Canadian Academy of Health Science

Panel 2B: Health solutions for the future: Promising practices

Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project Kahnawake, Kanien keha:ka Territory



Alex M. McComber MEd DSc (Hon) Ann C. Macaulay CM MD FCFP FRCPC (Hon)

🐯 McGill

Participatory Research -Community Engagement

- Builds on community strengths and resources
- Iterative and cyclical
- Promotes co-learning and empowerment
 Systematic review (Israel et al. 1998 Annu Rev. Pub. Health
- Promotes social justice, self-determination and knowledge translation

Critical review (Cargo & Mercer 2008 Annu Rev Public Health)

- Increases research relevance
- Increases community and academic capacities
- Produces ripple effect & spin-off projects
 Realist reviews (Jagosh et al 2012 Milbank Q and 2015 BM)

CAHS Forum on INDIGENOUS HEALTH September 15, 2016

Kahnawake Mohawk Territory

- Kanien'keha:ka (Mohawk)
- Haudenosaunee ("People of the Longhouse" = Iroquois)
- St. Lawrence River, 15 km from Montreal
- 40,000 acres (1875) > 13,000 acres (1881)
- 7645 residents in 1800 households
- Band council & traditional government
- Community control of health, education, recreation, social & community services
- Strong economic development





Kahnawake Schools Diabetes **Prevention Project Mission Statement**

KSDPP designs & implements intervention activities for schools, families & community to prevent type 2 diabetes through the promotion of healthy eating, physical activity & positive attitude for ... Kahnawakero:non & other (Indigenous) communities.

KSDPP conducts community based research on these activities, trains community intervention workers and academic and community researchers and reports all research results to the community. - Since 1994

www.ksdpp.org

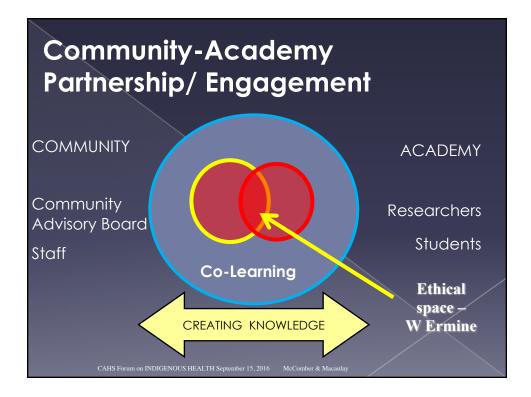
Indigenous Concepts of Health KSDPP Foundations

- Participatory Research
- PRECEDE-PROCEED MODEL
- Social Cognitive Theory
- Ottawa Charter for Health
 Promotion
- Haudenosaunee Values
- Haudenosaunee Ways of Doing

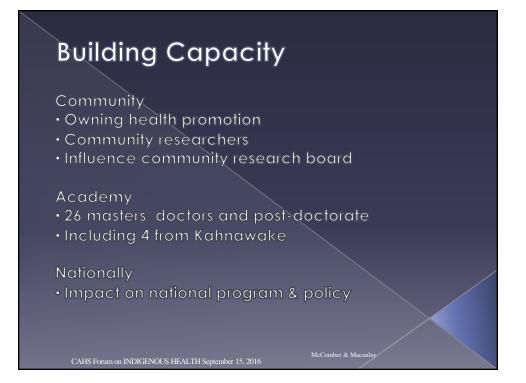


CAHS Forum on INDIGENOUS HEALTH September 15, 2016









KSDPP Code of Research Ethics

1995 developed by academic and community partners with academic lead

2005-2007 reviewed and revised by community and academic partners with community lead

Promotes co-governance, scientific rigor and cultural relevance



Operationalizes Tri-Council Policy Statement 2014 Chapter 9: Research Involving First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples of Canada <u>http://ksdpp.org/elder/code_ethics.php</u>

Policy Statement from KSDPP Code of Research Ethics

The self-determination of the Kanien kehá:ka of Kahnawa:ke to make decisions about research is recognized and respected.

The academic researchers' obligation to contribute to knowledge creation in their discipline is recognized and respected.

Research should support the empowerment of Kahnawá:ke to promote healthy lifestyles, wellness, self-esteem, and the Kanien'kehá:ka responsibility of caring for the Seven Generations.

CAHS Forum on INDIGENOUS HEALTH September 15, 2016

Key Challenges

Listening to Indigenous community

Accepting Indigenous ways of knowing, ways of doing, ways of learning

Accepting Indigenous community knows what is best for its people