

# Torres Strait Fisheries Strategic Research Plan 2018-2023

TORRES STRAIT  
**PZJA**  
PROTECTED ZONE  
JOINT AUTHORITY



Australian Government  
Australian Fisheries  
Management Authority



## **CONTENTS**

### **Torres Strait Scientific Advisory Committee 2**

### **About this plan 3**

### **Part 1 Research planning and priorities 4**

- 1.1 Role of five year fishery research plans and link to the TSSAC Strategic Research Plan .....4
- 1.2 Torres Strait Fisheries Research Themes, Strategies and Research Activities.....4
  - Theme 1: Protecting the Torres Strait marine environment for the benefit of Traditional Inhabitants 5
  - Theme 2: Social and Economic Benefits 6
  - Theme 3: Technology and Innovation 6

### **Part 2 Research management and administration 7**

- 2.1 Research Funding Environment.....7
- 2.2 AFMA research funds.....8
- 2.3 Other funding bodies .....9
- 2.4 MACs, RAGs and Working Groups .....11
- 2.4 Confidentiality of community fishing data and intellectual property ....12

### **TSSAC's annual research cycle 14**

### **Appendix A: TSSAC Terms of Reference 16**

### **Appendix B: Key factors influencing Torres Strait fisheries research needs 17**

### **Appendix C: Criteria for assessing research investment in Torres Strait fisheries 20**

## **Torres Strait Scientific Advisory Committee**

The Torres Strait Scientific Advisory Committee (TSSAC) includes members from each of the three main Protected Zone Joint Authority (PZJA) agencies (the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, the Torres Strait Regional Authority and Fisheries Queensland), industry members and scientific research members. TSSAC is responsible for providing advice to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) Executive on the use of AFMA research funds for Torres Strait fisheries research. This Torres Strait research provides critical information to the Minister and the Protected Zone Joint Authority (PZJA) for the management of Torres Strait commercial fisheries.

As part of its role the TSSAC:

- develops research priorities for PZJA fisheries in conjunction with the Resource Assessment Groups (RAGs) (or Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and Working Groups (WG)) and addresses PZJA's management needs and objectives as specified in the *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984* (the Act) and this plan;
- reviews and advises (where required) on individual fishery research plans for PZJA managed fisheries;
- advises the AFMA Executive on the allocation of research funds, and provides milestone reports and accounts against the use of funds.
- informs Torres Strait communities of project outcomes.

AFMA provides the TSSAC secretariat duties, including organising meetings and managing research contracts and projects milestones.

The TSSAC relies on the assistance of the various PZJA advisory groups (MACs, RAGs and Working Groups) to develop fishery-specific research plans and priorities based on this Strategic Research Plan (SRP). These groups provide current and up to date scientific and operational advice to the TSSAC as it relates to research proposals and fishery. More information about the advisory groups is provided at section 2.4 below.

The Terms of Reference for the TSSAC is at ([Appendix A](#))

## **About this plan**

---

This plan specifies the research priorities and strategies that the PZJA intend to pursue in Torres Strait fisheries, and provides background to the processes used to call for, and assess, research proposals.

This SRP has been developed by AFMA in consultation with TSSAC to assist the PZJA to pursue the objectives of the *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984* (the Act) through research.

This document sets out the five year strategic plan (2018-2023) for research in Torres Strait fisheries to support a framework for fishery-specific, five-year research plans, and a TSSAC annual research statement.

1. Part one sets out the research planning and priorities, including the current research themes, strategies and possible research activities (Part 1 and [Appendix B](#)). It also provides guidance to researchers developing applications for research funding.
2. Part two provides guidance for the TSSAC and PZJA advisory groups when assessing research applications (see [Appendix C](#)).

Supporting information for the TSSAC and researchers can be found in appendices and referenced documents, which are useful when developing research applications.

It is intended that the SRP be a living document that responds to a changing environment. In line with this intent, this plan will be reviewed by the TSSAC as needed, but not later than 2022.

## **Part 1 Research planning and priorities**

### **1.1 Role of five year fishery research plans and link to the TSSAC Strategic Research Plan**

The three research themes described in this section are strategic priorities for Torres Strait and provide a basis for advisory forums (RAGs, MACs and working groups) when developing their five-year fishery research plans (see section 2.3.2).

