

# Co-generation of knowledge from Indigenous and Science perspectives

## Successful examples of co-generation of knowledge



Ekaluktok Char Study,  
Elder and Youth Camp



SmartICE



Arctic Coastal Biodiversity  
Monitoring Program



Wildlife health research  
and disease ecology

### Indigenous Knowledge

- Holistic body of knowledge
- Experience-based knowledge, acquired through practice over generations
- Integral to all aspects of life: language, classification, resource management, social and cultural

### Best practices

- Ensure meaningful engagement and inclusion throughout all stages of the research
- Collaborative identification of the priorities and scope; shared control of the process and outcome
- Recognition for Indigenous Knowledge Holders (acknowledgement and resources)

### Resources

- A Guidebook for Research with Nunavut Communities, Iqaluktuutiaq (Cambridge Bay) (2016)
- Science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (SciQ) recommendations from the Ikaarvik Youth Summit (2018)
- National Inuit Strategy on Research (2018)

### CHARS campus

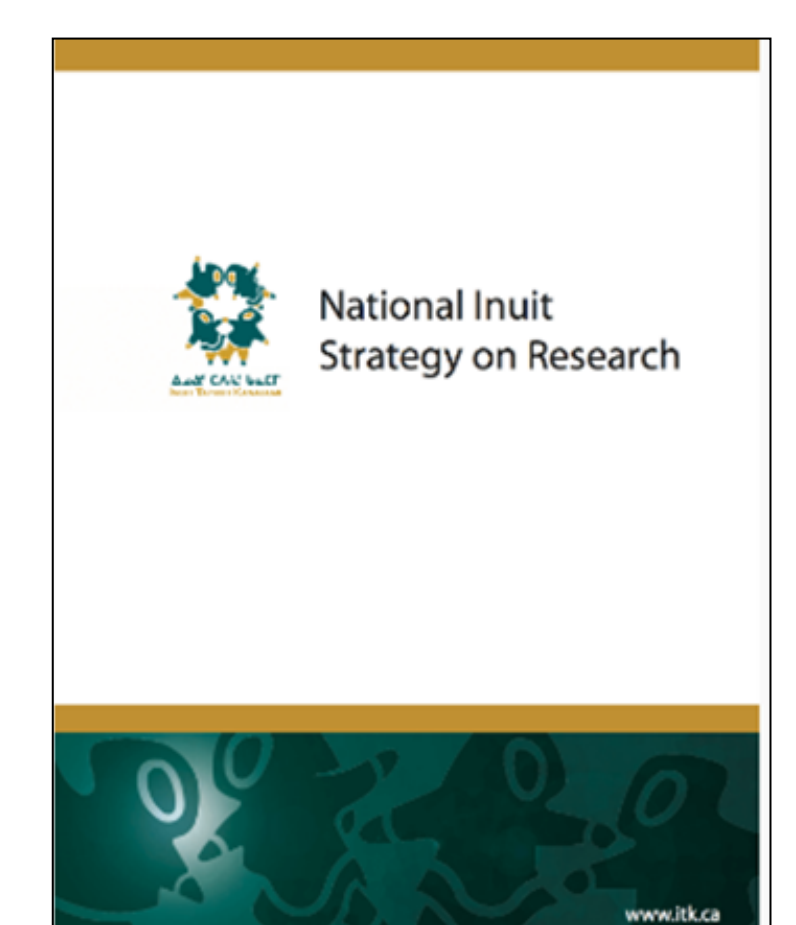
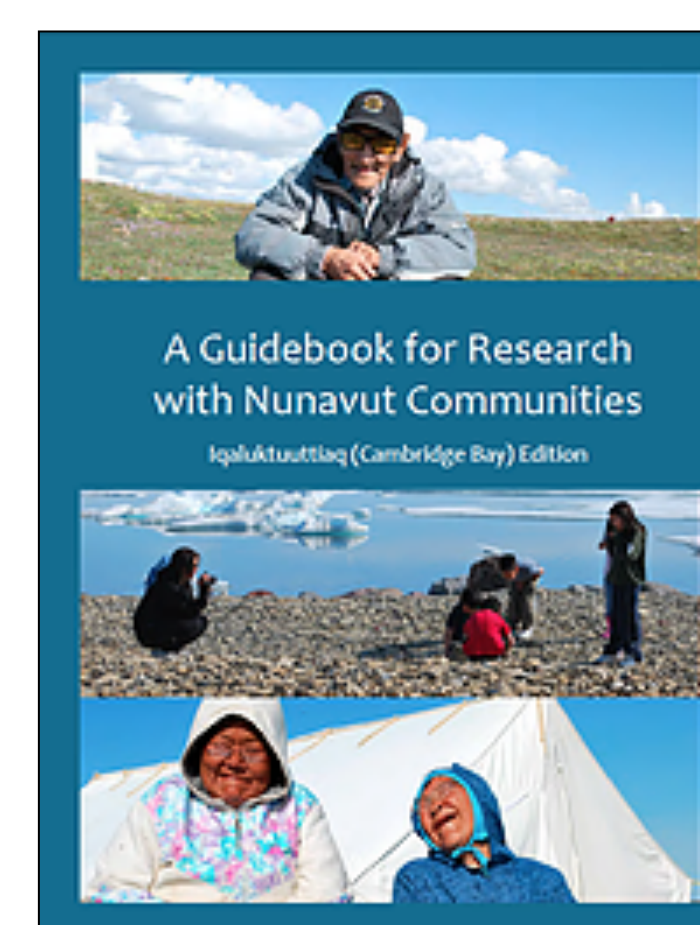
The Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS) campus in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut has been designed and built to optimize innovation in Arctic science and technology. Indigenous Knowledge is recognized as fundamentally important to the co-creation of new knowledge.

### Benefits

- Better-informed, more effective decision-making
- Locally-relevant policies and practices for sustainability
- Cooperation, inclusion, acceptance
- Comprehensive understanding of the dynamic nature of many interconnected systems

### How to use Indigenous Knowledge in science

- Gather information and data together — qualitative and quantitative
- Share different perspectives
- Quantify local observations: map discussions, history and timelines, co-interpretation of results (Kutz and Tomaselli, 2019)



Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS)