

Approches et pratiques de l'application des connaissances (AC) dans la recherche sur la santé des Autochtones

Avril 2023



L'application des connaissances dans la recherche sur la santé des Autochtones

AC = «le(s) processus par lequel la connaissance est transformée en action» (Estey, Kmettic et Reading, 2008)

L'AC est intrinsèque et inhérente aux systèmes de connaissances autochtones.

Les connaissances qui n'ont pas de pertinence ou d'application pratique n'ont aucun mérite ni aucune valeur.



Défis et domaines d'amélioration courants de l'application des connaissances : résultats de la revue systématique

Raglan Maddox

Clan Bagumani (Modewa)

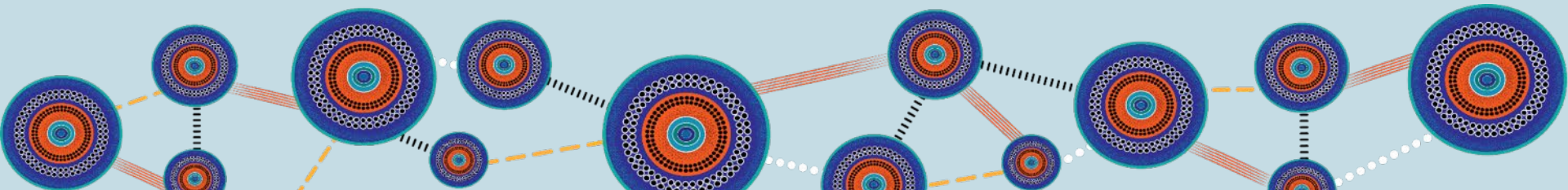
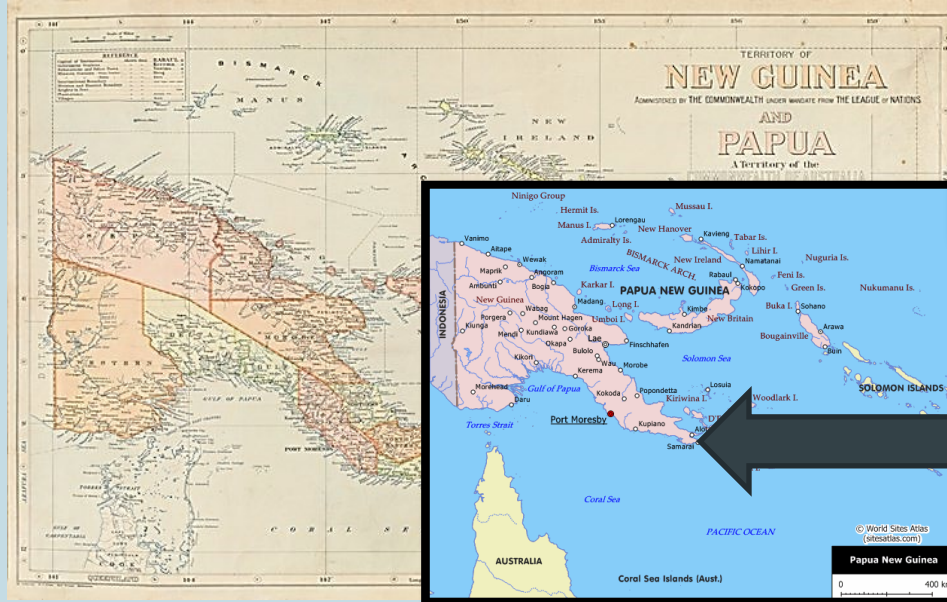
National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

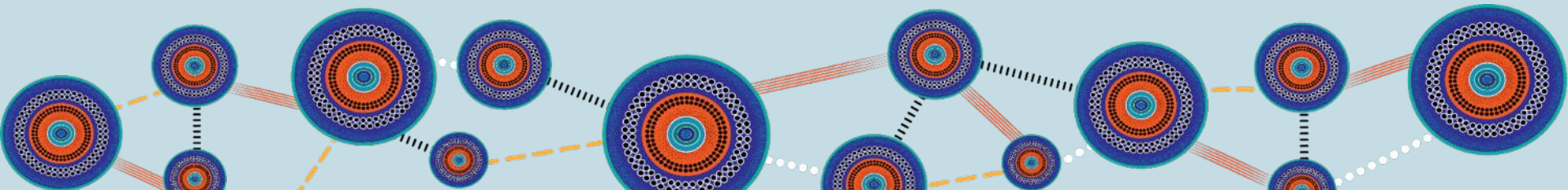
Wellbeing Research

National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health

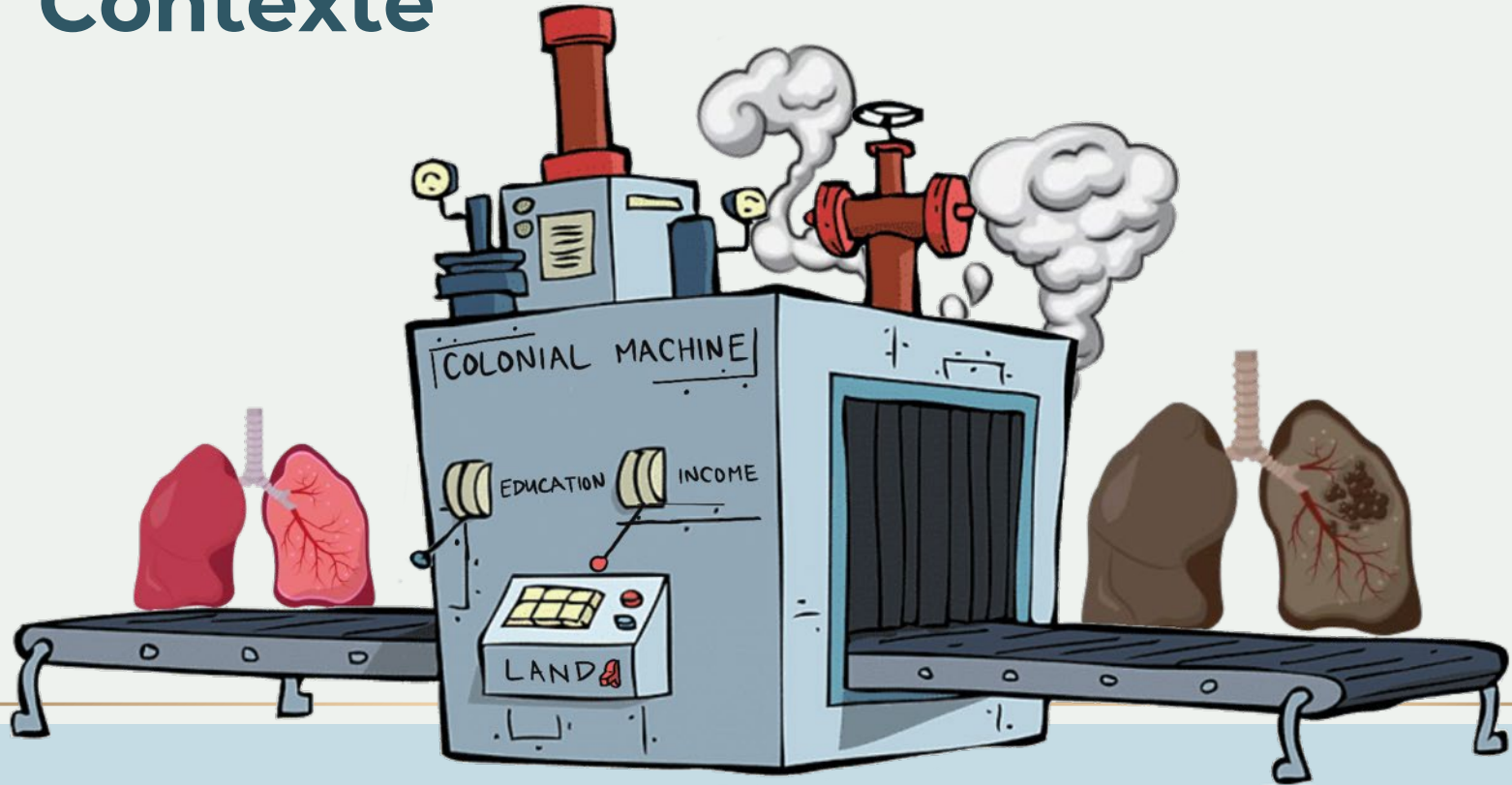
Australian National University

Milne Bay, PNG





Contexte



Pourquoi?



Les modes de pensée et de conduite de la recherche euro-occidentaux dominent actuellement la « recherche » contemporaine.

Cela occulte les façons autochtones d'être, de savoir et d'agir et peut conduire à des pratiques dangereuses en matière de conception, de conduite et d'analyse de la recherche, qui marginalisent les peuples et les savoirs autochtones.



1) Ontologique : façons d'être, ce qui existe, ce qui est réel

2) **Épistémologique** : façons de savoir, qu'est-ce que la(les) connaissance(s) et comment l'obtient-on?



3) **Axiologique** : façons de faire de la recherche, sa valeur et sa conduite



4) **Méthodologique** : comment acquiert-on des connaissances?



Recommendations and Next Steps:





Knowledge translation (KT) processes and practices in Indigenous health research contexts: A systematic review



We found the following knowledge translation goals and methods:

KT Goals



- Increase awareness of access to services, safety & practices
- Change in individual behavior
- Improve health programs, services, & systems
- Implement research in a good way



KT Methods and approaches



- Partnering with the people, organisations, and institutions that want to use the research to make change
- Involving local community members to lead or the KT
- Prioritizing traditional and local knowledges
- Accessible (non-academic) forms of KT such as visuals, posters, and videos
- Mainstream academic forms of KT such as publications, reports, and presentations



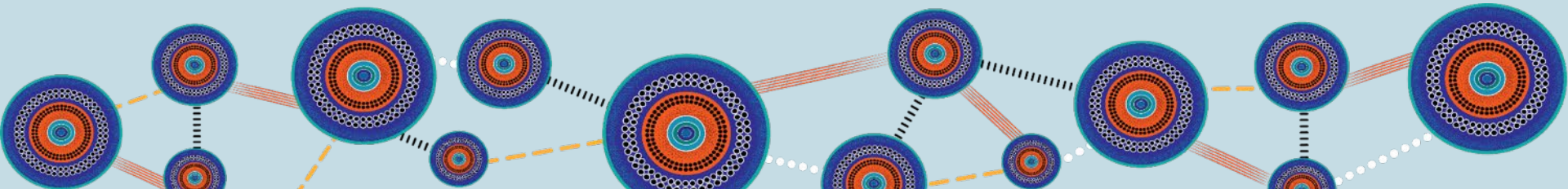
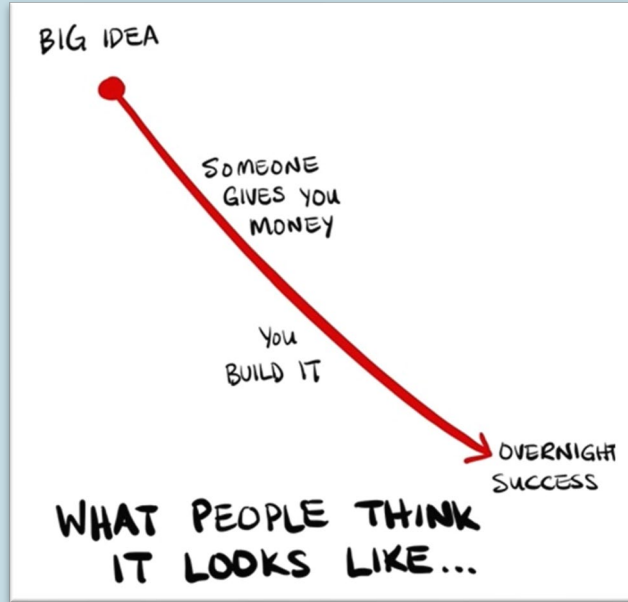
Key findings: Promising and wise KT Practices

- Meaningful Indigenous involvement
- KT sharing mechanisms (such as community feasts, social networks, radio, visuals)
- Communicating culturally relevant knowledges that reflect local values, practices, & strengths
- Following local Indigenous principles & practices
- Focusing on organisational change & sustainability
- Developing KT goals at the start and evaluating to ensure KT achieves goals



This systematic review included a comprehensive search of the literature on Indigenous health research globally.

