



Collaboration for
Environmental
Evidence

2016 Annual Report



*Better Evidence, Better
Decisions, Better Environment*

www.environmentalevidence.org

The mission

To effectively promote an evidence based approach to environmental management by facilitating the conduct and dissemination of high quality syntheses of evidence that will inform decision making and better conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services for global benefit.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



When writing a message such as this it's usually possible to find a reason to claim any year is a landmark year, but 2016 really has been special for CEE. In August we held our first International Conference in Stockholm, Sweden. Attended by 100 delegates and expertly organised by our Swedish Centre (EviEM), the three day event was a major step in the development of the collaboration and a first chance for all of our contributors to gather together and discuss our work as well as how to move forward in the coming years. There is a special section on the conference later in this Annual Report and so it only remains for me to express special thanks to Sif Johansson and her team at EviEM, to the CEE Meetings Committee for their support and to the Swedish Natural History Museum for providing such a fantastic venue.

Hot on the heels of our own conference, CEE organised a workshop session at the What Works Global Summit in London. This meeting brought together evaluators, evidence synthesists, stakeholders and donors from health, social justice, international development and environmental sectors. Contributors from the CEE Centres held a workshop entitled 'Setting the agenda for environmental evidence synthesis on climate change, environmental management and impacts on human wellbeing', that highlighted the interdisciplinary nature of the work we do and presented case studies of recent CEE Evidence Syntheses. This represents a landmark in the positioning of CEE as a partner representing the environmental sector in a fast developing evidence 'collaboration of collaborations'.

CEE continues to engage in cross disciplinary and cross collaborative projects with organisations from other sectors. A major development this year has been the launch of Evidence Synthesis International (ESI) which brings together the major global collaboration in the health, social justice and environmental sectors to share approaches to the conduct of evidence synthesis. This is not to be confused with the Global Evidence Synthesis Initiative (GESI), to which CEE continues to contribute, which has the goal of capacity building in lower to middle income countries. The first GESI centre was established this year at the American University of Beirut and we are committed to developing expertise in the environmental sector in future centres for which there will be a call in 2017.

Of course, production of evidence syntheses is our key objective and this year I have been particularly encouraged by the range of subjects being addressed in systematic reviews and maps listed later in this report. This range illustrates the true breadth of environmental management and the challenge we face to provide an evidence base.

This year we had a number of changes to the Board. Our thanks go to Jennie Milward who retired from the Board and we warmly welcome Nerilee Rockman as a new member. Thanks also go to Rob Richards who this year took over the role of Secretary from Teri Knight. Thanks are also due to Teri for serving in this role since the formation of the Board and for continuing in her role as Treasurer.

Discussions during the Stockholm conference suggested to me that CEE needs to develop a broader remit in terms of an evidence service than it currently provides. The environmental sector has its own unique characteristics in terms of values, policy-relevant questions and breadth of data types. Whilst systematic reviews, standards and methodology will always be at the centre of CEE's activity, achieving our objectives as an evidence service will involve providing a broader range of information types. Already we are seeing increasing popularity of systematic maps as a preliminary configuration of available primary evidence on broad questions of effectiveness and impact and CEE is now the major repository of systematic maps in the environmental and related sectors such as sustainable development. Other forms of configuration and assessment may enable CEE to provide the best available evidence on a much broader range of subjects, whilst continuing to build the library of systematic reviews.

There is much exciting and innovative work to do in the future but 2016 will remain a special landmark year.



The CEE Board of Trustees during 2016



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Images to corresponding names, clockwise from top centre

The CEE Community



First and foremost CEE is an open collaboration and its activity and impact is dependent upon a motivated community of contributors who support CEE's mission. The CEE is a global collaboration that works through its CEE Centres, which act as hubs of CEE activity within their region. Centres may vary in the activities that they specialise in but all undertake core CEE activities. The CEE also has activity-focussed Teams, such as the Training Team. Governance of CEE is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees acting under UK charity law.

The CEE Guidelines Team and specific Methods Groups lead development of CEE Systematic Review methodology and CEE Thematic Groups encourage, facilitate and coordinate Systematic Review activity across specific topic areas. CEE Review Teams, who choose to register and conduct Systematic Reviews according to CEE guidelines and publish their protocols and reviews in the CEE journal, form the active core of the CEE community and engage with CEE from organisations and groups around the world. Review Teams can be commissioned or be self-forming and undertake a specific Systematic Review or mapping task, usually with input from decision makers and other stakeholders.



CEE Centre Leaders and Trustees.

Top row: Sif Johansson, Rob Richards, Andrew Pullin

Bottom row: Ruth Stewart, Teri Knight, Gerry Post, Steven Cooke, Barbara Livoreil

Systematic Review Training Team



The overall aim of CEE training is to provide the knowledge and skills for conduct of systematic reviews and maps in line with the CEE Guidelines for systematic review in environmental management. By helping to spread understanding and knowledge of the CEE methodology more widely, our courses aim to increase the number and quality of CEE systematic review or map outputs in environmental management.

CEE training courses are provided, usually through CEE Centres, by experienced trainers who have been endorsed as competent in delivery of training in CEE methodology. The CEE Training Team oversees the development of training course materials and endorsement of trainers. Although CEE Centres focus on providing training within their own regions, all the Centres and trainers may collaborate and deliver training courses in any region.

CEE offers two main types of course:

Introduction to Systematic Review and Mapping in Environmental Management

A one-day course aimed at a wide audience, ranging from review commissioners, stakeholders, potential authors, to anyone interested in finding out more about the methodology, purpose and uses of these methods in environmental management. The course aims to provide an understanding of the main steps required to conduct and publish a good-quality CEE systematic review or map.

Systematic Review or Mapping Methodology

These courses are intended primarily for potential authors of CEE systematic reviews or maps, although they may be of interest to those who wish to commission or fund systematic reviews or maps who wish to gain a more in-depth understanding of the process, or policy-makers wishing to understand more about the specific benefits of evidence synthesis. The courses are usually delivered over 2-3 days and are comprehensive, covering each step of the review process in detail.



During 2016, the CEE Centres in Canada, France, UK and Sweden delivered workshops and events for various audiences and the CEE Centre in France delivered endorsed training courses in CEE systematic review for a review team led by the French National Museum of Natural History and for Masters students at the University of Paris. More endorsed CEE training courses are planned for 2017 by various CEE Centres, in different parts of the globe.

Governance: a spotlight on our teams

There are numerous committees and groups that, along with the CEE Centres, are the engine room of CEE. These groups are comprised of largely CEE Centre members who work on a variety of administrative, governance and technical activities. Below is a focus on two of these.

Rapid Review Methods Group

Often decision makers are required to provide transparent and defensible answers in short time frames and/or with limited resources. The emergence of more rapid systematic approaches to undertaking reviews of evidence is a rapidly growing area and one that CEE will have involvement. A Rapid Review Methods Group was formalised in 2015 and is lead by Neal Haddaway (CEE Sweden). The group focuses on researching, testing and developing new methods of rapid evidence synthesis for application to the environmental sector.

A themed session was provided at the Stockholm conference "Rapid review methods and their role in environmental management" with five papers delivered in this session. In addition a round table session was held at the conference to gauge interest in participation in the group and to discuss potential ways forward. The session was well attended by over 25 delegates. The group will continue to work across the network of CEE Centres and contribute to the international research on rapid review methods.



CEE Meetings Committee



The CEE Meetings Committee was formed in 2016 to plan and coordinate CEEs first international conference in Stockholm in August 2016. The Committee, led by Gerry Post, is comprised of members of the conference organising committee, CEE Board and Centres. Regular Skype meetings with increasing frequency were held leading up to the conference. Skype meetings involved the participation of CEE members across seven different world time zones!

The Committee's work contributed to the success of the Stockholm conference and has provided a model for planning future conferences.

The Meetings Committee also assists with the communication of other international events where CEE can have an input. The Meetings Committee is now focused on planning for the 2018 Paris CEE conference.



