

Royal College Research Forum

An Introduction to Indigenous Research Methodologies & Allyship



Karen Lawford, PhD
Assistant Professor
Department of Gender
Studies
Queen's University



Pamela Roach PhD
Assistant Professor,
Department of Family Medicine
and Community Health
Sciences, Director, Indigenous
Health Education, Office of
Indigenous, Local and Global
Health, Cumming School of
Medicine, University of Calgary



Tasha R. Wyatt, PhD
Associate Director, Center
for Health Professions
Education (CHPE),
Uniformed Services
University of the Health
Sciences



**Susan D. Moffatt-Bruce, MD,
FRCSC, PhD, MBA, FACS**
Chief Executive Officer
Royal College of Physicians and
Surgeons of Canada



Tanya Horsley, PhD, MBA
Associate Director, Research,
Royal College of Physicians and
Surgeons of Canada



Territorial Acknowledgment / Reconnaissance du territoire autochtone

Nous reconnaissons que les terres où bon nombre d'entre nous se trouvent actuellement, à Ottawa, en Ontario, font partie du territoire traditionnel non cédé du peuple anishinabé algonquin. Les Anishinabés habitent ce territoire depuis des millénaires. Nous accueillons aujourd'hui des gens de partout au Canada et de l'étranger. Nous vous invitons à prendre un moment pour reconnaître le territoire, l'histoire et les peuples autochtones qui ont marqué l'endroit où vous habitez actuellement.



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Conflict of Interest Declaration

Karen Lawford, PhD

Does not have a relationship with a for-profit and/or a not-for-profit organization to disclose.

Pamela Roach, PhD

Does not have a relationship with a for-profit and/or a not-for-profit organization to disclose.

Tasha Wyatt, PhD

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Tanya Horsley, PhD, MBA


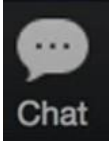



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Susan D. Moffatt-Bruce, MD, FRCSC, PhD, MBA, FACS

Is a co-investigator on a grant funded by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).



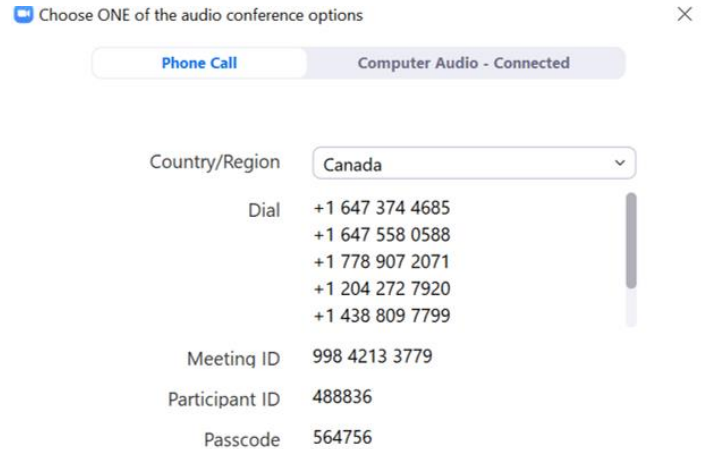
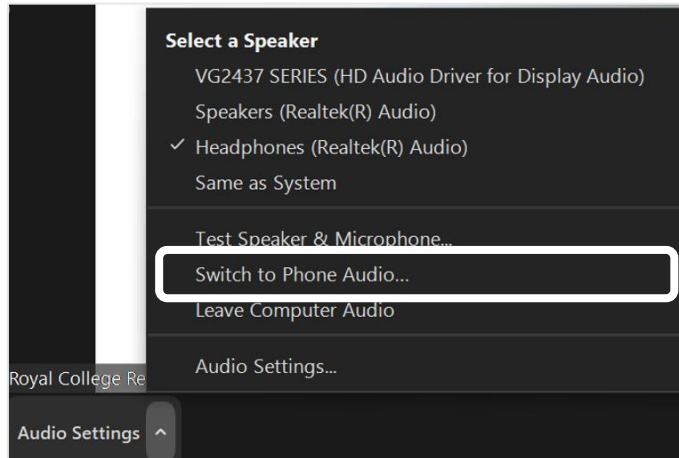
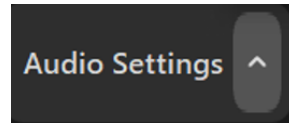
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Before the Event	During the Event	After the Event
 <p>You have been automatically muted</p>	 <p>Use chat function to submit questions</p>	 <p>An event evaluation will circulated to all participants</p>
 <p>Your camera cannot be activated</p>	 <p>The session will be recorded</p>	
<p>For technical support, email: researchunit@royalcollege.ca</p>		

Switching to Phone Audio

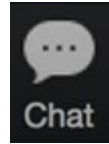
Experiencing issues with your computer audio? Here is how to connect via your phone:

- 1) Click the up-caret symbol near “Audio Settings”
- 2) Select “Switch to Phone Audio”
- 3) Call number provided



Submitting questions

To submit:



- 1) Open the **Chat** feature by clicking
- 2) Within the **Chat** panel, within the **To** drop-down list, please select “*Everyone*”



- 3) Press **Send**.



