

Minha experiência

- 3,5 artigos
- Mapeamento, qualitativas, sínteses (não com meta-análise)
- Muitos erros e pouco conhecimento!

Abstract Background: Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) is considered worldwide as a powerful approach to recover ecological functionality and to improve human well-being in degraded and deforested landscapes. The literature produced by FLR programs could be a valuable tool to understand how they align with the existing principles of FLR. We conducted a systematic qualitative review to identify the main FLR concepts and definitions adopted in the literature from 1980 to 2017 and the underlying actions commonly suggested to enable FLR implementation. We identified three domains and 12 main associated principles—(0) Project management and governance domains contains five principles: (a) Landscape scale, (b) Prioritization, (c) Legal and normative compliance, (d) Participation, (e) Adaptive management; (1) Human aspect domain with four principles: (a) Enhance livelihoods, (b) Inclusiveness and equity, (c) Economic diversification, (d) Capacity building; (2) Ecological Aspects domain with three principles: (a) Biodiversity conservation, (b) Landscape heterogeneity and connectivity, (c) Provision of ecosystem goods and services. Our results show some variations in FLR principles and how they are linked with practice, especially regarding the lack of social aspects in FLR projects. Finally, we provide a starting point for future books aimed to improve guidance frameworks for FLR.

Methods: A



Review

Forest and Landscape Restoration: A Review Emphasizing Principles, Concepts, and Practices

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Abstract: Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) is considered worldwide as a powerful approach to recover ecological functionality and to improve human well-being in degraded and deforested landscapes. The literature produced by FLR programs could be a valuable tool to understand how they align with the existing principles of FLR. We conducted a systematic qualitative review to identify the main FLR concepts and definitions adopted in the literature from 1980 to 2017 and the underlying actions commonly suggested to enable FLR implementation. We identified three domains and 12 main associated principles—(0) Project management and governance domains contains five principles: (a) Landscape scale, (b) Prioritization, (c) Legal and normative compliance, (d) Participation, (e) Adaptive management; (1) Human aspect domain with four principles: (a) Enhance livelihoods, (b) Inclusiveness and equity, (c) Economic diversification, (d) Capacity building; (2) Ecological Aspects domain with three principles: (a) Biodiversity conservation, (b) Landscape heterogeneity and connectivity, (c) Provision of ecosystem goods and services. Our results show some variations in FLR principles and how they are linked with practice, especially regarding the lack of social aspects in FLR projects. Finally, we provide a starting point for future books aimed to improve guidance frameworks for FLR.

Keywords: literature review; forest restoration; human dimension of restoration; ecosystem services; landscape ecology; project management

1. Introduction

Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) emerged in 2000 as a novel approach to regain ecological functionality and strengthen human well-being in deforested and degraded areas [1,2]. The FLR approach expanded from ecological restoration and from reflection upon failures in conservation and forest management approaches, and addresses interventions to recover or conserve ecosystems. These interventions include farming and other initiatives to improve outcomes for local livelihoods, ecosystem services (ES), and biodiversity conservation at the landscape scale [3]. More recently, FLR has been included within the umbrella of "Nature-based Solutions", and is aligned with other approaches to solve complex socio-environmental problems [4].

Forest and Landscape Restoration aims to better address the other-regarded human dimension of restoration [5–7]. Although the human spectrum of restoration is important

Efeitos ecológicos da exploração de produtos florestais não madeireiros: uma revisão sistemática

Ecological Effects of Non-Timber Forest Products Harvest and Trade: a Systematic Review

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RESUMO: A comercialização de produtos florestais não madeireiros (PFNM) é considerada estratégia que combina o desenvolvimento socioeconômico com baixo impacto ambiental. Porém, evidências demonstram que a exploração desses recursos pode provocar efeitos ecológicos negativos. Este estudo identificou os efeitos mais frequentes por meio de revisão sistemática de estudos empíricos, previamente submetidos a quatro critérios de inclusão e depois classificados conforme o tipo de PFNM explorado e os efeitos da exploração sobre 15 parâmetros em diferentes escalas biológicas. Os resultados indicaram que efeitos ecológicos negativos são frequentes, especialmente para a extração de cascas e folhas em grandes volumes, embora no curto prazo os efeitos possam ser nulos ou positivos. Os parâmetros mais frequentemente afetados foram: tamanho populacional; alterações nas partes vegetais; distribuição de classes de tamanho; probabilidade média de sobrevivência; e riqueza de espécies. A constatação de que a atividade pode provocar efeitos ecológicos significativos evidencia a necessidade de sistemas de monitoramento e manejo.

Palavras-chave: recursos florestais; efeitos ecológicos; extrativismo; revisão.

ABSTRACT: Trade of non-timber forest products (NTFP) is a strategy that combines socioeconomic development with activities of low environmental impact. However, evidence suggests that harvesting these resources can produce negative ecological effects. This article identified the most common effects through a systematic literature review of empirical studies. Articles were previously evaluated against four criteria of inclusion, and were then classified according to the plant part harvested and the effects on 15 parameters at different levels of the biological organization. The results indicated that negative ecological effects are common, especially when harvesting bark and leaves in large volumes, although null and positive effects may also be observed. The parameters most frequently affected were population size; modifications in plant parts; age structure; probability of survival; and species richness. The evidence that NTFP harvest can cause significant ecological impacts calls for a need of monitoring and management systems.

Keywords: forest products; ecological effects; harvest; review.

