

Guidelines for Community Engagement with NunatuKavut

NunatuKavut Community Council Research Advisory Committee

(NCC-RAC)

January 2013

Outline

This document is designed to assist researchers with the process of engaging in research with the NunatuKavut community.

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1) Definitions

NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC):

- In English, NunatuKavut means "Our Ancient Land". NunatuKavut is the territory of the southern Inuit people of Labrador. The NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC) is a registered, not-for-profit organization that represents the NunatuKavut people. The NCC's shared vision is self-governance and self-sufficiency for its communities, and a continuance of its Inuit-based culture.

NCC Research advisory committee (NCC-RAC):

- The committee that reviews applications by researchers to conduct research with the NunatuKavut or on NunatuKavut lands. The review by NCC-RAC is for the purposes of ensuring that the research is:
 - a) Conducted in a manner that is appropriate to the spiritual, cultural, social and environmental context of the NunatuKavut people
 - b) In keeping with the needs, expectations and values of the NunatuKavut
 - c) Conducted in keeping with the principles of OCAP (ownership, control, access and possession [see below])

Application for Community Engagement ("the Application"):

- The application that is made by researchers to conduct research with the NunatuKavut or on NunatuKavut lands. **The Application is comprised of two primary sections:** The Initial Application (**Section A**) and the Full Application (**Section B**). For research that is community-based and collaborative, to be conducted in communities other than Happy Valley-Goose Bay, there is a separate section for community specific details (**Section C**).

OCAP Principles:

- The principles of Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession (OCAP) enable self-determination over research¹. These principles offer a way for Aboriginal communities to make decisions about what research will be done, for what purposes information or data will be used, where the information will be physically stored, and who will have access. NCC review of research ensures that these principles are being adhered to by researchers. This means active engagement with the NCC must be in place, **including at the design phase and during dissemination of research findings.**

¹ The First Nations Principles of OCAP. First Nations Information Governance Centre. <http://www.rhs-ers.ca/node/2>. See also, Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession (OCAP) or Self-Determination Applied to Research: A Critical Analysis of Contemporary First Nations Research and Some Options for First Nations Communities First Nations Centre, October 2005 http://www.naho.ca/documents/fnc/english/FNC_OCAPCriticalAnalysis.pdf

Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA):

- The NL Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA) Act came into force on July 1, 2011. It requires that all health research conducted in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador be reviewed and approved by a local (Newfoundland and Labrador) research ethics review board. The Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA) oversees ethics review of health research by the Health Research Ethics Board (HREB) or an approved health research ethics review body. All health research conducted in the province of Newfoundland & Labrador must be approved by the NL Health Research Ethics Authority regardless of whether it has already been reviewed and approved by a university or other institutional REB.²

² The Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA) of Newfoundland & Labrador, a non-profit agency, was established by the *Health Research Ethics Authority Act* and came into force on July 1, 2011. It is charged with the general supervision of all health research involving human subjects conducted in this province. <http://www.hrea.ca>

2) Steps in the Process of Community Engagement

i.) Preliminary Discussion

The Preliminary Discussion is an informal email or telephone call by the researcher to the RAC Chair, to introduce the possibility of a research application. The purpose of the preliminary discussion is for the researcher to:

- (a) Introduce the researcher and the project to the NCC-RAC chair
- (b) Ensure that a proposed topic is appropriate for submission
- (c) Have an opportunity to ask questions and clarify any steps in the process of review
- (d) Receive help with identifying communities or research support persons, as part of the early design phase of the research

Following that discussion, the researcher is invited to complete the form “Initial Application- Section A.”

ii.) Initial Application- Section A

The form Initial Application- Section A is the initial screening application. This is reviewed as a preliminary stage. If the topic is deemed to be appropriate for NunatuKavut the researcher is invited to submit a Full Application- Section-B.

Process for screening the Initial Application – Section A:

The Chair reviews the submission and determines whether the proposed research is:

- (1) An inappropriate submission (no review required)
- (2) A notification of research (no review required)
- (3) An appropriate submission (review required)

(1) Inappropriate submission

Used when: Research does not involve NunatuKavut (inappropriate submission)

Example: Research is with Innu, not NunatuKavut

Action: Email from NCC-RAC Chair notifying researcher that no review is required by NCC-RAC. Notification will be sent within 2 weeks.

(2) Notification of research

Used when: Research implicates NunatuKavut but does not involve NunatuKavut directly (see Appendix A, “Type 1 – Research that may implicate NunatuKavut”)

Example: A social worker is conducting research on family violence in Happy Valley-Goose Bay generally. She is not specifically focusing on NunatuKavut, but demographic information is being collected such that results may yield results that may have implications for NunatuKavut as a community. No review is required. Researchers should, as a courtesy (1) Notify the NCC-RAC about the research by submitting Initial Application Section A and (2) submit to NCC-RAC a copy of research findings or final report.

Action: Email from NCC-RAC Chair notifying researcher that no review is required by NCC-RAC. Notification will be sent within 2 weeks. The researcher is expected to submit a final report as a courtesy. If circumstances change such that the research process or its results do involve NunatuKavut directly, then the researcher must inform the NCC-RAC in writing.

(3) Appropriate Submission

Action: NCC-RAC Chair will email researcher with an invitation to submit the Full Application-Section B. Email invitation to submit full application will be sent to researcher within 2 weeks.

Letter of support:

NCC-RAC may provide, upon request by the researcher, a *letter of support of the research*. This letter will only be provided after the Section A form has been reviewed. The letter of support does not constitute formal review and approval. It signifies that the community has been engaged in the research process and supports the research in principle. This letter can be submitted to REBs and funders as proof of community support and engagement. *Data collection cannot begin, however, until the full application has been submitted and reviewed and formal approval has been granted by the NCC-RAC.*

*****At this stage, researchers may apply for REB approval.*****

iii.) Full Application- Section B

The Full Application –Section B is the application to conduct research with the NunatuKavut. Along with the Application, the NCC-RAC requires that consent forms and recruitment materials (posters, letters of invitation etc.) be approved by the Committee. The purpose of the review is to ensure that the proposed research will be:

- (1) Conducted in a manner that is appropriate to the spiritual, cultural, social and environmental context of the NunatuKavut people
- (2) In keeping with the needs, expectations and values of the NunatuKavut
- (3) Conducted in keeping with the principles of OCAP (ownership, control, access and possession)

The decisions of the Committee are reported by the Chair to the researcher within 4 weeks of submission of the Full Application – Section B.

Possible decisions are:

- a. The proposal is acceptable as submitted
- b. The proposal requires additional information or revision; the researcher is requested to revise and resubmit in a timely manner
- c. The proposal is unacceptable to the NCC community context and is rejected

***NOTE:** A decision of rejection would rarely, and only under very exceptional circumstances, be made. The NCC process of engagement with researchers is designed to ensure that a researcher who submits a full proposal for review has already had their project idea and general design screened by and discussed with NCC staff or community members. That is, the expectation of NCC-RAC is that any research proposal submitted for review has already been discussed sufficiently such that it is unlikely to be rejected at the review stage.

Notice of Approval of Application for Community Engagement

NCC-RAC provides a Notice of Approval of the Full Application- Section B once it has been reviewed and all conditions have been met to the satisfaction of the Committee.

** NOTE: In some cases, community review may result in an amendment to the protocol or consent form that has to go back to the REB for approval.*

iv.) Final steps for initiating research

Researcher-Community Agreement: For those research projects that involve a collaboration or partnership with NCC (see Appendix A), the Application constitutes a researcher-community agreement and is signed by the researcher and the NunatuKavut staff or community member who is most closely affiliated with the research project. In the case of a research partnership, the document must be signed by the Council President. That ensures that both parties clearly understand and agree to the specific roles and responsibilities of NCC staff and community members. Once the Application has been signed and constitutes a researcher-community agreement, data collection can begin.

Other approvals: For certain research projects, other approvals may be necessary, such as approval by Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) for access to patient records or hospital resources or staff time; approval by School Boards where the project involves educational resources or staff or students; and approval by the Nunatsiavut or Newfoundland & Labrador governments for particular land, plant or animal usages. Examples of the types of approvals that may be necessary can be found in Appendix B.

*NOTE: all health research conducted in the province of Newfoundland & Labrador must be approved by the NL Health Research Ethics Authority regardless of whether it has already been reviewed and approved by a university or other institutional REB.³

3) NCC-RAC application time frames

The NCC-RAC does not meet face-to-face but conducts its business via email and teleconference. There are no specific set deadlines for submission of Application for Community Engagement (Sections A and B).

Researchers can generally expect to receive the results of the review at **four weeks** after the date of submission of the Full Application- Section B. However, in order to avoid delays with research initiation, researchers are encouraged to submit their application **at least six weeks in advance of their expected start date** of data collection.

Researchers are encouraged to submit the REB application(s) as soon as the Initial Application – Section A has been screened, in order to avoid delays. Similarly, early discussions with other approval bodies (Regional Health Authorities; School Boards) are encouraged in order to ensure that there are no unnecessary delays once the NCC-RAC has given final approval.

4) Links to resource documents

The First Nations Principles of OCAP. First Nations Information Governance Centre. <http://www.rhs-ers.ca/node/2>

Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession (OCAP) or Self-Determination Applied to Research: A Critical Analysis of Contemporary First Nations Research and Some Options for First Nations Communities First Nations Centre, October 2005
http://www.naho.ca/documents/fnc/english/FNC_OCAPCriticalAnalysis.pdf

Tri-Council Policy Statement (2) Chapter 9, Research Involving the First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples of Canada <http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca/eng/policy-politique/initiatives/tcps2-eptc2/chapter9-chapitre9/>

³ The Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA) of Newfoundland & Labrador, a non-profit agency, was established by the *Health Research Ethics Authority Act* and came into force on July 1, 2011. It is charged with the general supervision of all health research involving human subjects conducted in this province. <http://www.hrea.ca>

CIHR Guidelines for Health Research Involving Aboriginal Peoples: <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/29134.html>

Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA) <http://www.hrea.ca>

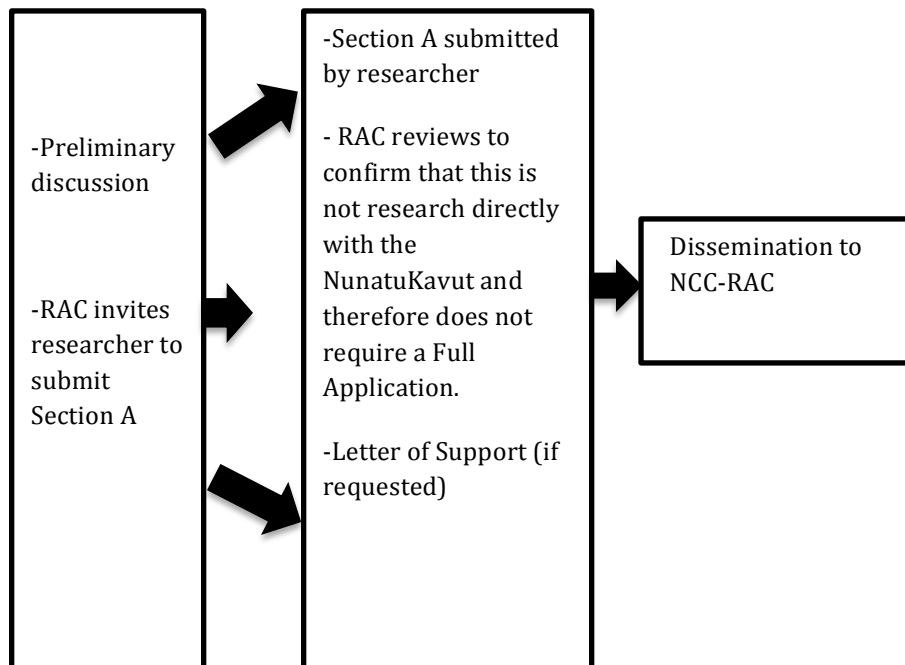
APPENDIX A- Types of research engagement with NunatuKavut

