

#89

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Ross Monaghan

Q2

Email address

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Q3

Yes

Can MBIE publish your name and contact information with your submission?
Confidentiality notice: Responding "no" to this question does not guarantee that we will not release the name and contact information your provided, if any, as we may be required to do so by law. It does mean that we will contact you if we are considering releasing submitter contact information that you have asked that we keep in confidence, and we will take your request for confidentiality into account when making a decision on whether to release it.

Q4

Yes

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

Page 3: Section 2: Submitter information

Q5

Individual

Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

Page 4: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q6

Yes

Are you a researcher or scientist?

Q7

Age

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

Ethnicity

Page 5: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What is your iwi affiliation?

Page 6: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

If you wish, please specify to which Pacific ethnicity you identify

Page 7: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q13

Crown Research Institute or Callaghan Innovation

What type of organisation do you work for?

Q14

No

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q15

Agricultural, veterinary and food sciences,
Environmental sciences

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Q16

It does not contain Mātauranga Māori

What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your work?

Page 8: Section 2: Submitter information - organisation

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation name

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation type

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Where is the headquarters of the organisation?

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your organisation?

Page 9: Section 3: Research Priorities

Q22

Priorities design: What principles could be used to determine the scope and focus of research Priorities?(See page 27 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

I can only speak to the agri-environmental domain, where there is an acute "market failure" to provide robust policy and practice guidance to solve many wicked environmental problems. Industry sectors have, not surprisingly, failed to invest adequately in this space. So too has central and local government, who have many fragmented and disjointed funding mechanisms, often overseen by actors who have little knowledge of the working environment (the "trade") and/or of the principles of the scientific method. Formulating research priorities requires people with experience and working knowledge of the research domain(s); I therefore believe we need to be less Wellington-centric and defer more often to experience residing in the regions.

Q23

Priority-setting process: What principles should guide a national research Priority-setting process, and how can the process best give effect to Te Tiriti?(See pages 28-29 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Recognise the difference between (i) evidence-based policy development and (ii) policy-based evidence development. Then task an appropriate organisation (MfE for agri-environmental matters?) to formulate a coherent investment plan to develop the latter (policy-based) approach.

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

Operationalising Priorities: How should the strategy for each national research Priority be set and how do we operationalise them?(See pages 30-33 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Page 10: Section 4: Te Tiriti, mātauranga Māori, and Māori aspirations

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Engagement: How should we engage with Māori and Treaty Partners?(See page 38 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Mātauranga Māori: What are your thoughts on how to enable and protect mātauranga Māori in the research system?(See pages 38-39 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Regionally based Māori knowledge hubs: What are your thoughts on regionally based Māori knowledge hubs? (See page 39 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Page 11: Section 5: Funding

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Core Functions: How should we decide what constitutes a core function, and how do we fund them?(See pages 44-46 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q29

Yes

Establishing a base grant and base grant design: Do you think a base grant funding model will improve stability and resilience for research organisations?(See pages 46-49 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q30

Establishing a base grant and base grant design: How should we go about designing and implementing such a funding model?(See pages 46-49 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Implementation would need to ensure researchers maintain a high level of performance, otherwise there is a risk that some retreat to a comfortable existence that does not return good value for funding monies. Institutions would thus need to proactively manage researcher performance.

Page 12: Section 6: Institutions

Q31

Institution design: How do we design collaborative, adaptive and agile research institutions that will serve current and future needs?(See pages 57-58 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

I strongly agree that fewer, larger, more resilient institutions are a good idea.

Q32

Role of institutions in workforce development: How can institutions be designed to better support capability, skill and workforce development?(See page 58 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Ensure researchers are well connected and delivering solutions to community concerns and needs.

Ensure researchers are actively managed, as appropriate, to deliver high performance.

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Better coordinated property and capital investment: How should we make decisions on large property and capital investments under a more coordinated approach?(See pages 58-59 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Institution design and Te Tiriti: How do we design Tiriti-enabled institutions? (See page 59 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q35

Knowledge exchange: How do we better support knowledge exchange and impact generation? What should be the role of research institutions in transferring knowledge into operational environments and technologies?(See pages 60-63 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Researchers need to have the opportunity (and willingness) to familiarise themselves with the lived experiences of those who they are supposedly transferring knowledge to. Data and knowledge development are only part of the journey: insight and understanding are also critical ingredients that are often neglected by many researchers.

Page 13: Section 7: Research workforce

Q36

Workforce and research Priorities: How should we include workforce considerations in the design of national research Priorities?(See pages 69-70 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

For controversial/adversarial science activities, there is a need to recognise the relatively large churn of people and experience - this is glaringly evident in the agri-environmental domain, where turnover of central and local government staff is very problematic. This is also the case within Industry sector organisations, although not quite to the same extent. So in addition to addressing the precarious nature of researcher careers, workforce planning also needs to mentor and support young (and older) researchers to ensure they do not get burnt out and disillusioned by the somewhat difficult extension and policy processes that are now underway to tackle water quality and climate challenges. A recurring symptom of this problem is the dearth of young New Zealand scientists choosing to enter and stay within the CRI workforce that is focused on the above environmental challenges

Q37

Base grant and workforce: What impact would a base grant have on the research workforce?(See pages 70-71 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

As noted in question 23, it will be important to ensure researchers are actively managed, as appropriate, to deliver high performance, otherwise there is a risk that some retreat to a comfortable existence that does not return good value for funding monies. Institutions would thus need to proactively manage researcher performance.

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Better designed funding mechanisms: How do we design new funding mechanisms that strongly focus on workforce outcomes? (See page 72 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Page 14: Section 8: Research infrastructure

Q39

Funding research infrastructure: How do we support sustainable, efficient and enabling investment in research infrastructure?(See pages 77-78 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Fewer, larger, more efficiently run (especially reducing duplicating roles) institutes will help this somewhat.
