



Handbook for
Preparing and
Implementing KMb
During a Research
Project:
Long term KMb
projects

Workshop presented at the
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Mobilization Forum
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Workshop Topics

Below find brief summaries of some of the topics being covered in the workshop.

Anchoring Stakeholders

By anchoring stakeholders, we mean that the importance of stakeholder engagement within a project needs to be clearly supported within project management. For example, there need to be enough funds explicitly directed to stakeholder engagement to both pay stakeholders and for planning and managing stakeholder engagement in the budget.

Crip Time

Crip time has two ways of being understood. One way comes from communities and pushes back against the normative ideas of the amount of time and energy needed to complete a task. The other understanding of crip time comes from academia and explores temporality and the envisioned future. Both have essential ideas that we can use in knowledge mobilization, explained more below.

Community: People with disabilities experience time differently because of their embodied experiences and the barriers they face. Some of the ways of expressing crip time are found below.

- Spoon theory: discussion of the variation in energy levels day to day.
- Barriers and Ableism: Obstacles in the built environment or social interactions that affect time used or experienced.
- Strange Temporalities or Brain Fog: The experience of time that is incongruent from linear clock time.
- Flexibility and Compassion: Being open to working without firm deadlines and centring the person and their experiences over the bureaucratic process.

Temporality: Lack of envisioning a future with disabled people causes these folks to be erased from our past, present, and future. It also makes it challenging to plan for our future environment and social norms.

Fair Principles

These guiding principles were created for sharing scientific research. They focus on the use of machines since people commonly use technology to engage with research and other project materials.

Findable: Project materials have rich metadata and a unique identifier (DOI), so they are searchable by discovery portals (like google).

Accessible: Formats of project materials and metadata are accessible by humans and machines. This means you might have multiple formats for project materials and metadata. Always ensure that any format for humans meets accessibility requirements.

Interoperable: Project materials and metadata use consistent language. It is best to make sure your language is consistent with community guidelines. If this isn't possible, provide a code sheet.

Re-usable: maintain the richness of the original data sources, so humans and machines can redo or reuse original data.

Open Access

A set of ideas and processes used to create free and open access to data, research, and knowledge mobilization products. The FAIR principles are one process that can help people talk about open access and bring it into their projects.

Placemaking

Placemaking is used when creating a community space. The aims are to make a comfortable space where people know how to engage and use the space. You want to focus on the collaborative process of placemaking, which has three aims Access, Purpose, and Activities. We also want to parse out how settler colonialism affects our understanding of becoming and belonging. This work can help us avoid making white-centred spaces where indigenous people are erased.

Reciprocal Engagement

By reciprocal engagement, we mean a process by which a project explicitly indicates that they and stakeholders get and give to the project. We stress that stakeholders should not just gain the research or final product in reciprocal engagement. Instead, stakeholders should gain knowledge, skills, or products throughout the project. This helps to ensure that even if a stakeholder leaves a project early, they have gained something from their engagement with the project.

Resources

Want to find out more about the topics covered in the workshop. Check out these resources!



Open Access and FAIR Principles

[Free Online Training on Data Handling Practices](#)

[How to Fair](#)

[Go FAIR](#)

[Global Indigenous Data Alliance](#)

Crip Time

[Crippling Time – Understanding the Life Course through the Lens of Ableism](#)

[Six Ways of Looking at Crip Time](#)

[The Crip Time Podcast](#)

[The Value of 'crip time'](#)



Placemaking

[The Placemaking Process](#)

[The Art of Placemaking Online](#)

[What is Placemaking](#)

[Civic-Indigenous Placekeeping and Partnership Building Tool-kit](#)

Definitions



Discovery Portals

A platform, often found online, is used to search databases or the internet. Google is an example of a discovery portal for the internet.

Project Partner

A project partner is a person or institution who has indicated a vested interest in the project. Project partners often want to work closely with the project, have input in the project's direction, and have some control over the final products the project creates. Project partners can be from a stakeholder group but are more closely involved with the project.



Stakeholder

Stakeholders are any people who could be interested in the work of your project. Most projects will identify stakeholder groups that are likely to have a vested interest in the project. Knowledge mobilization encourages people to actively engage your stakeholders to help ensure that how you share knowledge is in a format the stakeholder group will use.

Scenario for Activity 3

An important stakeholder group for the AcTinSite project is students who use accommodations or students who have done work-integrated learning. The expert panel was noted in the grant application as a vital part of the AcTinSite project. The line budget associated with the expert panel included the expected compensation for 10 stakeholders for two meetings a year.

The project set up an Expert Panel, called the Lived Experience Expert Panel or LEEP, to engage these stakeholders. During the first year, AcTinSite put a call out for people to join the panel and hosted its first online event. When people emailed to express interest, they were sent Terms of References that outlined the expectation of members and the research project. The aim was to engage with 10 people from this stakeholder group. The LEEP online event got 8 attendees, who took part in a 2-hour conversation. They were asked for guidance on different topics AcTinSite was working on. Conversations were involved, and one topic could not be addressed in the time allotted. The topic was made into a questionnaire, and LEEP members could complete it after the meeting. After the meeting, stakeholders that attended were sent a gift card. LEEP members were encouraged to sign up for the AcTinSite newsletter, which is sent out every two months and has updates. Most, but not all, LEEP members signed up and agreed to get LEEP updates through the mailing list.

Six months later, the second online LEEP meeting was planned. Only one person attended and felt it wouldn't be helpful to be the only person from this stakeholder group giving feedback. The AcTinSite research team reviewed the planning of this LEEP event to identify what might have caused the issues. Timing (during mid-terms) and lack of recruitment were identified as issues. During the term break, a new date was set, and a plan for new recruitment was implemented. The LEEP Terms of Reference were posted on the WILAA YorkSpace, which hosts most of AcTinSite's project materials. When people expressed interest in joining LEEP, the link to the Terms of References was provided. Two stakeholders attended the next meeting and gave feedback on how to better engage with LEEP members. After reviewing the contact log, it was noted that LEEP members had been contacted extensively in the last three months. The research team decided to wait a bit before engaging members.

A month before the next online LEEP event, LEEP members were sent a short survey asking.

- if they wanted to continue as members,
- what their preferred means of contact was, and
- When they would like to meet.

Only one response was provided. This led the research team to engage in a more intensive recruitment process. Lack of responses, the online meeting was changed to an asynchronous engagement in the form of a questionnaire. LEEP members were made aware of this shift in engagement, and two members replied with requests to be removed from the contact list. Recruitment led to two new members participating in the asynchronous engagement for LEEP.