The five year fishery research plans will vary between fisheries depending on the status of the fishery, its information requirements and particular knowledge gaps. Although it is a five year plan, the advisory forums are required to review and update the fishery plan annually so the plan will always have a five year projection.

The TSSAC uses both the strategic priorities in the SRP and the specific priorities within individual fisheries research plans to compile the TSSAC Annual Research Statement (ARS). The ARS is the list of priority research for a given year that researchers will focus on when developing research proposals. The ARS is also the key document for RAGs, MACs and WGs in their prioritisation of research applications for TSSAC funding consideration. All groups including TSSAC and researchers should refer to the 'criteria for assessing research investment' ([Appendix C](#)) when developing, assessing and ranking research proposals.

### **1.2 Torres Strait Fisheries Research Themes, Strategies and Research Activities**

The TSSAC has identified three research themes, related strategies and possible research activities (basis for proposals) for the next five years that will help the PZJA to pursue the objectives of the *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984* (Appendix A) and improve fisheries management in the Torres Strait.

Researchers are encouraged to use this SRP and the five year fishery plans when considering and planning their proposed research in the Torres Strait, regardless of where they may seek funding. The TSSAC process ensures

robust consultation with a broad range of stakeholders regarding funding priorities through the PZJA advisory forums.

## **Theme 1: Protecting the Torres Strait marine environment for the benefit of Traditional Inhabitants**

### **Aim**

Effective management of fishery stocks based on understanding species and their biology and ecological dependencies so it can support Traditional Inhabitant social and economic needs.

### ***Strategy 1a - Fishery stocks, biology and marine environment***

Possible research activities under this theme may include:

- Stock assessment and fishery harvest strategies for key commercial species.
- Ecological risk assessments and management strategies for fisheries.
- Minimising marine debris in the Torres Strait.
- Addressing the effects of climate change on Torres Strait fisheries through adaptation pathways for management, the fishing industry and communities.
- Incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge into fisheries management.
- Methods for estimating traditional and recreational catch to improve fisheries sustainability.

### ***Strategy 1b – Catch sharing with Papua New Guinea***

Possible research activities under this theme may include:

- Status of commercial stocks and catches by all sectors within PNG jurisdiction of the TSPZ.
- Good cross-jurisdictional fisheries management through better monitoring and use of technology.

## **Theme 2: Social and Economic Benefits**

### **Aim**

Increase social and economic benefits to Traditional Inhabitants from Torres Strait Fisheries.

***Strategy 2a - Promoting social benefits and economic development in the Torres Strait, including employment opportunities for Traditional Inhabitants***

Possible research activities under this theme may include:

- Models for managing/administering Traditional Inhabitant quota.
- Understanding what influences participation in commercial fishing by Traditional Inhabitants.
- Understanding the role and contribution of women in fisheries.
- Capacity building for the governance of industry representative bodies.
- Methods for valuing social outcomes for participation in Torres Strait fisheries.
- Identifying opportunities and take-up strategies to increase economic benefits from Torres Strait fisheries.

## **Theme 3: Technology and Innovation**

### **Aim**

To have policies and technology that promote economic, environmental and social benefits from the fishing sector.

***Strategy 3a – Develop technology to support the management of Torres Strait fisheries.***

Possible research activities under this theme may include:

- Electronic reporting and monitoring in the Torres Strait, including for small craft.
- Technologies or systems that support more efficient and effective fisheries management and fishing industry operations.

## **Part 2    Research management and administration**

---

The PZJA, established under the Act, is responsible for the management of fisheries in the Australian Jurisdiction of the Torres Strait Protected Zone (Figure 1). The PZJA members comprise the Commonwealth and Queensland Ministers responsible for fisheries, and the Chair of the Torres Strait Regional Authority.

Fisheries research findings are critical to the PZJA exercising its functions, and in particular, for monitoring the condition of the Torres Strait fisheries. Good research more broadly assists the PZJA to pursue the legislated objectives. For more information about the PZJA or the PZJA agencies responsible for the day to day management of Torres Strait fisheries see annual reports on the PZJA website ([www.pzja.gov.au](http://www.pzja.gov.au)).