Faire le travail





OPEN ACCESS

Ethical publishing in 'Indigenous' contexts

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ABSTRACT

Ethical publishing practices are vital to tobacco control research practice, particularly research involving Indigenous (Indigenous peoples: for the purposes of this Special Communication, we use the term Indigenous people(s) to include self-identified individuals and communities who frequently have historical continuity with precolonial/presetler societies; are strongly linked to the land on which they or their societies reside; and often maintain their own distinct language(s), belief and social-political systems, economies and sciences. The authors humbly acknowledge, respect and value that Indigenous peoples are diverse and constitute many nations, cultures and language groups. Many Indigenous peoples also exist as governments in treaty relations with settler-colonial societies, and all Indigenous peoples have inherent rights under international law. The language and terminology used should reflect the local context(s) and could include, but are not limited to, terms such as Aboriginal, Bagamani, Cherokee, First Peoples, First Nations, Inuit, Iwi/dia, Kungurakan, Lakota, Māori, Métis, American Indian, Navajo, Wagadagam, Wiradjuri, Yurok, etc) people. These people can minimise, correct and address biases that tend to privilege Euro-Western perspectives. Ethical publishing practices can minimise and address harms, such as appropriation and misuse of knowledges; strengthen mechanisms of accountability to Indigenous peoples and communities; ensure that tobacco control research is beneficial and meaningful to Indigenous peoples and communities; and support Indigenous agency, sovereignty and self-determination. To ensure ethical practice in tobacco control, the research methodology and methods must incorporate tangible mechanisms to include and engage those Indigenous people(s) that the research concerns, affects and impacts. Tobacco Control is currently missing an ethical research and evaluation publishing protocol to help uphold ethical practice. The supporters of this Special Communication call on Tobacco Control to adopt publication practice that explicitly upholds ethical research and evaluation practices, particularly in Indigenous contexts. We encourage researchers, editors, peer reviewers, funding bodies and those publishing in Tobacco Control to reflect on their conduct and decision-making when working, developing and undertaking research and evaluation of relevance to Indigenous peoples.

Tobacco Control and other publishers, funding bodies, institutions and research teams have a fundamental role in ensuring that the right peoples are doing the right work in the right way. We call for Tobacco Control to recognise, value and support ethical principles, processes and practices that underpin high-quality, culturally safe and priority-driven research, evaluation and science that

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

⇒ Ethical publishing protocols are often missing, but are required to minimise harms and promote ethical research.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ Indigenous peoples have always held knowledges, data and information generated through our ways of knowing, being and doing (ie, research and evaluation).

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH PRACTICE OR POLICY

⇒ This study provides a publication protocol to explicitly uphold ethical research.

will move us to a future that is commercial tobacco and nicotine free.

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary research tends to be dominated by Euro-Western values that have influenced methodologies, what constitutes evidence and evidence hierarchies in which evidence is placed and the way research is carried out. This can lead to unsafe research design, conduct and analysis practices that marginalise Indigenous peoples and knowledges. To address this problem, ethical research and publication protocols that maintain accountability to the respective Indigenous peoples and our relations, such as the interconnectedness of all creation, from people, to animals and plants including tobacco plants, are required in tobacco control.

Evidence hierarchies used to gauge the scientific merit of research studies tend to favour those employing empiricist methods, usually focusing on individual behaviours.¹ Randomised controlled trials, meta-analyses and case-control studies are frequently championed as 'objective' and 'scientific', despite some significant limitations which include moral and ethical implications.^{2–4} However, an research that involves Indigenous peoples, questions about our underlying assumptions, whether (1) ontological (ways of being, what exists, what is real?); (2) epistemological (ways of knowing, what is knowledge(s) and how do we obtain it?); (3) axiological (ways of doing, value and conduct of research); and (4) methodological (how do we acquire knowledge(s)?), have generally been answered using Euro-Western ways of thinking. Non-white Euro-Western knowledges are subsequently positioned as inferior

