to meetings and workshops. Other organisations related to water management (European Water Association, and the European Water Resources Association) and soils (European Confederation of Soil Science Societies) will also be targeted with outputs concerning PPP assessment tools and methods. Institutions and networks concerned with health and food safety, such as BEUC, The European Consumer Organisation

iii) European level policy makers – Organisations that will be targeted at the European level and will be kept informed and invited to take part in selected meetings and workshops, include: DG Health and Food Safety, DG Research, DG Environment. Those involved in the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) will also be specially targeted.

iv) International bodies - FAO, UNCCD, OECD and others will be informed of the key results, recommendations and guidelines for promoting a global health approach on the use of PPPs. SPRINT will attend at least one side event at the FAO/WHO Joint meeting of Pesticide Management (JMPM).

3.3 Scientific End Users

Various disciplines within the scientific community will be kept informed through pubications in high impact peer-reviewed open-access scientific journals and oral/poster presentations at (inter)national meetings and conferences. Results will also be published in a Special Issue of either Environmental Research or Food and Chemical Toxicology.

Writing and production of articles will require joint work between WPs 2-7 and WP8. The SPRINT consortium strongly favours the EC open-access initiative especially when publishing on direct and indirect health impacts of PPPs. The Wageningen University & Research "Open Access Policy" and "Recommendations for authorship in scientific publications" are proposed as the SPRINT publication and authorship policy. Where the publication budget is not sufficient, or gold open access not possible, green open access principles will be used.

All consortium members not meeting the authorship criteria will be mentioned in the acknowledgements and all scientific publications shall acknowledge H2020 funding.

3.4 Citizens and consumers

Finally, citizen and consumers are to be targeted with information on SPRINT to promote science and its implications and impact on society as a whole and to ensure that their perspectives as consumers of agricultural products are taken into account. Their need is to be informed and become more aware and educated on the sustainable use of pesticides and PPP global health risk assessment. They will be kept informed of the project through videos, infographics, press releases, television, radio, fact sheets, newspapers, blogs, X feeds and Facebook posts.

Table 4 summarises the different targets groups and suitable formats and mechanisms that will be deployed by the project for reaching these target groups.

Table 4 Summary of target groups and dissemination channels

Key audience	Purpose	Dissemination channels	Monitoring effectiveness
Local level			
Farmers and landowners.	Raising awareness of PPP impacts on EPAH health (WP3 and 4). Raising awareness of economic sustainability of pesticide use regimes and the external costs of pesticide use and overuse at farm level (WP6). Ongoing dialogue about new transition paths to more	• Stakeholder workshops • contributions to farming press, websites • talks at farming events and trade fairs in each partner country • fact sheets • Practice abstracts • videos • social media (X, Facebook)	Number and proceedings of talks, number of workshop participants, articles in magazines and entries to websites detailing benefits of SPRINT's results, number of fact sheet and video downloads.
Farm advisors, farming associations.			
Rural population.			

	sustainable use of PPPs WP7)		
National level			
Regulatory authorities, policymakers, respective national bodies and intermediary organisations. Practitioners in the animal and human health domains. Industries (toxicology, diagnostic assays sector).	Insight in PPPs occurrence and distribution, data on observed concentrations and exposure levels and linking fate and transport of PPPs to direct and indirect health impacts; improved and/or newly developed (eco)toxicology methods and protocols; data and knowledge on Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox; regulation recommendations to support (cost-effective) transition paths to more sustainable use of PPPs; new research agenda on plant protection.	• Practical guidance booklet on Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox. • Video about Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox. • Policy briefs and roadmaps • national workshops • sharing SPRINT's results on online repositories (e.g., IPCHEM) • talks at relevant science and policy conferences, • scientific articles on improved/new (eco)toxicology methods and protocols • Practice abstracts • social media • Explainer video with key messages • Final conference	Policy papers and reports from national authorities acknowledging SPRINT; number and proceedings of workshops and talks; number of SPRINT directory entries in public repositories spreading our results.
EU Level			
Policy makers, DG Health and Food Safety, DG AGRI, DG RTD, DG ENV. Institutions, networks (EIP-AGRI, PAN Europe, EFSA, ECHA, AGG, EISA, ECAF, EAF, EUFRAS, CEJA, ENRD and representative bodies (Copa-Cogeca, IFOAM, EEA, EWA, EWRA, ECSSS).	Principal results, recommendations and guidelines for promoting a global health approach on the use of PPPs; insights into scientific advancements, data and tools and methods for global health approach.	In addition to above: Participation of SPRINT partners at public consultations and the use of personal contacts with EU policy makers as some SPRINT partners are involved as advisors in regulatory bodies such as (EFSA GSP and others).	In addition to above: Proceedings of the public consultations, advisory committees and contacts with policy makers.
Global level			