The TSSAC is the only committee that is solely focused on Torres Strait fisheries research, although other committees or agencies (see below) may sometimes fund and manage research projects relevant to Torres Strait fisheries. The different funding sources and management are discussed below.

Research in the Torres Strait comes with a unique set of challenges. The traditional way of life and Torres Strait Island culture are critically important to the communities residing across the many remote islands in the Protected Zone. Consequently, research needs to pay special attention to the social and economic contexts which are unique to the region. This includes consideration of the potential impacts that research may have on Torres Strait communities, both overt through direct interaction with communities and the more subtle emotional or psychological impacts of research activities taking place in and around culturally significant places.

### **2.1 Research Funding Environment**

Torres Strait fisheries operate in a complex management environment with social, economic and cultural objectives being pursued alongside contemporary environmental and fisheries management objectives.



Therefore, the scope of potential fisheries research is necessarily broad. Research ranges from assisting Traditional Inhabitants to pursue their aspirations within local fisheries, undertaking routine science stock assessments and surveys, adaptation to the effects of climate change and ways to improve sustainability of, and economic and social benefits from the Torres Strait fisheries.

## **2.2 AFMA research funds**

The TSSAC primarily funds research through AFMA's annual research contribution (currently at \$410 000 annually).

These funds are allocated at the discretion of the AFMA executive, based on recommendations of the TSSAC. The TSSAC considers research proposals based on the priorities set in this SRP and the ARS. When the TSSAC is unable to recommend funding for a project due to funding constraint, it may recommend that researchers go to other funding bodies. Depending on the priority and degree of funding constraint the TSSAC may support the project but ask the researcher to seek co-funding from another body.

Research priorities identified by the TSSAC in its SRP are also intended to implicitly influence other funding agencies in the research they may fund as it relates to Torres Strait fisheries. Equally, the TSSAC should be mindful of research being funded by other bodies, particularly where it may overlap with TSSAC priorities.

It is not possible to meet all Torres Strait research needs through the AFMA funds. Funding constraints are not likely to change and it would be beneficial for the TSSAC to play a greater role in supporting researchers to find other funding opportunities in order to broaden research delivery in the Torres Strait. This could be achieved through improved collaboration among research providers with an interest in the Torres Strait region. AFMA will actively engage in seeking greater collaboration between the TSSAC and other bodies.

## **2.3 Other funding bodies**

Funding for Torres Strait fisheries related projects is sometimes provided by other government agencies or external funding bodies for Torres Strait research. This can take the form of contributions towards AFMA funded TSSAC projects, or be completely funded external to TSSAC and AFMA. In these cases, the funding body will manage the project themselves with little or no TSSAC comment. Information on some of these funding bodies and agencies is provided below. Further information about their role and research programs can be found on the agency websites.

### **2.3.1 Government Agencies**

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, along with the Torres Strait Regional Authority and the Queensland Government may provide funding support for certain Torres Strait fisheries projects based on the relevance to their jurisdiction and their current priorities. Sometimes these projects and funds are managed by the TSSAC. TSRA in particular inject significant funds for Torres Strait fisheries research on a regular basis. TSRA funded projects generally have a focus on capacity building and traditional fisheries, or commercial fisheries with an indigenous interest, and generally compliment the TSRA core program work.

### **2.3.2 The Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC)**

The FRDC is a statutory authority within the portfolio of the Federal Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources, jointly funded by the Australian Government and the commercial fishing industry. The FRDC may fund projects in the Torres Strait if such projects fit within the FRDC's Research, Development and Extension (RD&E) plan. The FRDC uses Commonwealth, State and Territory research advisory committees to assess and recommend projects for funding in line with the RD&E Plan.

#### ***The Indigenous Reference Group (IRG), FRDC***

The IRG is the FRDC's Indigenous Fishing sub-program advisory partner. The IRG was established by the FRDC in 2012 to assist in working towards a

RD&E plan for indigenous Australians to improve economic, environmental and social benefits to Australia's indigenous people. The current priorities for the IRG, can be found at the FRDC website ([www.frdc.com.au](http://www.frdc.com.au)) Some of these priorities are highly relevant to Torres Strait fisheries, including;

- Primacy for Indigenous People
- Acknowledgement of Indigenous Cultural Practices
- Self-determination of indigenous rights to use and manage cultural assets and resources
- Economic development opportunities arising from Indigenous peoples cultural assets and associated rights
- Capacity building opportunities for Indigenous people are enhanced.

#### ***Human Dimensions Program, FRDC***

The FRDC also has a new Human Dimensions Program, focusing on social-science and economic research related to fisheries. Information on this program can also be found on the FRDC website ([www.frdc.com.au](http://www.frdc.com.au)).

#### **2.3.4 The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)**

The CSIRO has a long history of contributing funding support for CSIRO-led Torres Strait research. This generally occurs as a co-funding of project managed through the TSSAC.

#### **2.3.6 Collaboration among research providers**

There are both formal and informal links between staff from many of these external funding bodies and agencies that contributes to successful funding of research in the Torres Strait. Improved collaboration among research providers may lead to more efficient use of research funds.

AFMA, as a key funding agency for Torres Strait fisheries research, will consult with external research providers and key research stakeholders in an

effort to improve collaboration among these groups and transparency about proposed Torres Strait fisheries research.

## 2.4 MACs, RAGs and Working Groups

MACs, RAGs and WGs are actively involved in the PZJA's research planning process for the Torres Strait.

The roles of these different groups are less distinct than in the AFMA Commonwealth fisheries forums, as the working groups and MAC (there is currently only one MAC operating in Torres Strait) have a very similar function. There are now two RAGs within Torres Strait fisheries. Both Torres Prawn MAC and the hand collectible working group also perform RAG functions (primarily scientific advice).

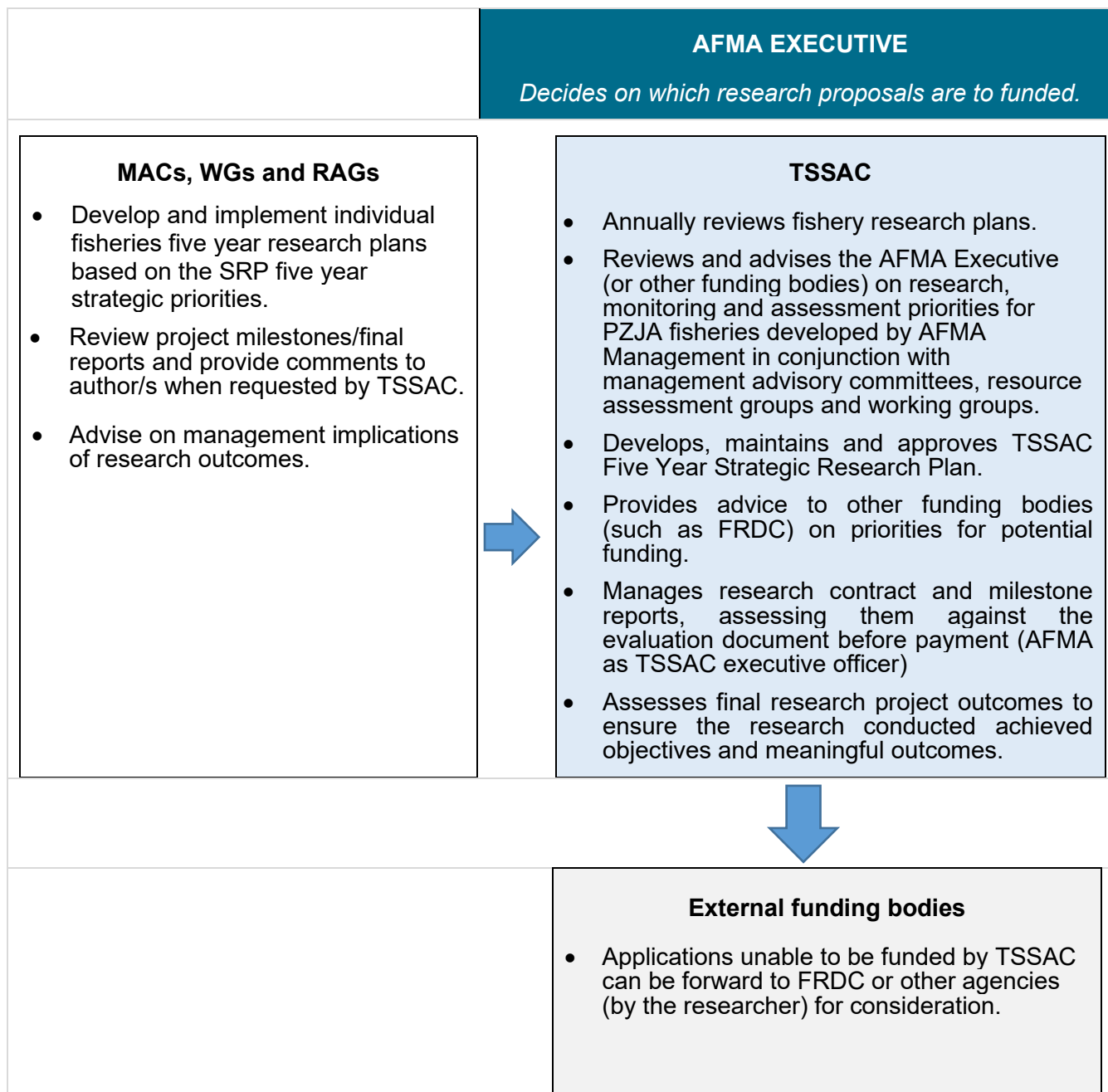
The collective scientific functions of these groups are to review scientific data and information and provide advice to the PZJA on the status of fish stocks, sub-stocks, species (target and non-target species) and the impact of fishing on the marine environment. This advice assists the Minister and PZJA in the role of managing commercial fishing within PZJA fisheries, particularly in relation to monitoring the condition of the Torres Strait fisheries.