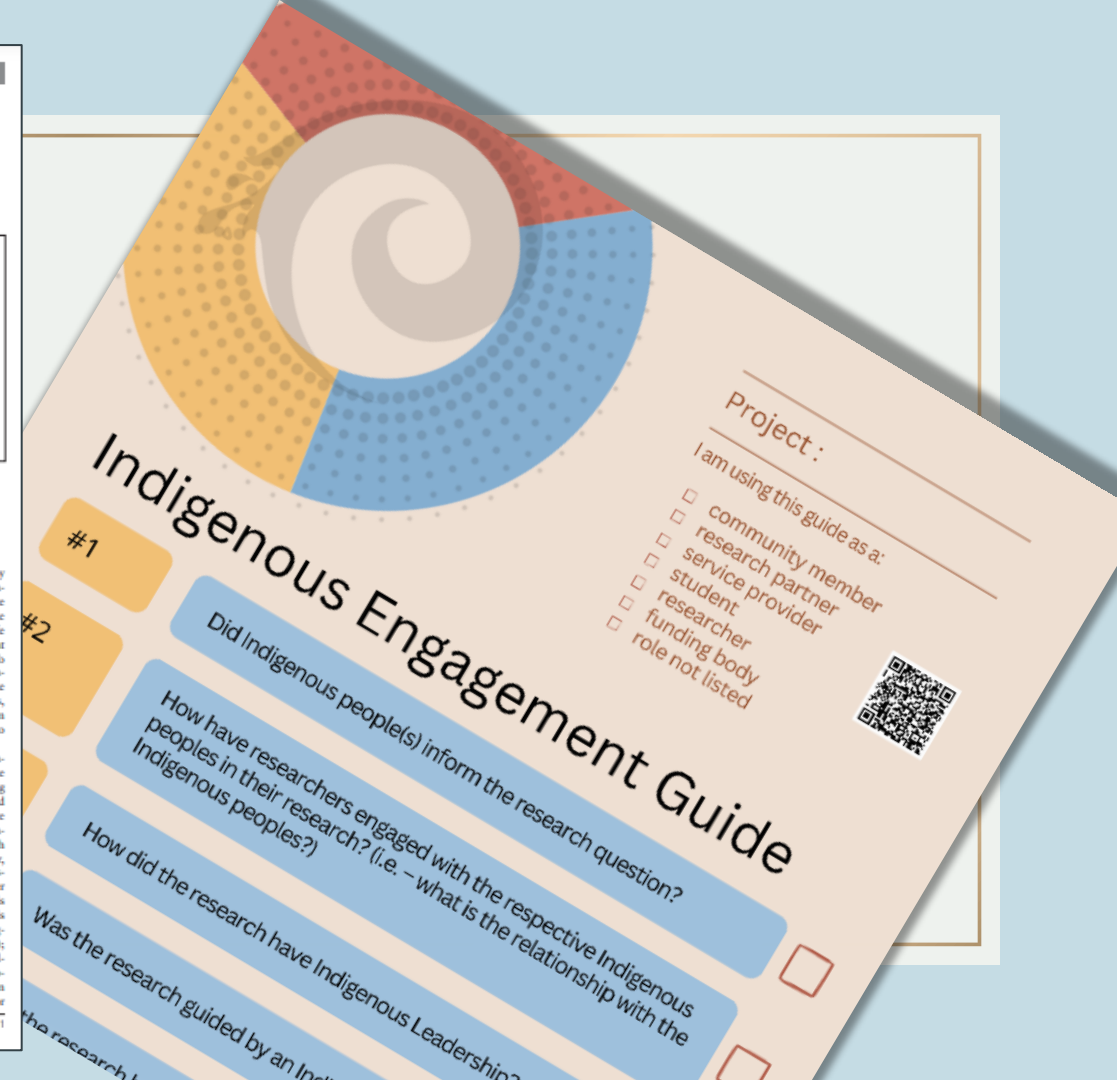


► <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tc.2022-057919>



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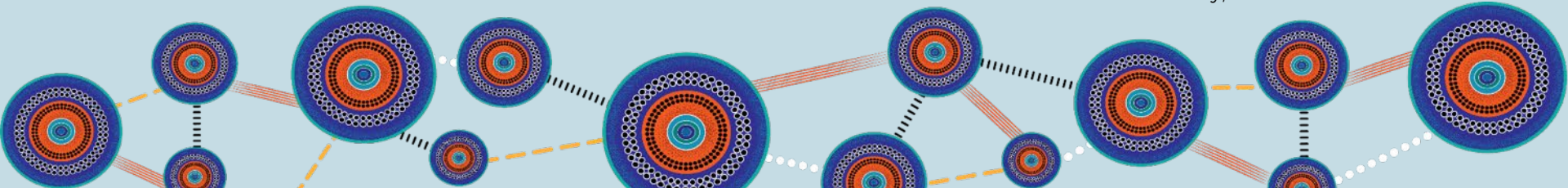
Pourquoi?

