



**CESAB**  
CENTRE DE SYNTHÈSE ET D'ANALYSE  
SUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ

## Involving stakeholders

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# Groups involved in the Systematic Review

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- **The Review Team** – the group that conducts the review; the authors of the review report.

- **The User Group** – policy or practice groups that identify the need for evidence and might use the outcome of the review in the context of their work.

- **The Stakeholder Group** – all individuals and organisations that might have a stake in the outcome of the review

# Defining the stakeholder group

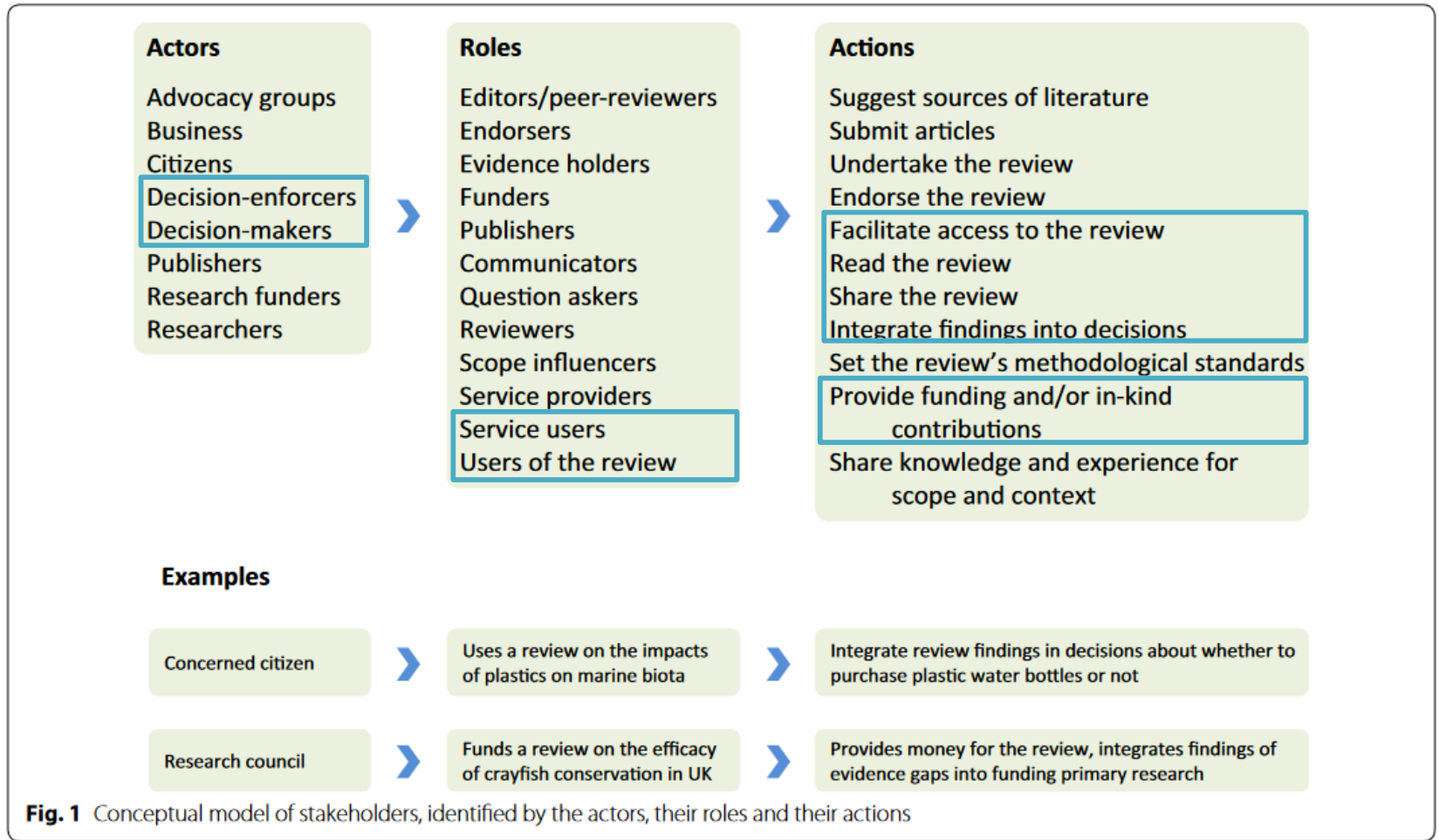
« Any group or individual who is affected by or can affect the achievement of an organisation's objectives » (Freeman, 1984)

In reviews, use of term is synonymous to:

- « review commissioner »
- « end-user »

Definition(s)
The client. The commissioner.
People who are either affected by the issue or those who may be able to influence the issue : NGOs, Local authorities, governments.
Anyone with an interest in the particular subject, or anyone likely to be affected by an eventual decision.
Those that have a <b>stake</b> in the question e.g. policy-makers, academics, educators, NGOs...
....