The collective management advisory function is to provide advice on fishery-specific management policies and plans to assist the Minister and PZJA in the role of managing commercial fishing across the PZJA fisheries.

In relation to the TSSAC function, each of these groups will lead the preparation of the rolling five year, fishery-specific research plans which are underpinned by the SRP. See Figure 2 below for a map of roles and responsibilities during the TSSAC funding application process.

**Figure 2.** Roles and responsibilities of key participants in the PZJA's annual research cycle for Torres Strait fisheries





## 2.4 Confidentiality of community fishing data and intellectual property

Data collected during research projects can be regarded as confidential to local communities, or non-indigenous fishers. Confidentiality requirements should be considered for all research projects that may generate intellectual property related to traditional knowledge, or contain data, such as fishing grounds or catch data, of individual communities or fisheries. This data should be treated in the same way as commercial in confidence commercial fishing data. Researchers should consider the types of data they will be

collecting, and gain prior agreement from each community or relevant stakeholder/s as to how the data will be used. For example; only for decision making or to be published in the public domain.

## TSSAC's annual research cycle

**Table 1.** TSSAC funding Cycle

|                        | <b>TSSAC PROCESS</b>  |
|------------------------|---|
| July<br><b>(START)</b> | RAGs, WGs and MACs to update five year rolling research plan and specify their priority research needs for funding in the next financial year (12 months time).<br><br><b>Provide to TSSAC EO by end July.</b>  |
| August                 | Start to mid-August, Annual Research Statement (ARS) and TSSAC papers sent for consideration before end August meeting.<br><br><b>Late August - TSSAC meets</b> (face to face or via teleconference) to finalise the PZJA ARS and agree on priorities/ scopes for the TSSACs call for research proposals. |
| September<br>(early)   | <b>call for research opens</b><br><br>(6-8 weeks given due to more complex proposal for Torres Strait research).  |
| October<br>(end)       | <b>research proposals due.</b>  |
| November               |   |
| Mid                    | RAG comments due on proposals (6 weeks).  |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| December    |   |
| January     | TSSAC papers sent ahead of meeting.   |
| February    | <p><b>Early February- TSSAC meet face to face</b> to recommend research proposals for funding (pending community pre-consultation).</p> <p><b>Mid-February</b> – researchers notified of conditional support for project, which requires community pre-consultation before final support.</p> <p>Researchers to develop and provide pre-consultation package to TSSAC EO (2 weeks).</p> <p>TSSAC EO to send pre-consultation packages to relevant PBC, councillors and fishers associations (for relevant projects). Research applicants to follow up with phone calls (2 weeks).</p> |
| March       | Late March – researchers submit a summary of feedback from pre-consultation to TSSAC EO.  |
| Early April | <p><b>TSSAC meet via teleconference to discuss outcomes of pre-consultation.</b> If no / minimal and supportive comments received only, then send out of session for consideration instead of teleconference.</p> <p>Mid-April – researchers notified of final endorsement of project and process for contracting.</p>  |



