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National Drug Research Institute
Preventing Harmful Drug Use in Australia

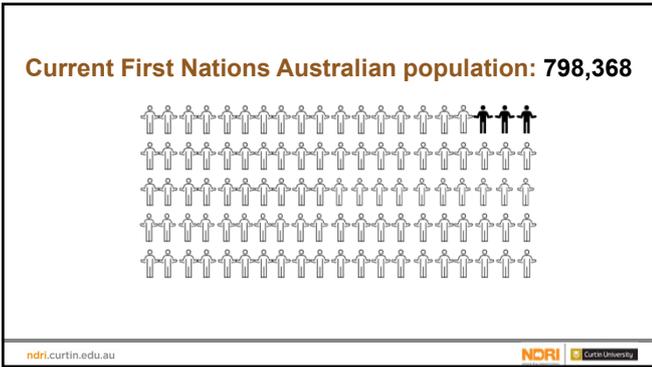
UNIVERSITY OF PERTH
INDIGENOUS HEALTH + ALCOHOL

First Nations Australians' right to self-determination in AOD policy: the process is important

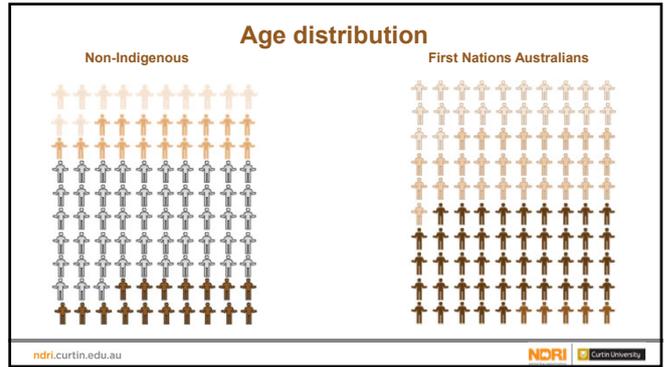
Annalee Stearne
Funded by the Centre of Research Excellence: Indigenous Health & Alcohol

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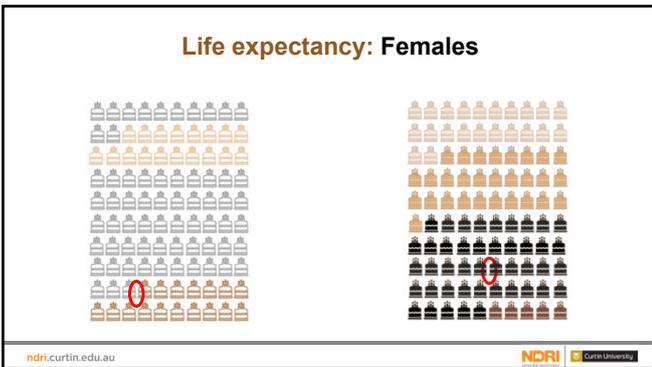
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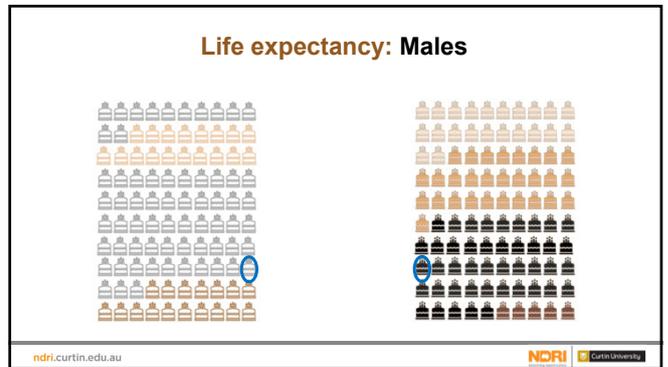
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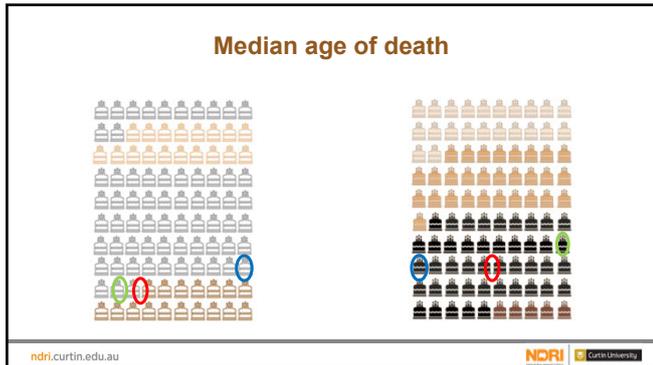
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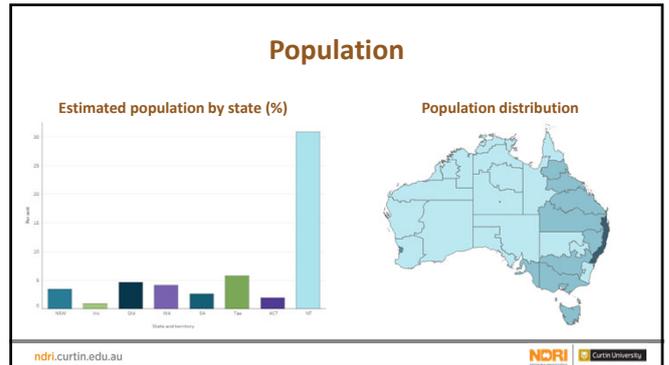
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Diverse

