

# INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY

March 2026



Native Women's  
Association of Canada

L'Association des  
femmes autochtones  
du Canada



A GUIDING TOOL TO NAVIGATING CRGIA  
**THE EQUITY**  
COMPASS



Native Women's  
Association of Canada

~~~~~  
L'Association des  
femmes autochtones  
du Canada

### **The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC)**

is a national Indigenous organization representing the political voices of Indigenous women in all their diversities in Canada. NWAC advocates and works with First Nations – on- and off-reserve, status and non-status, disenfranchised – Métis, and Inuit peoples across Canada. As an aggregate of Indigenous women's organizations across Canada, NWAC works to enhance, promote and foster the social, economic, cultural, and political well-being of Indigenous women, in all their diversity, within their respective communities.





## ABOUT THIS TOOLKIT

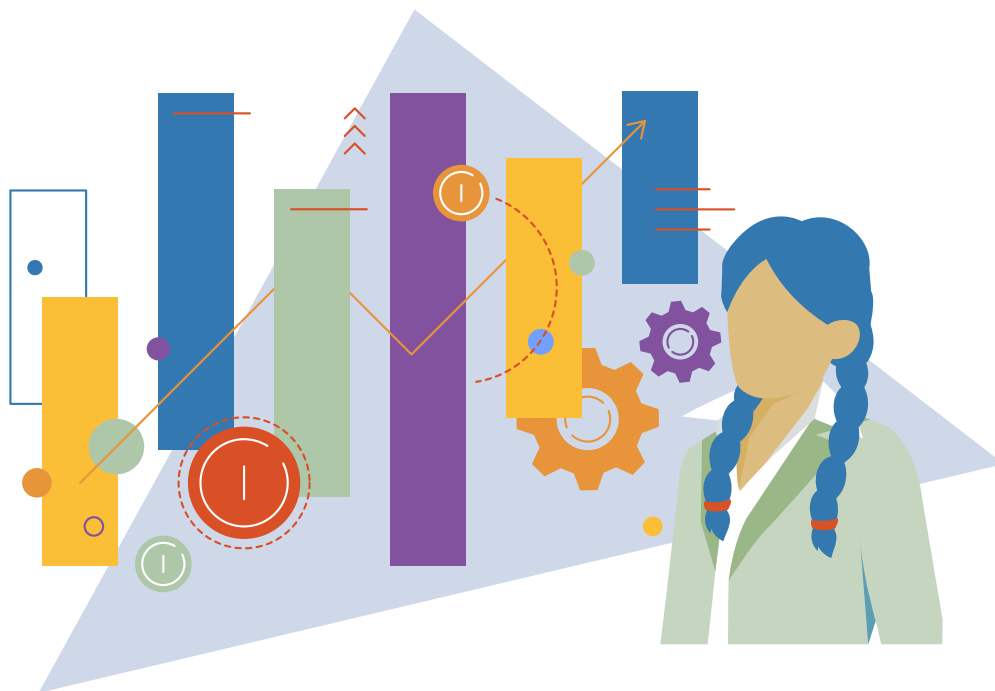
Data shapes decisions, policies, funding, and services that directly affect Indigenous communities. Yet for many Indigenous women in all their diversities interacting with data, data systems have too often been extractive, incomplete, or misused. As a result, the analysis extracted from data has often failed to reflect lived realities, reinforces inequities, and limits self-determination. Data sovereignty and inclusive data practices seek to address gaps in current data practices by centring community control, consent, and benefit from the use of data.

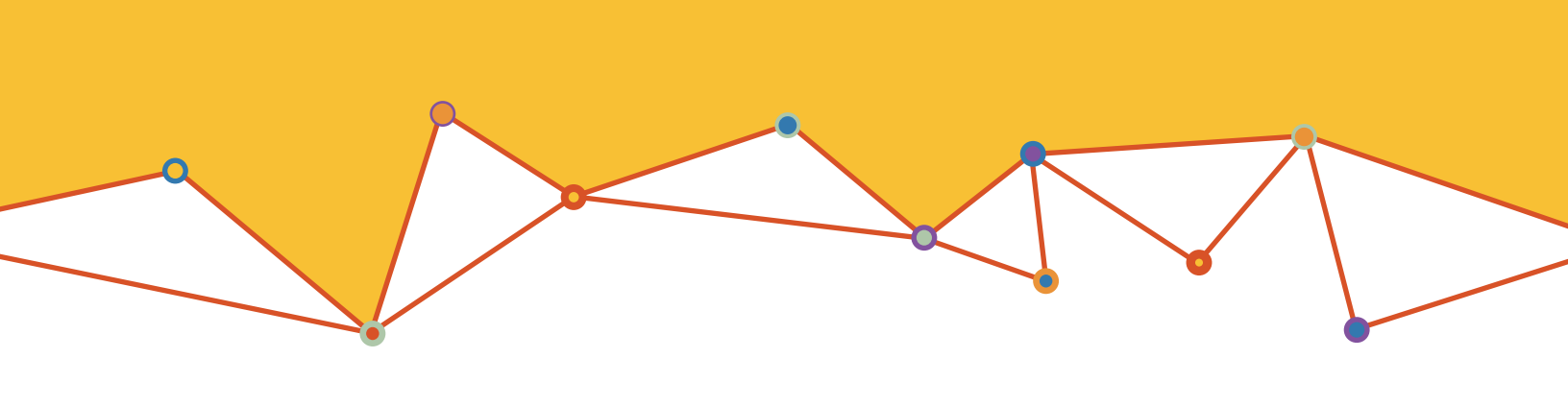
This toolkit was designed to support individuals, organizations, communities, and governments in using data in ways that uphold Indigenous data sovereignty and promotes inclusive, culturally grounded practices. Grounded in principles of data sovereignty and culturally-relevant gender-based analysis (CRGBA), this toolkit offers guidance on how to approach data in ways that centre community, relationships and accountability. This includes prioritizing community-led approaches to data collection

that respect Indigenous knowledge systems, while also strengthening accountability to communities the data represents. In doing so, recognizing that data is not neutral; but instead reflects power, values, and systems.