# Defining the stakeholder groups



**Fig. 1** Conceptual model of stakeholders, identified by the actors, their roles and their actions

# Stakeholder engagement and systematic methods

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- Stakeholder engagement may provide several key benefits to environmental management research projects:
  - **Improving the evidence base** (Reed et al., 2008; <https://doi.org/10.1890/07-0519.1>)
  - **Greater public acceptance** (Richards et al., 2004; SERP policy brief no. 1)
  - **Higher likelihood of intervention success** (Dougill et al., 2006; <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1477-9552.2006.00051.x>)
  - **Wider communication of findings** (Reed and Dougill, 2009; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2009.06.016>)
  - **Increased likelihood of impact on decision-making** (Deverka et al., 2012; <https://doi.org/10.2217/cer.12.7>).

# Why engage stakeholders?

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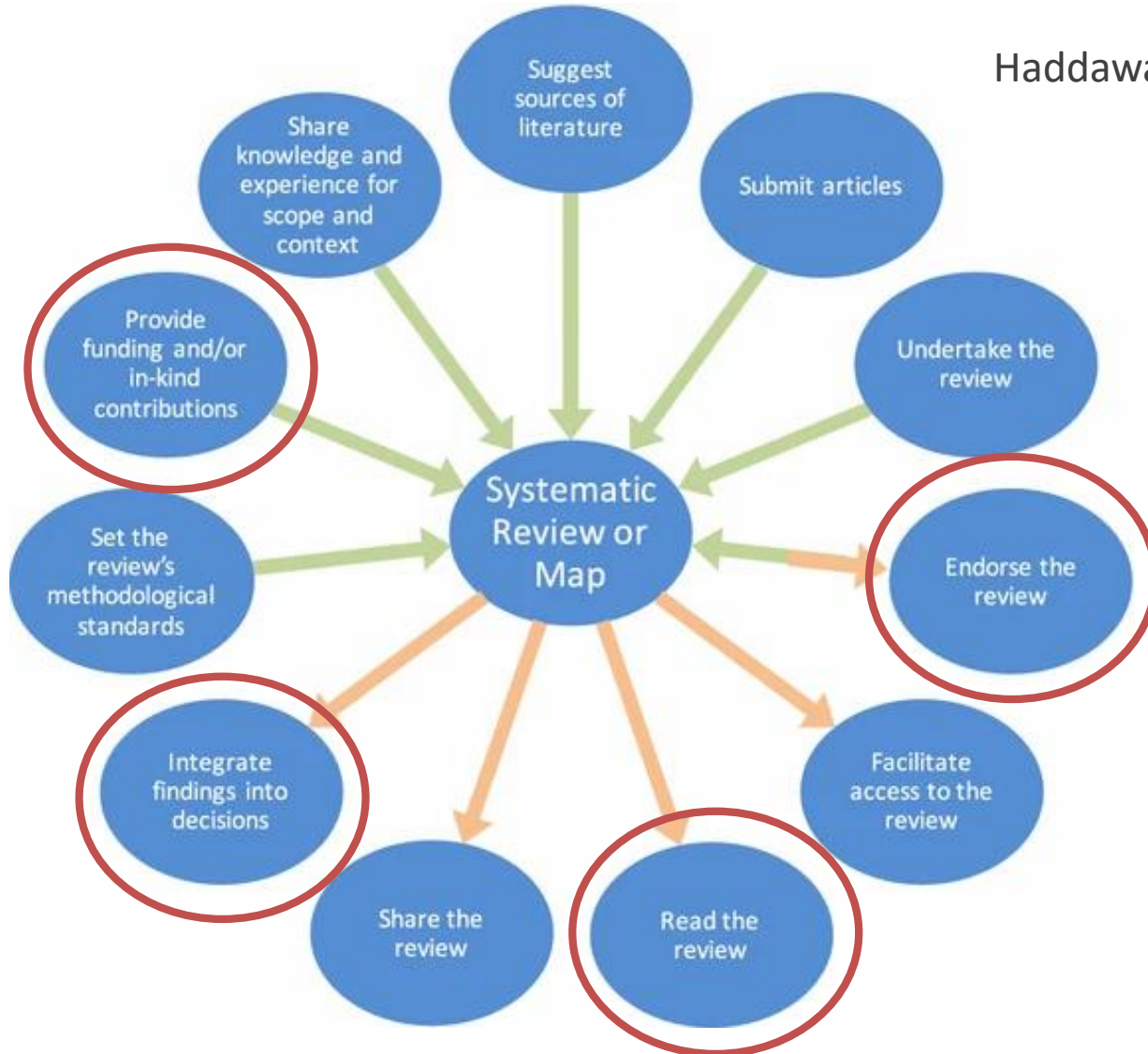
- i. to set the scope and definitions of the review;
- ii. to ensure the relevance of the review from a broader society perspective;
- iii. to prioritise review questions;
- iv. to suggest and locate relevant evidence;
- v. to interpret the review findings or set them in context;
- vi. to improve the clarity and readability of the review report;
- vii. to increase the communication and impact of the review results;
- viii. to endorse the review.



