

# Nesian Narratives

Enhancing Relationship & Sexuality Education for  
Pacific communities

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**Pacific Research Showcase**

**Faculty of Education & Social Work**

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**UNIVERSITY OF  
AUCKLAND**  
Waipapa Taumata Rau  
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**MOANA  
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## Health research saves lives



Here at the Health Research Council of New Zealand, we support high-quality, high-impact research that improves the lives of all New Zealanders.



More than \$126m  
invested a year



Thousands of lives  
saved in NZ and abroad



Supporting research  
careers nationwide

# Pacific health research

We support Pacific health research that will contribute towards achieving better health outcomes for Pacific peoples, families and communities.



## Improving health outcomes for Pacific peoples

We support and encourage Pacific researchers to apply culturally-relevant and meaningful methods and approaches to research.

[Find out more](#)



## Funding for Pacific health research

Pacific health research requires the active involvement of Pacific peoples as researchers, advisors, stakeholders and participants.

[Find out more](#)



## Pacific Health Research Committee

The Pacific Health Research Committee provides advice about Pacific health research priorities and workforce development.

[Find out more](#)



## Key Pacific organisations and links

Key organisational contacts you may need.

[Find out more](#)



# Guidelines on Pacific Health Research

## A definition of Pacific health research

- Pacific research is a broad descriptor that recognises and encompasses various approaches to research.
- The primary role of Pacific research is to **generate knowledge and understanding both about, and for, Pacific peoples.**
- The primary role of Pacific health research is to gain **knowledge and understanding that will improve the health of Pacific peoples.**
- Pacific research requires the **active involvement of Pacific peoples** (as researchers, advisors and stakeholders), and demonstrates that Pacific people are more than just the subjects of research.



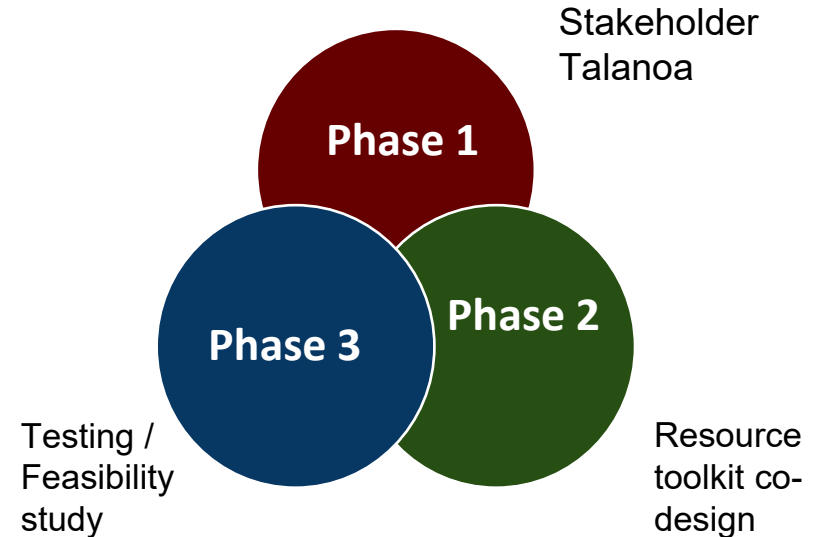
# Guidelines on Pacific Health Research

## A definition of Pacific health research

- Pacific research will **build the capacity and capability of Pacific peoples** in research, and contribute to the Pacific knowledge base.
- The **source material** for Pacific health research will most likely be derived from Pacific peoples, and from within **Pacific realities - past, present and future.**
- Pacific research design, methods and approaches, will be informed, first and foremost, from within the continuum of Pacific world-views.
- Pacific approaches to research will aim to be **responsive to changing Pacific contexts.**
- Pacific research will be **underpinned by Pacific cultural values and beliefs**, and will be conducted **in accordance with Pacific ethical standards, values and aspirations.**

# Nesian Narratives

- Support Pacific children to develop a positive and culturally affirming view about their bodies and sexuality.
- A Pacific resource toolkit consisting of curriculum lesson plans and related resources for Relationship and Sexuality Education.



*“The primary role of Pacific health research is to gain knowledge and understanding that will **improve the health** of Pacific peoples” (HRC, 2004)*

# Nesian Narratives Expert Advisory Group



*“Pacific research requires the **active involvement of Pacific peoples** (as researchers, advisors and stakeholders)...” (HRC, 2004)*

# Respect, Relationality & Reciprocity

Reciprocity Toe taui atu i 'auala aloa'ia, Tauturu atu Tauturu mai, Maka fetoli'aki,  
Fe Tauiaa, Na veidinadini ni veisolisoli, Loto Fakataualolofa,  
Fakataufōki (o te, pe ko na tino hukuhuke ma te, pe ko na tino e fai ki iei na hukuhukega)

## 5.3 Koha, gifts, compensation and reimbursement of expenses

Where research participants incur costs, the Committees consider it appropriate to provide commensurate compensation. Researchers must ensure they are conforming with University policy in this area. The Committees also consider recompense for participation to be ethically acceptable. However, koha, gifts, payment or other forms of compensation should not be so large as to unduly induce individuals to consent to participate in the research. In no case does compensation for research participation constitute an employment relationship with the University or other institutions involved.