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Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada



Today's panelists



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"America's Medical School", Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences



How did we get here?

Unwelcomed immigration of white, christian settlers into Indigenous Peoples' territories (1497)

Establishment of Canada in 1867

Indian Act, 1876

A few examples

Stole our children; destroyed our governance systems; imposed patriarchy, killed our dogs; confined us via reserved system; burned knowledge systems; imprisoned those who practiced our ways; violently imposed christianity; conducted medical experiments on us, especially on our children; devised an electric chair just for our children; stole our land; forced relocations; used Inuit as markers of Canadian northern borders ("securitizing actors"); made our medicines illegal; mocked Indigenous health practices, skills, and practitioners; Indian Residential School system; Day Schools; Sixties Scoop; Millennial Scoop; birth alerts; create and maintain jurisdictional barriers to health and wellness; refuse care to Indigenous Peoples; refuse to work with Indigenous midwives; practiced, and still practiced forced and coercive sterilization

Now what?

Racial/white supremacy is not sustainable

Interfering with Indigenous birthing knowledges and birth workers is a direct act of white supremacy and genocide

You must come to terms with the historical and contemporary acts of genocide embedded in our healthcare, education, practice, and research systems

We all deserve so much better and so much more



Ethical Approaches to Indigenous Health Research

OCAP



Ownership refers to the relationship of First Nations to their cultural knowledge, data, and information. This principle states that a **community or group owns information collectively** in the same way that an individual owns his or her personal information.

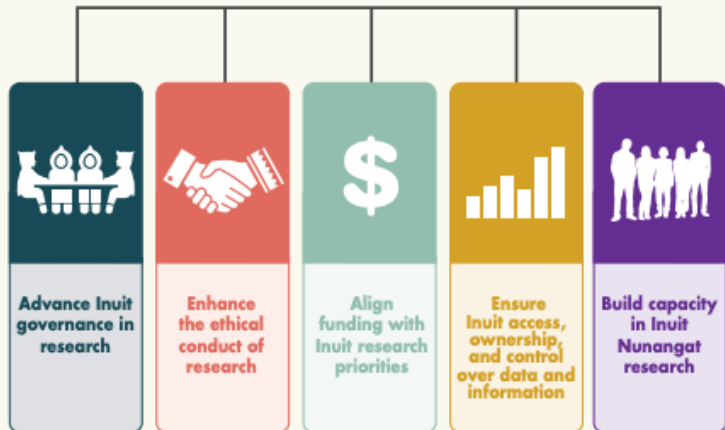
Access refers to the fact that **First Nations must have access to information and data about themselves and their communities regardless of where it is held**. The principle of access also refers to the right of First Nations communities and organizations to manage and make decisions regarding access to their collective information. This may be achieved, in practice, through standardized formal protocols.

Control affirms that First Nations, their communities, and representative bodies are **within their rights in seeking to control over all aspects of research and information management processes that impact them**. **First Nations control of research can include all stages of a particular research project-from start to finish**. The principle extends to the control of resources and review processes, the planning process, management of the information and so on.

Possession While ownership identifies the relationship between a people and their information in principle, possession or stewardship is more concrete: it refers to the **physical control of data**. **Possession is the mechanism by which ownership can be asserted and protected**.

RESPECTFUL AND BENEFICIAL RESEARCH FOR ALL INUIT

5 Priority Areas of National Inuit Strategy on Research



National Inuit Strategy on Research

<https://www.itk.ca/>



Six Principles of Métis Health Research:

Ethical Principles to Guide the Métis Centre in its Work

Think Tank on Métis-Specific Research Ethics



Métis Researchers
Métis Students
Métis Organizations



Reciprocal Relationships

Building relationships between researchers & communities, while sharing responsibility & benefits, & learning from each other.

Recognize Diversity

Within & between Métis communities; in worldviews; in values & beliefs; in geographic orientation & in politics.

“Respect For”

Individual & collective; autonomy; identity; personal values; gender; confidentiality; practices & protocols.

“Research Should”

Be relevant; benefit all; accurate; accountable; responsible; acknowledge contribution; & protect Métis cultural knowledge.

Safe & Inclusive

Environments

Research should be safe for all – youth & Elders; gender & sexual identity; aboriginality; & balance individual & collective.

Métis Context

Understand history, values, & knowledge; advance Métis methodology & include Métis experts; straddle worldviews; & insider-outsider perspective.