A conceptual framework for understanding the science–practice gap in ecology and conservation

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ABSTRACT

Applying scientific knowledge to confront societal challenges is a difficult task, an issue known as the science–practice gap. In Ecology and Conservation, scientific evidence has been seldom used directly to support decision-making, despite calls for an increasing role of ecological science in developing solutions for a sustainable future. To date, multiple causes of the science–practice gap and diverse approaches to link science and practice in Ecology and Conservation have been proposed. To foster a transparent debate and broaden our understanding of the difficulties of using scientific knowledge, we reviewed the perceived causes of the science–practice gap, aiming to: (i) identify the perspectives of ecologists and conservation scientists on this problem, (ii) evaluate the predominance of these perspectives over time and across journals, and (iii) assess them in light of disciplines studying the role of science in decision-making. We based our review on 1563 sentences describing causes of the science–practice gap extracted from 122 articles and on discussions with eight scientists on how to classify these sentences. The resulting process-based framework describes three distinct perspectives on the relevant processes, knowledge and actors in the science–practice interface. The most common perspective assumes only scientific knowledge should support practice, perceiving a one-way knowledge flow from science to practice and recognizing laws in knowledge generation, communication, and/or use. The second assumes that both scientists and decision-makers should contribute to support practice, perceiving a two-way knowledge flow between science and practice through joint knowledge production/integration processes, which, for several reasons, are perceived to occur infrequently. The last perspective was very rare, and assumes scientists should put their results into practice, but they rarely do. Some causes (e.g. cultural differences between scientists and decision-makers) are shared with other disciplines, while others seem specific to Ecology and Conservation (e.g. inadequate research scales). All identified causes require one of three general types of solutions. Depending on whether the causal factor can (e.g. inadequate research questions) or cannot (e.g. scientific uncertainty) be changed, or if misconceptions (e.g. undervaluing abstract knowledge) should be solved. The unchanged predominance of the one-way perspective over time may be associated with the prestige of evidence-based conservation and suggests that debates in Ecology and Conservation lag behind trends in other disciplines towards bidirectional views ascribing larger roles to decision-makers. In turn, the two-way perspective seems primarily restricted to research traditions historically isolated from mainstream conservation biology.

Ao terminar a aula, espera-se



Tenham ideia geral do que são revisões sistemáticas da literatura e seu valor



Caso queiram, saibam por onde começar (e avaliar se vale à pena)



Saibam que existem variações: tipos e protocolos



Necessidade de planejar!

Plano da aula

O que é a revisão sistemática

Quando a revisão sistemática é pertinente: a lacuna do conhecimento

Tipos de revisões sistemáticas: meta-análise, mapeamento sistemático

Princípios gerais de como fazer a revisão sistemática

Etapas da revisão sistemática

Protocolos a seguir

Tudo entremeado pela conversa sobre artigo na área de vocês




O que é uma revisão sistemática?

Métodos de revisão para reunir todas as evidências empíricas publicadas que se encaixam em critérios de elegibilidade pré-especificados para responder a uma questão (bem definida) de pesquisa específica ou para avaliação de intervenções (políticas, práticas)

O que pode ser considerado como revisão sistemática?



An illustration of two men in dark suits standing on a path made of green rectangular blocks. They are holding a long green board to bridge a gap between two blocks. The background is a light blue gradient. There are two large circular overlays: a purple one on the left and a white one on the right.

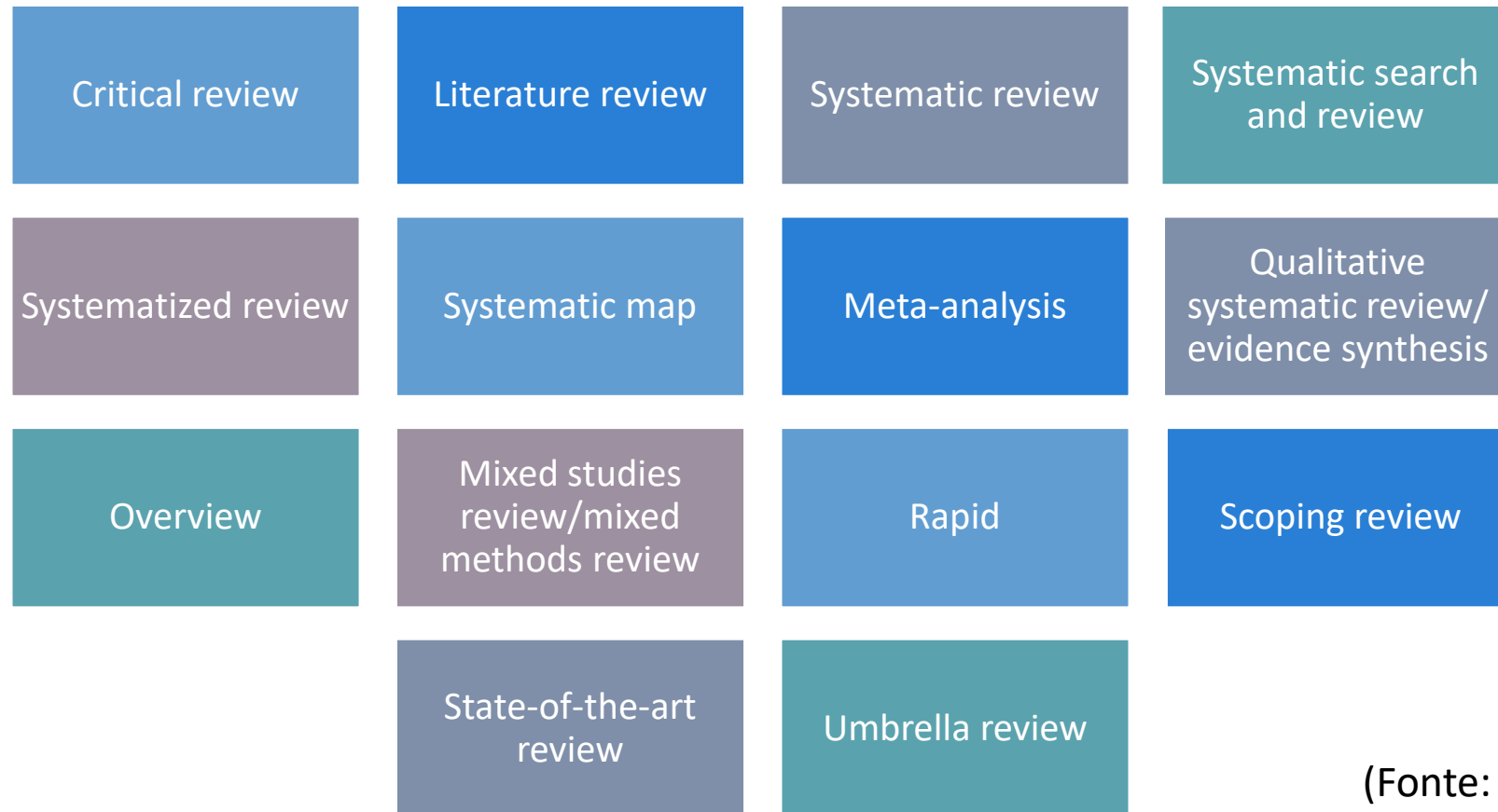
Qual lacuna o
artigo da área de
vocês busca
preencher?