# Why engage stakeholders?

Haddaway et al., 2017

End-users



# Systematic review processes and stages with stakeholders

<i>Process</i>	<i>Stage</i>
<b>Question formulation</b>	<b>Early</b>
Protocol	Early
Searching	Mid
Article screening	Mid
Data extraction	Mid
Critical appraisal	Mid
Synthesis	Mid
Final review	Final
<b>Communication</b>	<b>Final</b>
<b>Decision-making</b>	<b>Post</b>





# Why invest time in question-setting?

## Framing and prioritising review questions

- Decide on the question that is of **greatest interest** (stakeholders, policymakers etc.)
- Maximise **cost effectiveness** - efficient use of time and resources
- Minimise **confusion** caused by inappropriate/vague phrasing
  - ❖ A poorly formulated question may cause problems down the track.

## Guidelines and Standards for Evidence Synthesis in Environmental Management



### Section 2

Identifying the need for evidence, determining the Evidence Synthesis type, and establishing a Review Team

<https://environmentalevidence.org/information-for-authors/2-need-for-evidence-synthesis-type-and-review-team/>

# Establishing the specific scope with the stakeholders

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## IN PRACTICE :

- Screening of identified topics, framing and prioritisation of review questions by review experts and key stakeholders,
- Review-specific stakeholder identification.
- **Open dialogue** with participants to **share views** and help **refine the scope** and **focus** of the review by specifying preferred PICO/PECO elements of the review question.

## OUTPUT:

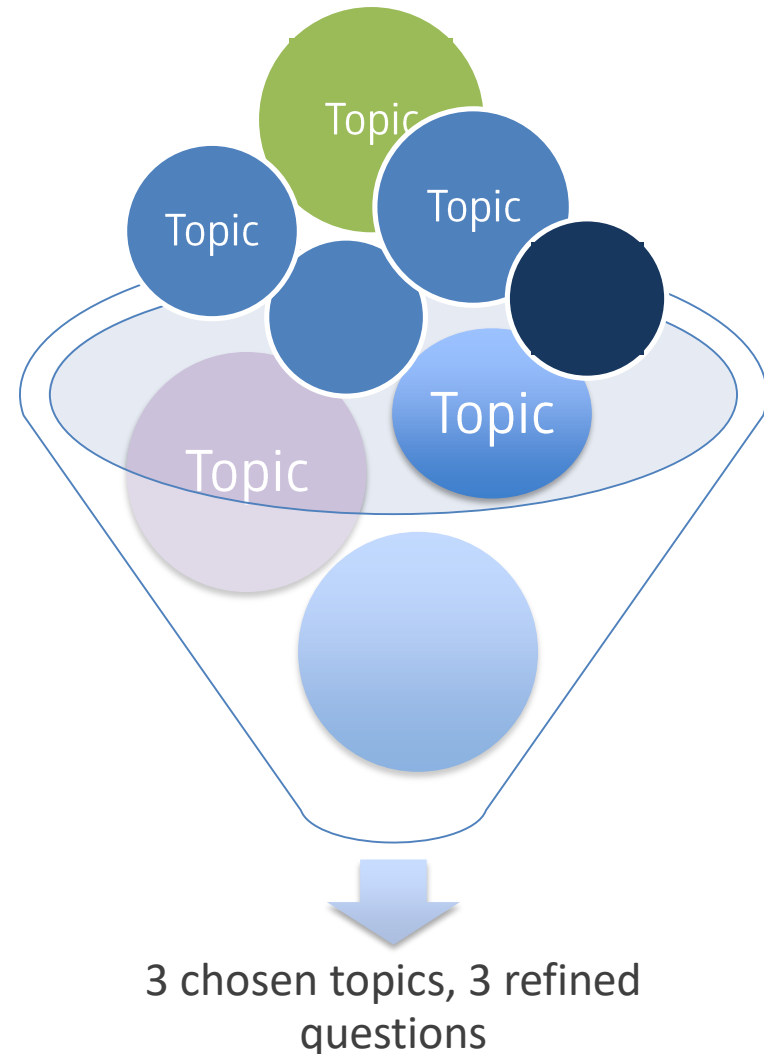
- Scoping-type study with list of prioritised review questions.