The First International Conference of the Collaboration for Environmental Evidence



Delegates meet to discuss activities of the Rapid Review Team



CEE Board and Centre members outside the beautiful Swedish Museum of Natural History



Ruth Stewart (CEE Johannesburg) presents



Neil Haddaway (CEE Stockholm) presents

The First International CEE Conference took place in August at the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. Close to 100 participants from 15 countries gathered to share experiences about evidence synthesis in environmental management.

The conference was held over three days from 25-27 August with thematic sessions including discussions about the importance of thoughtful stakeholder engagement in systematic reviews and maps, the need for critical appraisal of systematic reviews themselves, different approaches to rapidly reviewing evidence, and the use of qualitative and mixed methods in systematic reviews.

There were keynote presentations from Hans Bruyninckx (EEA), Andrew Pullin (Bangor University, CEE), Sandy Oliver (EPPI-Centre) and Anna Jöborn (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management).

Stockholm put on beautiful sunny skies for the event and along with fascinating talks, the attendees of the conference were treated to a special buffet and tour at the beautiful City Hall, and a dinner and tour of the Nobel Museum, two of Stockholm's highlights.

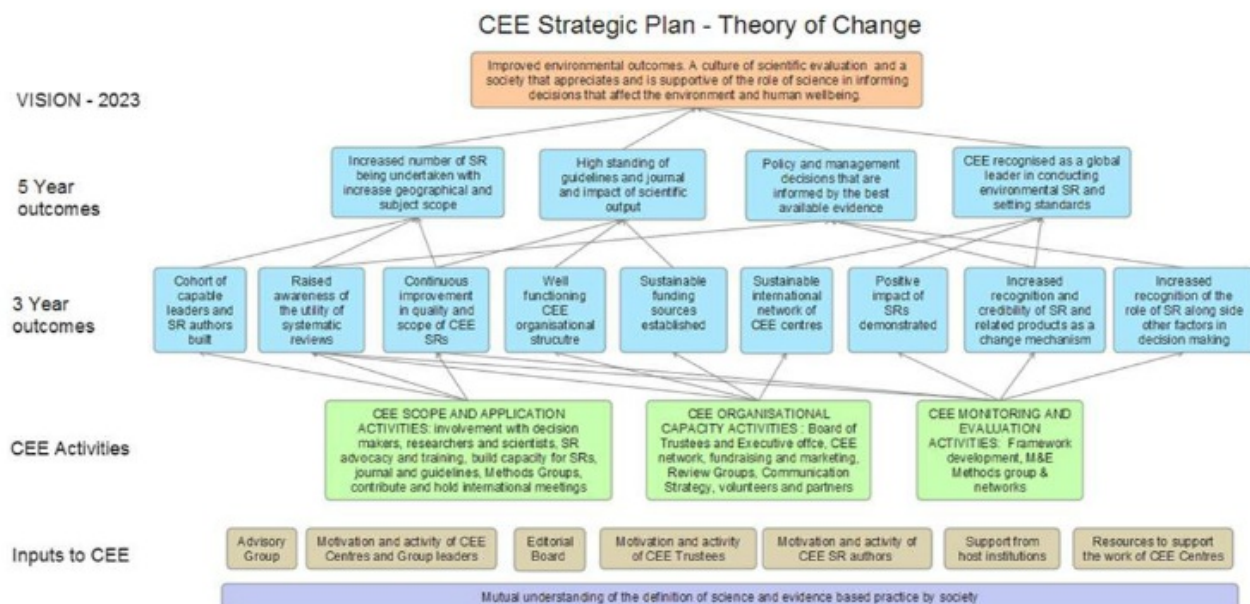
Preparations have already begun for the next CEE Conference in Paris in March 2018.