Scientific community (cross-disciplines); ongoing research projects relevant to SPRINT work.	Dissemination of scientific results.	• Open-access peer-reviewed scientific articles/ reviews; • conference posters, abstract and talks; • SPRINT website featured videos, interviews and news. • Final conference • SPRINT 'ask the author' webinar series	Bibliometric (relative impact, citations), invited talks, poster presentations at relevant international and national meetings and enquiries.
Citizens and consumers.	Raise awareness and disseminate knowledge on the impact of pesticides on EPAH health. Improve consumer, and citizen awareness of and trust in global health approaches	• Videos, including explainer video with key messages • press releases, • fact sheets, • infographics, • articles in newspapers, posts • awareness raising campaigns on social media (X, LinkedIn, FaceBook).	Numbers of entries on the SPRINT website, monitoring of social media activity indicators.
International - FAO, UNCCD, OECD.	Principal results, recommendations and guidelines for promoting a global health approach on the use of PPPs.	• policy briefs and roadmaps; • organisation of national workshops; • sharing SPRINT's results on online repositories (e.g., IPCHEM); • talks at relevant science and policy conferences [e.g. side events at the FAO/WHO Joint meeting of Pesticide Management (JMPM)]. • SPRINT 'ask the author' webinar series	Policy papers and reports from national authorities acknowledging SPRINT; number and proceedings of workshops and talks; number of SPRINT directory entries in public repositories.

- = interested in global health risk assessment toolbox
- = interested in transition pathways to sustainable PPP use

4 Communication networks

It will be important to establish communication networks, email lists from the SPRINT Stakeholder Platform, and links to existing networks. The SPRINT Project Advisory Board will act as a liaison to ensure more close interactions with key stakeholders.

A number of existing relevant projects have been identified and will be contacted via email and social media to increase their awareness of SPRINT's activities and results and to be kept informed by these projects about their work. This list of projects will be continuously updated on the project website. These projects are:

Project	**Project output relevant to SPRINT**
NORMAN Network	SPRINT to join the NORMAN network
SYBERAC	Understanding of the terrestrial routes and patterns of exposure and the potential toxicological and ecological impacts of chemical pollution on terrestrial biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services
IPM Support	WP7 in discussion with policy WP lead to identify synergies on policy recommendations.
NOVATERRA	Identification of sustainable strategies to reduce the use and impacts of pesticides in olive groves and vineyards
BIOBESTicide	Demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of a biopesticide
SmartProject	Knowledge on IPM in vegetable productions
H2020 LUCAS	Monitoring of PPPs in EU soils.
H2020 HBM4EU	Harmonising of data collection, policies.
H2020 EU-ToxRisk	Toxicity testing and risk assessment, toxicological assessment based on human cell responses.
AGRICOH (funded by IARC)	Disease-exposure associations.
ProSoil	Links with WP4 (ecosystem/Toolbox) SPRINT project partners. Development of soil-based toxicity threshold values/criteria.
PESTIRISK	Links with WP5 (Toolbox) SPRINT project partners
Trapego	SPRINT FiBl partners are involved in this national project looking at links between pesticide practices and policies and will propose options and strategies for pesticide risk reduction in Switzerland.
PARC	PARC is using SPRINT data for aggregate exposures to PPPs and for mixture chemical risk assessment. The collaboration between PARC and SPRINT is to be formalised
IPMWorks	Provided text about SPRINT for their internal newsletter. IPMWorks suggests that the SPRINT results could be used to evaluate the benefits of adopting holistic IPM in their IPMWORKS farms
PestNu	Completed form for clustering activities. WP7 lead attending PestNu biopesticide and IPM clustering event on 28th Feb 2023. Part of Horizon Booster cluster and attended Pesticide Reduction event organised by SPRINT

