



KNOSSOS: KNOWledge from Science to SOCIetiS



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KNOSSOS

The Partners

- **Globe EU** and **Globe Europe**, are the “insiders”
- **IEEP**, the Institute for European Environmental Policy, is the “translator”
- **UNEP** is the “facilitator”

Topics

- Climate change,
- Biodiversity,
- Land and urban management,
- Natural resources management

Outcomes

- Policy briefs
- Knowledge fairs
- Policy dialogues in Parliaments
- Web platform

www.unep.org/research4policy

SCIENCE POLICY INTERFACES

The Goal

Enhance communication channels by:

- Aligning policy cycles and research cycles,
- Mediating and translating between the different languages of research and policy,
- Connecting scientific findings to policy results

Science-Policy Cycle

KNOSSOS will foster the:

- **Understanding** of key environmental issues,
- **Investigation** of possible solutions, and
- **Interpretation** of results into informed policy decisions.

Result: Science-based policy

WATER BRIEF

Overview

- Scientific modeling and scenarios
- Role of **climate change**
- Socio-economic impact of water scarcity
- Water scarcity and ecosystems
- Water use **efficiency**



The Most Important Water Use Sectors in 2050 under four socioeconomic scenarios

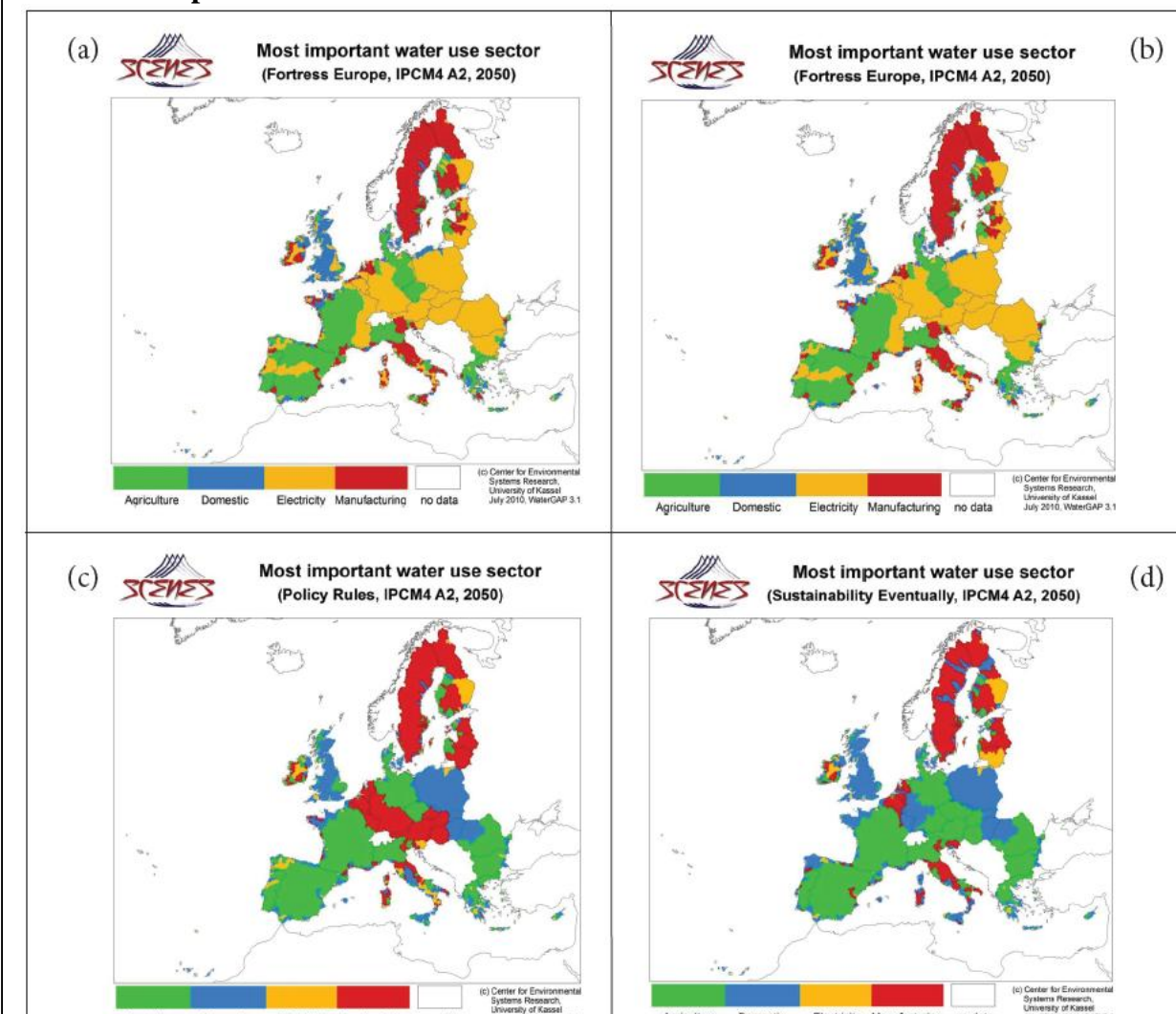


Table 1. Priority Water Use When Water is Scarce

Priority	Water user	Comment
High priority	Domestic supply	To be maintained as far as possible to protect health and maintain supplies for fire fighting
High priority	Ecological objectives	To achieve WFD objectives and protect natura 2000 sites are strong drivers in EU law. Although this has not been a strong priority historically, the WFD places a strong emphasis on maintaining 'ecological flows'
High-medium priority	Power sector	Of more importance than other industries, given those reliant on it
Medium priority	Industry	This is due to employment and economic importance, whereby industry usually contributes (per unit water used) far more to the local economy than agriculture
Medium priority	Agriculture that is water efficient	Would be prioritised over less efficient agriculture (e.g. Drip irrigation compared to spray irrigation)
Medium priority	Agriculture with high numbers of workers	Its position is due to social and economic concerns
Medium priority	Agriculture: permanent crops	Due to the potential for long-term damage
Low priority	Other agriculture	Such as water inefficient agriculture, e.g. With canalised irrigation
Low priority	Navigation	If this is threatened, maintaining water levels would be extremely difficult to achieve
Low priority	Recreational water use	This includes measures to restrict non-essential use at home (e.g. Car washing)

WATER BRIEF

Policy Implications

- Need to integrate water scarcity issues into the policies of other sectors (ex. Agriculture and CAP reform)
- Implementation measures to account for climate change
- Technical measures (ex. Infrastructure)

Dissemination:

- Policy dialogue in European parliament
- Tailor-made web-platform - www.unep.org/research4policy