

Social and Economic Research Integration: Co-Research Agenda

Report on MTSRF Social Research Integration Workshop
1-2 March 2007, Cairns

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FNQ NRM Ltd

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Acronyms

AIMS.....Australian Institute of Marine Science
ANU.....Australian National University
CERF.....Commonwealth Environment Research Facilities
CQUCentral Queensland University
CSIRO.....Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
GBRMPA.....Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
JCUJames Cook University
MTSRFMarine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility
M&TQ.....Marine and Tropical Queensland
NRMNatural Resource Management
OESROffice of Economic and Statistical Research
RQFResearch Quality Framework

1. Summary

Social and economic information is now clearly recognised as being critical for improved environmental protection in marine and tropical environments. Within the five key Research Themes of the Australian Government's Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility (MTSRF), research funding has been allocated to individual social and economic projects and there is a need to develop linkages between these various projects. There is also a need to value-add to small individual projects and maximise the impact of social research activities in the planning and management decision-making by end-user organisations.

The aims of Social and Economic Integration within the MTSRF are to:

1. Coordinate theoretical foundations and the development of whole-of-MTSRF core concepts and contribution to new theory;
2. Develop a Co-Research Agenda to underpin the next phase of research in the MTSRF;
3. Build social and economic research capability in North Queensland by identifying gaps, impediments and mechanisms for building capacity; and
4. Coordinate the integration of stakeholder end-user interests into social and economic research for enhanced policy application of research.

End-user organisations require relevant and timely social and economic information that can be used in a policy and planning context. It is the vision for MTSRF social and economic research to:

- Focus on outcomes;
- Undertake co-research using partnership approaches with management agencies; and
- Value the natural resources of the marine and tropical environments (in social and economic contexts) and use co-research to enable management to achieve desired outcomes.

Opportunities for future coordination are provided by MTSRF funding (including partnership investment) and there is a strong willingness between partners to share experiences and to cooperate.

The theoretical framework proposed for integrating MTSRF social research seeks to understand the factors, at different scales, that affect social sustainability and social resilience in the marine and tropical environments. This framework proposes a method for mapping research activity in the MTSRF in ways that will allow it to inform policy processes ranging from reactive social impact assessment to proactive social planning. A preliminary set of clear overheads outlining this potential framework are outlined in Attachment 1.

Implementation of the framework requires:

1. Developing local capacity for social research and integration;
2. Building a stronger co-research approach;
3. Spreading the co-research approach beyond North Queensland;
4. Improving communications;
5. Promoting integrated social research activities in the MTSRF; and
6. Better integration of existing research / the new research agenda.

The next steps to implement the framework are to:

1. Develop a consolidated product for review by stakeholders and the MTSRF Social and Economic Forum;
2. Undertake annual planning and project revision in the lead up to Annual Research Plan development;
3. Leverage leadership and commitment to the action items within partner institutions and end-user organisations and investigate local capacity issues for the uptake of social and economic research into policy and planning processes;
4. Develop and implement an operational strategy to share information across the Social and Economic Forum through regular meetings and develop integrated research products; and
5. Undertake visioning for social and economic research in the MTSRF for Years 2-4 and beyond involving a broader array of end-user stakeholders.

2. Aim of MTSRF Social and Economic Research Integration

Social and economic information is now clearly recognised as being critical for improved environmental protection in marine and tropical environments. Given the diverse social and economic research paradigms, approaches and methodologies that are potentially relevant to understanding people-environment interactions and the social aspects of sustainability, the challenge is in identifying key research that will make the greatest immediate difference for environmental policy and decision making and adequately delivering it to end-user stakeholders.

The second phase of MTSRF funding provides an opportunity to implement a coordinated and integrated approach to social and economic research for enhanced environmental management.

2.1. Aims

Within the five key MTSRF Research Themes, research funding has been allocated to individual social and economic projects. There is a need to develop linkages between the various social and economic projects to value-add to small individual projects, and to locate them within a broader research stream to:

1. Enhance social and economic research capacity in North Queensland and provide a **coordinated and integrated approach** to addressing social and economic issues of concern for the sustainable use, management and protection of North Queensland's environmental assets;
2. Deliver a major **theoretical contribution** from social and economic research conducted through the MTSRF; and
3. Develop and implement a strategy for the delivery of key **information products** from social and economic research that is timely and useful for policy and decision-making processes in North Queensland, which is also relevant elsewhere.

