January IN TUCSON

Indigenous Data Sovereignty, Data For Governance, and the Governance of Indigenous Data

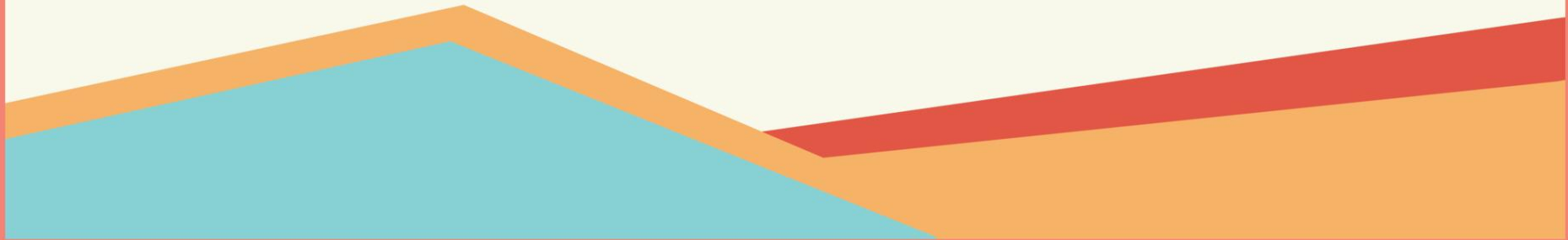Dr. Lydia Jennings, Dr. Riley Taitingfong, William Oyenque Carson

We respectfully acknowledge the University of Arizona is on the land and territories of Indigenous peoples. Today, Arizona is home to 22 federally-recognized tribes, with Tucson being home to the O'odham and the Yaqui. Committed to diversity and inclusion, the University strives to build sustainable relationships with sovereign Native Nations and Indigenous communities through education offerings, partnerships, and community service.

Some materials adapted from Professor Stephanie Carroll and Dr. Felina Cordova-Marks' Law 631Z course.

Intros:

- Where are you from? *Who's your people*

- Why are you interested in Indigenous Data Governance?

- What type of data are you interested in?

BREAK :)

COURSE ROAD MAP

Module

1   The Governance of Indigenous Data

2   Indigenous Data Governance

3   Tribal Data Governance

Course Aims

At the completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe the relationship between Indigenous data governance and Indigenous Data Sovereignty;
2. Discern how Indigenous data governance challenges and enhances mainstream data governance policies and practices; and
3. Understand different types of mechanisms for enacting Indigenous data governance that Indigenous Peoples, other institutions, and individuals use.

Course Assignments

Required for credit

- Daily readings;
- Course Reflection (#2 below); and
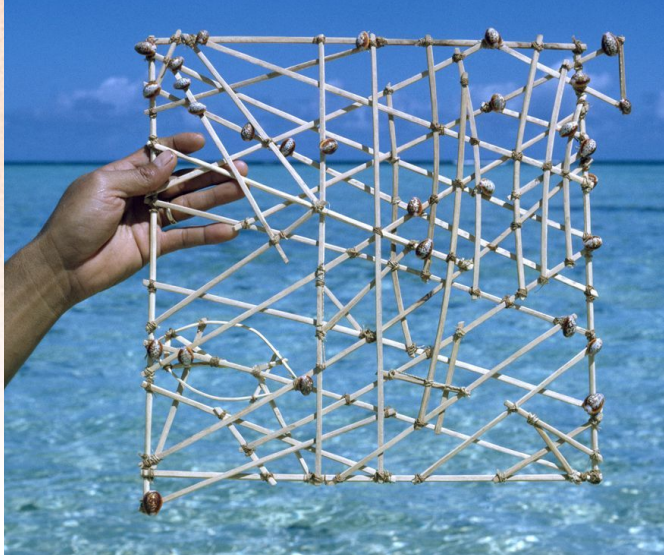- