

DATAx201

Week 11 - Lecture 2

Fixing the power imbalance: Indigenous Data Sovereignty *106v*

Previously...

Practical Data Science

- ~~Data~~ Ethics Responsible data practices

What is data?

- Data is power

 - Integrity

 - Responsibility

Question

- If I collect data about you, who does it belong to?
 - Mine as the collector?
 - Yours as the subject?
 - Anyone else??

⇒ Data Sovereignty

Edward
Snowden



9/11

- USA PATRIOT Act 2001

• Data sovereignty (DSov)



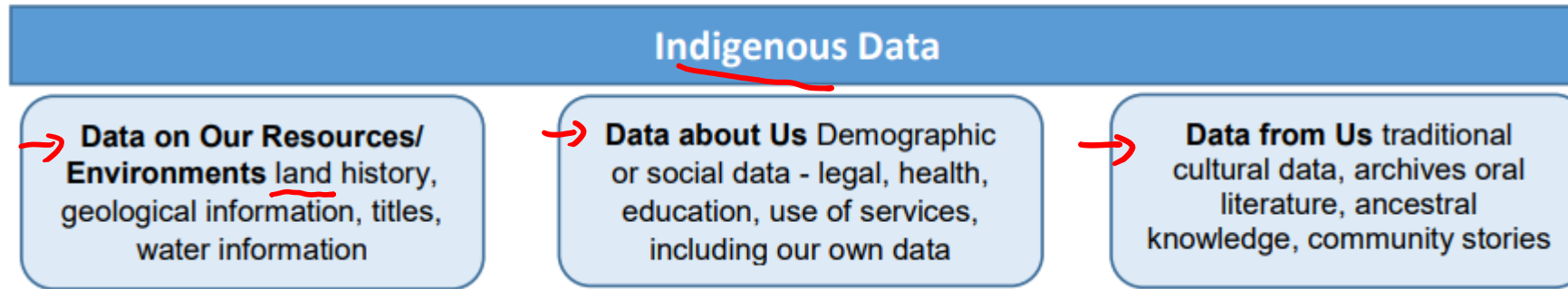
- Data is subject to the laws and governance structures of the nation states where the data is stored
- Over 100 countries have implemented data sovereignty laws
- Data sovereignty gives the power to those that hold the data

Nation

Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDSov)

- Data and statistics has not always been kind to Indigenous communities!
- Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDSov) is the idea that Indigenous data should be subject to the laws and governance structures of the nation-states for whom the data is about
 - Flips the power dynamic back to the data 'subjects'

Indigenous Data



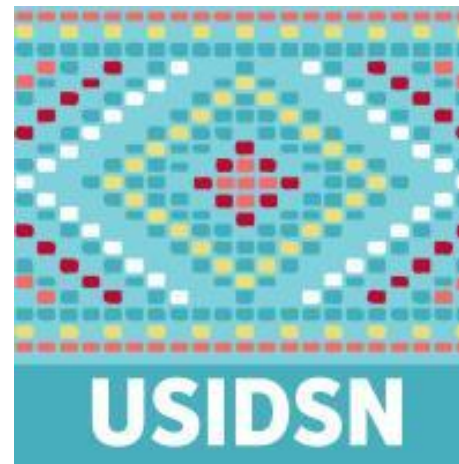
- Indigenous data refers to information and knowledge, in any format and inclusive of outputs generated from data, that is about indigenous peoples and that impact Indigenous lives at the individual and/or collective level.

IDSov Networks

- IDSov ideas are being developed and practiced throughout the world



Maiam nayri Wingara



USA



The FAIR + CARE Principles



- The FAIR Principles were developed in 2016 as a framework for governments and research institutions to maximise the benefits of sharing research data.
- Indigenous scholars and activists, aware of the potential dangers of researchers and open data, developed the CARE Principles in 2019 to balance the risks of research data that is open and optimised for the purpose of re-use.

The FAIR Principles



Findable

The first step in (re)using data is to find them.

Metadata and data should be easy to find for both humans and computers.

Machine-readable metadata are essential for automatic discovery of datasets and services.

Accessible

Once the user finds the required data, they need to know how they can be accessed, possibly including authentication and authorisation.

The FAIR Principles



Interoperable

The data usually need to be integrated with other data. In addition, the data need to interoperate with applications or workflows for analysis, storage and processing.

Reusable

The ultimate goal of FAIR is to optimise the reuse of data.

To achieve this, metadata and data should be well-described so that they can be replicated and/or combined in different settings.

The CARE Principles

Guidelines for the
use & reuse of
Indigenous Data



Collective Benefit

Data ecosystems must be designed and function in ways that enable Indigenous Peoples to derive benefit from the data:

- For inclusive development and innovation
- For improved governance and citizen engagement
- For equitable outcomes

Authority to Control

Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Indigenous data must be recognised, and their authority to control their data must be empowered:

- Recognising rights and interests
- Data for governance *Self-determination*
- Governance of data

The CARE Principles



Responsibility

Those working with Indigenous data are accountable to Indigenous communities, and have a responsibility to share how data are used to support Indigenous People's self-determination and collective benefit:

- For positive relationships
- For expanding capacity and capability
- For Indigenous languages and worldviews //

Ethics

Indigenous People's rights and wellbeing should be the primary concern at all stages of the data lifecycle and across the data ecosystem:

- For minimising harm and maximising benefit
- For justice
- For future use

IDSov in Aotearoa New Zealand

- Indigenous nations have their own views of what their data sovereignty means and what it looks like for them
- Māori Data Sovereignty (MDSov) is a framework, with a set of principles guiding the governance and use of Māori data
- Māori data – data generated by Māori, about Māori individuals or populations, or environments that Māori have rights and interests in!