Social and economic research integration research in the MTSRF seeks to develop a clear common theoretical framework to direct next phase social and economic research in the MTSRF and build a framework to define key social and economic products as key outputs from the MTSRF.

Therefore, the aims of Social and Economic Integration in the MTSRF are to:

1. Coordinate theoretical foundations and the development of whole-of-MTSRF core concepts and contribution to new theory;
2. Develop a Co-Research Agenda to underpin next phase research in the MTSRF;
3. Build social and economic research capability in North Queensland by identifying gaps and mechanisms for building capacity;
4. Coordinate the integration of stakeholder end-user interests into social and economic research for enhanced policy application of research.

This is to be achieved by:

- The development of an underpinning framework to coordinate, integrate and otherwise manage social and economic research activities within the MTSRF; and
- The strategic management of research interests (ongoing). This includes research coordination and co-research.

3. MTSRF Social and Economic Research

3.1. Management Perspectives and Information Needs

Queensland's marine and tropical landscapes are highly contested environments. Issues include growing populations which drive demands to access and use environmental resources. Issues also include multiple and often conflicting value systems; multiple and often conflicting knowledge and beliefs systems; entrenched intergenerational patterns of resource use (marine and terrestrial); institutional complexity; and confusion over and ongoing changes to property rights.

The diversity of communities, industries and social issues associated with resource use in marine and tropical environments means that single approaches to public policy are not likely to be appropriate. In addition, previous social and economic research in the marine and tropical environments has been reactive; there has been no consistent and focused process of data collection, no framework for assessing social consequences of environmental policy, and previous research has adopted a consultative process based on presenting problems and management solutions using an informal and ad-hoc application of experience and explicit knowledge.

The Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA) and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) require relevant and timely social and economic information that can be used in a policy and planning context (Figure 1). Stakeholders such as Far North Queensland Natural Resource Management Ltd (FNQ NRM) are engaged in direct service provision and facilitation of Natural Resource Management outcomes and seek to link research from conception, to final product, to management needs. The Reef and Rainforest Research Centre Ltd is contracted to manage the generation and transfer of research to assist in the protection and understanding of North Queensland's environmental assets, particularly the Great Barrier Reef and its catchments, Wet Tropics World Heritage Area and the Torres Strait.

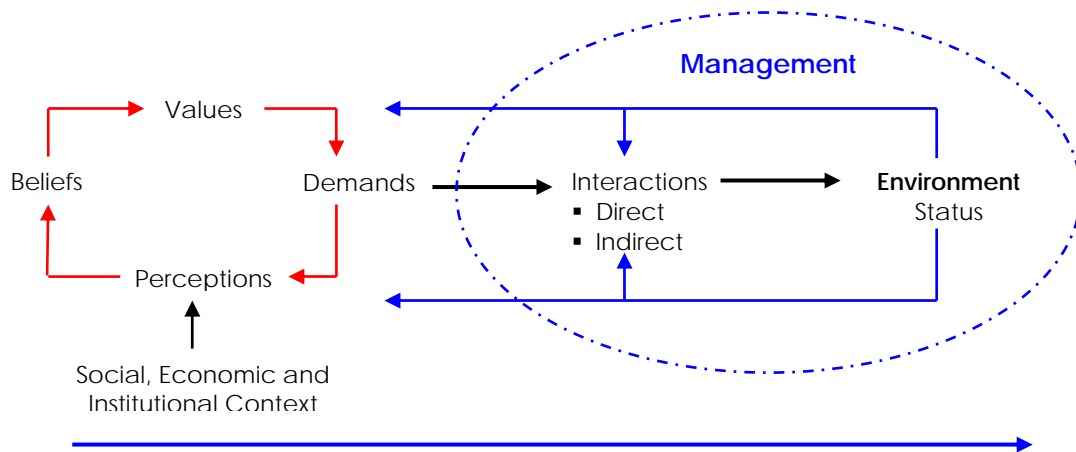


Figure 1: Policy and planning context.