Full use will also be made of CORDIS, the EU portal for 'Community Research and Development Information Service' and the EIP-AGRI website. Links will also be made with key European networks, such as European Soil Partnership, European Network for Rural Development, EU Common Forum on Contaminated Land and the IISD reporting services to ensure that newsletters and bulletins are available to their members. At an international level, the project will link to the Global Soil Partnership, the International Committee on Contaminated Land, Consumers International and other international networks. The results of SPRINT will also be widely disseminated using the partner networks. There are 28 partners from a variety of institutes and organisations (scientific, policy, SME) across Europe, and several of these partners are involved in national, pan-European and international networks.

An annual EU-level event will be held to which the European Commission and a broader stakeholder group at European level will be invited during the project. These events will provide an opportunity to raise awareness of the project and inform on project developments.

4.1 Linking with other dissemination activities concerning pesticides

A review has been undertaken of existing activities that disseminate information on pesticide risk assessments, health impacts of pesticides on EPAH and potential practices for the sustainable use of pesticides at the national and EU level. This review will ensure that any SPRINT dissemination activities complement and support existing activities.

Efforts will be made to complement and extend the awareness raising activities with regard to the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Green Deal. The project will also ensure it links to the Commission's activities and pesticide-related publications, leaflets and brochures.

SPRINT will use public events such as Green Week and policy events in the context of the Green Deal and Farm to Fork Strategy to publicise its activities and outputs. Links will be made to scientific societies (e.g. International Society of Soil Science) and their respective events and conferences. At the national level, partners will be encouraged to make links with national dissemination programmes in all sectors.

4.2 Reaching a wide audience

The challenges of improving consumer and citizen awareness of and trust in global health approaches to pesticide risk assessment and plant health protection strategies are recognised and need to be clearly and transparently communicated. As such, SPRINT will use a suite of methods and media including: videos, press releases, television, radio, fact sheets, newspapers, blogs, X feeds and Facebook posts to reach the general public. Informative multi-lingual videos will be prepared raising awareness and highlighting results. All films will be made available on Vimeo, YouTube, and other media, all of these accessible through the SPRINT website. In addition, the media will actively receive regular news and press releases (see D8.4 for further details).

An 'Ask the Author' series of webinars is underway for the final reporting period. This will comprise a series of interactive webinars led by the lead author(s) of a SPRINT journal publication, and in some cases, include a short presentation from external researchers SPRINT are collaborating with. It provides an opportunity for readers (not just scientists) to ask the author questions directly about their research and provide more context for their work. The first webinar is planned for Wednesday 23rd October, with a second one planned for 27th November 2024.

4.3 Final Conference

A SPRINT Final Conference is planned for June 2025. This will be organised as a full day conference to be held in Brussels. The day will be split into two main sessions, with the morning dedicated to presenting the scientific work related to the monitoring and the Global Health Risk Assessment tools. The afternoon will be focused on transition pathway work with an interactive session seeking feedback on the draft policy recommendations.

5 Exploitation

The European Commission describes exploitation as "The utilisation of results in further research activities other than those covered by the action concerned, or in developing, creating and marketing a product or process, or in creating and providing a service, or in standardisation activities." Its objective is to effectively use project results through scientific, economic, political or societal exploitation routes aiming to turn research and innovation actions into real value and impact for society. It focuses on making concrete use of research results (not restricted to commercial use.)

Due to the five-year duration of SPRINT, the large number of people involved (consortium partners, CSS partners and stakeholders) and the ambition and extent of the planned dissemination activities and potential for these activities to become fragmented, there is a clear need to establish a targeted utilisation policy to ensure:

- recognition of exploitable results and their stakeholders;
- SPRINT partner awareness on the value and impact of the project outputs; and
- adequate protection of proprietary knowledge in order to safeguard its utilisation in future practices.

SPRINT aims to deliver as many outputs as possible as freely available and accessible with minimum delay. However, we appreciate that data, knowledge and other proprietary information cannot be revealed too early in their development without risking impeding its use. Disclosure of knowledge can therefore be a sensitive issue. It will be essential to understand current legislation and protocols, and to be able to safeguard those whose knowledge needs protection, including local stakeholders whose knowledge and experience might be relied upon during the various research activities.