Por que fazer
uma Revisão
Sistemática?

Por que fazer uma Revisão Sistemática?

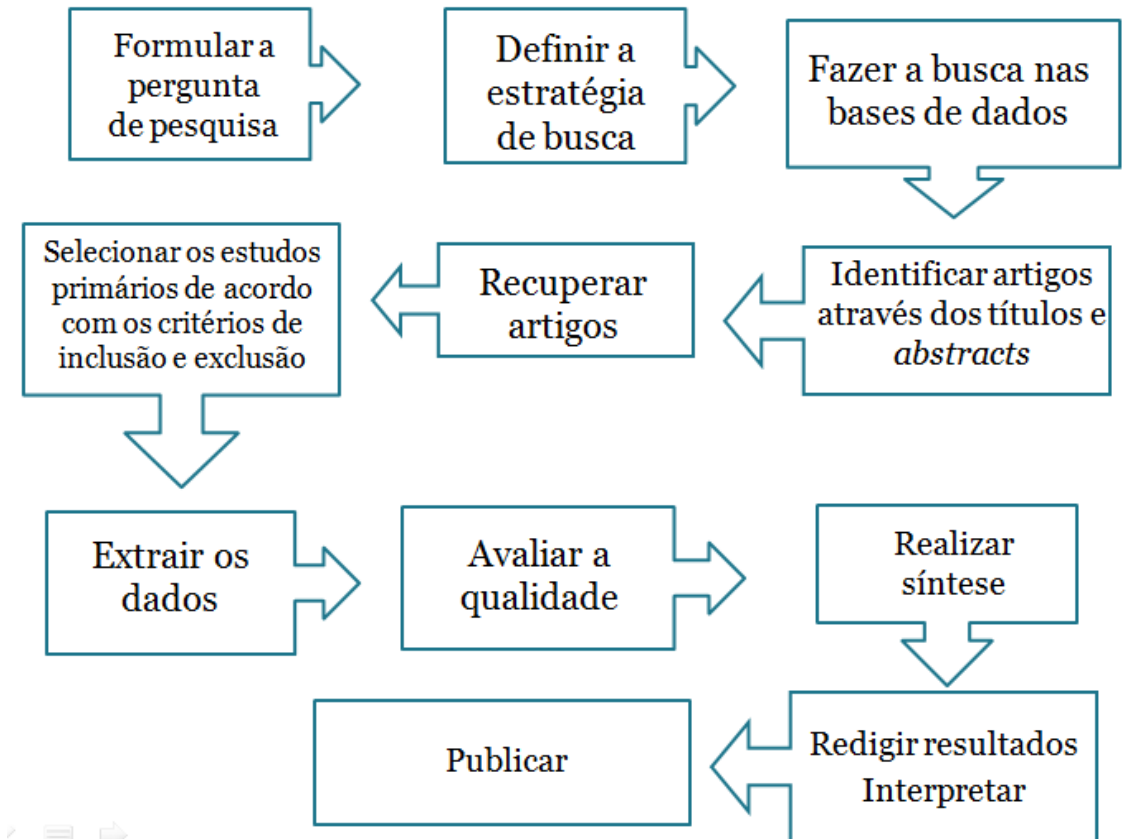
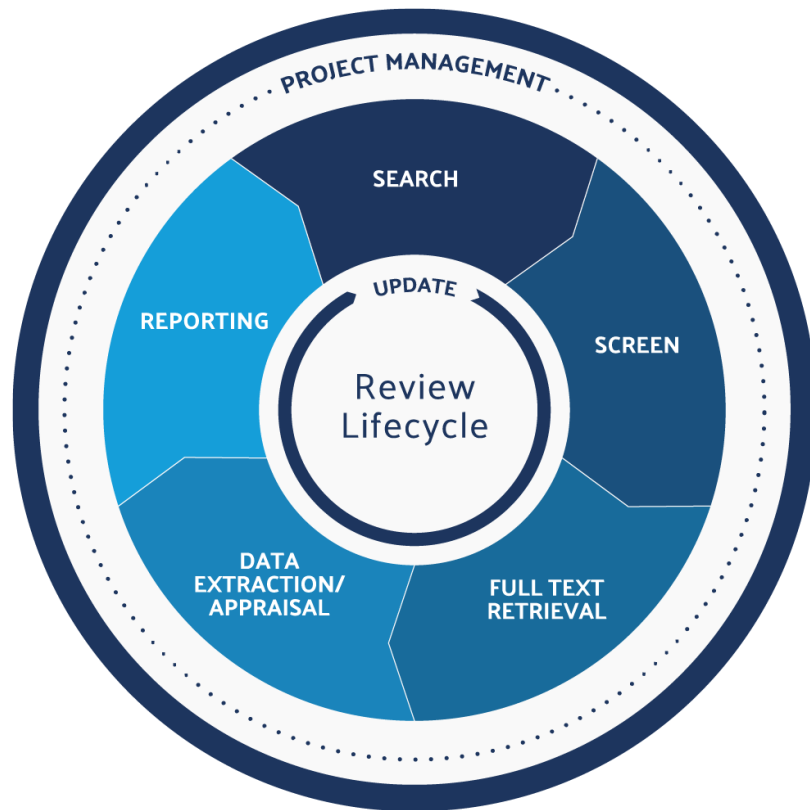
Problema de pesquisa: lacuna do conhecimento (exemplos)	Objetivo ou Propósito da revisão
Métodos variados de pesquisa (Diferenças conceituais)	Sistematizar métodos e resultados associados para entender as diferenças
Resultados muito variados na literatura	Examinar os resultados dos múltiplos estudos para analisar as disparidades
Inexistência de teoria ou <i>framework</i> de análise	Propor uma teoria ou modelo que representa determinado problema
Inexistência de síntese da literatura (não há revisões recentes)	Relatar e sintetizar o que se sabe e não se sabe sobre determinado assunto
Inexistência de protocolo de “melhores práticas” ou políticas/ intervenções	Identificar quais foram as melhores práticas nos diferentes estudos