- More than **250** distinct languages
- **145** languages are still actively spoken
- **32%** of people living in major cities speak their traditional language

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- Live in cities and on the east coast
- Diverse – many nations
- Small portion of the Australian population
- Significantly younger
- Shorter life expectancy
- Earlier median age of death

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Federation of Australia (1901)

Aborigines Act (WA) (1905)

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Social determinants of health

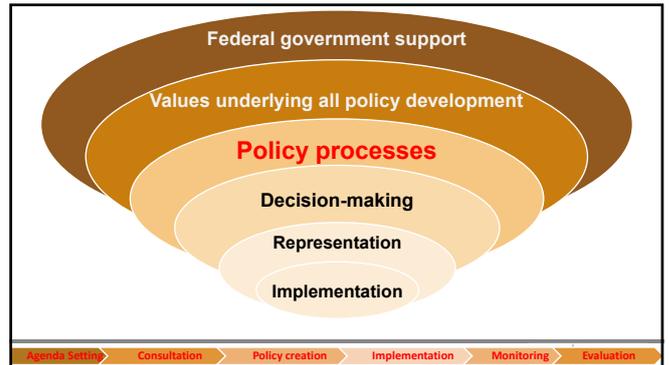
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Always include	Depends on the context	Not self-determination
Community-controlled organisations (83%)		Elected to government (29%)
From affected communities (89%)		Public servants (41%)
Community representatives (100%)		
Elders (100%)		
Entire community (100%)		
Experts in the area (100%)		
Communities defining representation (94%)		
Individuals (83%)		
Individuals representing their communities (94%)		
Nationally representative body (88%)		

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Self-determination in alcohol policy requires policy makers to use processes in which First Nations Australians are....

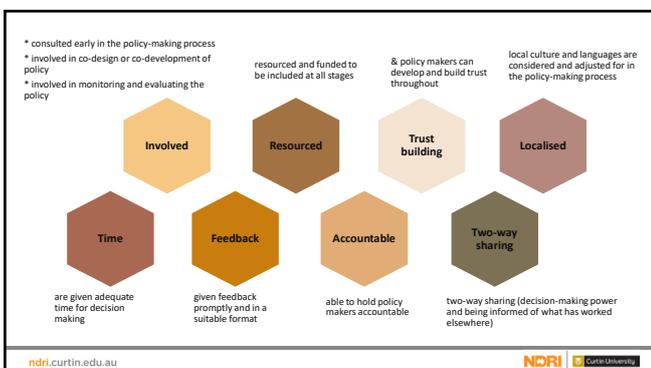
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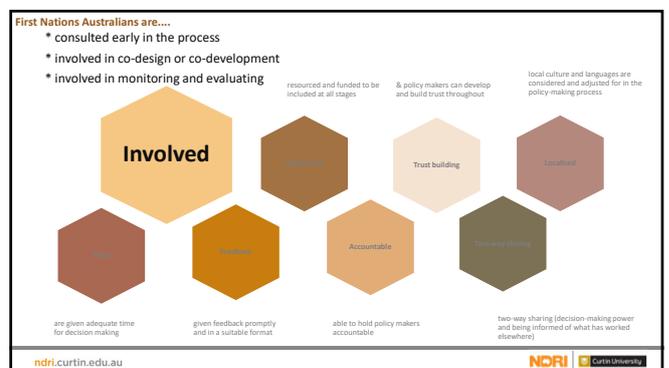
Self-determination in AOD interventions requires processes in which First Nations Australians are....