3.2. Vision for Social and Economic Research

Social and economic research in the MTSRF has four primary client groups, namely the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water Resources, the policy community, the broader community, and the science community.

It is the vision for MTSRF social and economic research to:

- Focus on outcomes (applicable research, solutions-science, create and evaluate options, positive social outcomes, optimal livelihoods, influence outcomes, improve community / industry / institutions / capacity / wellbeing, healthy ecological outcomes, sustainability, sustainable solutions, risk-cost-consequences, align livelihoods, social and ecological outcomes);
- Undertake co-research using partnership approaches with management agencies and industries and communities that rely on the health of the North Queensland natural assets; and
- Value the natural resources of the marine and tropical environments and use co-research to enable management and achieve desired outcomes.

3.3. Social and Economic Research Activities

Although social and economic research in the MTSRF is diverse (Table 1), it is conceptually linked in most cases and it will enhance our knowledge of people and their patterns of interaction in the marine and terrestrial environments.

Social and economic research activities fall into several broad categories:

- Repeatable social and demographic studies;
- Ethnographic approaches to understanding community issues, aspirations and values;
- Structured empirical studies to enhance understanding of behaviours, attitudes and institutions;
- Grounded approaches exploring social resilience and its applications in a management context;
- Evaluation of tools for affecting change; and
- Valuing resource management options, identifying trade-offs and understanding the social costs and benefits that can be delivered with community focused Natural Resource Management outcomes.

Table 1: Existing MTSRF social and economic research activities.

| Project | Contact | Host Institution |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Status and trends of Wet Tropics biodiversity and ecosystem services | Dr James Butler | CSIRO |
| Socio-economic indicators for GBR use and users | Dr Stephen Sutton | JCU |
| Sustainable nature-based tourism: Planning and management | Dr Fay Falco-Mammone | JCU |
| Surveying landholders' NRM practices, attitudes and aspirations in the Wet Tropics landscapes | Dr Nick Emtage Dr John Herbohn | UQ |
| Strategic regional NRM and land use planning | Dr Rosemary Hill Dr Cathy Robinson | CSIRO |
| Understanding and enhancing social resilience to water quality change in the Great Barrier Reef | Dr Tim Lynam Professor Helen Ross Dr Margaret Gooch | CSIRO UQ JCU |
| Indigenous landscapes of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area | Dr Michael Wood | JCU |
| Opportunities for socio-economic research related to marine species of conservation concern | Professor Helene Marsh | JCU |
| Socio-economic constraints to and incentives for the adoption of land use and management options for water quality improvement | Dr Peter Roebeling | CSIRO |
| Economic analysis of alternative uses and tradeoffs in the Torres Strait | Dr Sean Pascoe | CSIRO |
| Impacts of urbanisation on North Queensland environments: Management and remediation | Professor Steve Turton | JCU / CSIRO |
| The socio-economic implications of coral bleaching on North Queensland coastal communities | Dr Bob Miles | CQU |
| Ecological role and potential economic value of sponges to the Torres Strait | Ms Libby Evans-Illidge Dr Alan Duckworth | AIMS |
| Analysis of recreational and tourism use and impact on the GBR for managing sustainable tourism | Professor Bruce Prideaux | JCU |

3.4. Practical Foundations for Research Integration

Theoretical Framework for Integrating Social Research:

- Figure 2 details the proposed framework for integrating social research.
- Attachment 1 outlines the agenda of the MTSRF Social Research Integration Workshop.
- Attachment 2 provides the Theoretical Framework Overheads.

Key components of social analysis for policy decision making.

