

AWRAE

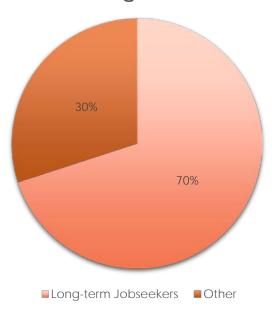
Aboriginal
Women's Research
Assistant &
Evaluation Training
Project



Building Aboriginal women's evaluation capacity in remote Australia

Clear need for employment opportunities AND quality evaluations

Proposed participant backgrounds



- Women in remote Australia face limited on-country employment opportunities (<u>Australian Institute for Health and Welfare</u>).
 - Indigenous employment rates at 48%
 - Employment decreases with remoteness
 - The most commonly reported difficulty: no jobs available
- Non-profits and government organisations face difficulty in gathering accurate data, recruiting remote evaluators and assessing the value of their remote programs.
 - Only 88 of all 1082 Commonwealth-funded Indigenous programs have been evaluated (<u>Mapping the Indigenous program and funding maze</u>)
 - "...many programs are poorly designed and implemented...there is substantial overlap and inefficiency" (p.23).



Mentoring and Support provided by:

- 1. Case workers from local Employment Services Provider
- Contracted facilitator
- 3. Internal supports
 - Field Officer responsible for consultations, recruitment and retention
 - Business Manager who is responsible for attracting clients and maintaining financials

Sustainable Business

within 6 years

- 1. One-off evaluation services
- 2. Ongoing evaluation services
- Whole-of-community evaluations



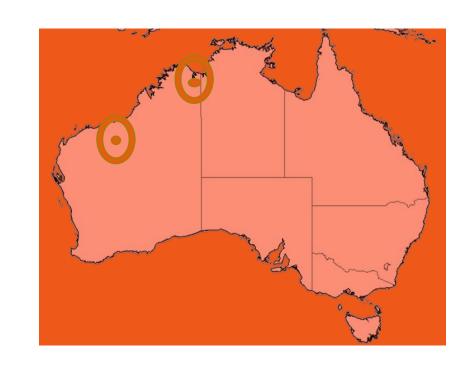
Indigenous Data Sovereignty

In August 2019, **71 women attended community consultations**. They are highly engaged and generated these guidelines:

- Open to all Aboriginal women 18yrs and over
- Have mix of jobseekers and other women (who working or studying)
- Embedded mentoring and support
- Culturally secure
- Practical hands-on learning and alternative assessment methods
- Cater to individual learning needs including low literacy and numeracy skills
- Block training during school hours (9am-2pm)

Pilot: Two remote Australian communities over 2 years.

Expand if successful.



Module	What the women are learning
Module 1 - Where are we now?	Data collection
Module 2 - Where do we want to be?	Data analysis techniques
Module 3 – How are we going to get there?	Evaluation design
Overarching - What have we learned?	Reporting

"I SEE THIS PROJECT IN PARTICULAR AS INVESTING IN THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF OUR COMMUNITY" - Cherie Sibosado

Indicators of short-term success:

- By June 2021: If the pilot generates enough interest to attract funding for years 3-6.
- By June 2021: If the state and/or Commonwealth government begins to contract AWRAE services
- By June 2021: If **24 or more women have been** trained and 8 evaluations have been completed
- By June 2022: **85% are engaged in EET 12 months post-project** and at least six women go onto further evaluation-related career options.

Indicators of long-term success:

- By June 2025: If the social enterprise is **self-sustaining**, i.e., returns >\$1 in profit.
- By June 2025: At least **21 trained women have joined the Australasian Evaluation Society** (and/or are pursuing a career in evaluation). This would double the current AES Indigenous membership.
- By June 2029: The number of **high-performing programs** (as defined in conjunction with clients) in AWRAE communities **increases** (via improvement, consolidation or termination of poor programs) by at least 30%.

How you can help

- 1. **Fund the pilot.** Approximately \$250,000/site/year. Untied support would be most helpful, but specific donations are also welcome, we still require:
 - \$37,400 for travel
 - \$42,000 for field officer/business manager annual salary
 - \$230,010 for facilitator's year two training fee
- 2. If you know of projects in Derby and/or Carnarvon that would pay for/require survey/interview data collection, please let us know.
- 3. Advice on whom we should approach.



Partners















Australian Government

Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation





PEOPLE. COUNTRY. OPPORTUNITY.





"Thank you for sending this around. It is impressive. It not only could serve as a tool to measure how services or research are impacting on marginalised groups, but it is a great example of Indigenous data sovereignty which is a very powerful movement to get First Nations people to take control of their own data; it's collection, analysis and interpretation. When this happens effective change for good happens in communities and groups."

Fiona Stanley