It is the intention of the SPRINT partners to patent proprietary knowledge and tools developed in the course of the project, if felt relevant. The knowledge generated in the project will be managed by the partners and in compliance with the rules established by the project Consortium Agreement (CA). The CA includes details regarding ownership, protection and transfer of knowledge and access to background and foreground knowledge.

Envisaged innovations suitable for exploitation include:

- Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox:
  - Mode of action / mechanistic insights opening new avenues for identification and development of more environmentally friendly and less toxic PPPs.
  - Representative animal models and human organoids models, providing faster and better results than debateable animal and human tests.
- Development of new diagnostic (toxicology) assays. In WPs 3 and 4, SPRINT will develop and validate a novel and/or improved test strategy for the integrated effects of PPP mixtures to assess their (eco)toxicological effects not only on current EFSA test organisms but also on native communities to identify new causal effects on EPAH health. It is unlikely that this goal is being pursued elsewhere as it requires high quality metadata from different geographic regions.
- Transition pathways to sustainable PPP use. Recommendations and guidelines to support policy development for (cost-effective) transition paths to more sustainable use of PPPs

Our three-step Exploitation Plan will be based on dialogue, reflection and agreement on what the products and/or services can be exploited as the legacy of the project. These conversations will begin in month 48, once the structure and functionality of the Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox has been defined.

Our Exploitation Plan comprises the following actions:

1. Project partners will identify the key project exploitation products at the level of each work package and of the project partners as a whole, to support the development of their current activities, and to possibly enable the launch of new ones. This identification will be made via mapping potential valuable and exploitable results, clarifying types of effects and potential users.

2. In SPRINT, we will reflect on how exploitation can be done. How can we get our findings or tools used beyond the project? We will agree on measures to ensure 'exploitation' of our results by:

- Using them in further research activities (outside the action);
- Developing, creating or marketing a product or process

3. We will discuss how exploitation of our results could be executed either by single partners directly (e.g. for further research or for commercial or industrial

exploitation of the activities) or by others (other beneficiaries or third parties, e.g. through licensing or by transferring the ownership of results).

6 Impact Planning

Achieving impact is an integral part of any research project. However, impact, should not just be left to chance, it needs to be planned for. This is why the SPRINT project has developed an impact plan.

The development of the plan was a collaborative effort involving members of the Dissemination, Exploitation and Impact Committee. The framework used for the impact plan covers the following aspects:

1) Impact goals: These are the impacts or benefits from the SPRINT project that can occur beyond the scientific community.
2) Target audiences: These are the people or organisations who are affected by or can affect a decision or action related to SPRINT research. They are the groups or individuals who ultimately are affected, influenced or experience an improvement as a result of SPRINT research.
3) Activities to engage target groups: Engagement activities that are tailored to the different target groups and best suit their needs.
4) Indicators of progress towards impact goals: Indicators, including means of measurement, to enable monitoring and reflection on the progress towards impact. This evaluation will enable changes and improvements to be made if necessary.

The plan will be re-visited at various intervals over the remainder of the project, and will incorporate any feedback from the project stakeholders, so that it is as relevant and useful as possible.

During the SPRINT plenary meeting in September 2024 a participatory World Café exercise was conducted. Four groups of SPRINT partners rotated around four tables; each one dedicated to a key impact goal. The partners provided feedback on two questions a) Who do we still need to engage with to achieve this impact? b) How do we engage with them – specific events, platforms, documents. media or other means? The outputs are presented in Annex 3. This data has fed into the project and case study level dissemination plans.