Tipos de revisões



(Fonte: Grant & Booth, 2019)

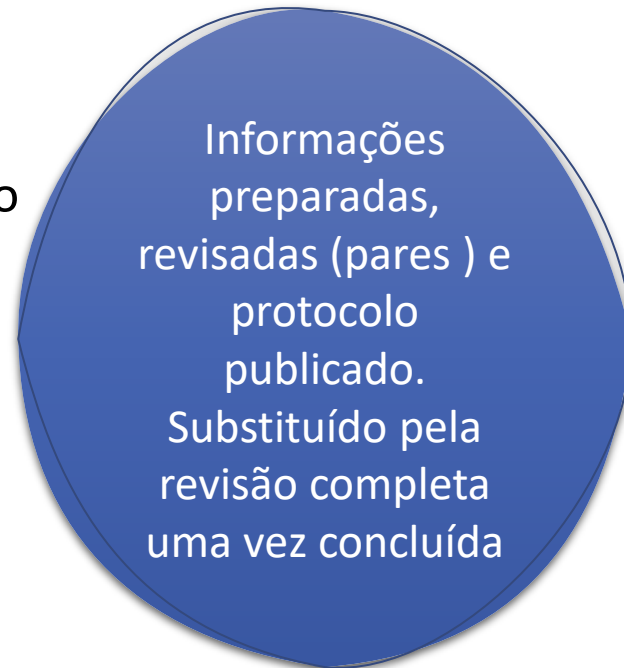
Etapas da revisão sistemática



Etapas da revisão sistemática

Preparação do protocolo

1. Formule uma pergunta de revisão com foco preciso.
2. Defina critérios de inclusão e exclusão (estrutura PICOC: para população, intervenção, comparação, resultados, contexto)
3. Desenvolver estratégia de busca:
4. Fazer pré-testes da busca
5. Localizar e quantificar estudos

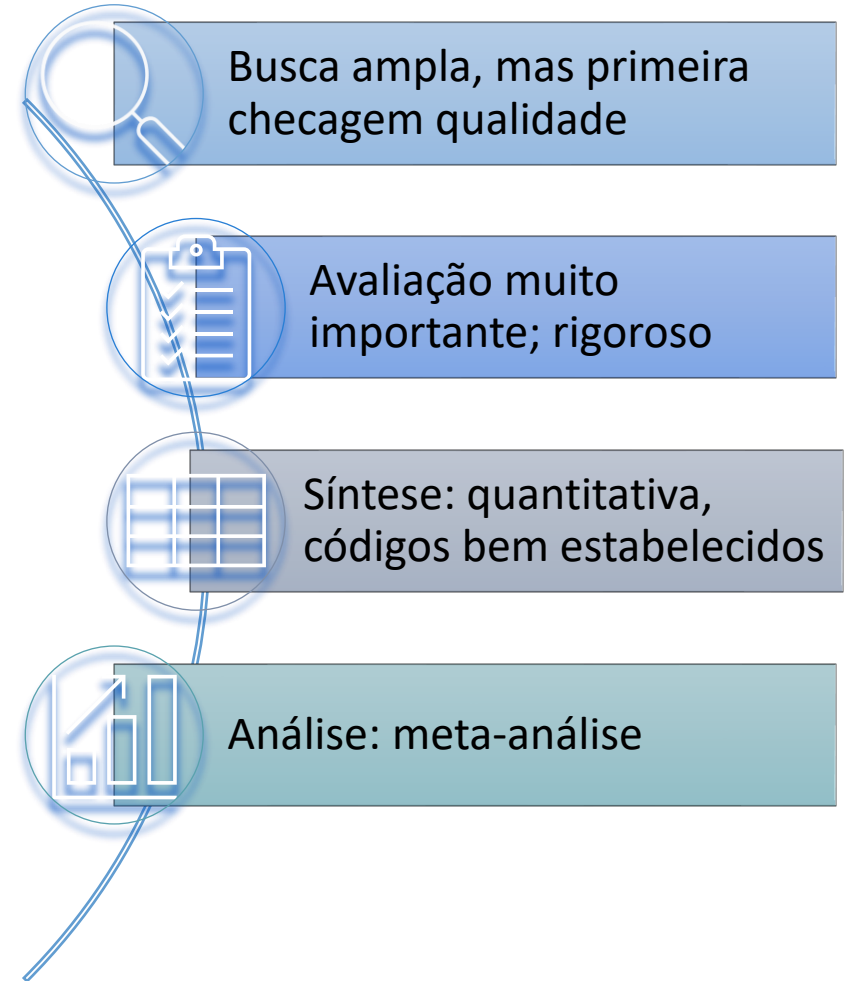
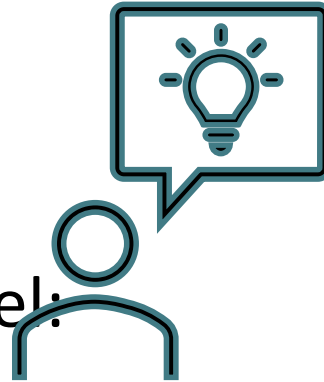


