Lagoons of West Africa: A Scoping Review of State and Management Challenges

Ecological State and Management Challenges of West African Lagoons:

A Scoping Review

**PROTOCOL (JBI Approach)**

1. **Title**

Lagoons of West Africa: A Scoping Review of Ecological State and Management Challenges

**OR**

Ecological State and Management Challenges of West African Lagoons: A Scoping Review

1. **Background**
   1. What are lagoons?
   2. Number of lagoons in the West African coastline
   3. Their importance
   4. Climate change, sustainability, need for knowledge mapping for policy and practice
2. **Review question(s)**
3. What is the ecological state of coastal lagoons in West Africa?
4. What are the management challenges facing the management of coastal lagoons in West Africa?
5. What has been the focus of research on coastal lagoons in West Africa?
6. What are the research gaps in the literature on coastal lagoons in West Africa?

**Population:** Coastal lagoons

**Concept:** Ecological state, management challenges, and research gaps

**Context:** West Africa (Nigeria - Senegal)

1. **Objectives/Expected outputs**
2. To summarise and disseminate research findings on the ecological state of coastal lagoons in West Africa (knowledge mapping), and the challenges facing their management
3. To identify research gaps
4. **Eligibility criteria and comprehensive searching to identify sources of evidence (variances)**
   1. State the rationale for each criterion
      1. Focus on coastal lagoon
      2. Focus on nations between Nigeria and Senegal
5. **Selection of relevant sources of evidence – Screening (variances?)**
   1. Databases to use
      1. Web of science
      2. ZETOC – Conference proceedings
      3. Sustainable Development Goals Online
      4. Google scholar
      5. Gale OneFile: Newspapers, Magazines, non-scholarly articles
      6. Scopus
      7. Science Full Text Select (H. W. Wilson)
      8. Science Direct (Elsevier)
   2. Year range limitations (1992 – date) reference to the origins of ICZM
   3. Reference list scanning
   4. Grey literature
   5. Screen titles and abstracts (1 or 2 reviewers?)
   6. Full-text screening (1 or 2 reviewers?)
6. **Extracting and charting the results**
   1. Pre-defined charting form (can refine it)
   2. What information to extract?
      1. **PESTLE**
         1. Political
         2. Economic
         3. Social
         4. Technological
         5. Legislation
         6. Environmental
      2. **DAPSI(W)R(M)** – (Elliott et al., 2017, Atkins et al., 2011)
         1. **D**rivers of basic human needs require
         2. **A**ctivities which lead to
         3. **P**ressures – mechanisms of
         4. **S**tate change on the natural system, which then leads to
         5. **I**mpacts (on human **W**elfare). Those then require
         6. **R**esponses (as **M**easures).
   3. Extraction (1 or 2 reviewers?)
7. **Presentation of results**
   1. Present results in diagrams or tables
   2. Present flow diagram of scoping process
   3. Identify implications for research (research gaps)
   4. Identify implication for practice
8. **Consultation (?)** – RCL group

**Check list: (3 months full-time, 6 months part-time)**

* 1. Clearly define the research question combing a broad question with a specific context of enquiry
  2. Consider the rationale for conducting the study before specifying and commenting on the purpose of the study
  3. Stipulate the outputs of the study
  4. Review and consider refining the research question including the terms within it, after the piloting process, identification of relevant studies and study selection

1. Seek advice and guidance from the subject Liberian
2. State the lead researcher’s prior experience of using scoping review methodology, the limitation associated and how these can be overcome
3. Complete the piloting exercise: run searches on the primary database, then modify search strategy; finalise the pilot search strategy; review and select the relevant articles.
4. Consider modifying the search strategy and research questions after greater knowledge of the literature is acquired. If limiting the scope, justify reasons for this and acknowledge potential limitations
5. Run the final version of the search on the primary database, then run on other selected databases
6. Search the internet for articles access through relevant networks and organisations. Include any articles known to researcher. Consider identification through hand-searching relevant journals and reference lists of relevant articles. Consider sourcing grey literature.
7. Import all articles into a reference manager. Exclude duplicates
8. Decide on inclusion and exclusion criteria at the beginning
9. Review inclusion/exclusion criteria; refine plan for further selection; refine research question
10. Include a 3rd reviewer over disagreements over including/excluding an article
11. Present article selection on a PRISMA diagram

4.1 Construct a data charting form with (2 reviewers?)

4.2 Review after piloting on 10 studies and determine whether extracted variables can 4.3 answer the research question, aims and objective; modify the form if required

4.4 Complete the data charting on each study/question

5.1 Complete basic numerical analysis to show the extent, nature, and distribution of studies. Complete qualitative context analysis – if applicable

5.2 report the results and produce the outcome that refers to the overall research question, aims and objectives

5.3 consider the meaning of these findings, as they relate to the overall purpose of the study, implications for future research, practice, and policy

6.1 Consultation exercise (optional)