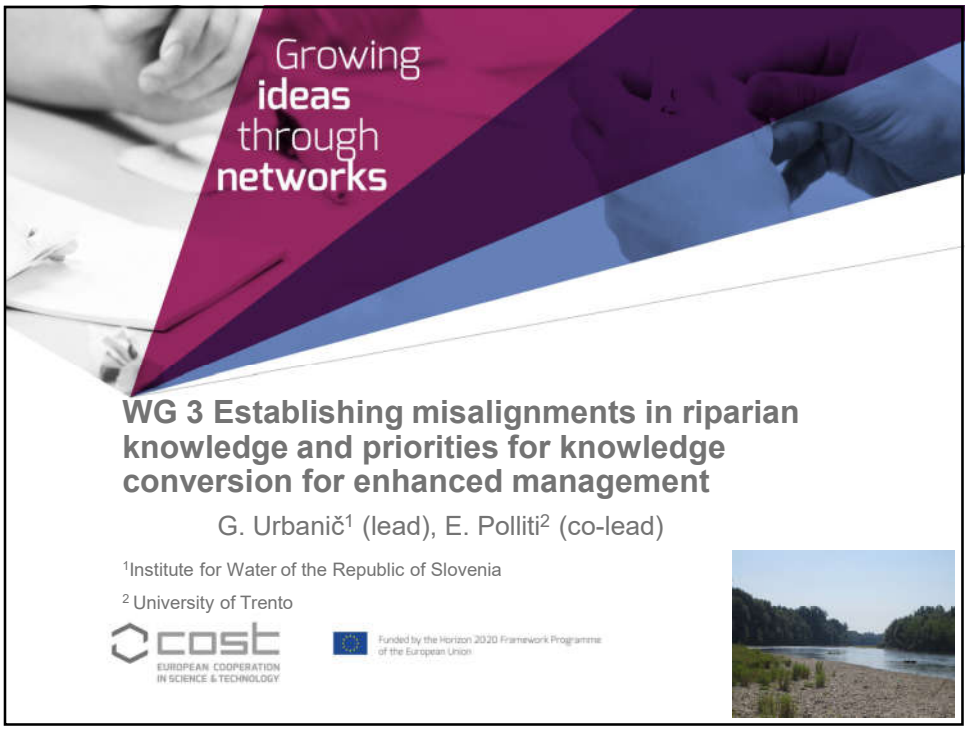

WG 3 Establishing misalignments in riparian knowledge and priorities for knowledge conversion for enhanced management

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Outline

- Knowldege conversion groups
- Science-policy interface
- European riparian areas and policy
- Cost action CONVERGES WG3
- Questions for dicsussion

Knowledge conversion groups

Group	Description
Scientist	A social or natural science researcher, technical person, or other person who provides scientific expertise on riparian area science and issue
Policy-maker	An elected official, politician or political advisor, or policy analyst within government or within another organisation
End-user (manager)	Someone who implements policy by carrying out operational procedures and making site-specific decisions
Stakeholder	An individual who shares specific concerns about riparian area and takes action regarding this concern with other members of society

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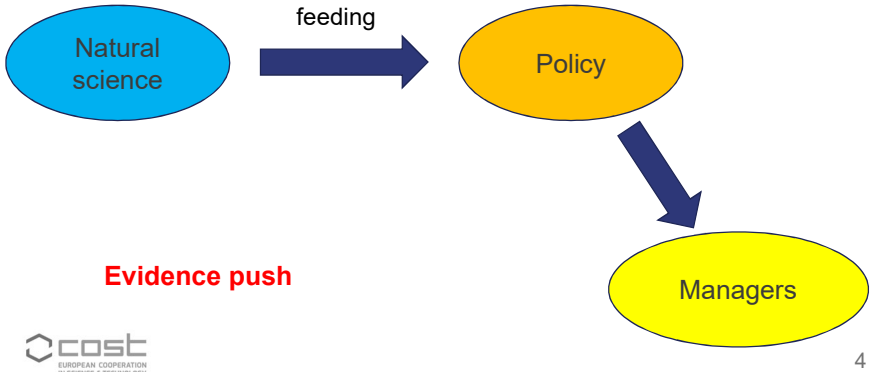
3