This document outlines 6 possible types of research engagement with NunatuKavut. Read the description and example of each type to identify which type corresponds to your own proposed research, and follow the steps outlined.

Type 1- Research that may implicate NunatuKavut

Research implicating NunatuKavut. Research does not involve NunatuKavut directly.

- *Example: A social worker is conducting research on family violence in Happy Valley-Goose Bay generally. She is not specifically focusing on NunatuKavut, but demographic information is being collected such that results may yield results that may have implications for NunatuKavut as a community. No review is required. Researchers should, as a courtesy (1) Notify the NCC-RAC about the research by submitting Initial Application Section A and (2) submit to NCC-RAC a copy of research findings or final report.*



Actions:

1. Preliminary Discussion: researcher phones or emails RAC Chair with query about acceptability of proposed topic
 - RAC invites researcher to submit Initial Application- Section A

2. Section A is submitted

- RAC reviews to confirm that this is not research directly with the NunatuKavut and therefore does not require a Full Application. If the RAC determines that the research does involve NunatuKavut membership directly, the researcher is provided a Notice to Submit full application
- Letter of support or letter of no objection for project RAC *may* provide if requested

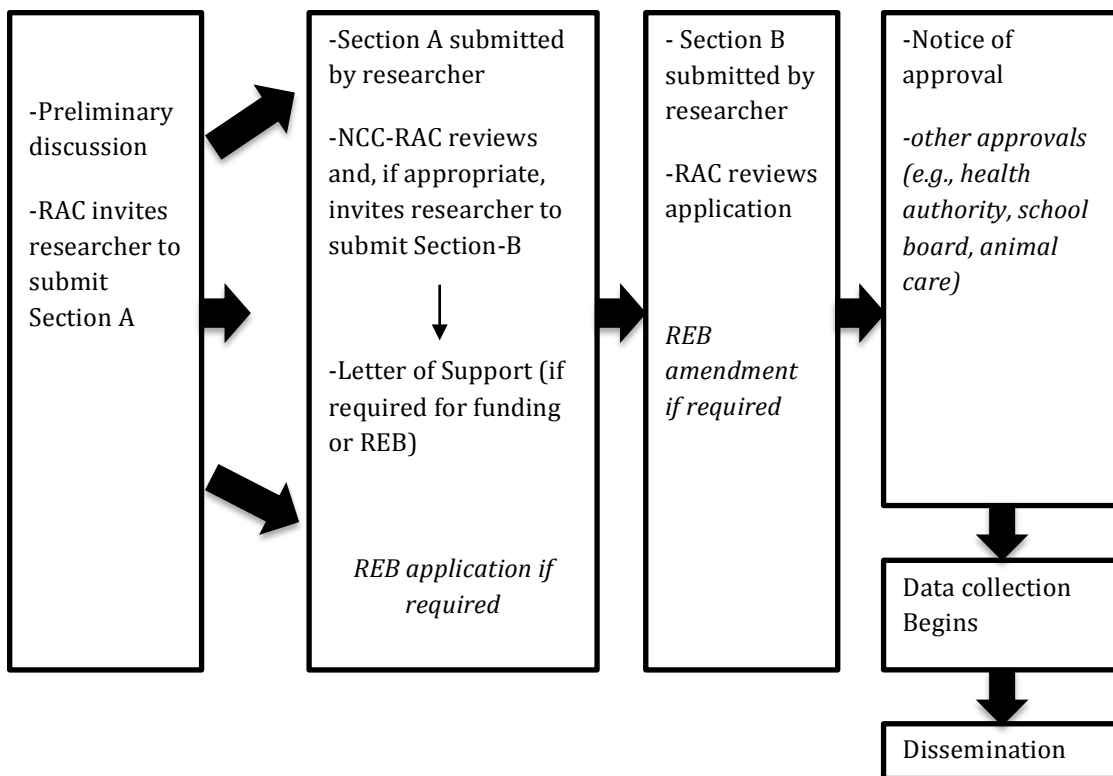
3. Dissemination to community: Researcher submits final report to NCC as a courtesy

***Note:** If circumstances change such that the research process or its results do involve NunatuKavut directly, then the researcher must inform the NCC-RAC in writing.

***NOTE:** This process is “Notification” by researcher; no NCC approval is required. The researcher does **NOT move onto Phase II** (Full Application)

Type 2- Research involving NunatuKavut

- Research involving NunatuKavut.** *Example: A medical resident is conducting interviews with new mothers within NunatuKavut communities about their breast-feeding practices and collecting information about infant health from medical records; there is no in-depth engagement of NunatuKavut.* The community has no collaborative roles or responsibilities. Members may be invited to be research subjects or participants, but there is no in depth engagement with the community and community members are not expected to help facilitate the research. Full application is required, but no signed Community-Researcher Agreement is required.