Sistematização dos dados e análise

6. Selecione estudos (título, resumo e triagem de texto completo, pelo menos 2 revisores)
7. Extraia dados (pelo menos 2 revisores); 3º checa
8. Avalie a qualidade do estudo e o risco de viés (idealmente 2 revisores)
9. Analisar e interpretar os resultados (pode incluir uma meta-análise)
10. Divulgar descobertas

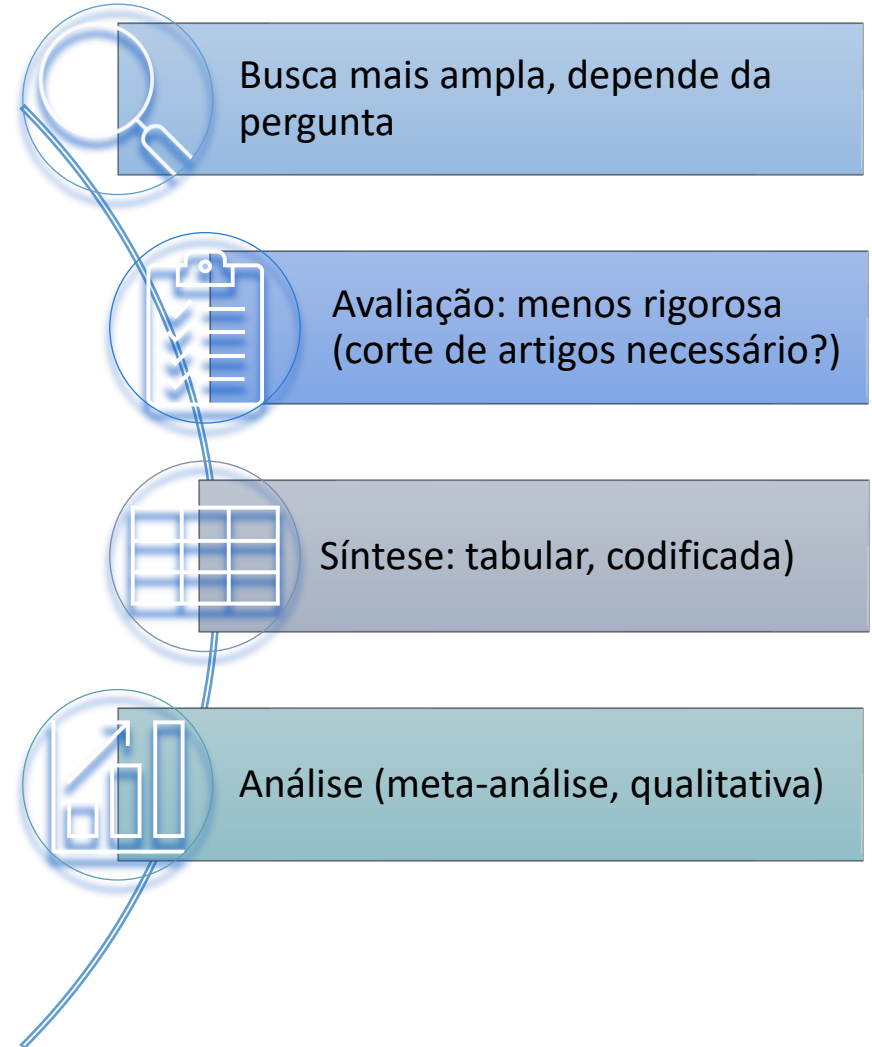
Revisão sistemática com meta-análise

- Sinônimo RS
 - efeitos intervenções
 - Pergunta e hipótese claras
 - Há estudos acumulados
- Busca de artigos de qualidade: revisão pares
- Avaliação robusta e reproduzível: entender rigor nos métodos
- Síntese quantitativa: códigos
- Estatística específica