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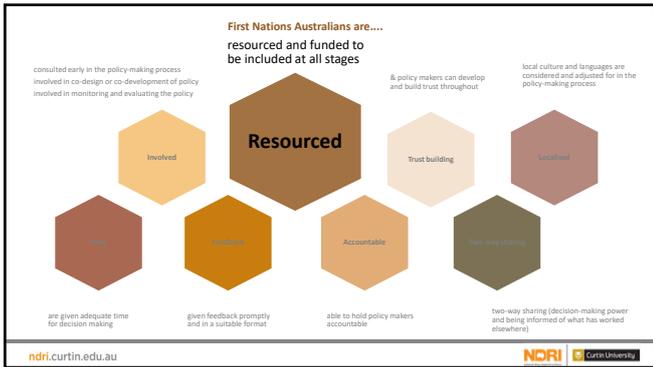
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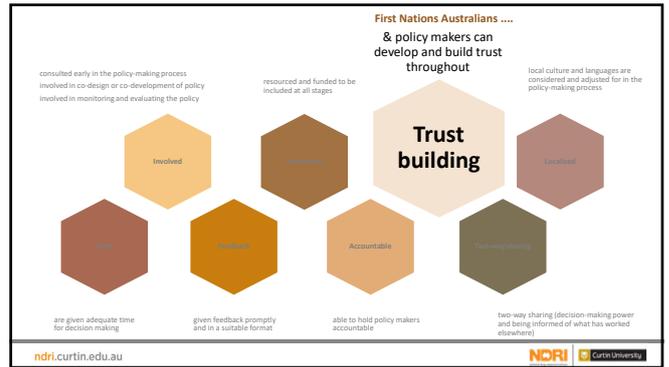
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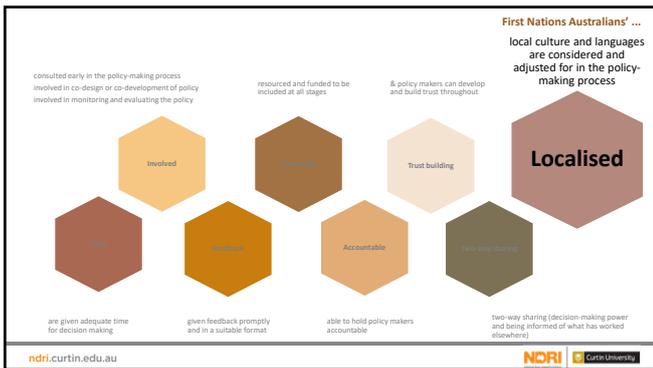
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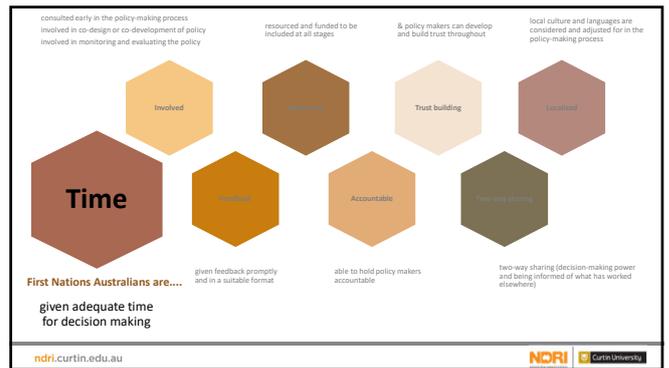
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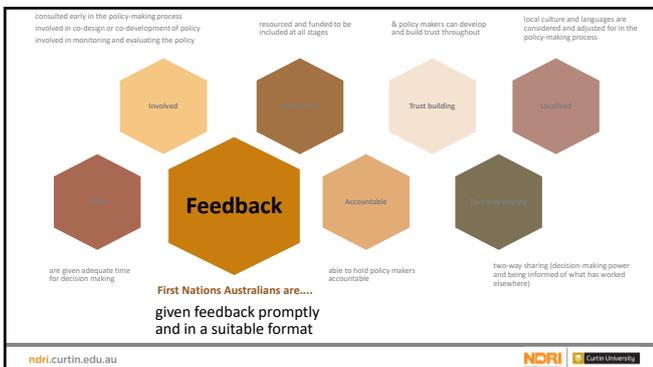
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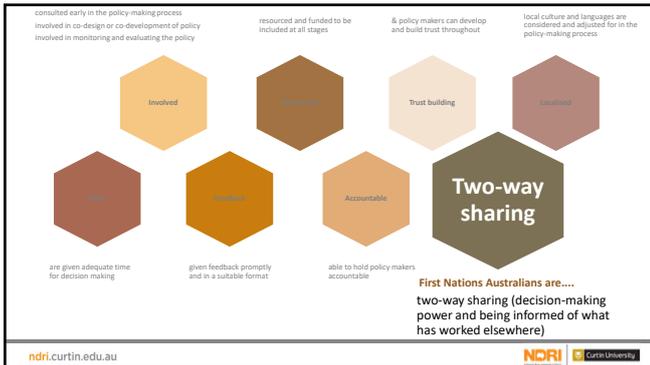
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Summary