CEE Strategic Plan



The Collaboration for Environmental Evidence Strategic Plan is an essential document to guide the future direction and activities of CEE. The Strategic Plan aims to:

- Provide clarity of the direction of CEE in the short to medium term
- Define the goals for CEE
- Articulate and communicate the activities that CEE will undertake in order to achieve its organisational goals and key foci
- Provide a framework from which CEE can measure and report on its progress



The CEE logic and theory of change

A logic model and Theory of Change have been developed as a core part of the Strategic Plan. The model is used within the strategic plan to:

- Set short and medium term outcomes that contribute to the CEE vision
- Provide a visual map of the contribution of CEE activities to desired outcomes
- Define and test assumptions within the model
- Develop targets for outcomes
- Define measures of success of achievement of the strategic plan
- Assist with reporting on progress in the CEE Annual Report

CEE Centres



CEE Network

As of December 2016, CEE has six Centres located in the United Kingdom, (Centre for Evidence-based Conservation), Australia (Centre for Evidence Informed Practice and Policy), South Africa (located at the Centre for Anthropological Research, University of Johannesburg), Sweden (Mistra Council for Evidence-Based Environmental Management) and Canada (Centre for Evidence-based Conservation and Environmental Management based in Carlton University, Ottawa) and in France the Centre sits within the Foundation for Research on Biodiversity in Paris.

Centre activities

Whilst the specific functions of CEE Centres vary somewhat from Centre to Centre, they all engage in some key activities:

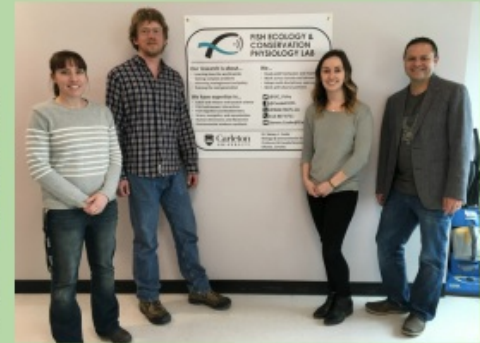
- Developing expertise in evidence synthesis in environmental management and collaborating to further develop synthesis methods.
- Working with practitioners and policy makers to identify key questions suitable for evidence synthesis to assist decision making.
- Seeking and encouraging funding to undertake Systematic Reviews and evidence mapping.
- Provision of a central contact point for supporting undertaking and training in systematic review, rapid review and evidence mapping activities in their region.
- Contribute to the CEE library.
- Liaising and integrating activities with other CEE Centres.

Around the Centres in 2016

Canada

The Canadian Centre had a successful year in 2016, securing new contracts with Canadian Government authorities, increasing its number of team members, gaining recognition from the Canadian fisheries and aquatic science community, and increasing its publication output. In 2016, the Centre published its first protocol, the systematic review for which is currently well underway:

"The effectiveness of non-native fish eradication techniques in freshwater ecosystems: a systematic review protocol. 2016. Donaldson, L.A., and S.J. Cooke."



During 2016, Dr. Cooke delivered a presentation for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission on the importance of evidence-based environmental management. The Centre continues to work closely with the Fisheries Protection Program of Fisheries and Oceans Canada to integrate systematic reviews into the tools used for policy development and decision making. In the past year, members of the Canadian Centre travelled to Sweden to attend the CEE conference and to participate in systematic review training. This training helped build capacity at the Centre and was used to train new staff members and students at Carleton University on the methods of conducting systematic reviews.

In 2017, the Centre looks forward to building capacity within our community and furthering our connections with government agencies in Canada.

Articles published in 2016 include:

"The Canadian context for evidence-based conservation and environmental management. 2016. Cooke, S.J., J.C. Rice, K.A. Prior, R. Bloom, O. Jensen, D.R. Browne, L.A. Donaldson, J.R. Bennett, J.C. Vermaire and G. Auld."

"A call for evidence-based conservation and management of fisheries and aquatic resources. Fisheries. In Press. Cooke, S.J., S. Wesch, L.A. Donaldson, A.D.M. Wilson and N. Haddaway."

Australia



The Collaboration for Evidence Informed Practice and Policy (CEIPP) was established in December 2014 and is a collaboration between the University of Queensland, Monash University, the University of Melbourne, the University of Canberra and Evidentiary. Members of the Centre are involved in the development and implementation of a range of evidence synthesis methods to improve environmental decision making within policy and on-ground management. The group collaborates with a diverse group of government and academic entities.