## dialogue and meetings:

RNF, The Natural History Museum (MNHN), and reserve managers.

## a workshop:

MNHN and reserve managers to select, among all propositions put forward, those that would be chosen for evidence synthesis.



# Case example: Mirova

CLÔTURE LE 12 SEPTEMBRE 2023

## [Appel à projets FRB-Mirova Foundation] Impact des énergies éoliennes sur la biodiversité

En s'appuyant sur les connaissances actuelles et les études en cours, la [Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité](#) et le fonds de dotation [Mirova Foundation](#) s'associent pour créer un programme de financement de projets de recherche. Les objectifs de ce programme ? Mieux évaluer l'impact des énergies renouvelables sur la biodiversité et produire des recommandations opérationnelles pour de meilleures pratiques à destination des acteurs de la filière.



À travers cet appel, les ambitions sont :

- d'améliorer les connaissances sur les impacts des infrastructures de production d'énergie éolienne terrestre et marine sur la biodiversité, notamment leur quantification, les solutions d'évitement, de réduction, de compensation,
- et d'établir des recommandations opérationnelles à destination des acteurs de la filière éolienne afin de promouvoir de meilleures pratiques de développement et d'exploitation, et d'adapter les pratiques existantes afin de réduire ces impacts sur la biodiversité

En partenariat avec

**Mirova**  
FOUNDATION»

### INFORMATIONS PRATIQUES

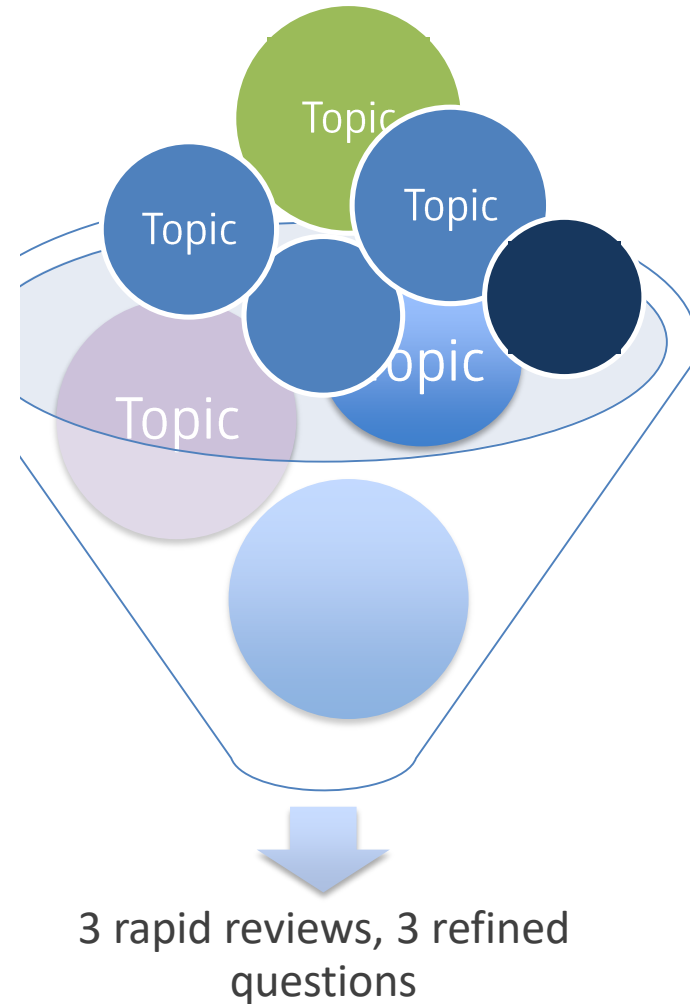
**CLÔTURE DE L'APPEL :**  
12 septembre 2023

**ANNONCE DES RÉSULTATS :**  
13 décembre 2023

**CONTACT FRB :**  
Claire Salomon  
[Fiche](#) - [Mail](#)

### À PROPOS DE...

Mirova Foundation



# Prioritisation of “SR-able” questions

## When appropriate ?

When there is a need :

- to provide an **objective answer (minimize bias)** and **enhance precision** by including all the relevant evidence.
- to address contradictory or controversy across the evidence.
- when it is unclear which factors influence effectiveness of action/reliability of the evidence (effect modifiers, confounding variables, bias).

## When not appropriate ?

When the question is :

- poorly defined or too complex.
- too simple (e.g. has species x been recorded in region y).
- not attractive to stakeholders (**e.g., risk of duplication**).
- lacking quality evidence and exposure of a knowledge gaps will not be valued.



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Any questions?