Supporting Indigenous Research Proposal Development: A quick guide



A BASIC GUIDE TO THE "R" PRINCIPLES OF INDIGENOUS RESEARCH

There are many layers and depths to which these concepts are embodied within Indigenous research. When preparing or reviewing a research project proposal, here are some examples of questions to ask:



Representation

Is there a community partner involved in the project?



Reciprocity

How does the community benefit from this research?



Relevance

Does the project align with community priorities and interest and does the community consider this research to be beneficial?



Respect

Is the project potentially paternalistic or extractive? Have cultural protocols been appropriately incorporated e.g., OCAP®, CARE principles?



Relationship

Have the proposal and the project vision been informed through established relationships?



Responsibility

Who or what informs the research paradigm, community involvement, and project methodology?

2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (adapted from TCPS 9.1)

A research project requires community engagement when...

b) Recruitment criteria includes Indigenous identity as a factor for the entire study or for a subgroup in the study;



 a) Research will be conducted on First Nations, Inuit or Métis lands;





d) Indigenous identity or membership in an Indigenous community is used as a variable for the purpose of analysis of the research data;

c) Research seeks input from participants regarding a community's cultural heritage, artefacts, traditional knowledge or unique characteristics;







e) Interpretation of research results will refer to Indigenous communities, peoples, language, history or culture (primary and secondary data).

In addition to these examples, there could be other situations that require community engagement, so if you're unsure, it's better to reach out to ask!

MORE THAN A CHECKLIST

Position

- The researcher described their motivation for undertaking the project.
- The project objectives demonstrate alignment with community priorities.
- Indigenous partners are considered equal in the project.

Support

- There is clear evidence of Indigenous community support.
- Community is involved at every stage of the research.

Paradigm

The epistemology, axiology, methodology and ontology reflect Indigenous worldviews and values.

Budget

- Community partners' and contributors' time and expenses are appropriately acknowledged and accounted for.
- Budget includes allocations for community gatherings and/or other types of cultural protocols.

Sharing

- Community partners are involved in data analysis and interpretation.
- Data management, intellectual
 property and
 knowledge mobilization plans
 include cultural
 considerations
 and respect for
 protocols.

