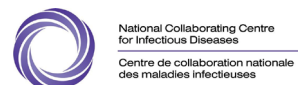


Knowledge Mobilization Approaches and Strategies for First Nations, Inuit and Métis Communities



Introduction

This guide, **Knowledge Mobilization Approaches and Strategies for First Nations, Inuit and Métis Communities**, is one in a three-part series to support Research Teams (RTs) who are members of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research's Knowledge Mobilization Hub. Other guides in this series include:



Introduction to Cultural Safety and Cultural Humility



Building Respectful Relationships and Engagement with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Individuals, Communities and Organizations in Health Research

What is Knowledge Mobilization?

Each Research Team (RT) has developed a knowledge mobilization (KM) plan. As stated in the Knowledge Hub webcast [What knowledge mobilization can look like in research](#), KM processes are iterative, practical, purposeful, and take into consideration the knowledge needs of a particular audience. KM essentially puts research into practice and action.



These same KM elements hold true for First Nation, Inuit and Métis communities and organizations. For this audience, KM is further defined as [“locally developed systems that link culturally relevant and useful knowledge from/during the research, to ‘sharing what we \[referring to Indigenous Peoples\] know about living a good life’.](#)



Elements of Knowledge Mobilization for First Nation, Inuit and/or Métis Audiences

- Not all research projects will be specific to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis health but all research products can be tailored to these audiences.
- The role of the researcher is the “facilitator for sharing the information” rather than the “expert of the information”.
- Be respectful, true and accurate when representing the words and stories shared.
- Incorporate time for sharing drafts of initial and final findings with the First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis community/organization to ensure accuracy.
- Be prepared for critical feedback if findings, results, summary, or recommendations are at odds with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis community/organizational value, beliefs, knowledges, and ways of being and doing.

- Continue to adhere to ethical processes, including [OCAP® Principles](#), the [National Inuit Strategy on Research](#), and the [Métis Nation Data Strategy](#) and/or the [Red River Métis Data Governance Strategy](#). free and prior informed consent, and governance structures of the particular First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis community or organization.
- Honour and acknowledge the expertise and knowledge of the participating First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis community or organization and credit them in the resources produced.
- Privilege published or grey literature and materials developed by First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis authors.
- Understand the importance of correct terminology for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples (refer to Gregory Younging's [Elements of Indigenous Style](#)).



Sharing Out and Communicating Research Findings

- Ensure the use of strengths-based and distinctions-based language in all outputs.
- Be creative with research outputs and design while refraining from using stock photos, imagery, or AI-generated visuals that may misrepresent First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis people, communities, geographies, or cultures.
- Include a First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis graphic designer as part of the KM process.
- Use plain language and accessible formats that avoid excessive jargon and acronyms.
- Go beyond academic report writing to include interesting and accessible audio-visual formats like digital stories, documentaries, podcasts, graphic novels or 'zines, infographics, graphic recordings, white board animations, webinars, webpage development, factsheets, posters, newsletters, toolkits etc.
- Use multiple formats for KM to break down barriers for communities with limited internet.
- Host in-person community events and gatherings to share out information.
- Ask if and how the First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis community or organization would like to participate in sharing out results and budget appropriately for their participation and/or the inclusion of Elders and Knowledge Keepers.

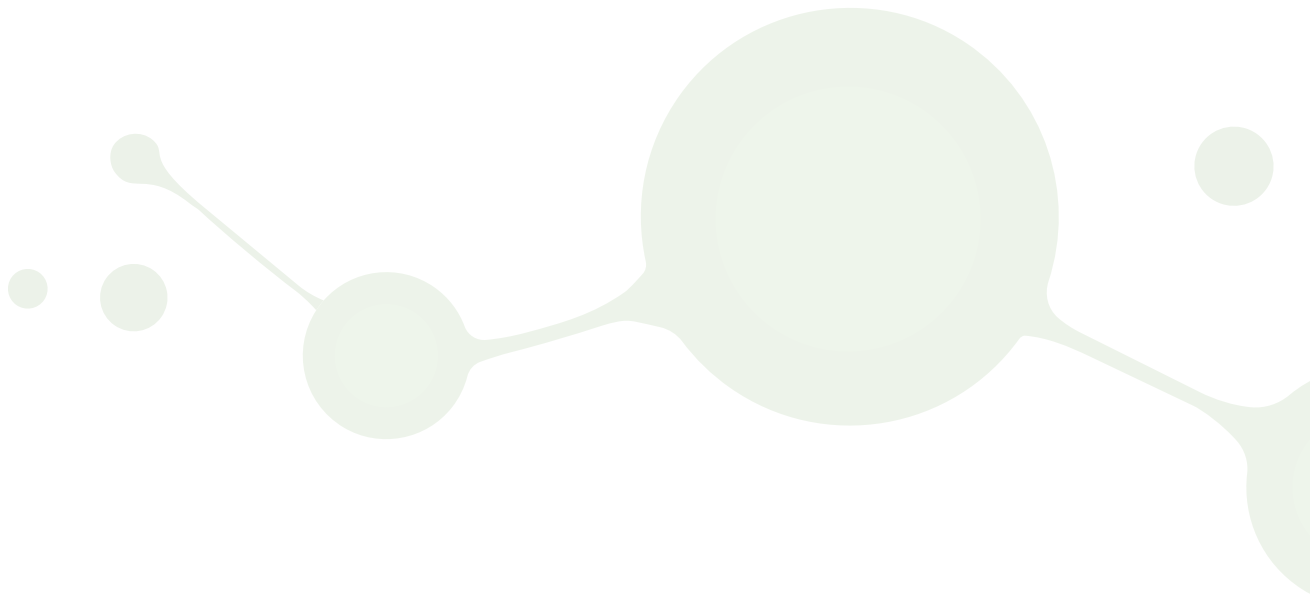


Giving Back

- Provide all published resources back to the First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis community or organization.
- Incorporate volunteer time back to the community (i.e. mentorship opportunities, continued research if requested, assistance in the development of research grant proposals).
- Hold community events, gatherings, and feasts to celebrate the project completion and sharing of research findings.



For additional reading and tools for learning see the [resource list provided](#).



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