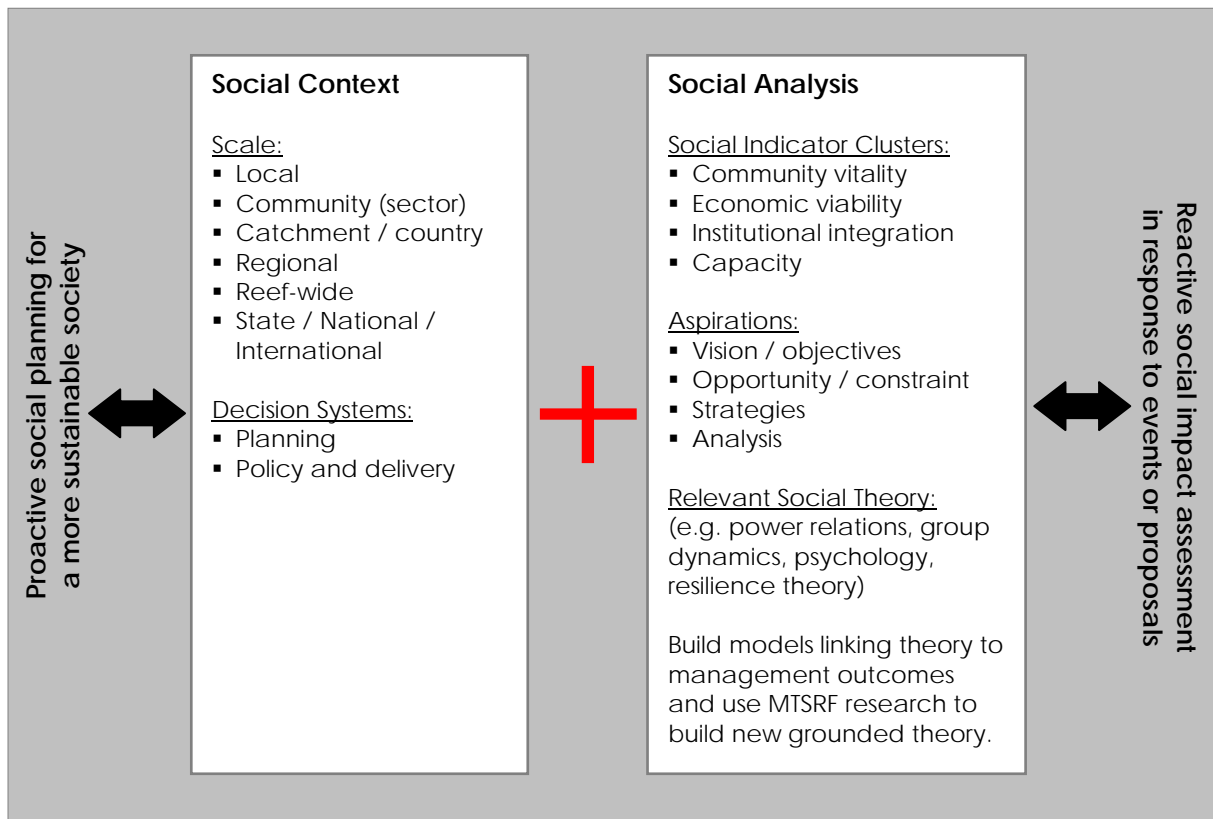


Figure 2: Proposed framework for integrating MTSRF social research.

MTSRF social and economic researchers:

- Have diverse experience and disciplinary skill sets;
- Have a strong desire to deliver relevant applied research outcomes within the MTSRF;
- Support the use of the proposed framework to integrate research and to develop a co-research agenda to enhance the role of social science in planning and policy processes; and
- Are willing to work in cooperation with each other and in partnership with government and end-user stakeholders to achieve desired outcomes.

In terms of the coordination of Social and Economic Research there is:

- Limited coordination among end-users to define the social research necessary to achieve desired outcomes; and
- Limited coordination of partnership investment across end-users and a lack of institutional capacity and leadership.

Opportunities for future coordination are provided by MTSRF funding (including partnership investment), a strong willingness between partners to share experiences and to cooperate.

Coordination and integration of research requires:

- Mapping the contributions of existing MTSRF projects using the proposed framework as well as the contributions they will make in the policy / planning cycle;
- Identification of synergies that can add value to the partnership investments that are being made through the MTSRF programs and enabling mechanisms to deliver them; and
- Future planning to identify a longer term vision for social research in the marine and tropical environments and to identify the actions and operational mechanisms required to achieve the vision.