# Appendix A: TSSAC Terms of Reference

## Terms Of Reference

- i. Identify and document research gaps, needs and priorities for fisheries in the Torres Strait in conjunction with the PZJA advisory groups.
- ii. develop, maintain and approve the Torres Strait Five Year Strategic Research Plan. This includes balancing tactical short term needs and strategic needs to identify research gaps and priorities.
- iii. review rolling five (5) year research plans for Torres Strait fisheries
- iv. provide advice to the AFMA executive on priorities for the allocation of AFMA research funds and potential risks to achieving intended outcomes.
- v. Provide advice on effective consultation strategies with communities regarding research projects to ensure engagement throughout the project.
- vi. Consider the level of community support for research proposals and advise researchers on any actions needed to improve community consultation before a project is supported.
- vii. ensure research outcomes are communicated to community stakeholders.
- viii. provide advice to FRDC or other research providers on Torres Strait research priorities for potential funding consideration.
- ix. assess research investment and outcomes for the Torres Strait fisheries to measure the extent to which intended sustainability, social and economic needs are being met.
- x. provide a forum for expert consideration of scientific issues referred to the TSSAC by the Torres Strait advisory groups.
- xi. provide other advice to the Torres Strait advisory groups on matters consistent with TSSAC functions.
- xii. review research / consultancies, stock assessments, and other reports and outputs relevant to Torres Strait fisheries and advise the Torres Strait advisory groups on their technical merit.
- xiii. convene Fisheries Assessment workshops as appropriate to review and address assessment needs for Torres Strait fisheries.

## **Appendix B: Key factors influencing Torres Strait fisheries research needs**

In developing this plan and the drivers for research in the Torres Strait, there are a number of factors which have been taken into account. This includes whole of Government policies and objectives relevant to the Torres Strait. These are explained in some detail below.

### ***The Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984 (the Act)***

The PZJA is created under the Act; the legislation used by the Australian and Queensland Governments when managing Torres Strait fisheries.

The Act makes the PZJA responsible for monitoring the condition of the fisheries under its control and formulating policies and plans for their good management. In performing these functions, the Act requires the PZJA to have regard to the rights and obligations conferred on Australia by the Torres Strait Treaty' (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00677>), and in particular, the following management priorities:

- (a) to acknowledge and protect the traditional way of life and livelihood of traditional inhabitants, including their rights in relation to traditional fishing;
- (b) to protect and preserve the marine environment and indigenous fauna and flora in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone;
- (c) to adopt conservation measures necessary for the conservation of a species in such a way as to minimise any restrictive effects of the measures on traditional fishing;
- (d) to administer the provisions of Part 5 of the Torres Strait Treaty (relating to commercial fisheries) so as not to prejudice the achievement of the purposes of Part 4 of the Torres Strait Treaty in regard to traditional fishing;
- (e) to manage commercial fisheries for optimum utilisation;
- (f) to share the allowable catch of relevant Protected Zone commercial fisheries with Papua New Guinea in accordance with the Torres Strait Treaty;
- (g) to have regard, in developing and implementing licensing policy, to the desirability of promoting economic development in the Torres Strait area and employment opportunities for traditional inhabitants.