Actions:

- Preliminary discussion: researcher phones or emails RAC Chair with query about acceptability of proposed topic

 - RAC invites researcher to submit Initial Application- Section A
- Section A is submitted by researcher

 - NCC-RAC reviews and, if appropriate, provides researcher a notice to submit Full Application- Section B
 - Letter of support, if requested, is provided for researcher to submit to REB or as part of a funding application

- Research Ethics Board (REB) application may be made now. *NunatuKavut does not require that REB application to be in hand before the NCC-RAC review occurs; but REB application must be in place before data collection can begin.

3. Section B is submitted by researcher

- RAC reviews application

Possible outcomes of a review are:

- d. The proposal is acceptable as submitted
- e. The proposal requires additional information or revision; the researcher is requested to revise and resubmit in a timely manner, until the proposal is acceptable
- f. The proposal is unacceptable to the NCC community context and is rejected.

- ***NOTE:** *A decision of rejection would rarely, and only under very exceptional circumstances, be made. The NCC process of engagement with researchers is designed to ensure that any researcher who submits a proposal for review has already had their project idea and general design screened by and discussed with NCC staff or community members. That is, the expectation of RAC is that any research proposal submitted for review has already been discussed sufficiently such that it is unlikely to be rejected at the review stage.*
- **NOTE:** *In some cases, community review may result in an amendment to the protocol or consent form that has to go back to the REB for approval.*

4. Notice of Approval is provided to the researcher once the Application meets the satisfaction of the Committee

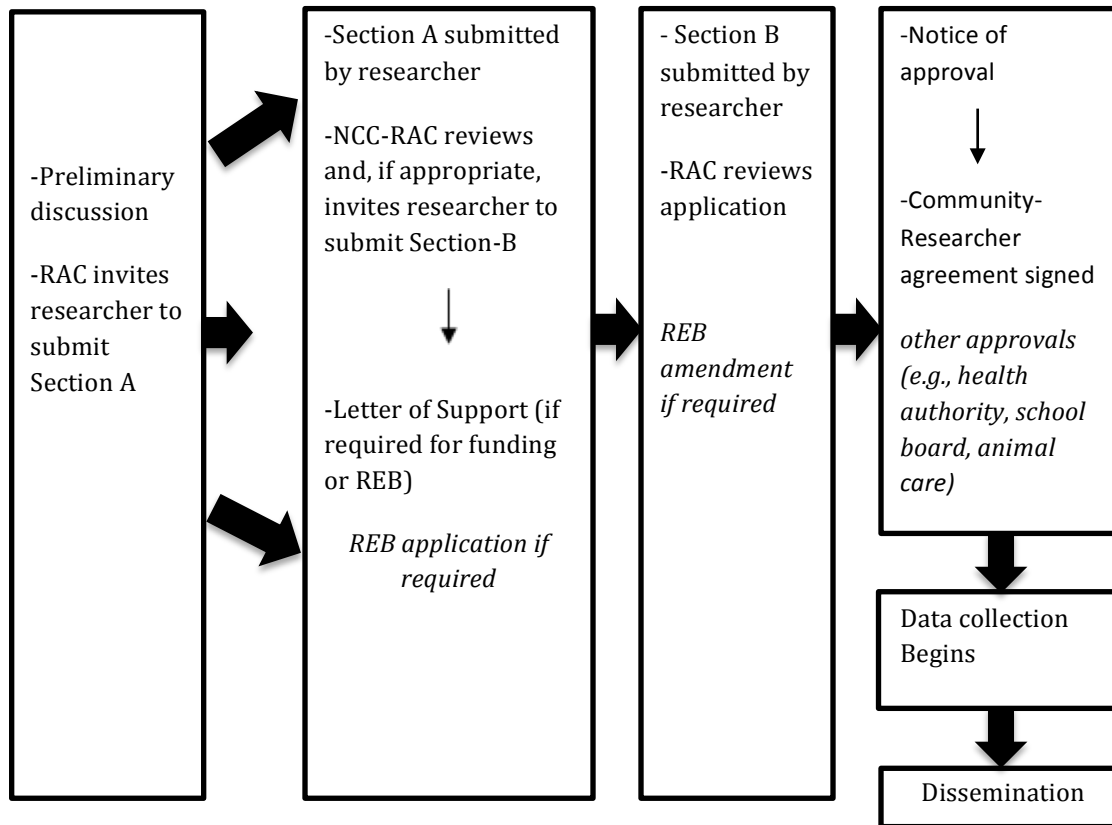
- ***NOTE:** *There may be other approvals or clearances necessary, for example, regional health authority approval, school board approval or government permits for land or animal use (see Appendix B).*

5. Data collection begins

6. Dissemination, including to the community, is done in keeping with the terms laid out in the Application

Type 3- Research in collaboration with NunatuKavut

- **Research in collaboration with NunatuKavut.** *Example: A sociologist is proposing to conduct participatory action research on the sexual health needs of NunatuKavut youth, ages 13-30, in 4 communities along the South East Coast.* NunatuKavut staff and/or community members are engaged, to some degree (depending on the nature of the collaboration), in the design, conduct and dissemination of the research. The extent and details of the collaboration are detailed in the application. Once the application is approved, the application is signed by the researcher and the key community collaborators as a Community-Researcher Agreement.