4. MTSRF Social and Economic Co-Research Agenda

Action Area 1: Developing local capacity for social research and integration.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good critical mass of early career researchers. ▪ Previous history of collaboration (Reef and Rainforest CRCs). |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of expertise, e.g. resource economists and social scientists in the NRM area generally (particularly when compared to Natural Scientists). ▪ Shortage of expertise with clout / need input from late-career social researchers. ▪ Newcomers not yet 'contextualised' (stakeholders, collaborative approaches, landscapes and local knowledge, language etc.). There can be high-transaction costs associated with fixing this. This also has a flipside. |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To use the MTSRF process to build a network and critical mass on the emerging network to share social expertise, information and undertake, peer review, etc. ▪ Need to maintain social science capacity within region to allow others to dip in from outside the region and career paths to keep 'early career researchers' involved. |
| Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who is going to own and manage data? Corporate knowledge and data storage and continuity. |
| Critical Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More PhD scholarships; generating more open-ended PhD scholarships; and moving these people to industry when finished. Starting at Honours level. ▪ Funding support for networking capacity (events such as Social and Economic Research Workshop, annual forums, etc. involving communities). ▪ Develop ethics for the use, trade and storage of data (information management system). ▪ Corporate knowledge – make 'grey' literature available (document it and make more explicit). ▪ Create a Chair of resource economics or rural community development at JCU and link NRM research into other areas (e.g. health research, education, etc.) and bring in researchers within State Governments. ▪ JCU Cairns is developing a Centre for Sustainable Communities (in response to recommendations of JCU Cairns Campus). Having a regional Centre for OESR work. ▪ Integrating Indigenous needs and aspirations into our work. ▪ Need to put more experience and leadership into local capacity through peers and mentor systems. ▪ Look at the transaction costs of building capacity and use of technology. ▪ Management coordination and facilitation within MTSRF to help make these things happen more readily. ▪ Formal link and direct support from the Socio-Economic CERF Hub (ANU and Melbourne University) to add extra value to our system. |

Action Area 2: Building a stronger co-research approach.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous-led co-research already occurring in MTSRF (Project 4.9.1). ▪ Good inter-agency collaboration between research providers (e.g. developing an integrated program of research – JCU / CSIRO Tropical Landscapes Joint Venture, AIMS@JCU, CQU / end-user stakeholders, regional bodies, Industry). ▪ Good integration and collaboration between providers and end-users. |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The research community, at all levels, has a fairly poor understanding of the policy process and how research can inform / influence that process. There is an opportunity to turn this around using team-based arrangements. ▪ Need for social research to be more able to deliver results. ▪ Shortage of people with experience in conducting end-user 'co-research'. The interaction between end-users and research is more difficult for social and economic research than natural science. |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity to link Indigenous research domains into planning arrangements. ▪ Opportunity to build on the Indigenous-led co-research approach (in Project 4.9.1) to achieve Indigenous leadership of research integration and contribute to learning about co-research approaches. ▪ Technology for 'e-research' is a real opportunity to improve communication between large, multi-agency teams. Some valuable software will be available mid year. This is not a substitution for face-to-face communication. ▪ RQF National Research Quality Process will incorporate quality and impact measures to make it easier to reward researchers working in applied settings. ▪ Indigenous co-researcher scholarship. |
| Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transaction costs of collaborating. ▪ Catching up on history of the MTSRF bid process in terms of linking end-user interests into research agendas (e.g. researcher call and contract delays). |
| Critical Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to describe the MTSRF co-research approach in more detail. ▪ Need to reach more non-industry and non-government end-users – a greater focus on civil society (e.g. environmental NGOs, unions, collaborations) and Indigenous engagement. ▪ To engage the communications and media sector (what is MTSRF about?). ▪ Better planning for co-research and involvement of co-research in the whole planning and management cycle (need to recognise power differentials, identify who should be involved in co-research – understand the range of end-users, and start much earlier in the planning process). ▪ Explicitly building the need for true engagement (co-research) into the project proposals / contracts. ▪ Respect the MTSRF partnership. |