To help ground this toolkit in real-world impacts rather than abstract concepts, we use a running case study focused on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, Two-Spirit and gender-diverse people (MMWIG2S+). This underlying case study will help demonstrate how data sovereignty and data governance impacts families, communities, and accountability systems. Moreover, this will demonstrate how Indigenous data sovereignty can support safety, healing and self-determination.

Throughout this resource, readers will find foundational and practical guidance on the use of data. These tools are intended to build capacity and confidence to work with data in ways that are transparent, collaborative, and beneficial to Indigenous communities.





## Culturally Relevant Gender-Based Analysis (CRGBA)

CRGBA is a tool used to evaluate how policies and programs affect people differently, based on their diverse identities, experiences and ways of living. NWAC introduced the CRGBA Framework in response to gaps in the federal Gender-Based Analysis+ framework. The CRGBA approach is used to reduce harm and engage policymakers in a collaborative and reciprocal process.<sup>1</sup>

CRGBA is intended to build capacity by drawing attention to the need to centre and reclaim Indigenous ways of knowing and understanding.<sup>2</sup> CRGBA is comprised of the following five key concepts: distinctions-based, intersectional, gender-diverse, Indigenous knowledge, and trauma informed.<sup>3</sup>



If you would like to learn more about the CRGBA Framework, please review the following resources:

- [CRGBA – Fact Sheet](#)
- [Culturally Relevant Gender-Based Analysis: A Roadmap for Policy Development](#)
- [A Warriors Briefcase: Tools for Engaging in Federal-Level Advocacy – A Guiding Tool to Navigating CRGBA](#)

Applying CRGBA to data collection ensures that data practices are culturally grounded, intersection, and community informed. In doing so, leveraging the CRGBA framework in data can more accurately capture the systemic barriers and supports needed for effective evaluation. Moreover, by using this approach data is not only inclusive but also advances the rights, safety, and wellbeing of Indigenous women in all their diversities.

<sup>1</sup> NWAC. (2023). "Culturally Relevant Gender-Based Analysis: A Roadmap for Policy Development." NWAC: [https://nwac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/CRGBA\\_Framework\\_Roadmap\\_May11\\_2022-1\\_2023-02-21-141640\\_tiaz.pdf](https://nwac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/CRGBA_Framework_Roadmap_May11_2022-1_2023-02-21-141640_tiaz.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> NWAC. (n.d.). "Executive Summary: A Guiding Tool to Navigating CRGBA – The Equity Compass." Retrieved from: [https://nwac-afac.ca/assets-knowledge-centre/CRGBA\\_NWAC\\_EXECUTIVE\\_SUMMARY.pdf](https://nwac-afac.ca/assets-knowledge-centre/CRGBA_NWAC_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.pdf)



## MMIWG2S+ & Data

Across Canada, Indigenous families, communities, and organizations have long raised concerns about how information related to MMIWG2S+ is collected, stored, interpreted and shared.<sup>4</sup> Too often, Indigenous peoples have little say over how that information is defined and used.

This lack of control has real consequences, as incomplete or inconsistent records, misidentification, underreporting, and barriers to accessing case information can contribute to gaps in services, delays in investigations, and mistrust in institutions.<sup>5</sup> As a result, families must often advocate for their own data to be corrected or even acknowledged. As a result of data gaps, *Calls for Justice* 5.24, 16.44, and

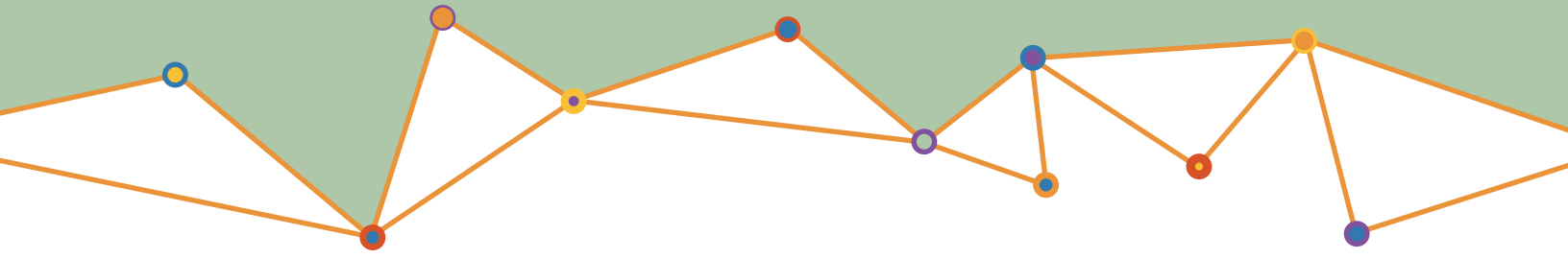
18.4 each called on modifications to data collection processes.<sup>6</sup>

Indigenous data sovereignty offers a different approach to Western data collection, one that affirms Indigenous peoples right to govern data about their peoples, lands, and experiences. Through data sovereignty, Indigenous communities can ensure the accuracy of information and support safety, healing and accountability. Further, the incorporation of Indigenous data sovereignty can strengthen accountability around MMIWG2S+ cases, identifying new opportunities for case tracking and improving reporting accuracy. Throughout this toolkit, we will return to the MMIWG2S+ context as a practical example of how data sovereignty impacts Indigenous peoples.