« Les recherches gouvernées et dirigées par des Autochtones et qui respectent les visions du monde autochtones ont plus de chances de procurer des avantages substantiels et durables aux communautés autochtones, notamment en éclairant les programmes et les politiques. »



Ressources utiles

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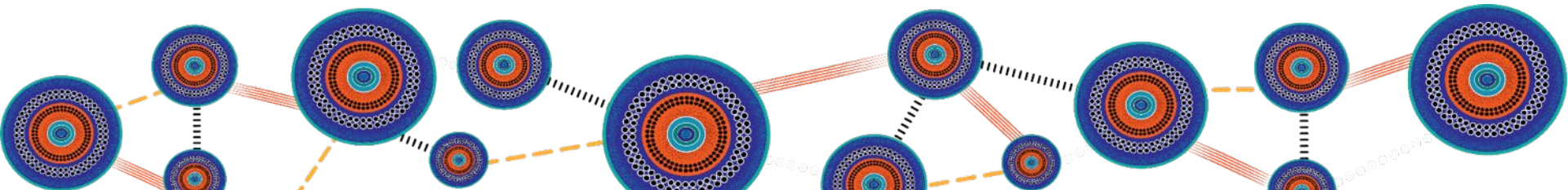




**Qu'est-ce qui
fonctionne bien?**



Reconnaissance de Worimi Barray



Positionnement social et culturel





La connaissance s'accompagne de responsabilités



Reconnaissance des partenaires communautaires



Nunyara Aboriginal
Health Unit



YERIN
Aboriginal Health
Services Limited

Waminda
strong women. strong community. strong culture.

Which Way? est détenu et géré par les communautés autochtones partenaires. Les Aborigènes et les insulaires du détroit de Torres ont participé à tous les aspects de l'étude, de l'élaboration à la diffusion en passant par la rédaction. *Which Way?* a utilisé l'application intégrée des connaissances en intégrant les utilisateurs des connaissances pour garantir la pertinence de la communauté aborigène et des insulaires du détroit de Torres et de la prestation des soins de santé, en privilégiant les connaissances autochtones et l'excellence scientifique.

**Les publications éditoriales sont disponibles en anglais seulement.

Doing “deadly” community-based research during COVID-19: the Which Way? study

Michelle Kennedy^{1*}, Hayley Longbottom^{2,7}

An Indigenous-led study aims to empower and support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women to be smoke-free



Nothing about us without us

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have long advocated for a voice on issues that involve them. Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services are recognised as playing a critical role in mitigating and addressing social and structural determinants of health.¹ The *Close the Gap campaign report 2022* made recommendations to governments to improve health outcomes, including structural reform, innovation driven by cultural intellect and cultural safety, and empowering communities.² Real change requires our voice, our rights to sovereignty, self-determination and agency to transform health systems and beyond, including acknowledging, addressing and mitigating coloniality and systemic racism.



Research has held a poor reputation among Indigenous peoples, commonly being undertaken “on us” and not “with us”.³ However, Indigenous peoples have led meaningful and high quality research since the beginning of time, which is evidenced by our continued existence in spite of colonisation, and across academic disciplines and fields of expertise. Researchers and institutions are beginning to recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities are the knowledge holders and have the right to lead research and policy reform.

