CONFRONT

Stakeholders Meeting Friday 29 May 2015

Participatory research



Dr. Brenda C. Oude Breuil b.oudebreuil duu.nl

Participatory research: what is it?

- Addresses power imbalances between researcher
 & researched, and tries to alleviate them...
- ...by involving research population in research, from beginning (formulation research question) till the end (distribution knowledge) of the research...
- ...and as such deriving emic knowledge (from the inside) rather than etic...
- ...with more cultural sensitivity than usual.

Participatory research: why did we do it?

- Roma context: possible 'allergic reactions' to researchers 'in power' – empower Roma to define character of research & how to conduct it;
- Culturally sensitive: pay due attention to Roma language, terminology, cultural values, sensitivities;
- Reduces chances of stigmatization;
- Ensures that Roma are first to profit from research results

Participatory research: how did we do it?

- Train Roma community members as researchers
- Use participatory methods like letting Roma mothers rank the problems they perceive in their communities
- Focus groups
- Community mapping

Challenges:

- Taboo on child trafficking in Roma communities
- 'a danger arises that using indigenous forms of participation will further cement existing inequities, such as gender imbalances' (Ozanne & Saatciogclu 2008: 435)
- 'This shift in thinking towards seeing children as having the capacity to be actively involved in assessment and decision-making is essential in moving away from ascribing (...) passive and subordinate roles to children.' (Fern 2014: 19)

Next step in similar projects:

- How to involve children in generating knowledge on their own exploitation?
- And: how to prevent tensions with parents/ caretakers when involving children?
- How to translate emic knowledge to policy jargon & actions? How to bridge gap between policy makers' needs and Roma needs?

Questions?