Knowledge conversion – option 1



Evidence push

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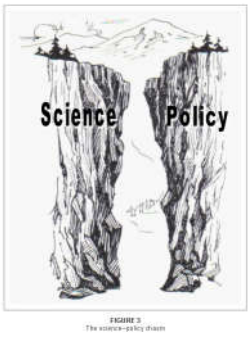
4

Bridging the gap

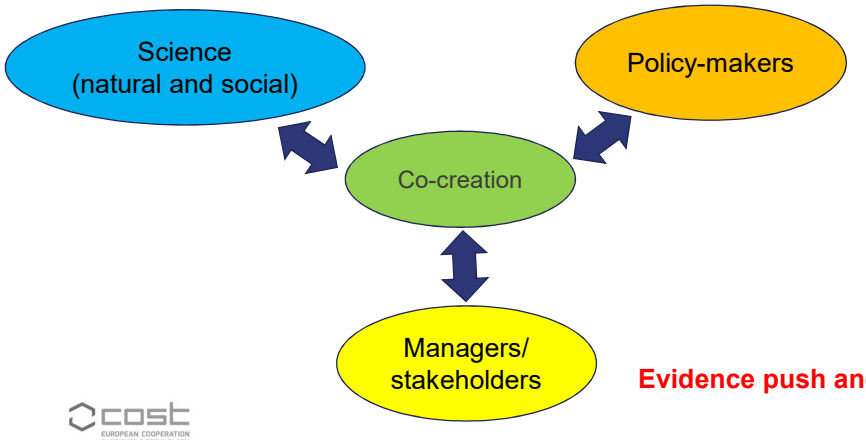


Godfrey et al. (2010)

Science-policy interface

1) Policy derived directly from science
   - not so common
2) Science following policy (policy needs)
3) Role of science in policy development
   - complex issues
   - slow research uptake/ no science understanding
   - no time - need for decisions at time of incomplete understanding
   - need to consider other perspectives

Knowledge conversion – option 2

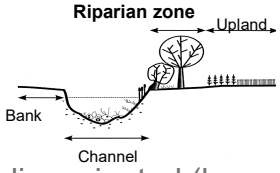


Evidence push and pull

7

Riparian areas: science vs. management

- Two prevailing conditions
  a) Science oriented (biophysical conception)

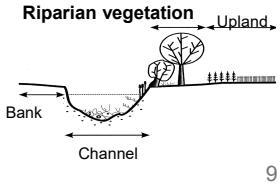


  b) Policy oriented (human use of the land-water interface)

8

Science oriented conception

1) Interdependencies among physical processes e.g. flooding and biological processes (food and nutrient exchanges)
2) Land and water habitats in ecologically important zones
3) Riparian areas delimited under this conceptions
   - Potential tree height
   - Regularly inundated floodplains
   - Vegetative species composition



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9

Policy (management) oriented conception

1) Riparian areas delimited under this conceptions
   - Ownership and parcel boundaries
   - Standard designated widths of the riparian zone
   - Tracking of policy compliance

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10

Riparian areas in water management

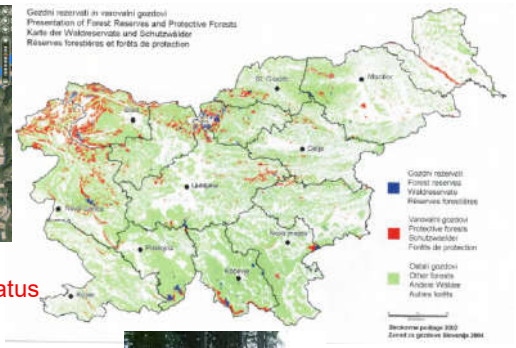
Ortho-photo | River channel | HM features including riparian zone

11

Knehtl et al. (2017) (Ecohydrology)