Actions:

1. Preliminary discussion: researcher phones or emails RAC Chair with query about acceptability of proposed topic
 - RAC invites researcher to submit Initial Application- Section A
2. Section A is submitted by researcher
 - NCC-RAC reviews and, if appropriate, provides researcher a notice to submit Full Application- Section B. **NunatuKavut staff or community members work closely with researcher to support researcher in the design of research.**

- Letter of support, if requested, is provided for researcher to submit to REB or as part of a funding application
- Research Ethics Board (REB) application, where required, is obtained. *NunatuKavut does not require that REB application to be in hand before the NCC-RAC review occurs; but REB application must be in place before data collection can begin.

3. Section B is submitted by researcher

- RAC reviews application

Possible outcomes of a review are:

- a. The proposal is acceptable as submitted
- b. The proposal requires additional information or revision; the researcher, along with the NunatuKavut community collaborators, revises and resubmits in a timely manner, until the proposal is acceptable

- ***NOTE:** *A decision of rejection would rarely, and only under very exceptional circumstances, be made. The NCC process of engagement with researchers is designed to ensure that any researcher who submits a proposal for review has already had their project idea and general design screened by and discussed with NCC staff or community members. That is, the expectation of RAC is that any research proposal submitted for review has already been discussed sufficiently such that it is unlikely to be rejected at the review stage.*
- **NOTE:** *In some cases, community review may result in an amendment to the protocol or consent form that has to go back to the REB for approval.*

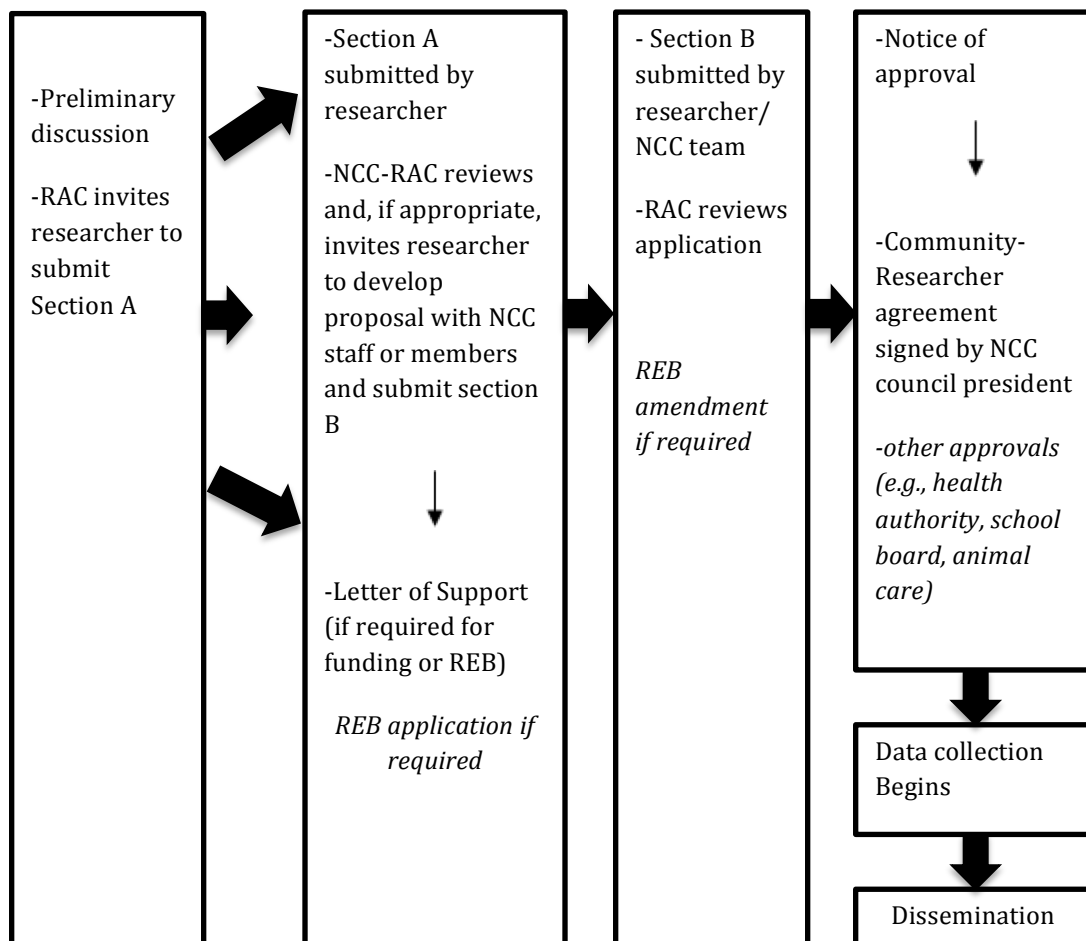
4. Notice of Approval is provided to the researcher once the Application meets the satisfaction of the Committee

- Community-Researcher Agreement: Researcher and NunatuKavut community members work together to finalize the design and sign the application as a community-researcher agreement.
- ***NOTE:** *There may be other approvals or clearances necessary, for example, regional health authority approval, school board approval or government permits for land or animal use (see Appendix B).*

5. Data collection begins
6. Dissemination plan is carried out according to the Agreement

Type 4-Research in partnership with NunatuKavut

- Research in partnership with NunatuKavut.** *Example: An interdisciplinary health team from Memorial University is applying for CIHR funding for a University-Community Partnership Grant, and would like to partner with NunatuKavut in a project on fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.* The NunatuKavut Community Council and the researchers co-design the study. NunatuKavut staff and/or community members are fully engaged in the design, conduct and dissemination of the research. The specific roles and responsibilities of researchers and community members and NCC staff are developed and detailed in the Application for Community Engagement. Once the application is approved, the application is signed by the researcher and the NCC Council President as a Community-Researcher Agreement.