<sup>4</sup> National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. (2019). Reclaiming Power and Place; The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Retrieved from: [https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_1a-1.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_1a-1.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. (2019). Reclaiming Power and Place; The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls – Calls for Justice. Retrieved from: [https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Calls\\_for\\_Justice.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Calls_for_Justice.pdf)



## WHAT IS INDIGENOUS DATA?

Data consists of quantitative and qualitative information about a particular topic, which can be developed through observation, surveys, and various types of reporting.<sup>7</sup>

Indigenous data is a more focused category of information that relates directly to Indigenous peoples. It may be generated by Indigenous communities or collected in partnership with them. Like other pieces of data, Indigenous data may take several forms including images, videos, datasets and other types of records.<sup>8</sup>



## WHAT IS INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY?

Over the last decades, data sovereignty has emerged in response to the growth of data collection and management practices, typically held by colonial powers. Put simply, data sovereignty refers to the management of data in ways which are consistent with the laws, practices and customs of the state.<sup>9</sup>

The concept of Indigenous data sovereignty takes data sovereignty further, to better align data with Indigenous worldviews. As such, Indigenous data sovereignty recognizes the rights of Indigenous peoples to determine the collection, access, analysis, interpretation, management, dissemination and reuse of data on Indigenous peoples.<sup>10</sup>

Moreover, the emergence of Indigenous data sovereignty came as a response to poor data practices, driven by colonial governments. For many Indigenous peoples, data collected by colonial governments is used to shape and generate statistics on them, often to monitor populations and instruct discriminatory policy interventions.<sup>11</sup> Ultimately overlooking the role and extensive history of Indigenous peoples as data collectors.

Today, Indigenous communities across Canada require access to high-quality data to help with evidence-based planning, management, and community investment. As a result, communities are seeking Indigenous data sovereignty to support the collection of their own data to effectively exercise their self-determination.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> University of Toronto Libraries. (2025). "Indigenous Data Sovereignty." *University of Toronto*: <https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/indigenoustudies/datasovereignty>

<sup>8</sup> University of Alberta Library. (2025). "Indigenous Research – Indigenous Sovereignty." *University of Alberta*: <https://guides.library.ualberta.ca/indigenous-research/indigenous-data-sovereignty>

<sup>9</sup> Leone, D. (2021). *Data Colonialism in Canada: Decolonizing Data through Indigenous data governance*. Carleton University: <https://carleton.scholaris.ca/server/api/core/bitstreams/b559099c-7720-46e9-b4b8-fb99747395b9/content>

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Lovett, R., Lee, V., Kukutai, T., Cormack, D., et al. "2: Good Data Practices for Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Governance." *Theory on Demand*: <https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/server/api/core/bitstreams/448d234e-850e-4ab0-a916-a2fc9ff10030/content>

<sup>12</sup> First Nations Information Governance Centre. (2020). "A First Nations Data Sovereignty Strategy." Retrieved from: [https://fnigc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/FNIGC\\_FNDGS\\_report\\_EN\\_FINAL.pdf](https://fnigc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/FNIGC_FNDGS_report_EN_FINAL.pdf)



### Data Sovereignty Principles

Data sovereignty principles provide a framework to ensure that data about Indigenous peoples is governed in ways that respect their inherent rights. These principles affirm that Indigenous communities have authority over how their data is collected, accessed, interpreted, shared, and stored. These principles are used to ensure that information is used in ways that support community priorities and well-being.

Over the last several years, several guiding frameworks have been developed to support work towards Indigenous data sovereignty. These include:

- [CARE Principles](#), by the Global Indigenous Data Alliance – The CARE principles ensure Indigenous data governance prioritizes collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility, and ethics in the use of Indigenous data.
- [FAIR Principles](#), by Wilkinson, Dumontier, Aalbersberg, et al. – FAIR offers guidelines for managing data that are findable, accessible, interoperable,

and reusable to improve overall transparency and collaboration when working with Indigenous communities.

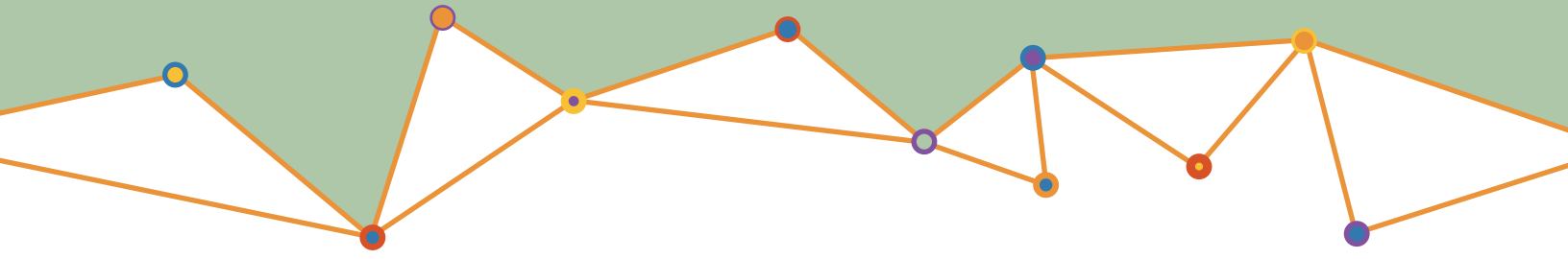
- [OCAP Principles](#), by the First Nations Information Governance Centre – OCAP offers standards for affirming ownership, control, access, and possession of data about First Nations peoples, communities and resources.