Action Area 3: Linking the co-research approach throughout Queensland.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The link between NRM and science in North Queensland and through MTSRF. ▪ Leadership / expectation from RRRC for collaboration through contractual arrangements. ▪ A more sophisticated foundation for collaborative research. Emergence of a research team involving social and biophysical scientists and 'actors' (government and non-government participants as well as those not currently engaged). Future leadership opportunities. "Contextualised, embedded science". |
| Weaknesses | - |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good opportunity for integration of information across ecosystems. Fundamental link between socio-economic research in different ecosystems across management regions. ▪ To export learning and successes from research integration as a model. ▪ Funding opportunities to build the skills of the sort of researchers being brought into it (training opportunities). |
| Threats | - |
| Critical Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to demonstrate first that it works (evaluate progress). ▪ Need to consolidate, know where we are going, and develop the strategy to market. ▪ One potential mechanism could be an annual 'centre of excellence' style conference to showcase research. ▪ Focus on co-learning and exchange with other partners / areas. ▪ Linking with international partners and ask associates / post-docs to do exchanges. |

Action Area 4: Improving communications.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communications benefits in projects (many projects are just starting and communications can be established from the outset). |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication strategy and network to transfer information back to people in 'communities'. Need to lift the whole communication effort. Funding is an issue and needs to be renegotiated. |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technology for 'e-research' is a real opportunity to improve communication between large, multi-agency teams. Some really valuable software will be available towards the middle of 2007. This is not suggested as a substitute for face-to-face communication. ▪ Opportunity to channel communication through existing institutions with resources and infrastructure in place (e.g. GBRMPA, Regional Groups such as Fitzroy Basin Association, FNQ NRM). |
| Threats | - |
| Critical Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communications and media sector needs to be engaged, perhaps we need to pursue media engagement collectively through the MTSRF. ▪ Embed communication in co-research process. ▪ Don't rely on institutional mechanisms for communication but use co-managed approach to define communication strategies. Co-research model to identify appropriate and contextually specific communications channels. ▪ Develop protocols for IP, ethics, data exchange to assist communication. ▪ MTSRF overall marketing and communication strategy. ▪ Communication through RRRC arrangements (username and password access to documents on RRRC website). ▪ External communications to other research groups and linked research. |

Action Area 5: Promoting integrated social research activities in the MTSRF.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research nested at different scales, different focus areas. |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spatial distribution of research is too Wet Tropics driven. Also means that there will be a greater demand on local communities to participate in surveys and interviews and there is a need to coordinate to avoid fatigue (also a Threat). |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity for industry to become more involved in funding research (Philanthropic) in addition to public-good. Also a taxation problem. ▪ Opportunity to map projects to phases in policy-planning-management cycle (and have greater overall impact). |
| Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy relationship between State and Federal Governments and region(s). Distance from region. |
| Critical Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping of projects to pick up overlap(s). ▪ Projects to seek benefits from working collaboratively and clearly identify relationships. ▪ Collaboration with data (secure website for data exchange, simple methods for data transfer, need to discuss methodology for collecting data and others' methods for using / interrogating data, and associated issues of ethics). ▪ Look for points of commonalities (scale and transfer of data across scales). ▪ Developing good relationships with researchers and people in the field to avoid hijacking relationships. Working as much as possible through people who already have relationships in place. ▪ Synthesis products to integrate and communicate research. ▪ Should not limit integration to social science, look for integration at other themes / methodologies, e.g. indicators, models. |

Action Area 6: Better integration of existing research / the new research agenda.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Strengths | - |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Environment' defined by institutional focus through DEW – not much 'ag-systems' research but possible links to others doing this work. ▪ Not enough social visioning processes – should we be doing it? Maybe more scenario setting / visioning? |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity to coordinate research activities involving interviews in M&TQ. |
| Threats | - |
| Critical Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborative vision for social science in the MTSRF (March 2007). ▪ Clearly articulate the co-research agenda (definition of science vision and policy links for information use). ▪ Community engaged to identify what research is relevant. ▪ Identifying tension points in current research and identifying pathways to come up with a 'new' research agenda. ▪ Need to set up capacity to look at other experience. |

