CNAIR Fellowship Application Guidelines

CNAIR expects that fellowship applicants demonstrate the following core attributes, as well as a commitment to CNAIR's values. Applicants should speak to these attributes and commitments in their proposals:
1. Pre-existing relationship with CNAIR and/or CNAIR faculty affiliates
2. An understanding of decolonial methodologies (see Tuhiwai Smith in the reading list below)
3. A preliminary familiarity with Indigenous histories and politics in your region(s) of interest.

Best Practices for Discussing Research Ethics in Fellowship Applications
We offer these best practices as suggestions and resources for fellowship applicants. CNAIR sees cultivating scholars at any stage of research and relation to Indigenous research as part of its mission, and we offer these best practices in that spirit.

1. Positionality. Describe your relationship to CNAIR and its relevance to your work. In what ways does your work center the voices and priorities of Indigenous peoples? How might CNAIR assist you in articulating and translating your research ethics into practice?
2. Acknowledgment. Whose work or labor has been part of your research, and how? In what ways will you acknowledge that labor throughout your research process?
3. Intellectual property. What protocols are in place to protect the stories, intellectual property, and identity of the subjects of your research? Is an IRB required for your project? If so, what is the current IRB status?
4. Reciprocity. In what ways will your project benefit Indigenous peoples and/or CNAIR? How will you share the results of the project with relevant audiences, including CNAIR?

Readings and Resources on Research Ethics
Linda Tuhiwai Smith, *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples* (1999)

Chris Andersen and Jean M. O'Brien, *Sources and Methods in Indigenous Studies* (2016)

Kirkness, V., & Barnhardt, R. FIRST NATIONS AND HIGHER EDUCATION: The Four R's — Respect, Relevance, Reciprocity, Responsibility. Journal of American Indian Education, 30(3), 1-15., (1991). Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/24397980

Indigenous Geography Research Ethics, http://www.indigenousgeography.net/ipsg/pdf/IPSGResearchEthicsFinal.pdf

CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance, https://www.gida-global.org/care

https://methods.sagepub.com/book/handbook-of-critical-and-indigenous-methodologies

https://www.routledge.com/Indigenous-and-Decolonizing-Studies-in-Education-Mapping-the-Long-View/Smith-Tuck-Yang/p/book/9781138585867

https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/indigenous-research-methodologies/book241776

https://www.routledge.com/Indigenous-Statistics-A-Quantitative-Research-Methodology/Walter-Andersen/p/book/9781611322934

https://www.routledge.com/Routledge-Handbook-of-Critical-Indigenous-Studies/Hokowhitu-Moreton-Robinson-Tuhiwai-Smith-Andersen-Larkin/p/book/9781138341302

https://www.brusheducation.ca/books/elements-of-indigenous-style

NAISA statement on identity fraud: https://www.naisa.org/about/documents-archive/previous-council-statements/#identityfraud