- [Métis Nation Data Strategy](#), by the Métis National Council – This is a nation-based approach to strengthening Métis governance, capacity and sovereignty over Métis data.
- [National Inuit Strategy on Research](#), by Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami – This strategy ensures Inuit governance, leadership, and benefit in research in data involving Inuit communities.

Although each of these strategies is at a different place in development and implementation, each represents a critical step towards Indigenous data sovereignty and governance. By centring the principles outlined in the above strategies, each Indigenous group is tackling Indigenous data sovereignty in their respective area.



### Reflection Questions

1. Who currently controls the data about our communities? How have colonial data practices shaped the way Indigenous peoples are represented in research, policy, and public narratives?
2. In what ways could Indigenous control over data reshape decision-making processes? How could self-determined data influence responses to community-identified needs?



## INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY AND MMIWG2S+

Indigenous data sovereignty in the context of MMIWG2S+ is fundamentally about jurisdiction and inherent rights. Indigenous sovereignty asserts that Indigenous peoples have the authority to determine how data about their people, families, lands, and experiences is defined, collected, interpreted and shared.

For decades, information about MMIWG2S+ has been gathered through governments and law enforcement systems which do not reflect the realities or priorities of Indigenous peoples. As a result, cases were under-counted, misidentified or stripped of community context. Conversely, Indigenous Data Sovereignty re-frames this issue; instead of data being a state-owned, it instead forms part of the collective knowledge that belongs to a particular Indigenous community.

When Indigenous peoples exercise sovereignty over MMIWG2S+ data, they determine what counts as a case, how identity is recorded, how stories are contextualized, and how the information is shared. This represents a shift from colonial record-keeping to an expression of self-determination. In this way, Indigenous Data Sovereignty can be used as a tool of capacity building, cultural continuity and justice.





## DATA GOVERNANCE AND DATA SHARING

Data governance and data sharing are foundational to Indigenous data sovereignty. Data governance refers to the power over the design, ownership and access to data<sup>13</sup> More simply, data governance refers to the formal mechanisms which are used to determined when, how and why data are accessed.<sup>14</sup> For Indigenous communities, this means exercising authority over information about their peoples, lands, cultures and experiences in a way that respects their laws and priorities. In asserting control over Indigenous data governance, Indigenous peoples develop the capacity over the governance of their people, territories and resources.

Data sharing refers to the collection, storage, and sharing of data under the conditions set by a given

Indigenous community. Further, data sharing is concerned with:

1. Who controls the data.
2. Who benefits from the data.
3. How is the data used.

Indigenous data sharing frameworks often emphasize community authority, collective ownership, cultural protocols, and reciprocal benefit. In line with Indigenous data sovereignty, data sharing represents an expression of self-determination, ensuring that data is used to support and address the needs of the community.

<sup>13</sup> Lovett, R., Lee, V., Kukutai, T., Cormack, D., et al. "2: Good Data Practices for Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Governance." *Theory on Demand*. <https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/server/api/core/bitstreams/448d234e-850e-4ab0-a916-a2fc9ff10030/content>

<sup>14</sup> Walter, M., et al. (2020).

## INDIGENOUS DATA GOVERNANCE AND MMIWG2S+

While Indigenous data sovereignty establishes the right to control data, Indigenous Data Governance focuses on the structures and processes that operationalize that control. In the context of MMIWG2S+, governance determines how data moves through systems, who has access, and what accountability measures are in place.

Historically, weak or externally imposed governance frameworks resulted in fragmented reporting systems, inconsistent classifications, and limited community oversight. As a result, cases of MMIWG2S+ flowed between governments, police, and researchers without transparent protocols or Indigenous review.