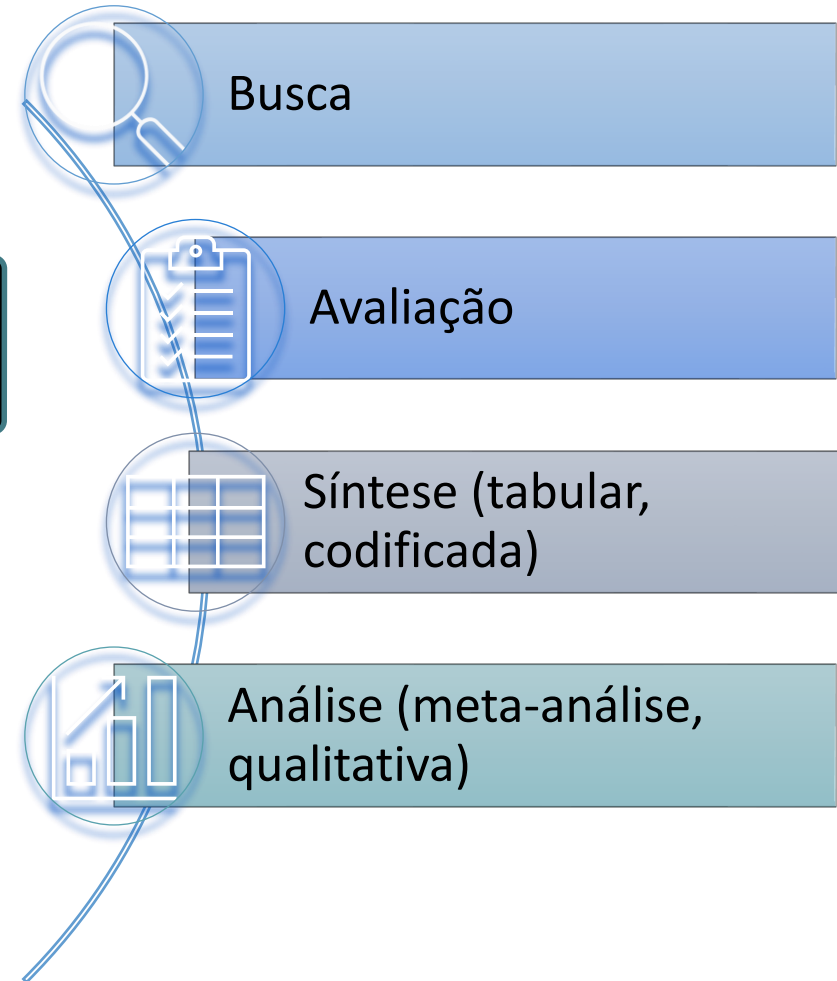
Revisão sistemática sem meta-análise

- Mais comum
 - Pergunta pouco clara ou amostra muito dispersa
 - Similar à anterior
- Avaliação: depende
- Síntese: depende/ mista
- Estatísticas descritivas: frequentemente problemáticas



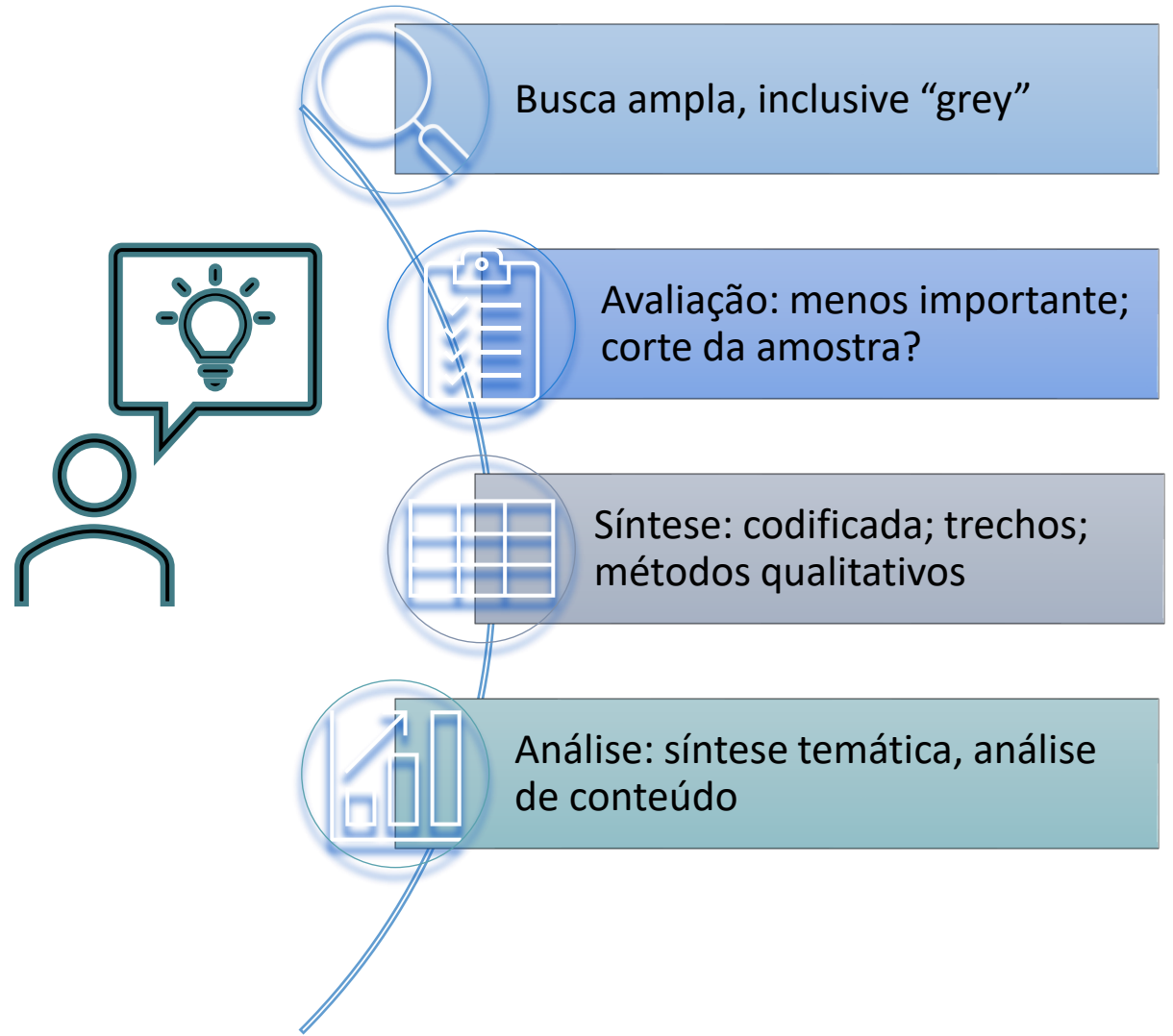
Mapeamento sistemático

- Perguntas mais exploratórias:
 - Quadros teóricos
 - Prévio a meta-análise
- Busca ampla
- Avaliação menos importante
- Síntese diversa
- Estatística: não necessariamente, nem meta-análise



Revisão sistemática qualitativa

- Mais de um nome:
 - “Qualitative evidence synthesis)
 - Entender questões contextuais (clínica)
 - Novas hipóteses
 - Quadros teóricos
- Continua sendo sistemática!



Qual escolher?

- Checar as revisões sistemáticas da propria área:
 - Já existe?
 - É atual?
 - Como a revisão poderia alavancar a discussão?
- Tipo de revisão adequada para protocolo usado em sua área.




Protocolos e iniciativas





Cochrane News

- ♦ Cochrane Sweden celebrates its 5th anniversary 
- ♦ Cochrane's Governing Board seeks new Treasurer 
- ♦ Cochrane's Governing Board seeks to appoint two new members 
- ♦ Featured review: Which medicines, taken by mouth or injected, work best to treat a 



Welcome. What are you looking for?

Enter your search keyword

Search

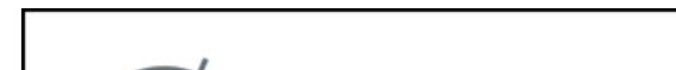


The Campbell Collaboration is an international social science research network that produces high quality, open and policy-relevant evidence syntheses, plain language summaries and policy briefs.

Reducing challenging behaviours at school

Webinar on women's empowerment

WWGS: Recovery and resilience in crisis



Campbell: Ciências Sociais <https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/s> (

The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying the homepage of environmental evidence.org. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'environmentalevidence.org'. The page features a navigation menu with the following items: 'ABOUT US', 'RESOURCES FOR AUTHORS', 'EVENTS', 'SERVICES FOR EVIDENCE USERS', and 'WORKING GROUPS'. The main content area is a large banner with a background image of a log pile in a forest. The banner text reads 'CEEDER' in large white letters, followed by 'CEE Database of Evidence Reviews - An Open Access Evidence Service' in smaller white text. A yellow 'LEARN MORE' button is positioned at the bottom center of the banner. On the right side of the banner, there is a blue outline icon of a person with a lightbulb above their head, symbolizing an idea or user. The browser's taskbar at the top shows several open tabs, including 'USP LESTE_NOVO -...', 'Research', 'Aulas - Material pre...', and '_FAZER'.

CEE: Área Ambiental (UK) <https://environmentalevidence.org/>

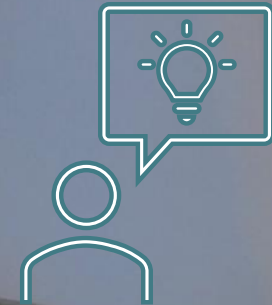


We summarise the documented evidence for the effectiveness of conservation actions

This resource is designed to support anyone making decisions about how to maintain and restore biodiversity.

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Search Actions by keyword or species



Conservation Evidence: Evidências de Conservação, UK (livros, revista) <https://www.conservationevidence.com/>

EPPI, Geral interação ciência-prática, UK (<https://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/>)



▶ About

Welcome to the EPPI-Centre

The EPPI-Centre is committed to informing policy and professional practice with sound evidence. As such, it is involved in two main areas of work:

1. **Systematic reviews:** This includes developing methods for systematic reviews and research syntheses, conducting reviews, supporting others to undertake reviews, and providing guidance and training in this area.
2. **Research use:** This includes studying the use/non-use of research evidence in personal, practice and political decision-making, supporting those who wish to find and use research to help solve problems, and providing guidance and training in this area.



Latest News

COVID-19 'living' systematic map of research



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[Social science research](#) for IPPO

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This new 2nd edition provides clear, step-by-step advice on the logic and processes of systematic reviewing. Packed with examples from across the social sciences, the book helps




Softwares de análise

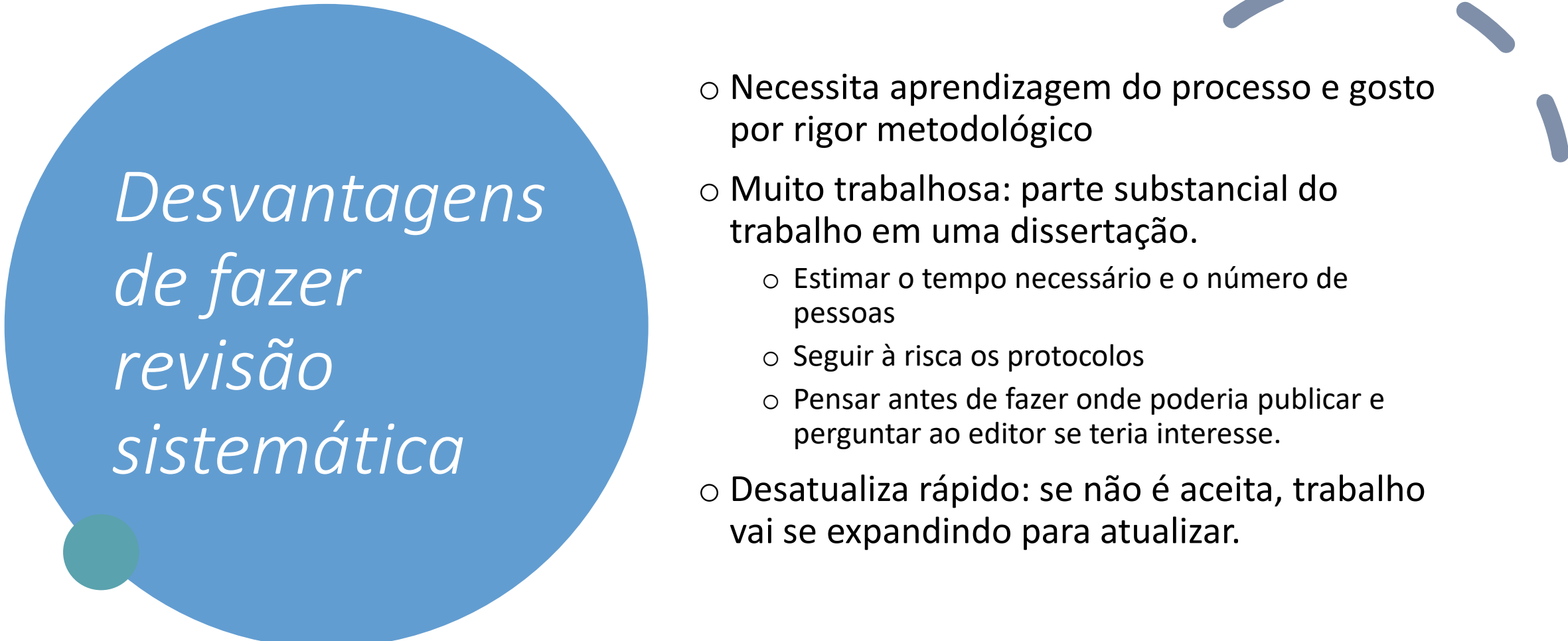
- Específicos para revisões sistemáticas
- Frequentemente associados aos protocolos
- Pagos ou gratuitos
- Facilitam:
 - Retirar duplicações
 - Recuperar artigos
 - Voltar a trechos para checagem
 - Trabalho em grupo