Actions:

1. Preliminary discussion: researcher phones or emails RAC Chair with query about acceptability of proposed topic

 - RAC invites researcher to submit Initial Application- Section A

2. Section A is submitted by researcher

- NCC-RAC reviews and, if appropriate, provides researcher a notice to submit Full Application- Section B. This includes an explicit statement of interest on the part of NCC to partner with the researcher to develop a proposal. **NunatuKavut staff or community members work closely with researcher to co-design the research.**
- Letter of support, if requested, is provided for researcher to submit to REB or as part of a funding application
- Research Ethics Board (REB) application, where required, is obtained. *NunatuKavut does not require that REB application to be in hand before the NCC-RAC review occurs; but REB application must be in place before data collection can begin.

3. Section B is submitted by researcher

- RAC reviews application (any member of the RAC who is in a conflict of interest with the research does not participate in the review)

Possible outcomes of a review are:

- a. The proposal is acceptable as submitted
- b. The proposal requires additional information or revision; the researcher, along with NunatuKavut staff or community collaborators, revises and resubmits in a timely manner, until the proposal is acceptable

- ***NOTE:** *A decision of rejection would not occur, as this is a partnership; NunatuKavut has a vested interest in the project, and the project was collaboratively designed from the outset.*
- **NOTE:** *In some cases, community review may result in an amendment to the protocol or consent form that has to go back to the REB for approval.*

4. Notice of Approval is provided to the researcher once the Application meets the satisfaction of the Committee

- Community-Researcher Agreement: Researcher and NCC staff work together to finalize the design and sign the application as a community-researcher agreement.

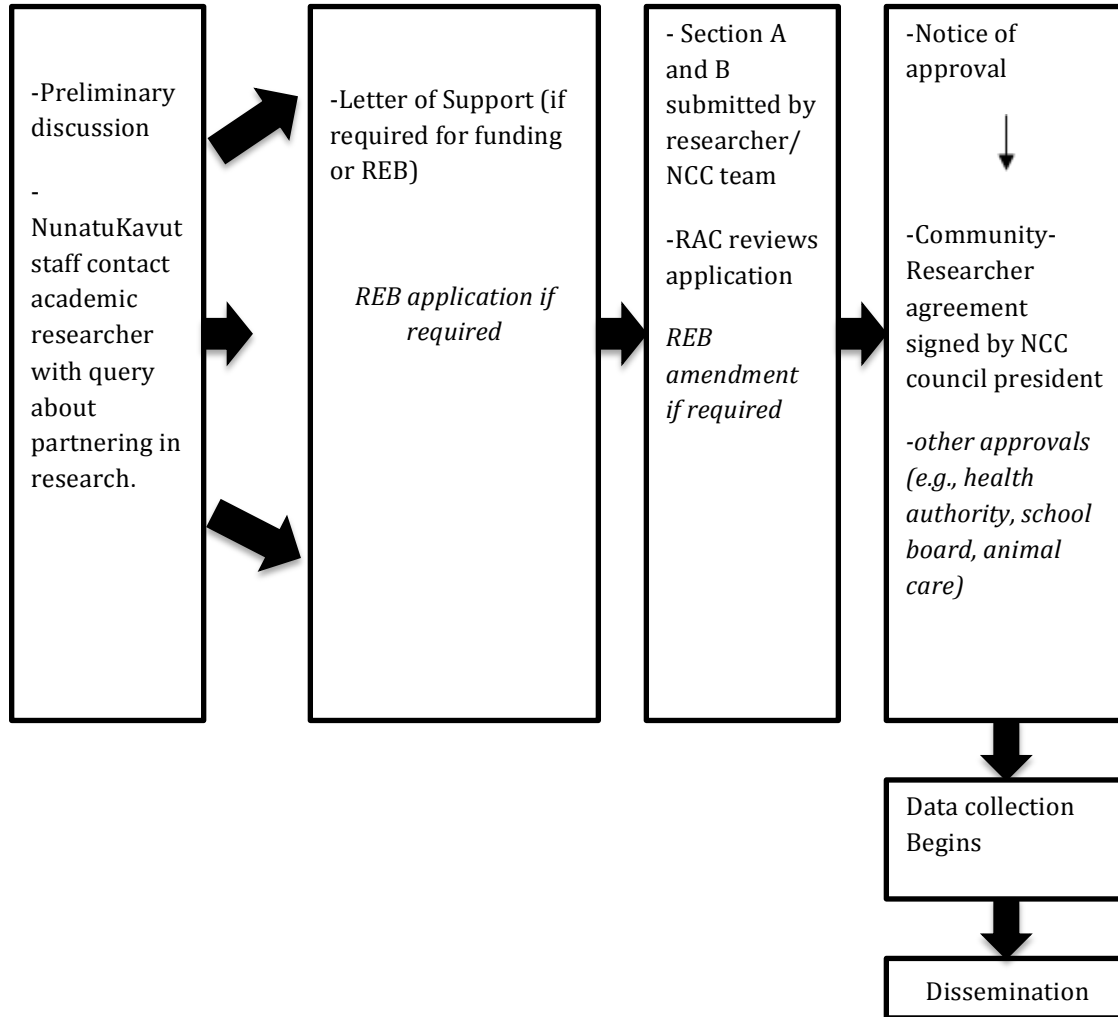
- ***NOTE:** *There may be other approvals or clearances necessary, for example, regional health authority approval, school board approval or government permits for land or animal use (see Appendix B).*

5. Data collection begins

6. Dissemination plan is carried out according to the Agreement

Type 5-NCC-initiated partnership

Example. A health needs assessment is initiated by NCC. Funding is obtained by NCC. NCC approaches university researchers to partner in the research.