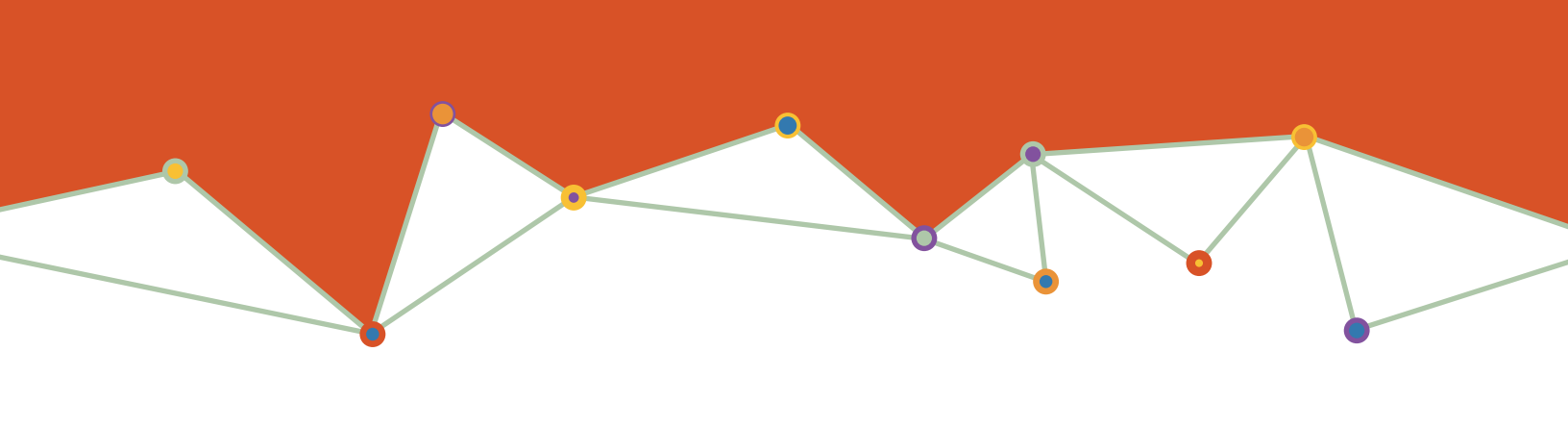
The inclusion of Indigenous data governance introduces several practical measures, such as:

- Community-defined classification standards
- Data-sharing agreements grounded in consent
- Oversight bodies or data stewards accountable to the Nation
- Clear protocols for access, storage, and reporting<sup>15</sup>

By including Indigenous data governance, we can ensure that data is handled ethically, consistently, and in line with community priorities. As such, data on MMIWG2S+ can be more accurate, trauma-informed, and used by community to support safety and preventative measures.



<sup>15</sup> Leone, D. (2021). *Data Colonialism in Canada: Decolonizing Data through Indigenous data governance*. Carleton University: <https://carleton.scholaris.ca/server/api/core/bitstreams/b559099c-7720-46e9-b4b8-fb99747395b9/content>



## ETHICAL DATA COLLECTION

As data continues to play an increasing role in shaping society, it is critical to reflect on the role of ethical data collection. In doing so, understanding the core ethical principles of data collection is essential to ensuring integrity and social acceptance.<sup>16</sup> Within an ethical approach, it is imperative that princi-

ples like honesty, carefulness, openness, efficiency, respect, and social responsibility are integrated.<sup>17</sup> When working with Indigenous data, we recommend incorporating the following ethical principles to your approach:

|                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</b></p> | <p>The principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is fundamental to Indigenous Peoples’ rights, especially as it relates to decision-making about their lands, resources, and communities.<sup>18</sup> The following are the 4 components of FPIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Free</b> – consent is voluntary.</li> <li>• <b>Prior</b> – consent is sought in advance, providing participants time to decide if/how they are going to participate.</li> <li>• <b>Informed</b> – Participants are fully informed of the proposed activity, and any risks or benefits that may be involved.</li> <li>• <b>Consent</b> – Participants can grant, withhold, and withdraw consent at any point.<sup>19</sup> Consent is an ongoing process, not a one-time agreement.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Community-led Design and Governance</b></p>     | <p>Ethical data collection should actively involve Indigenous peoples at every stage, from design to analysis to dissemination. This ensures that communities retain meaningful decision-making authority and that data collection aligns with community priorities, protocols, and knowledge systems.<sup>20</sup></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p><b>Transparency</b></p>                            | <p>When collecting data, it is critical to openly share information with participants about the data practices being used. Being transparent aligns with the usage of FPIC principles, and ensures participants are informed when participating in data collection.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

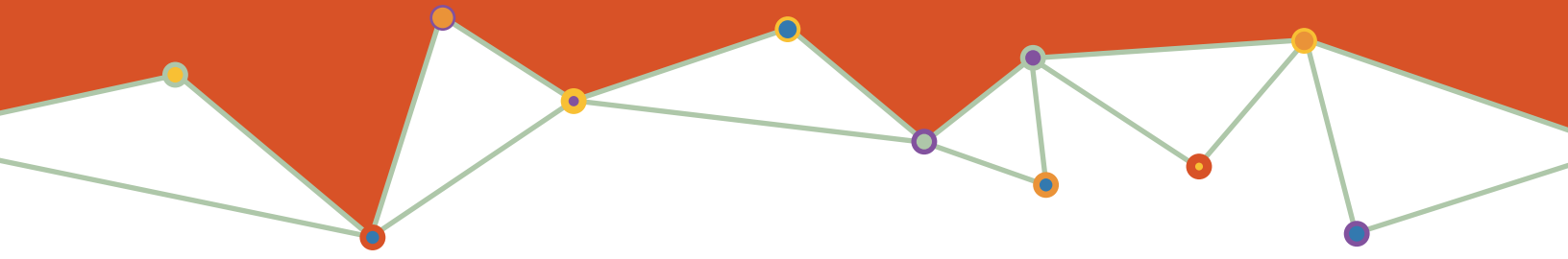
<sup>16</sup> Okorie, G.N., Udeh, C.A., Adaga, E.M., DaraOjimba, O.D., Oriekhoe, O.I. (2024). *Ethical Considerations in Data Collection and Analysis: A Review: Investigating Ethical Practices and Challenges in Modern Data Collection and Analysis*. International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences, 6(1): 1-22. Retrieved from: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378789304\\_ETHICAL\\_CONSIDERATIONS\\_IN\\_DATA\\_COLLECTION\\_AND\\_ANALYSIS\\_A\\_REVIEW\\_INVESTIGATING\\_ETHICAL\\_PRACTICES\\_AND\\_CHALLENGES\\_IN\\_MODERN\\_DATA\\_COLLECTION\\_AND\\_ANALYSIS](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378789304_ETHICAL_CONSIDERATIONS_IN_DATA_COLLECTION_AND_ANALYSIS_A_REVIEW_INVESTIGATING_ETHICAL_PRACTICES_AND_CHALLENGES_IN_MODERN_DATA_COLLECTION_AND_ANALYSIS)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Kipsag, W. (n.d.). "Integrating Free, Prior, and Informed Consent into Data Governance Frameworks: The Role of Technology in Facilitating Indigenous Peoples’ Rights." *OHCHR*; <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/indigenouspeoples/cfi/data-collection/Wilson-KIPSANG-statement-panel7.