## Australian Government priorities

The Australian Government has identified priorities for research that are significant in shaping fisheries research effort and its reporting, namely:

- Global trends
- National Research Priorities
- Rural Research and Development Priorities

### Global Trends

The five major trends that are expected to influence primary industries globally during the next 20 years, as identified by the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation in its report *Rural Industry Futures – Megatrends impacting Australian agriculture over the coming twenty years*, include:

**A hungrier world:** Population growth will drive demand for food and fibre

**A bumpier ride:** Globalisation, climate change and environmental change will reshape the risk profile for agriculture

**A wealthier world:** A new middle class will increase food consumption, diversify diets and eat more protein

**Transformative technologies:** Advances in digital technology, genetic science and synthetics will change the way food and fibre products are made and transported

**Choosy customers:** Information-empowered customers of the future will have expectations for health, provenance, sustainability and ethics

### National RD&E Strategy for Fishing and Aquaculture

The National Fishing and Aquaculture RD&E Strategy 2015-20 provides direction to improve the focus, efficiency and effectiveness of RD&E to support Australia's fishing and aquaculture industry.

The identified goals and key strategies are:

- Australia's fisheries and aquaculture sectors are managed, and acknowledged, to be ecologically sustainable.
- Security of access and resource allocation.
- Maximising benefits and value from fisheries and aquaculture resources.
- Streamlining governance and regulatory systems.
- Maintain the health of habitats and environments upon which fisheries and aquaculture rely.
- Aquatic animal health, and biosecurity (inclusive of pests) Aquaplan 2015-2019.

### FRDC Research Development and Extension Plan 2015-20

The FRDC's RD&E Plan 2015-20<sup>1</sup> is focused on maximising impacts by concentrating on knowledge development around three national priorities:

1. Ensuring that Australian fishing and aquaculture products are sustainable and acknowledged to be so.
2. Improving productivity and profitability of fishing and aquaculture.
3. Developing new and emerging aquaculture growth opportunities.

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://frdc.com.au/research/Documents/FRDC\\_RDE-Plan\\_2015-20.pdf](http://frdc.com.au/research/Documents/FRDC_RDE-Plan_2015-20.pdf)

## Appendix C: Criteria for assessing research investment in Torres Strait fisheries

The TSSAC will apply these criteria in assessing and ranking research proposals. Researchers should use the criteria as a guide when developing research applications and RAGs, MACs and WGs should also use these criteria when assessing proposals.

|   | Strongly disagree -----> strongly agree |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|-------|
| <b>Attractiveness</b>   | 1                                       | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | N/A |       |
| 1. Is there a priority need for the research (does it align with the Torres Strait Strategic Research Plan and Annual Research statement)?            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |
| 2. Is/are the end-user/s identified?  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |
| 3. Do the outcomes have relevance and are they appropriate to the end-users?  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |
| 4. Do the outputs contribute towards outcomes and are they measureable?   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |
| 5. Does the proposal actively engage Traditional Inhabitants and Torres Strait Islanders in the research?   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |
| 6. Are there employment opportunities for Traditional Inhabitants and Torres Strait Islanders?  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |
| 7. Does the research contribute to the knowledge that underpins ecosystem based fisheries management (EBFM) to improve the quality of decisions made? |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |     |       |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 8. Does the project involve capacity development for Communities? If so, TSSAC to discuss if there is funding from other agencies such as the IRG or TSRA that could support this project.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Feasibility</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Does the applicant and their team / resources have the capacity to produce the outputs?   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Is the budget appropriate to meet the outputs and outcomes?  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Does the proposal outline a coherent strategy surrounding data collection, analysis, and storage?  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Does the proposal include appropriate plans (for example, adoption, communication and/or commercialisation plans) to ensure that the full potential of the research is realised through adoption of research outputs by end-users? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Are the methods scientifically sound, well described and consistent with the projects objectives?  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>14. Research will be most effective when there is effective engagement with fishery stakeholders, particularly Traditional Inhabitants of the Torres Strait, and where the research has widespread stakeholder support (refer to procedural framework for undertaking research in the Torres Strait and the TSSAC research proposal application).</p> <p>Does the project identify the key stakeholders and how they will be engaged regarding the project in a culturally appropriate way?</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|