The logo for NVIVO, featuring the word "NVIVO" in blue capital letters followed by three blue diamond shapes.The logo for CADIMA, featuring the word "CADIMA" in green capital letters with a green leaf icon above the letter "I".The logo for covidence, featuring a white cube icon on a dark blue background followed by the word "covidence" in white lowercase letters.

Tabelas comparativas: procurar internet


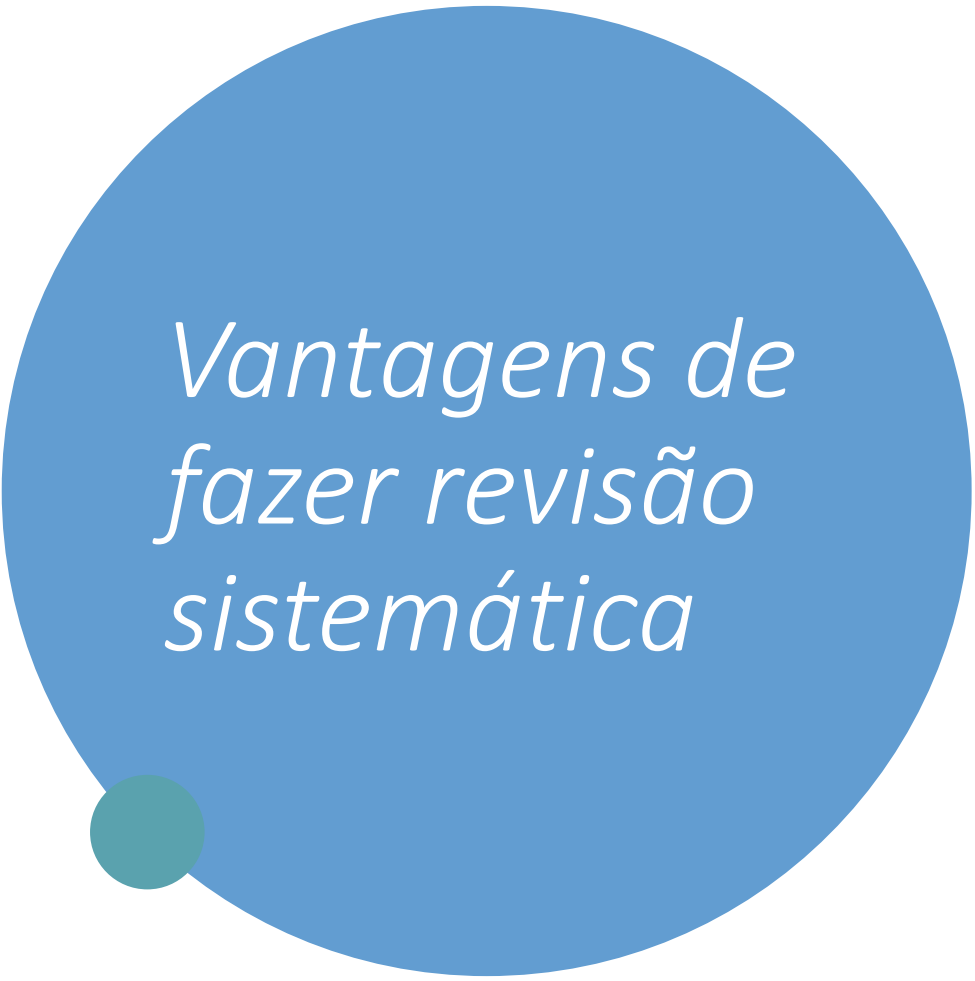
Funções	Covidence	Rayyan	EPPI-Reviewer	CADIMA	DistillerSR
 Desenvolvimento protocolo	X	✓	X	✓	✓
Integração bases de dados	X	X	Só PubMed	X	PubMed
Facilidade de importar/exportar	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Remoção de duplicações	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Critérios inclusão (onde)	Artigo	Título e resumo	Artigo	Artigo	Artigo
Avaliação crítica	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Auxílio síntese resultados	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Meta-análise quantitativa (+R?)	X	X	✓	✓	X
Custo	Pago (assinar)	Gratuito	Pago	Gratuito	Pago

(Fonte: <https://www.ifis.org/en/research-skills-blog/software-tools-to-support-your-systematic-review-processes>)



*Desvantagens
de fazer
revisão
sistemática*

- Precisa aprendizagem do processo e gosto por rigor metodológico
- Muito trabalhosa: parte substancial do trabalho em uma dissertação.
 - Estimar o tempo necessário e o número de pessoas
 - Seguir à risca os protocolos
 - Pensar antes de fazer onde poderia publicar e perguntar ao editor se teria interesse.
- Desatualiza rápido: se não é aceita, trabalho vai se expandindo para atualizar.



Vantagens de fazer revisão sistemática

- Ter uma visão muitíssimo mais aprofundada -e não enviesada- da literatura: poder lançar hipóteses novas
- Se bem feita, mais provável de publicar em revistas internacionais de maior impacto
 - Revisões usuais: comissionadas para líderes mundiais no assunto.
 - Certas revistas só aceitam revisões com alguma sistematização.
- Ser muito citado e aumentar as chances de se tornar conhecido na área de maneira rápida

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