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Global Indigenous Data Alliance. (2022). "CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance." GIDA: [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d3799de845604000199cd24/t/6397b363b502ff481fce6baf/1670886246948/CARE%2BPrinciples\\_One%2BPage%2BFINAL\\_Oct\\_17\\_2019.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d3799de845604000199cd24/t/6397b363b502ff481fce6baf/1670886246948/CARE%2BPrinciples_One%2BPage%2BFINAL_Oct_17_2019.pdf)



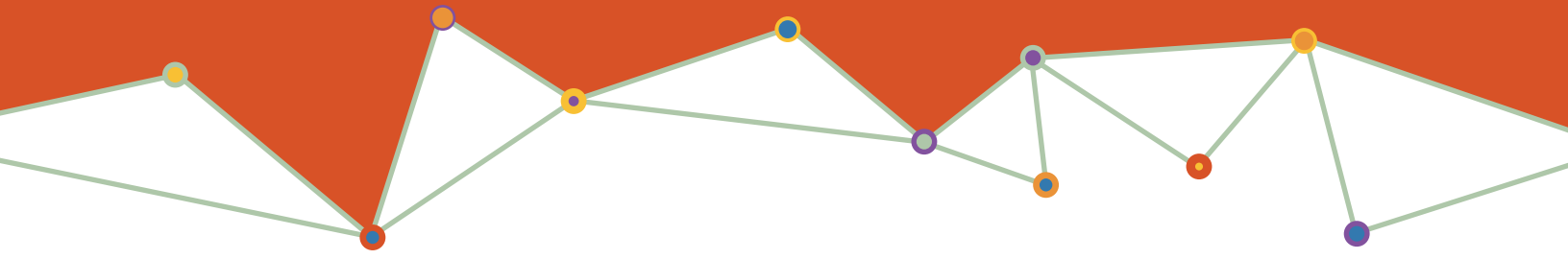
|                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Trauma-informed</b></p>             | <p>Incorporating a trauma-informed approach to data collection is critical to minimizing harm and preventing retraumatization when collecting data. A trauma-informed approach recognizes the ongoing impacts of colonial violence, systemic discrimination, and intergenerational harm, and ensures data collection processes are culturally safe, participant-centred and grounded in care.<sup>21</sup></p> |
| <p><b>Data Minimization</b></p>           | <p>Data minimization involves limiting collection and usage to only what is necessary to the research. Those collecting data should be conscious that collecting data outside of the research scope could perpetuate further harm against the community.</p>                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p><b>Accountability</b></p>              | <p>Organizations and researchers recognize that they are accountable to Indigenous communities for how data is used, collected, interpreted and shared. Those collecting data must include measures for redress and correction by communities. It is imperative that data actors create a sustainable environment of relational accountability.<sup>22</sup></p>                                               |
| <p><b>Privacy and Confidentiality</b></p> | <p>When working with Indigenous communities, those collecting data must protect personal and community information. This can be done through secure storage and the inclusion of culturally appropriate confidentiality agreements. It is important to recognize that Indigenous privacy relates to both individual and communal privacy.<sup>23</sup></p>                                                     |
| <p><b>Equitable Outcomes</b></p>          | <p>Any value created from Indigenous data must benefit Indigenous communities. This means that data should be used in an equitable manner which contributes to the well-being of Indigenous peoples.<sup>24</sup></p>                                                                                                                                                                                          |

<sup>21</sup> NWAC. (2023). "CRGBA – Culturally Relevant Gender-Based Analysis: A Roadmap for Policy Development." NWAC: [https://nwac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/CRGBA\\_Framework\\_Roadmap\\_May11\\_2022-1\\_2023-02-21-141640\\_tiaz.pdf](https://nwac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/CRGBA_Framework_Roadmap_May11_2022-1_2023-02-21-141640_tiaz.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Hudson, M, Carroll, SR, Anderson, J, et al. (2023). Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Data: a contribution toward Indigenous Research Sovereignty. *Front. Res. Metr. Anal.* 8L1173805. doi: 10.3389/frma/2023.1173805

<sup>23</sup> Walter, M. (2020). "Indigenous Data Sovereignty in the Era of Big Data and Open Data." *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, vol. 56(2), pp. 143-156.

<sup>24</sup> Global Indigenous Data Alliance. (2022). "CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance." GIDA.