SPRINT Impact Plan

Impact Goal	Target Stakeholders	Actions/Activities to engage	Indicators of progress towards goal
1. Increased awareness of the impact of pesticides amongst policymakers and the public through collating an evidence base for decision-making	Policy-makers; Regulators; agri-chemical industry, consumers, farmers	Presentation of results at policy and public events; widely accessible SPRINT toolbox; participation in policy consultations; Sharing of info on relevant social media platforms / farmer, policy news, scientific publications	Number of attendees at presentation of results; Invitations to attend policy events [number] Number of resources shared via social media and different people sharing, number of news articles /press releases; scientific publications [impact factors; number]
2. Improved trust in global health (integrated) approaches and risk assessments related to pesticides	Farmers, consumers	Clear and transparent information resources about risk assessment tools and methods. Promotion of SPRINT toolbox; social media promotion; frequent presentations for awareness raising	-Information leaflets, factsheets and multi-media products produced and well received [numbers downloaded/viewed]. -Extent of social media engagement [number of followers and impressions]
3. Strengthened stakeholder community and development of a shared understanding of global health approaches through lasting cooperation	All stakeholders on the SPRINT train	Facilitation of dialogue between different stakeholders: Webinars, workshops, focus groups, social media	Number of events facilitated [number]; diversity of stakeholders attending events [numbers feedback forms]
4. Informed policy-makers on potential transition pathways towards the sustainable use of pesticides	Policy-makers	-Workshops/webinars/interviews with policy-makers Provision of concrete examples and success stories of transition **-**Policy recommendations/briefs about potential transition pathway	-Policy-makers attendance at workshops/webinars [number of attendees] -Policy recommendations/briefs produced and well received [personal feedback from target audience]

7 Dissemination, Exploitation and Impact Committee (DEIC)

The Dissemination, Exploitation and Impact Committee (DEIC) was formed in month 24 of the project. The aim of the DEIC is to support the dissemination and communication activities of SPRINT. The committee is chaired by the WP8 lead and comprised of a Project co-ordination representative, Scientific Co-ordinator, WP1 lead, WP7 lead and Case study site representative (SK).

Five key roles for have been identified for the DEIC. These are:

I. Monitor and update the D&E plan
II. Provide support to ensure all stakeholders' views and needs are included and taken into account
III. Provide guidance on communicating sensitive knowledge and protecting proprietary knowledge
IV. Identify and plan for the exploitation potential of SPRINT
V. Identify and plan for the impact arising from the implementation of the SPRINT results

The DEIC will meet at least every 6 months and minutes of the meetings will be recorded.

The focus of the DEIC in the reporting period 4 will be on:

- Further development of key messages from the project.
- Ensuring clear and consistent communication of these messages from the project, with guidelines provided for project partners.
- Exploitation planning to ensure that the key outputs of the project including the Global Health Toolbox and the policy recommendations are used beyond the project in particular through engagement with EFSA.

Annex 1 WP Dissemination Output forms

WPx Work Package Dissemination Outputs

Output Name: *Deliverable / Milestone / Outcome*	
Aims/objectives – *Intended impact, anticipated key messages (WHAT?)*	
Related topic (WHAT?)	**Toolbox development** / **Transition pathways**
Scope of dissemination (WHO?)	**Project / National/ European / Global**
Target audience - who would be interested in this information? (WHO?)	**General public / Practitioner Stakeholders / Research community /Policy community**
Most appropriate formats (examples) (HOW?)	**Simple -** Newsletter item; Social medial (X, FB); Press release; Online video; Project audio/ podcast; Newspaper/farming press article **Middle range –** Factsheet; Conference presentation; Poster; Website page; Leaflets/flyers; Manuals; Workshops/events; Policy brief **Advanced -** Peer-review papers; Project reports; Guidance documents
Which formats to use?	
When should dissemination occur? (Provide project month)	

Annex 2 Questions to FARMERS: views on pesticide application and communication preferences

PARTICIPANT ID: I__I I__I I__I I__I I__I

Date of interview: _____ - _____ 2021 DROP DOWN CALENDER

Address (interview place): _____

Start time: _____

End time: _____

Interviewer ID: I__I I__I I__I I__I

Levels of pesticide application

1a) How would you rank the levels of pesticide application on your farm?

Please choose on a scale from 1 to 7, with 1 very low and 7 very high.

1-very low 7-very high

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1b) How would you rank the levels of pesticide application on your neighbouring farms?

Please choose on a scale from 1 to 7, with 1 very low and 7 very high.

1-very low 7-very high

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Please feel free to provide any additional comments you have on pesticide application on your farm or on your neighbouring farms:

2. What are the main reasons for the current levels of pesticide application on your farm?

Please rank the following themes from 1 to 7 according to your personal preferences

(1 being the most important reason, you can use the same ranking for multiple answers).

