



FNIGC | CGIPN

First Nations Information Governance Centre
Le Centre de gouvernance de l'information des Premières Nations

Data Sovereignty Principles & Engagement with Indigenous Populations: A Path Forward

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National Immunization Strategy Renewal Summit

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Ways of Knowing

Western knowledge

- empirical evidence
- scientific methodologies

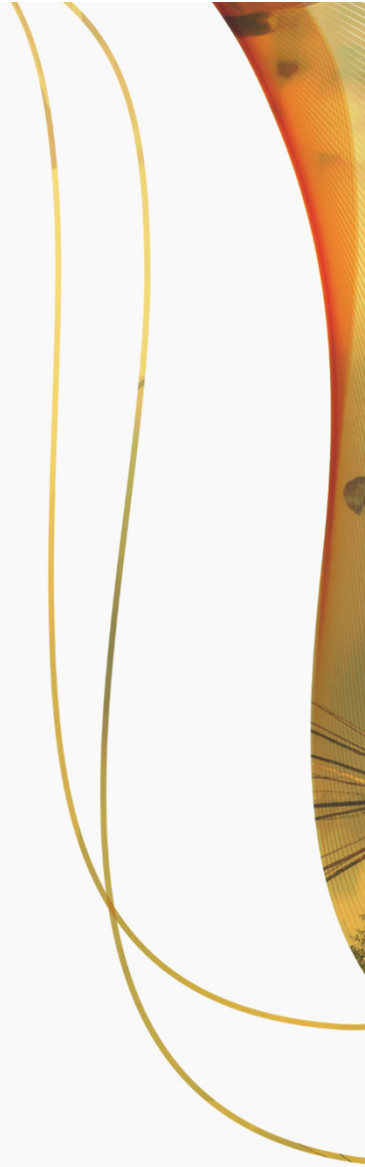
Indigenous knowledge

- traditional ecological knowledge
- cultural practices and spiritual insight
- historical knowledge, storytelling
- medicinal knowledge



Indigenous Data Sovereignty

- Right of a Nation to govern the collection, ownership, and application of its own data, and protect their traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, and intellectual property.
- Reflects desires and interests of Indigenous Peoples to manage information according to their laws, practices, and customs.
- Indigenous authority and control over their data is a critical step towards realizing self-governance and fully exercising self-determination.



First Nations Principles of OCAP®



Ownership, Control, Access & Possession (OCAP®)

- A **set of standards** that establish how First Nations data can be collected, protected, used or shared;
- The right of First Nations communities to own, control, access and possess information about their peoples is fundamentally **tied to self-determination** and to the preservation and development of their culture.
- Reflect First Nations commitments to use and share information in a way that brings benefit to the community, while **minimizing any possible harm**;



Inuit & Metis Research Principles

Inuit

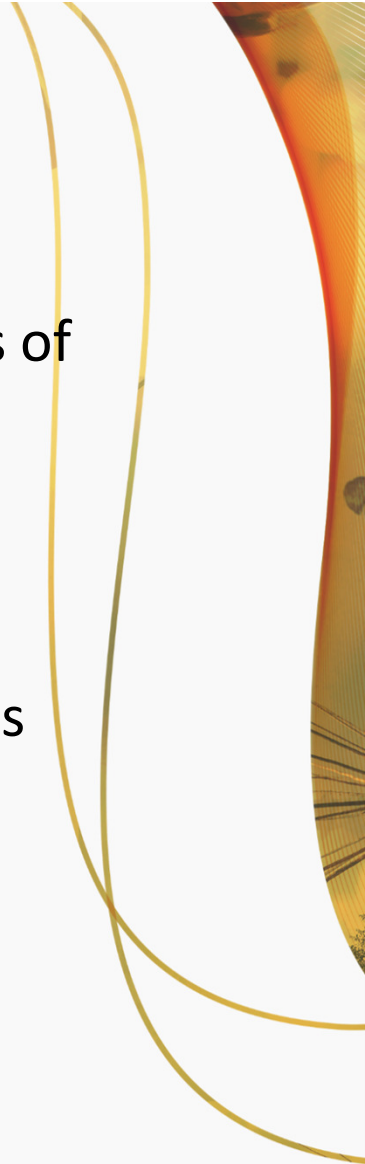
- Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) National Inuit Strategy on Research
- one of the 5 priority areas is to ensure Inuit AOC (access, ownership, and control) over data and information.

Métis Nation

- principles of OCAS (ownership, control, access and stewardship) over data
- in the process of being finalized and being adopted by Métis National Council (MNC) and governing nations.

Engagement Approaches

1. Prioritize learning about the histories, cultures and practices of Indigenous Peoples
2. Building trust & relationships is key
3. Engage Indigenous communities as full partners
4. Respect community protocols, timelines, cultural distinctions
5. Contribute value to Indigenous community
6. Integrate Indigenous-led processes
7. Incorporate Indigenous perspectives
8. Respect Indigenous data sovereignty



First Nations Data Governance Strategy (FNDGS)



FNDGS } SGDPN

<https://youtu.be/DGhV38JCV5o>

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Thank you

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