Effects, implications, costs and benefits in research
What are the benefits of research? Who are the recipients of these benefits? Who knows the results of the research? What effects does research have on the community?

Our Venture
Reflect together about about the way of doing research, conservation and education
Question the traditional relationships between researchers, the community and commodification of traditional knowledge
Collaboratively build horizontal forms of research, conservation and education in seeking alternative community development

Weaving Cosmologies
Observation, feeling, and reading nature as a common point of both forms of building knowledge
To sanctify nature = oneness with the universe

CENTRAL QUESTION
Is traditional knowledge inalienable, or is it a commodity?

Work Axes
Systematization: gathering of research projects, conservation and education realized in the Comcáac territory
Review the theme of researcher/community relationships in other places and communities
Accompaniment to educational activities, research and conservation
Creations of a committee
Workshops
Planning and development of collaborative projects

Objectives
Realize a catalog in Spanish of the studies and projects that have been carried out within the Comcáac territory
Critically read the relationship between researchers and communities in experiences, articles, and the codes of ethics in ethnology
Support and accompany the community in the research, conservatio and education projects.
Create a group within the community that builds a code of ethics for the development of projects in the Comcáac Territory
Organize training workshops in the field that correspond to the interests of the community
Design and execute projects in formal agreement between Prescott College and the community

Participation in research
What is participative research? Who decides what to research? Why research? What is informed consent? Who gives informed consent? How does the community currently participate in research? How would the community like to participate in research?

How has research in indigenous communities been done?
The researchers do their research in indigenous territory, decide, coordinate, develop and analyze
The researchers define the research, coordinate, and analyze the results
Citizen science researchers coordinate, process and analyze the results
Scientific community (Natukama) Defines together with the research, what and how and why
The social organizations coordinate, what and how to investigate according to the priorities of the organizations
There is no participation from the community, or the community is the subject of the study
The local inhabitants work for the researchers as field assistants or guides
Active participation and voluntary by those citizens in the taking of data and observation
Active participation of the communities in the definition, execution, analysis and application of the research
The researchers working for social organizations

How would the community like to participate in research?

Can a truthful dialogue of knowledge exist?
Western scientific Knowledge
- Observation
- Hypothesis
- Experimentation
- Analysis
- Conclusions
Worldview that divides everything into small boxes, fractional knowledge. Demystification of the nature.

Indigenous Knowledge
- Observation
- Experimentation
- Analysis
- Conclusions
- Placed in practice
Holistic worldview that weaves everything beyond the sacralization of relationships with nature. Knowledge and practice are linked in this worldview.

Results
What language is research to be published in? How is research returned to the community? How to integrate knowledge coming from research into everyday life of the community?

Rights and ownership of knowledge
To whom does indigenous knowledge belong? Is traditional knowledge collective or individual property? What does it mean to hold ownership of traditional knowledge? And, what are the inherent rights and responsibilities?