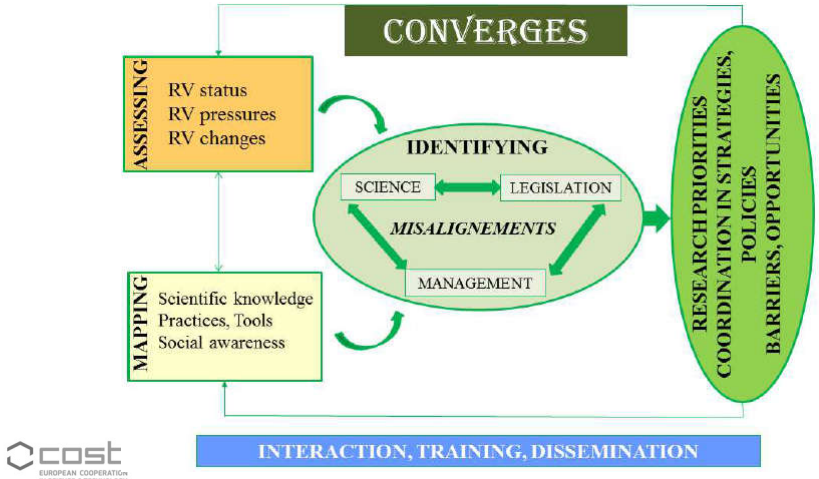
Water management vs. forest management

Flood protection | Good ecological status



12

CONVERGES WG3



13

Science-policy misalignments

- Differences in current knowledge across Europe (comparability and transferability)
- Lack of effective communication and sharing of knowledge (different disciplines and countries)
- Insufficient knowledge conversion (academic to managers)
- Lack of suitable assessment tools (comparability?)
- No effective coordination or policy creation (only marginal Water Framework Directive, Natura 2000)

14

CONVERGES WG3 Tasks

- T3.1 Identify research priorities, barriers and opportunities
- T3.2 Identify and overcome misalignments between science and management
- T3.3 Identify and overcome misalignments between science or management and legislation

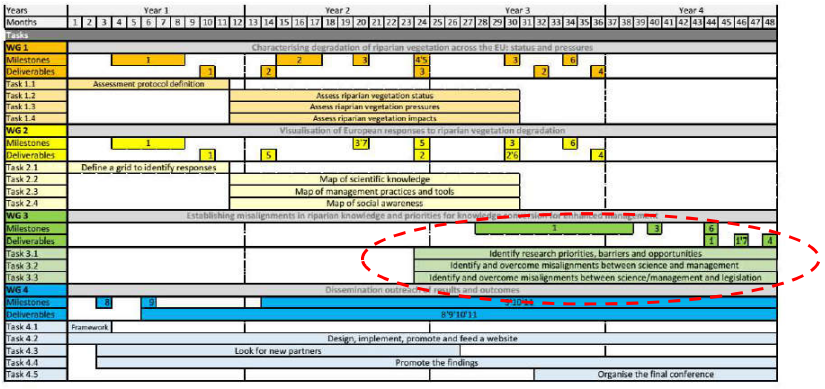
CONVERGES WG3 Milestones

- M3.1 STSMs to identify gaps between disciplines and regions in EU (n = 4)
- M3.2 Workshop about research gaps, tools and indicators gaps and legislation issues
- M3.3 Submission of Policy/forum paper

CONVERGES WG3 Deliverables

- D3.1 User guidance (for science/management relationships)
- D3.2 Manifesto: what to include in teaching programs
- D3.3 Guidance including effective tools, indicators and legislative propositions
- D3.4 Policy/forum paper (for scientific misalignments)

CONVERGES WG3 Timescale



Milestones: 1 = STSMs ; 2 = assessment ; 3 = workshop ; 4 diagram ; 5 = training school ; 6 = submission of paper ; 7 = seminar ; 8 = framework ; 9 = website lauching ; 10 = conference ; 11 = translation

Deliverable: 1 = guidance ; 2 = report ; 3 = graphic ; 4 = paper ; 5 = bibliography ; 6 = synthesis ; 7 = manifesto ; 8 = website ; 9 = videos ; 10 = skill database ; 11 = conference proceedings

Questions for discussion

1) What is the main role of riparian area science in the environmental issues (management) in the future?
   - To elevate scientific and/or public debate?
   - To reveal political inconsistencies?
   - To give a definitive advice (for policy)?
2) What shoule be our (CONVERGES) role in the riparian areas science-policy relationship (interface, bridging gap)?
   - Science following policy, science driving policy or
   - Complex interactions (following+driving)?
3) What can we (CONVERGES) contribute to future riparian areas policy?
   - Guidances
   - Indicators, assessment /management tools
   - Legislative

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19

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20