For more information please contact:
Devin Dietrich, Research Officer, Métis
Centre of NAHO. ddietrich@naho.ca




National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO)
Organisation nationale de la santé autochtone (ONSA)
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www.naho.ca/metiscentre

Ethical Space

Ermine W. (2007). The Ethical Space of Engagement. *Indigenous Law Journal* 6(1): 193-203



*Western approaches
to research*

*Cultural Humility
Relationality
Reciprocity
Sovereignty*

*Indigenous ways of
knowing & doing;
approaches
to research*



Things to avoid

- Tokenizing
- Not providing time and space for genuine partnership
- Paternalism
- Inviting someone to work together only because of identity
- Not respecting ethical ways of engagement



Allyship in Indigenous Settings: A View from the Field

Tasha R Wyatt, PhD

Uniformed Services University, Center for Health Professions Education

January 25, 2022

Disclaimer

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Overview



Hawai'i



Greenland

Medical Education





Experiences from the Field:

Working *alongside*, *with*, and *for*
indigenous communities

Lesson #1: Reflexivity

Doing research with Indigenous groups requires different approaches than what you have been taught.





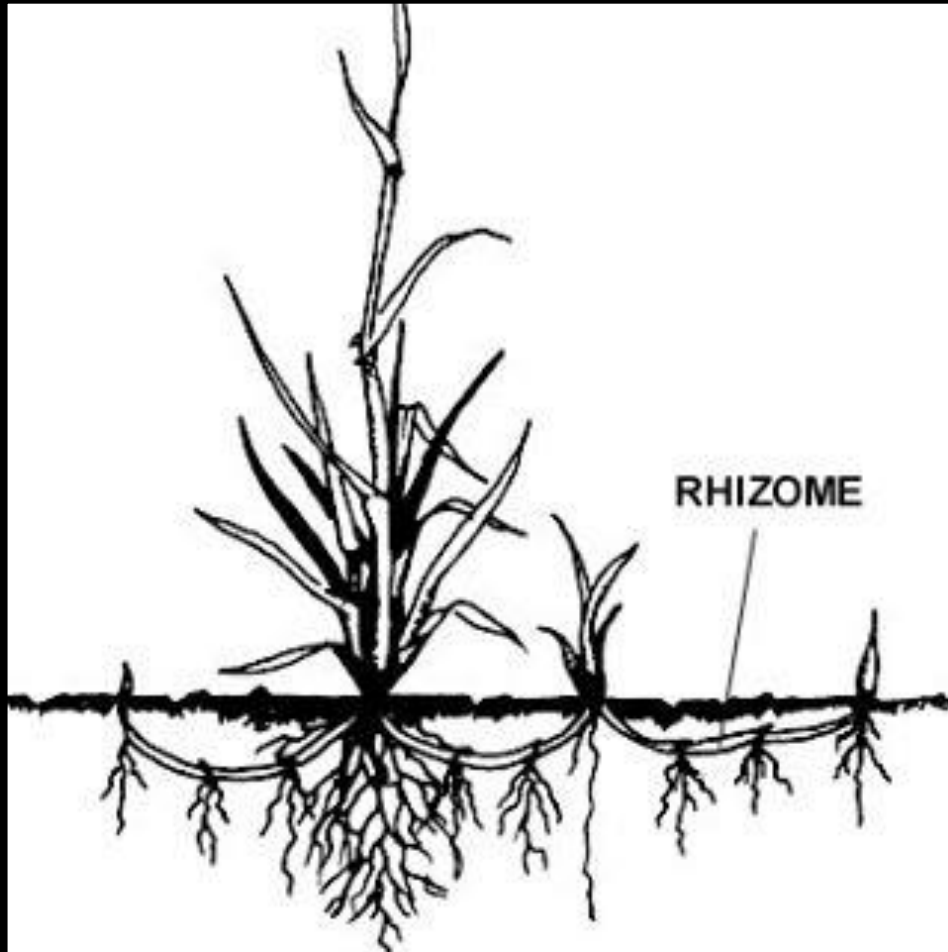


Your job is to take the tools you have developed, and reconfigure them to be effective in working with these groups.

Lesson #2: Centering Indigenous Voices

**You must begin with the
understanding that there are other
ways of being, doing and knowing.**





There is no singular tree
of knowledge.

Rather, there are
rhizomes, branching off
of a main shoot to
create separate
knowledges.

Lesson #3: Reciprocity

**Your work should benefit the
Indigenous group you are working
with.**



Who owns the data?



Lesson #4: Repositioning

**You are always repositioning yourself
to forward the goals of the
Indigenous group.**



A top-down view of a person's feet wearing brown flip-flops, standing on a weathered concrete ledge. The ledge is part of a structure with metal handrails, overlooking a body of water with greenish, rippling water. The text "Stepping Forward, Back, and Out" is overlaid in white on the water.

Stepping Forward, Back, and Out



Responsibility

An aerial photograph of a wide river winding through a landscape. The sky is filled with dramatic, colorful clouds in shades of orange, pink, and purple, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. A faint rainbow is visible in the upper left portion of the sky. The river's surface reflects the vibrant colors of the sky. The surrounding land is a mix of green fields, dense forests, and small residential or commercial buildings. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Tasha R. Wyatt, PhD
Uniformed Services University
Tasha.wyatt@usuhs.edu

Photos: Pixels.com & pixabay.com

Thank you
Please submit your
questions using the chat
function