Three CEIPP members traveled to Stockholm for the CEE conference in August 2016 and presented papers and participated in several conference sessions and CEE activities such as the Strategic Planning meeting. CEE members of CEIPP have been busy in 2016 in a range of activities including training in evidence based decision making and building the capacity of government agencies to better utilise evidence.

Priorities for CEIPP in 2017 are:

- Training in evidence based decision making and to continue to promote the work and values of CEE
- Promotion of evidence based decision making including systematic approaches to evidence synthesis
- Utilise opportunities to work collaboratively with other CEE Centres
- Research and development of methods for evidence synthesis across multidisciplinary topics and seek opportunities for publication
- Assist potential review teams in undertaking systematic reviews of evidence

Sweden

The Swedish CEE Centre had several significant achievements in 2016.

The first CEE International Conference was hosted by EciEM and took place in August at the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. Close to 100 participants from 15 countries gathered to share experiences about evidence synthesis in environmental management.

In connection with the publication of the systematic review SR2 "How effective are wetlands for nitrogen and phosphorus removal?" the Centre invited stakeholders to discuss the importance of wetlands to reduce eutrophication – now and in the future. The event was arranged in cooperation between the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Wetland Centre at Halmstad University, the Agricultural Society (Hushållningssällskapet) and EviEM. The County governor of Halland opened the meeting and about 80 persons participated.

In 2016 EviEM published one systematic review, 6 systematic review protocols and 3 systematic map protocols, all but one in the Journal of Environmental Evidence. In addition EviEM contributed to other scientific articles.

Systematic reviews:

- SR2 How effective are wetlands for nitrogen and phosphorus removal?

Systematic review protocols:

- SR7 How is fish recruitment affected by human disturbances in shallow nearshore areas?
- SR10 How does tillage intensity affect soil organic carbon (SOC)?
- SR11 Which agricultural management interventions are most influential on soil organic carbon (using time series data)?
- SR12 How does manipulation of dead wood affect forest biodiversity? Publ. at the EviEM web site.
- SR13 How does grazing and browsing affect forest plants and invertebrates?
- SR15 How does prescribed burning in temperate and boreal forests affect biodiversity?

Systematic map protocols:

- SR8 Impacts of vegetated strips in and around agricultural fields
- SR9 Roadside management and the diversity and dispersal of species
- SR14 What is known about the impacts of neonicotinoid insecticides?

In addition to the presentations given during the CEE conference in Stockholm, EviEM gave general presentations of systematic reviews/maps at the international meeting of the European Environmental Evidence Network in Copenhagen and at the What Works Global Summit London.



UK

The Centre for Evidence-Based Conservation (CEBC) is located at Bangor University in northern Wales. CEBC is the original CEE Centre and plays a key role in the central coordination and progression of CEE functions including coordination of the other Centres and training activities. CEBC aims to advance evidence based decision making through the promotion, conduct and dissemination of CEE Systematic Maps and Reviews.



The CEBC team has been instrumental in the promotion and establishment of new CEE Centres including the Canadian and French Centres in 2015. In 2016 progress was made for the creation of a new Centre in the USA. It is hoped that establishment of this Centre will be formalised in 2017.

During 2016 the CEBC continued to act as the central coordinating centre for the CEE including the coordination of international Centre activities, providing the Environmental Evidence Journal editorial office, hosting the CEE website and organisation for the first CEE international conference held in Stockholm in August 2016.



The CEBC maintains the CEE website which has undergone several improvements during 2016. The website was a key tool in the promotion of the Stockholm conference and is CEE's primary awareness raising and information dissemination platform.

The CEBC will continue to play a coordinating role in 2017 including expansion of the Board membership and adaptive improvements of the Strategic Plan.

The awareness, reputation and reach of CEE continue to build. The CEBC plays an important role in maintaining this momentum.



France

The main highlight of the year 2016 for the French Centre has been the writing and design of the 3 first booklets about systematic reviews (the first one describing what is a Systematic Review, the second about preparing and planning, and the third about the role of librarians). This has required a careful brainstorming about the content and the translation into French of some key words that was not always easy. A steering committee has provided peer-review and together with FRB's Communication officer, it has been decided that these three booklets will open up a collection of documents about methods and knowledge synthesis that will also build upon the work currently done in H2020 EKLIPSE (www.eklipse-mechanism.eu)."



