

Australasian Evaluation Society Indigenous Strategy

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AES Indigenous Strategy

- Overall Commitment to strengthening and improving evaluation in and with indigenous people and communities (since 2005)
- Indigenous member on AES Executive (2005-7)
- Indigenous Scholarships to AES conference (2006)
- Indigenous Evaluation Awards (introduced 2007)
- Ongoing commitment to advancing good practice (e.g. through guidelines and workshops)
- Welcome to country at conferences

Progress report NZ

- Overview of SPEaR Guidelines NZ
- NZ activities with evaluators to give life to the guidelines
 - Nan's workshops with Maori to tell stories
 - AES/ANZEA workshops for non Maori evaluators
 - Kataraina's workshop at 2008 AES conference

Progress Report- Australia

- Overview of progress in developing the AES Indigenous Strategy- Australian response
- Existing Guidelines
 - AES Ethics and Principles
 - AIATSIS Guidelines
 - NHMRC ethics and guidelines
 - Others (e.g. AMSANT, RANZCP, AHURI, AARE)
 - Communication protocols (e.g. QLD, DATSIPD)

AIATSIS Guidelines for Ethical Research in Indigenous Studies

- Developed for research sponsored by AIATSIS but intended to guide all research in the area of Australian Indigenous studies
- Includes statement of principles of ethical research
 - Explanation of each principle
 - Practical applications

Principles of ethical research

There are 11 principles organised under:

- Consultation, negotiation and mutual understanding
- Respect, recognition and involvement
- Benefits, outcomes and agreement

Consultation, negotiation and mutual understanding

1. Consultation, negotiation and free and informed consent are the foundations for research with or about Indigenous peoples.
2. The responsibility for consultation and negotiation is ongoing.
3. Consultation and negotiation should achieve mutual understanding about the proposed research.

B. Consultation, negotiation and mutual understanding

4. Indigenous knowledge systems and processes must be respected.
5. There must be recognition of the diversity and uniqueness of peoples as well as of individuals.
6. The intellectual and cultural property rights of Indigenous peoples must be respected and preserved.
7. Indigenous researchers, individuals and communities should be involved in research as collaborators.

C. Benefits, outcomes and agreement

8. The use of, and access to, research results should be agreed
9. A researched community should benefit from , and not be disadvantaged by, the research project.
10. The negotiation outcomes should include results specific to the needs of the researched community.
11. Negotiation should result in a formal agreement for the conduct of a research project, based on good faith and free and informed consent.

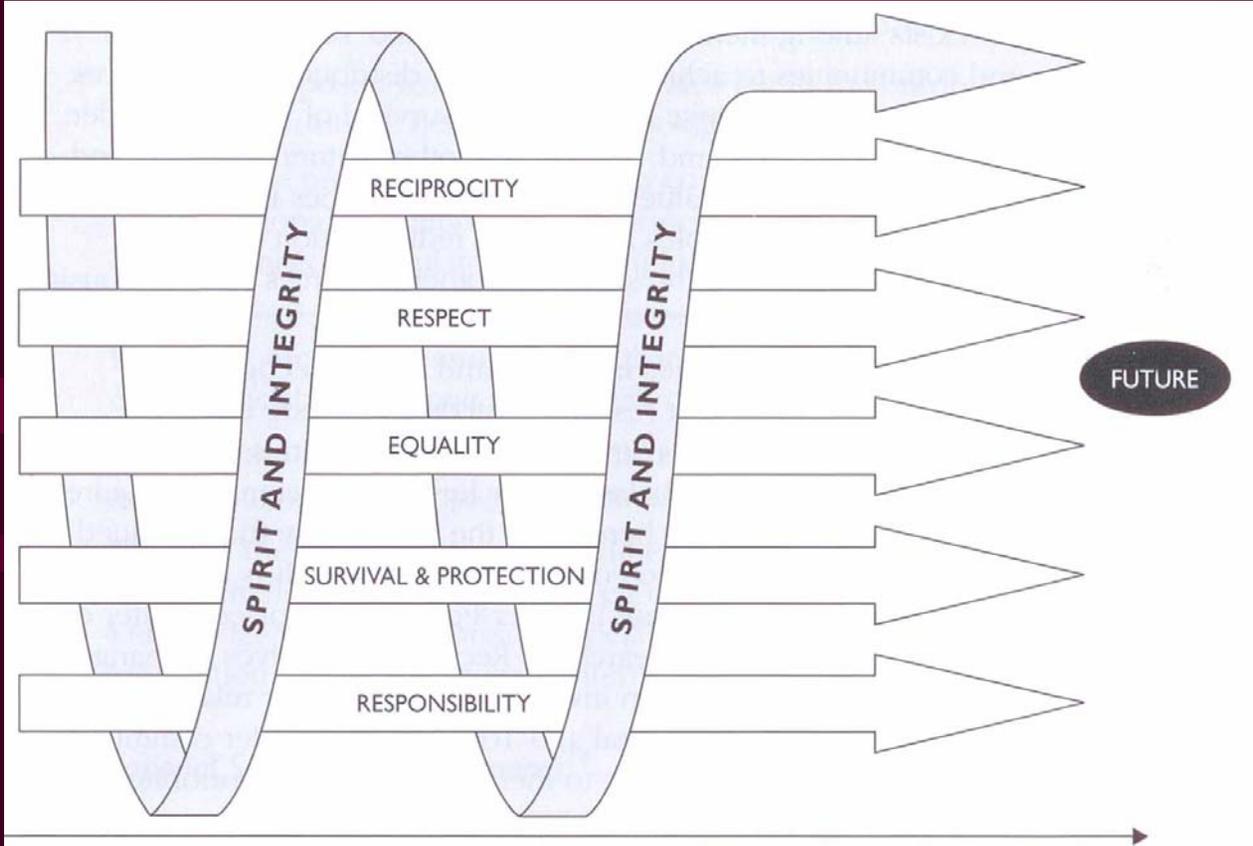
NHMRC Values and Ethics: guidelines for Ethical Conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health

- The authoritative National statement on health research involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- Provide guidance to researchers in the conception, design and conduct of research.

Values

Six values lie at the heart of the guidelines:

- Spirit and Integrity
- Reciprocity
- Respect
- Equality
- Survival and Protection
- Responsibility



Detail in the NHMRC Guidelines

- Explanation of each value
- Explanation of what each value means in the research context
- What needs to be considered in Human Research Ethics Committee applications (HRECS)
- How the values are demonstrated in practice

Keeping Research on Track: A guide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples about health research ethics

- A guide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations
- Shows how:
- “...you can make research work for your community by coming involved in each step of the research journey. working in partnership with the researchers from the start can help you to create many benefits for your community or organisation”.

8 Steps of the research process

1. Establishing relationships
2. Conceptualisation – thinking and planning
3. Development and approval – finalising the research agreement
4. Data collection and management
5. Analysis- working out what the data means
6. Report writing
7. Dissemination – sharing the findings or research results
8. Learning from our experience