[https://cdn.auckland.ac.nz/assets/HumanEthics/2022\\_guiding\\_principles\\_final.pdf](https://cdn.auckland.ac.nz/assets/HumanEthics/2022_guiding_principles_final.pdf)

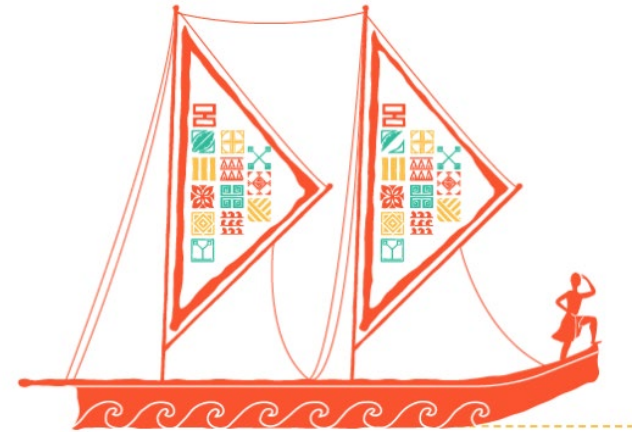
## 8.18 Reimbursement and compensation (token gratuity)

Where participants incur costs from participation in a study, they can be reimbursed. However, compensation, payments, prize draws and gifts for research participants should not be so large as to unduly induce individuals to consent to participate in the research.

Researchers may reimburse research participants for reasonable expenses incurred as a result of participating in the research, such as transport costs. When there is evidence for actual costs, reimbursement should be processed through normal academic unit reimbursement procedures.

It is also acceptable to compensate participants for their time and to give participants a gift or token gratuity to thank them for participating.

[https://cdn.auckland.ac.nz/assets/HumanEthics/2022\\_guiding\\_principles\\_final.pdf](https://cdn.auckland.ac.nz/assets/HumanEthics/2022_guiding_principles_final.pdf)



<https://tapasa.tki.org.nz/>



# Respect, Relationality & Reciprocity



The Health Research Council  
of New Zealand

Guidelines on Pacific Health Research

April 2004



## Putting into Practice

- ✘ Build the research and health knowledge of the participants

All research projects should provide an opportunity to build the health and research knowledge of participants. Aside from providing training opportunities, interaction with participants makes available an opportunity to share knowledge and increase the participants understanding of the health issue being researched. Informing participants about symptoms, risk factors, access to appropriate services and so on, follows the basic principle of exchanging one type of knowledge for another. This is an important and practical example of reciprocity in action.

- ✘ Reimburse the costs of participation in research

Reimbursement, monetary compensation or a material contribution for people's time, effort and participation efforts, is an important example of reciprocity in action. This does not translate into payment for information, but reimburses the costs to people for their participation in research.

- ✘ Potential financial gains from research should be shared equitably with research participants (or the research participant community)

When knowledge acquired from research results in the creation of a treatment, cure or medicine that will generate financial returns, then the people from where the original knowledge was gained must share in the financial returns. This requires open communication, meaningful engagement and a spirit of reciprocity.

At the beginning of the research, the possibility of financial return must be planned for and negotiated in a transparent and accountable way. It will require the development of an equitable arrangement that is acceptable to all parties.

- ✘ Disseminate research findings so that they are accessible to Pacific communities

Effective, responsive, adequately resourced and appropriate dissemination is the most obvious form of reciprocity in research. The results of research should be returned to communities. Some researchers have argued that dissemination should involve the same degree of attention and care that has been taken to extract the information from participants.

# Engaging Pacific communities in research



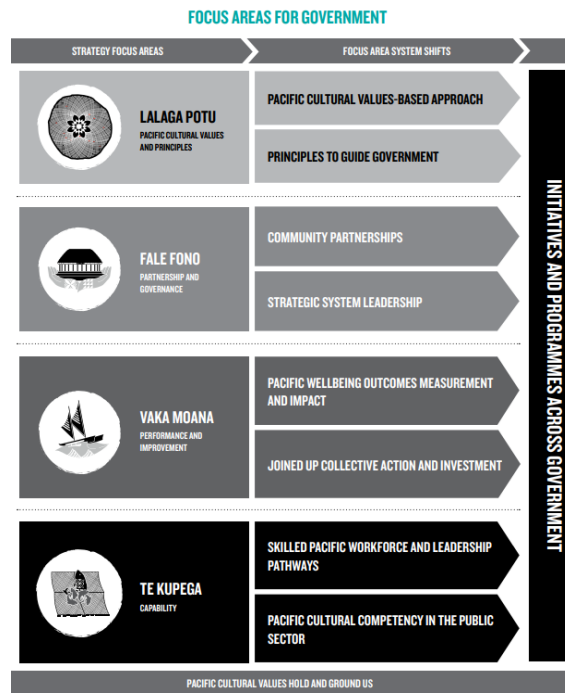
## PACIFIC WELLBEING OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

### BOOKLET INCLUDES:

- 18 LALANGA FOU PACIFIC COMMUNITY OUTCOME AREAS
- 4 PACIFIC WELLBEING STRATEGY FOCUS AREAS FOR GOVERNMENT



## PACIFIC WELLBEING OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK



# Engaging Pacific communities in research