A second major highlight has been the training and mentoring of the project team led by the French National Museum of Natural History, which is conducting a systematic review on the role of corridor and refuge-habitats of verges along linear transportation infrastructures (road, rail, water, gas, electricity). This is a large review, with more than 55000 articles identified in 2 databases, and the need to organise the work carefully. Some extra money has been allocated to the project team based on achievements and a first review should be submitted in 2017 on a sub-sample of the literature. More generally FRB kept at promoting this evidence-based approach to many stakeholders and potential commissioners and by the end of 2016 we really witnessed a growing interest in this method.

South Africa



The CEE Centre in South Africa is now hosted by the new Africa Centre for Evidence at the University of Johannesburg. It is a reflection of the growing status of evidence synthesis and evidence-informed decision-making in the region, that the University has formed this new Centre.

CEE Joburg continues to collaborate widely in its mission to promote research synthesis in decision-making. They form a key building block of the continent-wide Africa Evidence Network, as well as working closer to home with the Department for Environmental Affairs within the South African Government.

In 2016 the Centre continued its work supporting civil servants under the umbrella of the DFID-funded 'Building Capacity to Use Research Evidence Programme'. We provided 270 workshop places to government colleagues, as well as providing 29 mentorship opportunities for individuals, and 8 team mentorships. One of our team mentorships included support to the Department for Water and Sanitation in their incorporation of evidence into the world's first white paper on Water Stewardship.

We were successful in securing funding for 2017 for a new area of synthesis on ecosystems services and poverty alleviation by the UK's Natural Environment Research Council. The project involves producing a systematic map that will be used to co-produce with decision-makers four rapid evidence syntheses on questions of policy priority to the South African Department for Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Through our partnership with the South African DEA we have contributed to the IPBES assessment for Africa.

We attended the CEE conference in Stockholm, as well as Evidence 2016 in Pretoria, and presented on our work.

Systematic Reviews and Maps in 2016

Does the gender composition of forest and fishery management groups affect resource governance and conservation outcomes? A systematic map.

Craig Leisher, Gheda Temsah, Francesca Booker, Michael Day, Leah Samberg, Debra Prosnitz, Bina Agarwal, Elizabeth Matthews, Dilya Roe, Diane Russell, Terry Sunderland, David Wilkie, 2016



What evidence exists for the effectiveness of on-farm conservation land management strategies for preserving ecosystem services in developing countries? A systematic map

Jessica P. R. Thorn, Rachel Friedman, David Benz, Kathy J. Willis, Gillian Petrokofsky, 2016

China's conversion of cropland to forest program: a systematic review of the environmental and socioeconomic effects

Lucas Gutiérrez Rodríguez, Nicholas J. Hogarth, Wen Zhou, Chen Xie, Kun Zhang, Louis Putzel, 2016



What evidence exists on the local impacts of energy systems on marine ecosystem services: a systematic map

Eleni Papathanasopoulou, Ana M. Queirós, Nicola Beaumont, Tara Hooper, Joana Nunes, 2016

Baseline susceptibility of different European lepidopteran and coleopteran pests to Bt proteins expressed in Bt maize: a systematic review

Kai U. Priesnitz, Anja Vaasen, Achim Gathmann, 2016



What are the effects of nature conservation on human well-being? A systematic map of empirical evidence from developing countries

Madeleine C. McKinnon, Samantha H. Cheng, Samuel Dupre, Janet Edmond, Ruth Garside, Louise Glew, Margaret B. Holland, Eliot Levine, Yuta J. Masuda, Daniel C. Miller, Isabella Oliveira, Justine Revenaz, Dilys Roe, Sierra Shamer, David Wilkie, Supin Wongbusarakum, Emily Woodhouse, 2016



How effective are created or restored freshwater wetlands for nitrogen and phosphorus removal? A systematic review

Magnus Land, Wilhelm Granéli, Anders Grimvall, Carl Christian Hoffmann, William J. Mitsch, Karin S. Tonderski, Jos T. A. Verhoeven, 2016