Actions:

1. Preliminary discussion: NunatuKavut staff contact academic researcher with query about partnering in research
2. Letter of support, if requested, is provided for researcher to submit to REB or as part of a funding application
 - Research Ethics Board (REB) application, where required, is obtained. *NunatuKavut does not require that REB application to be in hand before the NCC-RAC review occurs; but REB application must be in place before data collection can begin.

3. Section A and Section B is submitted by researcher

- RAC reviews application

Possible outcomes of a review are:

- a. The proposal is acceptable as submitted
- b. The proposal requires additional information or revision; the researcher, along with the NunatuKavut staff, revises and resubmits in a timely manner, until the proposal is acceptable

** **NOTE:** In some cases, community review may result in an amendment to the protocol or consent form that has to go back to the REB for approval.*

4. Notice of Approval is provided to the researcher once the Application meets the satisfaction of the Committee.

- Community-Researcher Agreement: Researcher and NunatuKavut community members work together to finalize the design and sign the application as a community-researcher agreement.

- ****NOTE:** There may be other approvals or clearances necessary, for example, regional health authority approval, school board approval or government permits for land or animal use (see Appendix B).*

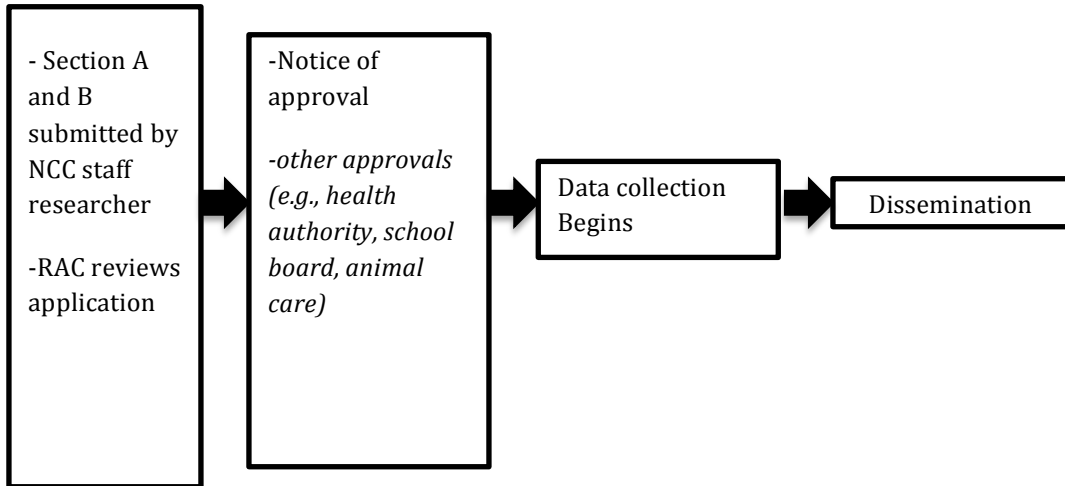
5. Data collection begins

6. Dissemination plan is carried out according to the Agreement

Type 6- NCC staff researchers are contracted to conduct research

Example. NCC staff researchers are contracted by company or government that needs to have the research done (e.g., environmental impact assessment).

Example. Research is being conducted by national or provincial aboriginal organization, and NCC is contracted to do one part of the broader study.



Actions:

1. Section A and Section B is submitted by NCC staff researcher

- RAC reviews application

Possible outcomes of a review are:

- a) The proposal is acceptable as submitted
- b) The proposal requires additional information or revision; the NCC staff researcher revises and resubmits in a timely manner, until the proposal is acceptable

2. Notice of Approval is provided to the NCC staff researcher once the Application meets the satisfaction of the Committee.

- ***NOTE:** *There may be other approvals or clearances necessary, for example, HREB approval (in keeping with the HREA Act, all health research must undergo ethics review), regional health authority approval, school board approval or government permits for land or animal use (see Appendix B).*

3. Data collection begins

4. Dissemination plan is carried out according to the Agreement

APPENDIX B: Examples of Additional Research Approvals and Permissions

This list is not all-inclusive. It is meant to provide some guidance and should not be the only source you consult.

Research Ethics Boards, for example

The Health Research Ethics Authority (HREA) of Newfoundland & Labrador

The HREA, a non-profit agency, was established by the Health Research Ethics Authority Act and came into force on July 1, 2011. It is charged with oversight of all health research involving human subjects conducted in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

<http://www.hrea.ca>

NL Health Research Ethics Board (HREB)

The HREB is the HREA's health research ethics review board. Most of the health research conducted in the province is reviewed by the HREB. All genetics and clinical trials research must, under the HREA Act, be reviewed by the HREB.

<http://www.hrea.ca/HREB.aspx>

Interdisciplinary Committee on the Ethics of Human Research (ICEHR)

ICEHR is an ethics review committee of Memorial University. Its focus is on ethics review of the social sciences and humanities and studies employing qualitative methods. ICEHR normally receives proposals for health research in the social sciences, humanities, sciences and engineering and education originating from faculty and students at the St. John's campus.

ICEHR is an HREA-approval body and reviews some health research, such as studies at the intersection of psychology and education.

The Information on the application process is available by contacting:

Brenda Lye, Coordinator

Phone: 737-2861

E-mail: blye@mun.ca

http://www.mun.ca/research/researchers/ethics_committee.php

Memorial University Institutional Animal Care Committee

The Animal Care Committee reviews and approves the use of animals in university programmes including teaching and research. This applies to all other users of animals who are not affiliated with the University, but who are using University facilities.