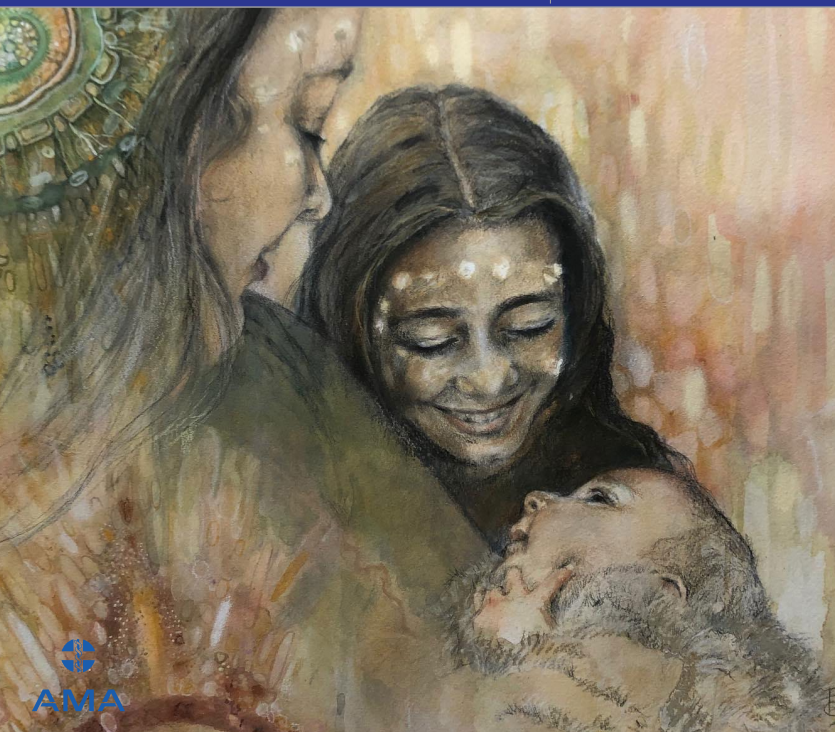
It was through an acknowledgement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander wisdom and leadership that the Which Way? study was born. “Deadly” is word commonly used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to mean “good”,⁴ hence this editorial, written by two Aboriginal women, describes deadly research practice in our study. Before we describe the study, we must first offer our social and cultural positioning.



Kith and kin: Felicity Cocuzzoli (Wiradjuri), 2021

Hayley Longbottom is a Jerrinja/Cullunghutti/Wandi Wandian woman, mother, daughter, sister, aunty, cousin and sistá girl, and Programs and Executive Team Manager at Waminda South Coast Health and Welfare Aboriginal Corporation, Nowra, New South Wales.

This information is critical to our approach to research. Who we are, where we come from, our cultural and community knowledge systems, inform the ways in which we see the world and how we approach research practice. The Which Way? study sought to address the national priority of smoking during pregnancy from an Indigenous standpoint, through a national survey of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women of reproductive age. This research, conducted in partnership and co-ownership with Aboriginal communities in New South



1. *Milwarranha* (ouverture) : Présentation de l'étude *Which Way?* (accessible en anglais seulement)
2. Caractéristiques du tabagisme et de la cessation du tabagisme chez les femmes aborigènes et insulaires du détroit de Torres en âge de procréer
3. Quelles sont les stratégies d'aide au sevrage tabagique qui intéressent les femmes aborigènes et insulaires du détroit de Torres en âge de procréer?
4. *Ngaaminya* (trouver, être capable de voir) : Résumé et conclusions principales du projet *Which Way?*



**Importance
critique de la
relationalité pour
une application
efficace des
connaissances**

*Amener la
recherche dans la
pratique*



Tackling Indigenous Smoking Workshop





Les Autochtones ont le droit de mener des recherches pour améliorer leurs conditions de vie, mais ils ont aussi le droit d'autodéterminer l'application de leurs connaissances d'une manière porteuse de sens.

Nous devons assumer notre responsabilité à l'égard de la connaissance, tout comme nous avons une responsabilité à l'égard des générations futures.

The background features a repeating pattern of overlapping, semi-transparent blue circles of various shades, ranging from a deep teal to a lighter, dusty blue. Superimposed on these circles are golden-brown, branching structures that resemble coral or stylized tree limbs, with some darker, brownish spots on the branches. The overall aesthetic is organic and textured.

Orientations futures

Références supplémentaires

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Protocole de revue systématique

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Revue systématique

Morton Ninomiya, M. E., **Maddox, R., Brascoupé, S.**, Robinson, N., **Atkinson, D.**, Firestone, M., ... et Smylie, J. (2022). Knowledge translation approaches and practices in Indigenous health research: a systematic review. *Social Science & Medicine*, 114898.