Examples of Reviews or Maps in progress in 2016

Does the social equitability of community and incentive based conservation interventions in non-OECD countries, affect human well-being? A systematic review protocol

Glenn Althor, Madeleine McKinnon, Samantha H. Cheng, Carissa Klein, James Watson, 2016

What is the effect of prescribed burning in temperate and boreal forest on biodiversity, beyond tree regeneration, pyrophilous and saproxylic species? A systematic review protocol

Jacquelyn Eales, Neal R. Haddaway, Claes Bernes, Steven J. Cooke, Bengt Gunnar Jonsson, Jari Kouki, Gill Petrokofsky, 2016

Comparing groups versus individuals in decision making: a systematic review protocol

Nibedita Mukherjee, Lynn V. Dicks, Gorm E. Shackelford, Bhaskar Vira, William J. Sutherland, 2016

What is the extent and distribution of evidence on effectiveness of systematic conservation planning around the globe? A systematic map protocol

Emma J. McIntosh, Madeleine C. McKinnon, Robert L. Pressey, Richard Grenyer, 2016

To what extent do mesophotic coral ecosystems and shallow reefs share species of conservation interest?

Jack H. Laverick, Dominic A. Andradi-Brown, Dan A. Exton, Pim Bongaerts, Tom C. L. Bridge, Michael P. Lesser, Richard L. Pyle, Marc Slattery, Daniel Wagner, Alex D. Rogers, 2016

Can interventions that aim to decrease Lyme disease hazard at non-domestic sites be effective without negatively affecting ecosystem health? A systematic review protocol

Jo Middleton, Ian Cooper, Anja S. Rott, 2016

Evidence for the effects of neonicotinoids used in arable crop production on non-target organisms and concentrations of residues in relevant matrices: a systematic map protocol

Katy L. James, Nicola P. Randall, Keith F. A. Walters, Neal R. Haddaway, Magnus Land, 2016

What are the impacts of manipulating grazing and browsing by ungulates on plants and invertebrates in temperate and boreal forests? A systematic review protocol

Claes Bernes, Bengt Gunnar Jonsson, Kaisa Junninen, Asko Löhmus, Ellen Macdonald, Jörg Müller, Jennie Sandström, 2016

The multifunctional roles of vegetated strips around and within agricultural fields. A systematic map protocol

Neal Robert Haddaway, Colin Brown, Sönke Eggers, Jonas Josefsson, Brian Kronvang, Nicola Randall, Jaana Uusi-Kämpä, 2016

The effectiveness of non-native fish eradication techniques in freshwater ecosystems: a systematic review protocol

Lisa A. Donaldson, Steven J. Cooke, 2016

CEE Journal

Environmental Evidence is the journal of the Collaboration for Environmental Evidence (CEE). The Journal facilitates rapid publication of evidence syntheses, in the form of CEE-registered Systematic Reviews and Maps. We focus on the effectiveness of environmental management interventions and the impact of human activities on the environment. Our scope covers all forms of environmental management and human impacts and therefore spans the natural and social sciences. Subjects include water security, agriculture, food security, forestry, fisheries, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, climate change, ecosystem services, pollution, invasive species, environment and human wellbeing, sustainable energy use, soil management, environmental legislation, environmental education.

Objective use of scientific evidence to inform policy or practice is a major aim and to that end the journal also publishes methodology papers and encourages submissions that promise advances in the field of evidence synthesis and dissemination.

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In 2016 the journal published 25 articles.

Our target for 2017 is 30 articles

Thank-you

The existence and growth of the CEE is due in no small part to a wide range of individuals and organisations who have actively supported its vision and aims, either through funding, giving it visibility in key arenas, through giving their time to key CEE activity, or through active involvement in CEE Systematic Reviews. Particular thanks for 2016 are due to:

The Trustees
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Leaders and contributors to CEE Groups
Commissioners and funders of CEE Systematic Reviews
Review authors, stakeholders and peer-reviewers
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More information

Web: www.environmentalevidence.org

Email: admin@environmentalevidence.org



