



Who we are

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Overview of what we are going to talk about

- Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities (2018) and Keeping Research on Track II
- How to apply the guidelines including;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Governance
- 2. Reciprocity
- 3. Community Benefit
- 4. Providing feedback to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

National Statement

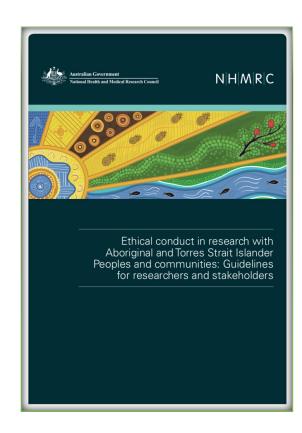
The National Statement refers to the Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities: Guidelines for researchers and stakeholders.



Ethical Guidelines

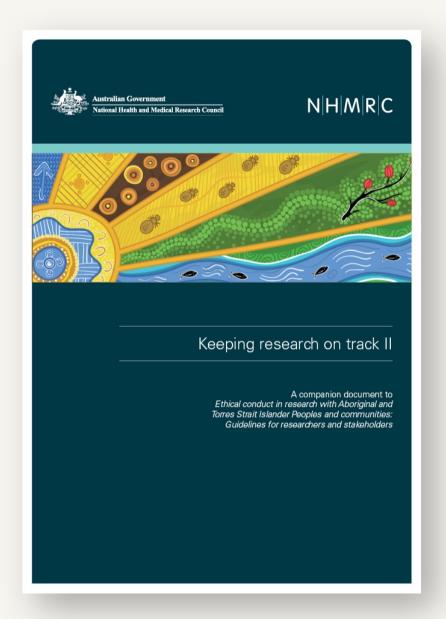
The guidelines provides a set of principles to ensure research is safe, respectful, responsible, high quality and of benefit to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities.

Applying these values and other ethical principles will ensure that research conducted with or for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities, or their data or biological samples, is ethically conducted.



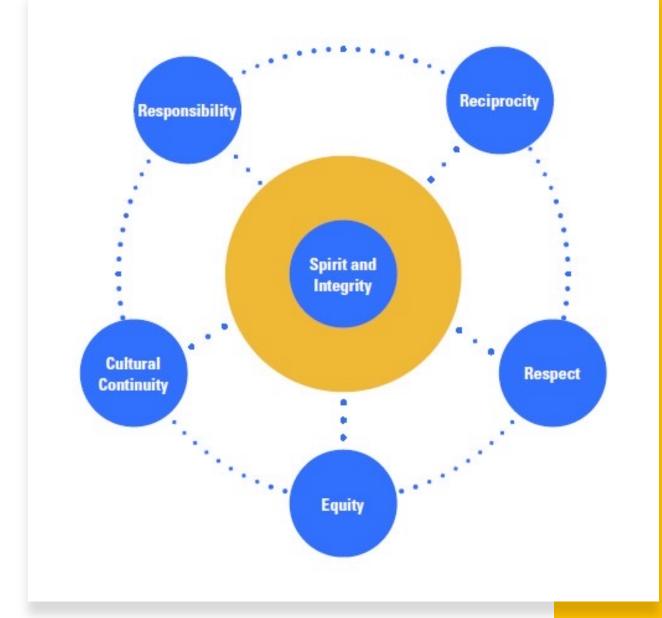
Keeping Research on Track II

The purpose of this guideline is to act as a companion document to the abovementioned guideline (refer to 1.3.2). It is intended for use by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research participants and communities but may also be useful for building researcher's knowledge about such research.



Values

Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities (2018)



Spirit and Integrity

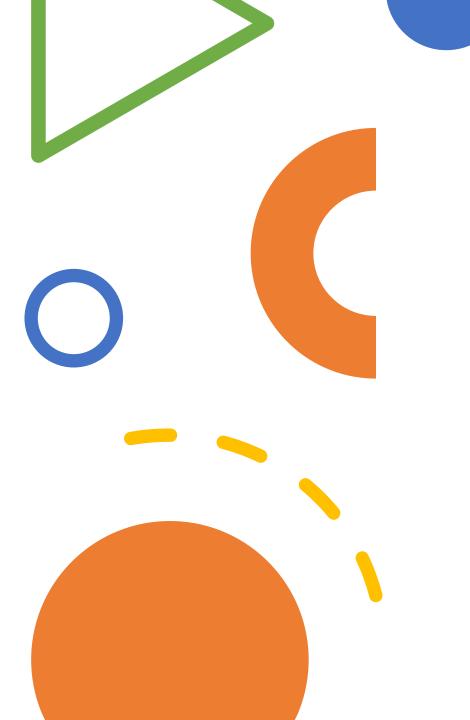
Spirit and integrity is the central core value that binds all the other five values together. The first part, spirit, is about the ongoing connection and continuity between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' past, current and future generations. The second part, integrity, is about the respectful and honourable behaviours that hold **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander** values and cultures together.



Cultural continuity

Cultural continuity contributes to a sense of strong, shared and enduring individual and collective identities. Cultural continuity includes maintaining the bonds and relationships between people and between people and their environment. It also includes responsibilities in respect of spiritual domains. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples continue to preserve their cultures and identity by reflecting on and drawing strength from their individual and collective identities.

Presentation name



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Equity

Equity is reflected by a commitment to showing fairness and justice that enables Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' culture, history and status to be appreciated and respected. Many instances of discrimination and marginalisation have resulted in multiple inequities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities. In research, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples have perceived the distribution of benefits from research as flowing mostly to the researchers and research institutions.