<http://www.mun.ca/acs/guidelines.shtml>

Aboriginal Research Advisory Committees, for example

Nunatsiavut Research Advisory Committee

Inuit Research Advisor for Nunatsiavut
Nunatsiavut Government
17 Sandbanks Road, P.O. Box 70
Nain, NL A0P 1L0
Main line: (709) 922-2380 Fax: (709) 922-2931
E-mail: carla_pamak@nunatsiavut.com
Website: <http://www.nunatsiavut.com>

NunatuKavut Research Advisory Committee

370 Hamilton River Road
P.O. Box 460, Stn. C
Happy Valley-Goose Bay
NL, Canada A0P 1C0
Tel: 1-877-896-0592
Fax: 1-709-896-0594
Attention: Darlene Wall E-mail: dwall@nunatukavut.ca

Innu – Natuashish community or Innu leadership approval

Mushuau Innu Band Council
PO Box 107
Natuashish, Labrador
Canada, A0P 1A0
Telephone: 1-709-478-8827
Fax: 1-709-478-8936

Innu –Sheshatshiu community or Innu leadership approval

Sheshatshiu Band Council
PO Box 160
North West River, Labrador
NL, Canada, A0P 1M0
Telephone: 1-709-497-8720
Fax: 1-709-497-8757

Conne River Health and Social Services, Miawpukek First Nation

Miawpukek Mi'kamawey Mawi'omi
P.O. Box 10
Conne River, NL
A0H 1J0
Telephone: 1-709-882-2470
Toll Free: 1-866-882-2470
Fax: 1-709-882-2292
<http://www.mfngov.ca/>

Department of Health and Social Services
Theresa O'keefe
email: theresaokeefe@crhss.com
Ph: (709) 882-5102
Fax: (709) 882-2836

Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation

Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation Band
3 Church Street
Corner Brook, NL
A2H 2Z4
Phone: (709) 634-0996
Fax: (709) 639-3997
<http://qalipu.ca/>

Health and Social Department
Howard Thistle
709-679-5743
855-675-5743
hthistle@qalipu.ca

Health Regions, for example:

Labrador-Grenfell Regional Health Authority Research Review Committee

Information on the application process is available by contacting:
<http://www.lghealth.ca/index.php?pageid=224>

Eastern Regional Health Authority Proposals Approval Committee (RPAC)

Website: <http://www.easternhealth.ca/Professionals.aspx?d=1&id=1007&p=81>
For further information you may contact the Patient Research Center at 777-7283

Western Regional Health Authority Research Resource Review Committee

website: <http://westernhealth.nl.ca/index.php/About-Us/best-practices-innovation-and-research/research-ethics-board>

For further information you may contact Ms. Darlene Welsh, Regional Manager Research and Evaluation, at 634-4306 or darlenewelsh@westernhealth.nl.ca.

Central Regional Health Authority Research Review Committee

Website: <http://www.centralhealth.nl.ca>

School Boards, for example:

Labrador District School Board

Website: <http://www.lsb.ca>

Nova Central School District

Website: <http://www.ncsd.ca>

Western School District

Website: <http://www.wnlsd.ca>

Eastern School District

Website: <http://www.esdnl.ca>

Conseil Scholaire Francophone

Website: <http://www.csfp.nl.ca/>

Mamu Tshishkutamashutau: Innu Education

Website: <http://www.innueducation.ca>

Land and Animal use Permissions, for example:

Archaeology Permits

- Archaeological investigation permit for research in Inuit Lands, required for Nunatsiavut. Website: <http://www.nunatsiavut.com/>, Contact: Carla Pamak, Carla_Pamak@nunatsiavut.com
- Archaeological research in the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (LISA) requires a permit from the Provincial Government. Website: <http://www.tcr.gov.nl.ca/>
- Archaeological Research inside the Torngat Mountains National Park requires a permit from Parks Canada. Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/>

Nunatsiavut land use permits

This list is not exhaustive. Please contact Nunatsiavut government office to ensure that your research meets all requirements. Website: <http://www.nunatsiavut.com/>, Contact: Carla Pamak, Carla_Pamak@nunatsiavut.com

- Archaeological investigation permit for research in Inuit Lands
- Land Use Permit, required by the Nunatsiavut Government: (as per Chapter 4 of the Labrador Inuit Lands Act, Part 4.15)
- Harvesting Permit (Permit to Access Labrador Inuit Lands for the Purpose of Harvesting)

Firearms acquisition certificate (FAC) permit from RCMP

Website: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/>

Wildlife protection permits from NL Environment and Conservation

Website: <http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/>

- Livestock protection from Coyote permit
- The collection, sale and export of Big Game/Big Game Animal Parts
- Permit to possess a Non-game specimen for Taxidermy
- Permit to transport Big Game in Closed Season
- Distribution of Big Game meat
- Bear Protection Permits
- Big Game Replacement License
- Resident General Caribou License and Resident Special Caribou License - Labrador
- CITES Permit
- Export Permits
- Firearms Transport Permit
- Permit to Destroy Problem Animals
- Permit to Run Dogs
- Permits under Endangered Species Legislation
- Salmonier Nature Park Entry/Travel Permits
- Temporary Outdoor Identification Card

Federal Permits for Research on Birds

A federal permit is required for collections from birds, bird tissues (e.g. feathers, blood etc.), attachment of ancillary markers (e.g. nasal tags, radio transmitters, etc.). Website: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/>
Federal Permits for Banding (to mark birds with bands).

Canadian Wildlife Scientific Permit

Website: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/>

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada Permits

Website: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/>

Parks Canada permits

Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/>