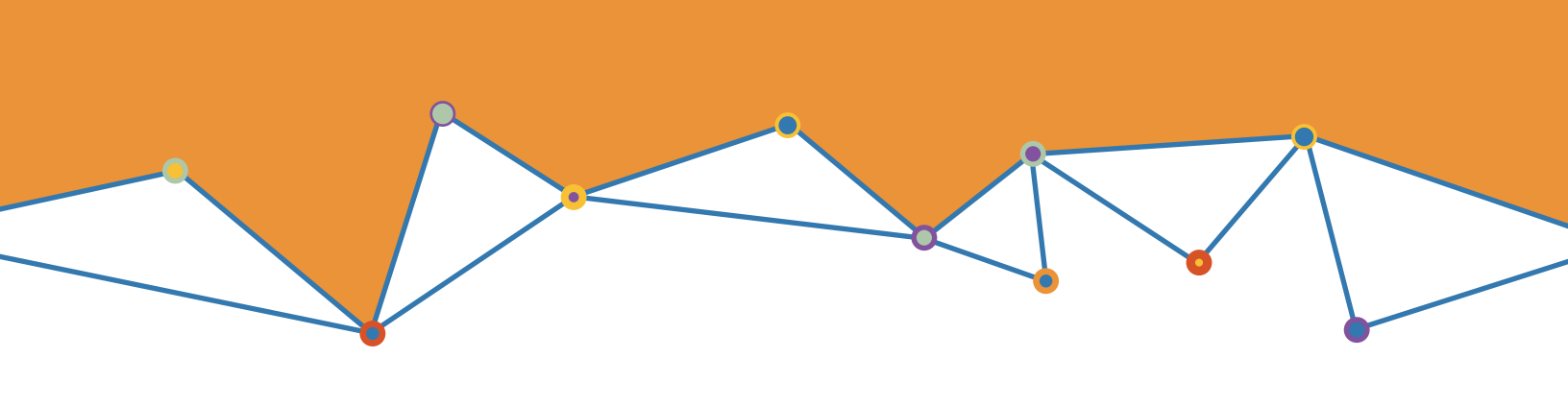
## ETHICAL DATA COLLECTION AND MMIWG2S+

Ethical data collection in the context of MMIWG2S+ centres safety, dignity and autonomy of individuals, families, and communities whose experiences are being documented. Moreover, ethical data can support healing, prevention, and systemic change when Indigenous communities guide the data collection process.

Historically, data collection related to MMIWG2S+ has regularly occurred without meaningful consent, cultural sensitivity, or trauma-informed practices. Families have regularly been asked to recount painful experiences, information was often extracted without appropriate follow-up, and findings were published without community validation. In many cases, colonial research practices caused further harm to communities.

Ethical data collection recognizes that MMIWG2S+ data is not abstract information. When conducted ethically, data gathering can contribute to truth telling, prevention, and systemic change. By grounding data collection, Indigenous communities can ensure that documentation efforts support healing and justice rather than harm.





# PUTTING IT INTO PRACTICE

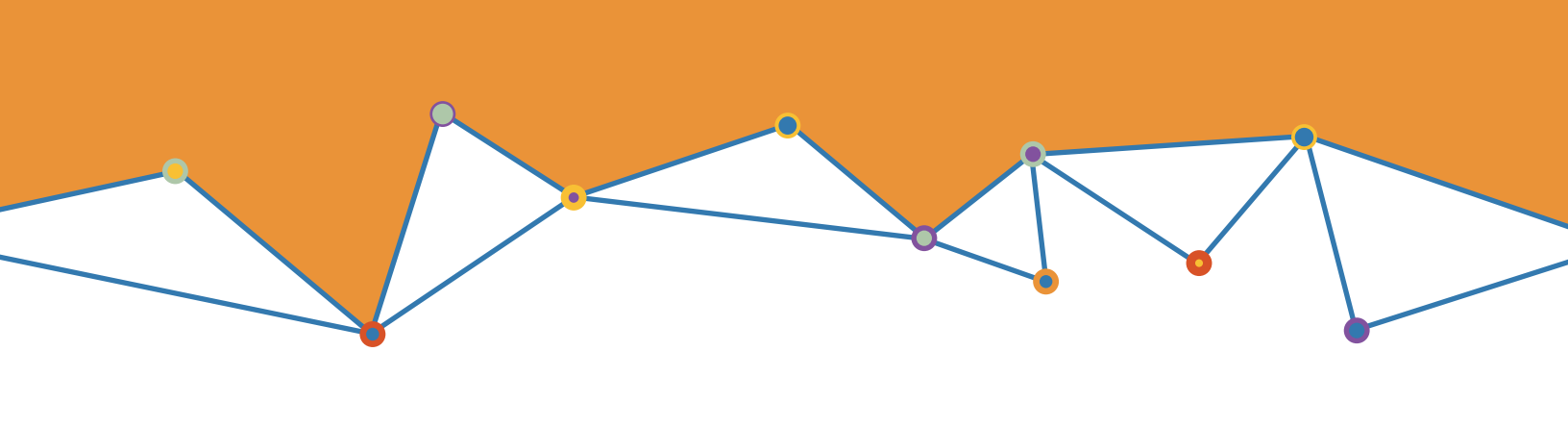
This worksheet is intended to assess whether your research, data practices, and/or policy decisions align with Indigenous data sovereignty principles. For each section, briefly respond and identify gaps requiring action.

## 1. Research Purpose & Reciprocity

What is your research initiative? What community/communities are impacted by your research?

Was the research priority identified by the community? Have community partners helped to shape the objectives and methods in your study?