	Ranking place
Risk of yield losses	
Lack of available alternatives	
Lack of knowledge about alternatives	
Concern about impacts on the environment and/or human health	
Regulatory restrictions	
Funding to support use of alternatives	
Other – please specify	
Other – please specify	
Other – please specify	

Please feel free to provide any additional comments here:

3. In your view, what would enable a reduction in pesticide applications in farming in general?

Please name and briefly explain **the top 3 solutions** that you think would enable a reduction in pesticide applications in farming in general. The answers, for example, could relate to farm economics in general, availability and demonstration of alternatives, knowledge and advice, regulation, specific funding support etc.

	Solution and brief explanation
1	
2	
3	

4. How would you like to receive information about SPRINT project progress during the lifetime of the project?

Please rank the proposed tools from 1 to 7 according to your personal preferences (1 being your preferred option, you can give equal rankings if required)

Tool	Ranking place
Newsletters	
Social media – state preference X/Facebook/Instagram/LinkedIn	
SPRINT website – in your local language	
Project meetings/workshops	
Email	
Individual phone calls/visits	
Other – please specify	

5. There are many different ways in which information about new farming practices can be communicated. Please indicate how you would like to learn about new approaches for sustainable pesticide use from SPRINT.

Please rank the proposed tools from 1 to 7 according to your personal preferences (1 being your preferred option, you can give equal rankings if preferred)

Tool	Ranking place
On-site demonstrations	
Agricultural magazines, newspapers	
Videos	
Paper forms e.g. fact sheets (on practices, success stories)	

Meeting presentations	
On-line farming forum/website	
Others – please state	

6. How would you normally find out about new farming practices?

7. What are the 3 main questions you need answered when deciding whether to take up a new practice on your farm and why?

For example, you can consider technical aspects, economics, time requirements, skill requirements, likelihood it will make a different, goodness of fit, regulatory requirements etc.

	Questions to be answered	Why this question
1		
2		
3		

Annex 3 Outputs from World Café participatory exercise at Plenary Meeting September 2024

1. Increased awareness of the impact of pesticides amongst policymakers and the public through collating an evidence base for decision-making	
Who?	**How?**
European and national policy-makers and regulators National Contact points NGOs Agricultural colleges Secondary schools	-Policy briefs – including actions to be taken/mitigation actions at farm and industry levels. -Data exchange with industry -Key messages – communicated through videos, soundbites -National public points – public e-sites
2. Improved trust in global health (integrated) approaches and risk assessments related to pesticides	
EFSA Regulatory authorities – e.g Ireland HSE, French ANSES, Pesticide Registration and control divisions Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Science Schools Farmer Associations Family doctors	-Emails summarising the main results send to regional contact points. -Blogs summarising findings -Games/Brochure for children -Debate
3. Strengthened stakeholder community and development of a shared understanding of global health approaches through lasting cooperation	
Health ministry Public Health Agencies Health & Safety Agencies Farmers (women, labourers), non-European language speakers (migrant farm labourers) Farming associations Retailers (supermarkets Industry (food processing, distribution) Consumers Occupational Health Physicians General practitioners Schools/teachers Agricultural colleges	-Public health agencies -Trade shows (retail events) -World Pesticide Use Awareness Day – link with PAN Europe -Games – differences in traditional, IPM, organic "power grid". Balancing completing priorities (age appropriate) -Engage with relevant journalists -Family doctors – inform them of impacts -Children's book -Debate between different stakeholders
4. Informed policy-makers on potential transition pathways towards the sustainable use of pesticides	
EFSA Ministries of Agriculture Ministries of Education & Science Member State representatives Environment agencies (EU & national) Pesticide licensers (national)	-Final SPRINT conference -Meetings with Ministries (conference side event) -Focus groups -Farmer banks events

Regional agencies for economic development (generation renewal	-Use of direct contacts, including emails -Press/media -Co-ordinated information campaign across several countries at the same time.
High-level Advisory responsible (include intermediates)	
Farmer banks (RABO)	
Farm insurance companies	
Lobbys (environmental & farm)	
PAN & NGOs	