- Self-determination is:
 - vital to wellbeing
 - more than inclusion
 - a right
- **Approach** is as important than the strategy

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Questions?



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1 Support for these existing elements and changes to others, would enable First Nations Australians' self-determination to be recognised							
1.1 Recognition and support for the role of community-controlled organisations to ensure a First Nations Australian voice	1.2 Recognition throughout all policy development processes that First Nations Australian worldview and collective identity is different from non-Indigenous Australians	1.3 Constitutional recognition of First Nations Australians	1.4 Democratic processes embedded throughout the policy development system	1.5 The sovereignty of First Nations Australians is recognised through treaty/ies with state/territory and Australian governments	1.6 Change across wider government and policy systems to remove barriers to health and wellbeing (structural determinants of health)		
2 Values that should underpin policy development processes for it to be seen as self-determination							
2.1 Human rights of First Nations Australians are meaningfully considered and protected	2.2 Privileging of First Nations Australian culture and decision-making processes	2.3 Priorities and needs of local First Nations Australian community to inform the policy development process	2.4 Diversity of First Nations Australians is recognised and accepted	2.5 Improving lives of First Nations Australian individuals and communities	2.6 Process driven and directed by First Nations Australians leadership and governance	2.7 Influence and power over the policy development process by First Nations Australians	
3 Self-determination in alcohol policy requires policy makers to use processes in which First Nations Australians are....							
3.1 involved in the policy-making process	3.2 are given adequate time for decision making	3.3 given feedback promptly and in a suitable format	3.4 resourced and funded to be included at all stages	3.5 able to hold policy makers accountable	3.6 able to develop and build trust with & policy makers throughout	3.7 able to participate in two-way sharing (decision-making power and being informed of what has worked elsewhere)	3.8 able to see that their local culture and languages are considered and adjusted for in the policy-making process
3.1.1 consulted early in the policy-making process							
3.1.2 involved in co-design or co-development of policy							
3.1.3 involved in monitoring and evaluating the policy							
4 Self-determination in alcohol policy development requires decision-making processes that							
4.1 involves First Nations Australians	4.2 are participatory and transparent for all parties		4.3 are evaluated and monitored, with prompt response to feedback	4.4 recognises the cultural obligations and expectations of First Nations Australians		4.5 are adapted for local context	
4.1.1 are defined and led by First Nations Australians							
5 At implementation, alcohol policy should include approaches that ensures it...							
5.1 is evaluated and monitored, with prompt response to feedback	5.2 involves First Nations Australians in the resource allocation decision-making	5.3 is not discriminatory against First Nations Australians' human rights	5.4 is respectful of the priorities of First Nations Australians and their communities	5.5 results in changes desired by affected community		5.6 involves First Nations Australians in implementation of decision-making	