5. Next Steps

The next steps to implement the framework are to:

1. Develop a consolidated theoretical framework and detailed Action Plan products for review by stakeholders and the MTSRF Social and Economic Forum;
2. Fully map MTSRF research activities against the theoretical framework;
3. Undertake annual planning and revision in the lead up to Annual Research Plan development process;
4. Leverage leadership and commitment to the action items within partner institutions and end-user organisations and investigate local capacity issues for the uptake of social and economic research into policy and planning processes;
5. Consolidating the vision for social and economic research in the MTSRF for Years 2-4 and beyond through co-research arrangements with end-user stakeholders.

Attachment 1

MTSRF Social Research Integration Workshop Agenda

Workshop Aims

The aim of the social integration workshop is to engage key social researchers in the MTSRF to develop an integrated framework and approach to:

1. Coordinate theoretical foundations and the development of whole-of-MTSRF core concepts and contribution to new theory;
2. Develop a Co-Research Agenda to underpin next phase research in the MTSRF;
3. Build social research capability in North Queensland by identifying gaps and mechanisms for building capacity; and
4. Coordinate the integration of stakeholder end-user interests into social research for enhanced policy application of research.

Agenda

Day 1: 9:00am - 5:00pm

Session One – Overview of MTSRF Social Research

- 9:00-9:10 Welcome and Introductions – Sheriden Morris
Agenda Discussion / Modification
- 9:10-9:30 Information Needs From a Management Agency Perspective – James Innes
- 9:30-10:30 MTSRF Social Research Project Presentations
(10 minute presentations + 5 minute questions / discussion)
- Status and trends of Wet Tropics biodiversity and ecosystem services – James Butler
 - Social and economic effects of GBR Zoning Plan – Stephen Sutton
 - Sustainable nature-based tourism: Planning and management – Fay Falco-Mammone
 - Surveying landholders' NRM practices, attitudes and aspirations in the Wet Tropics landscapes – Nick Emtage
- 10:30-10:45 Morning Tea
- 10:45-12:00 Presentations Continued
- Strategic regional NRM and land use planning – Ro Hill
 - Understanding and enhancing social resilience to water quality change in the Great Barrier Reef – Samantha Stone-Jovicich
 - Indigenous landscapes of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area – Michael Wood
 - Opportunities for socio-economic research related to marine species of conservation concern – Helene Marsh
 - Socio-economic constraints to and incentives for the adoption of land use and management options for water quality improvement - Peter Robeling
 - Economic analysis of alternative uses and tradeoffs in the Torres Strait – Sean Pascoe
 - Impacts of urbanisation on North Queensland environments: Management and remediation – Steve Turton
 - The socio-economic implications of coral bleaching on North Queensland coastal communities – Bob Miles

12:15-1:00 Workshop Discussion
Research integration SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats)

1:00-2:00 Lunch

Session Two – Foundations for Research Integration

2:00-3:00 Towards a Framework for Social Research for Sustainability – Allan Dale

3:00-5:00 Workshop Theoretical Approach

(includes tea break) Framework for Social Research for Sustainability – Actions for Improvement

Day 2: 9:00am - 2:00pm

Session Three – MTSRF Project Linkages and Integration Points

8:45-9:00 Summary Day 1

9:00-11:00 Workshop Discussion – MTSRF project linkages and integration points

(includes tea break) Group discussion OR break out into small groups to discuss solutions to identified issues.

Report back to group

Session Four - Planning the Way Forward

11:00-12:30 Group Discussion – Next Steps

- Co-Research Agenda;
- Social Research Capability in North Queensland (gaps, issues, and opportunities); and
- Integration of stakeholder end-user interests.

12:30-1:00 Workshop Summary and Round Off

1:00-2:00 Lunch

Attachment 2

Theoretical Framework Overheads

Microsoft PowerPoint slides presented by attendees of the MTSRF Social Research Integration Workshop held 1-2 March 2007 in Cairns.

To download PDF handouts of the presentations, visit:
http://www.rrrc.org.au/mtsrf/theme_3/project_3_7_6.html