How is this research reciprocal? What will the community gain from their participation in the research?

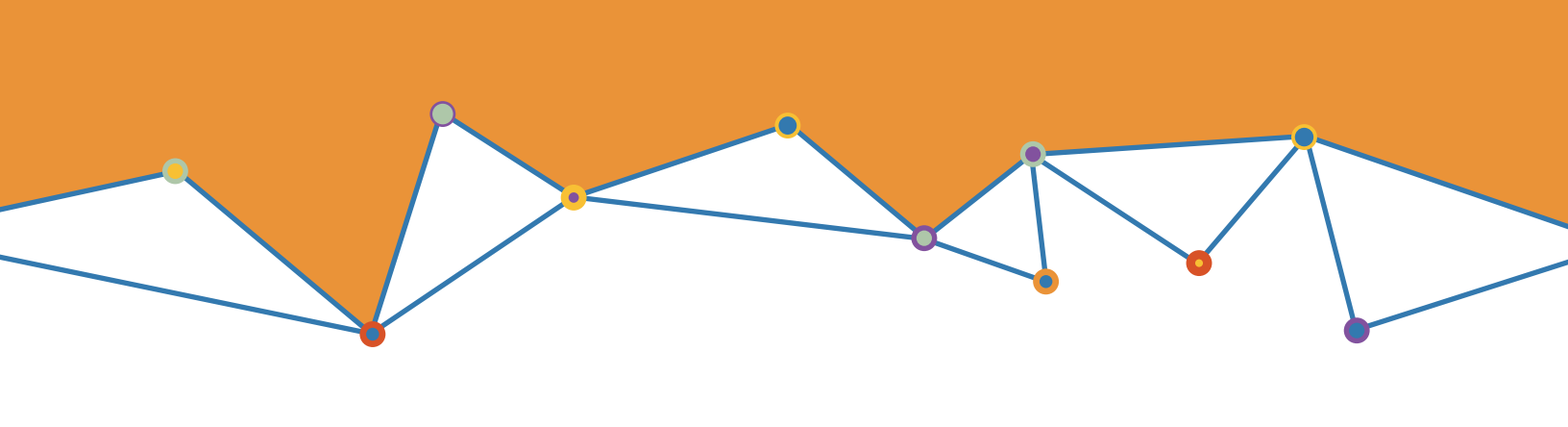


## 2. Data Governance and Control

Is there a formal data governance agreement in place? Does the community have authority over how data is stored, accessed, and used?

Are there mechanisms for engaging with the community before the data is published?

Who will own and control the data? Who decides how the data will be interpreted?



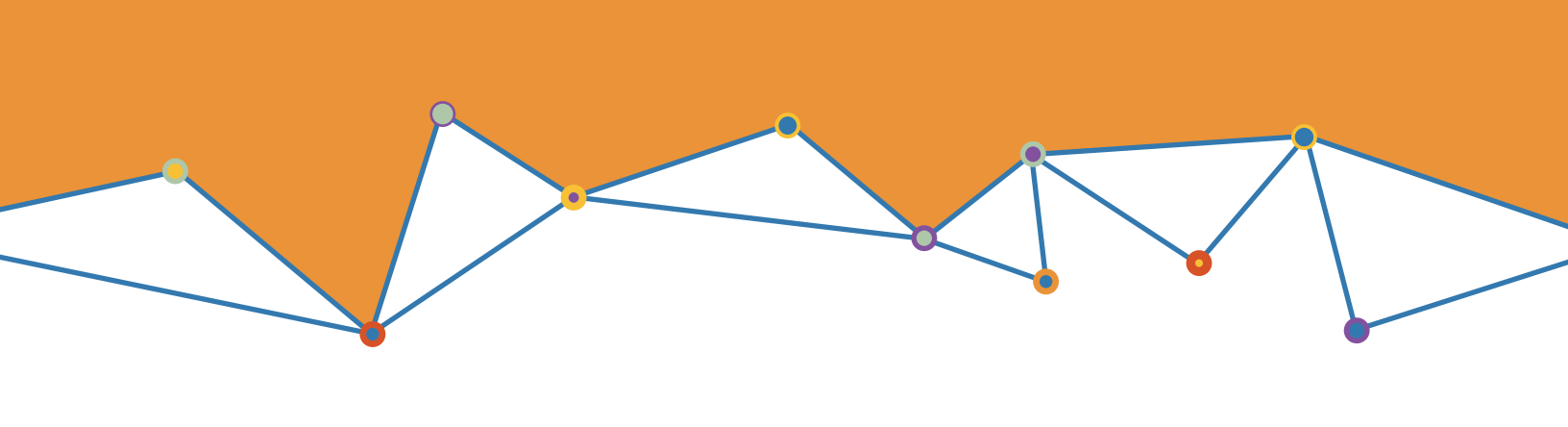
### 3. Sharing and Representation

Will findings be shared in an accessible and culturally appropriate manner? Will community members be recognized for their contributions?

How and when will findings be shared with the community? Who will benefit from the publication of the data?

### 4. Accountability

Have communities been informed about how findings will influence policy decisions? Are there mechanism to challenge misinterpretation?



**5. Final Reflections**

If this research were about my own community, would I be satisfied with the level of control, transparency, and reciprocity demonstrated?

What steps can I take to ensure Indigenous data sovereignty is better integrated into my research?



Native Women's  
Association of Canada

~~~~~  
L'Association des  
femmes autochtones  
du Canada