Presentation name



Reciprocity

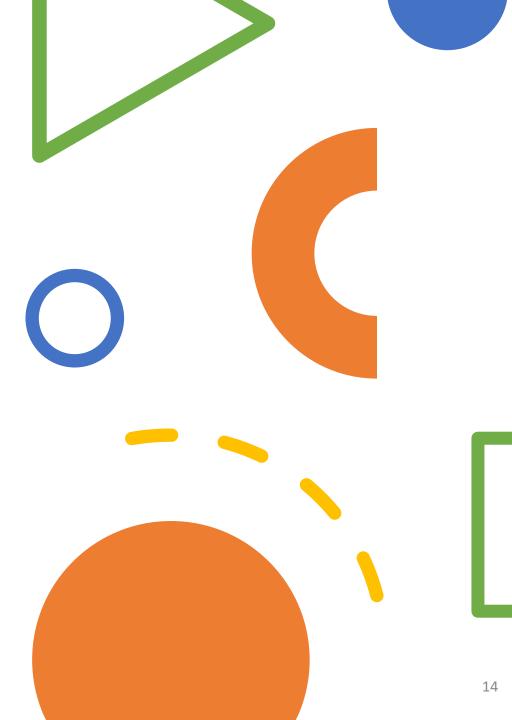
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' way of shared responsibility and obligation is based on their kinship networks. This process keeps Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' ways of living and family relationships strong.
- Reciprocity recognises all partners' contributions, and ensures the benefits from research outcomes are equitable and of value for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities



Respect

Respect is expressed as having regard for the welfare, rights, knowledge, skills, beliefs, perceptions, customs and cultural heritage (both individual and collective) of people involved in research. Within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, respect is reinforced through, and in turn strengthens, dignity. A respectful relationship promotes trust and cooperation.

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Responsibility

Central to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and cultures is the recognition of core responsibilities. These responsibilities include caring for country, kinship bonds, caring for others and the maintenance of harmony and balance within and between the physical and spiritual realms. A key responsibility within this framework is to do no harm, including avoiding having an adverse impact on the ability of others to comply with their responsibilities. Also, an individual's responsibilities are not limited to them alone and may relate to the accountability of others. Responsibilities may be shared with others so that as a group they will also be held accountable.

Presentation name





What does this mean in practice

Considerations

- Governance
- Reciprocity
- Community benefit
- Feedback

Governance



Chief Investigators



Associate Investigators



Co-design



Research assistance



Steering committees/ advisory groups

When to engage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

At conception

Design

Implementation

Analysis

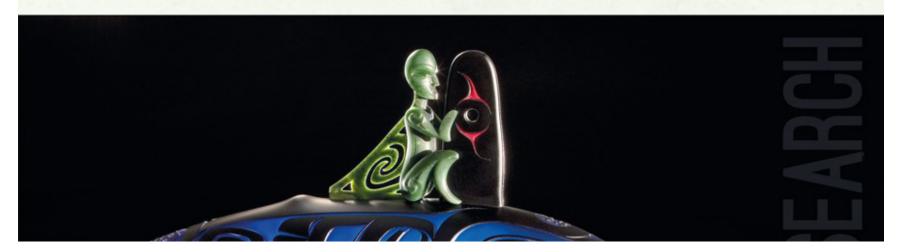
Interpretation

Write up

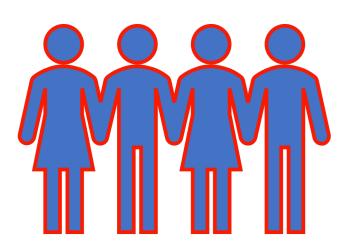
INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY

TOWARD AN AGENDA

Edited by TAHU KUKUTAI and JOHN TAYLOR







Aboriginal Ethics Committees

The AH&MRC HREC is one of three Aboriginal HRECS in Australia

Aboriginal Health & Medical Research Council (NSW) Ethics Committee

Aboriginal Health Research Ethics Committee South Australia

Western Australian Aboriginal Health Ethics Committee

Menzies School of Health Research HREC

Has an Aboriginal Sub-Committee

When to submit to an AHREC or sub committee

When the project is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander specific

When you plan on analysing the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data

If Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people will be over represented in the study i.e. more than 3.2%

If the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander experience, disease or condition

Other common lssues

IP and Indigenous Knowledge's

Deficit approach versus strengths approach

Relationships

Capability building



Resource list

Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres
Strait Islander Peoples and communities: Guidelines
for researchers and stakeholders (NHMRC)

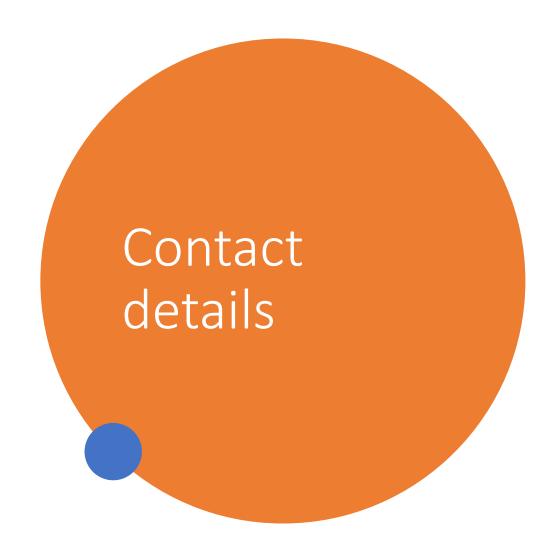
Keeping Research on Track II (NHMRC)

ATSILIRN Protocol 3: Intellectual property (NSLA)

Engaging with traditional Owners (AIATSIS)

Writing up Indigenous Research: authorship, copyright and Indigenous knowledge systems (Terri Janke)

<u>International Society of Ethnobiology Code of Ethics</u> (ISE)



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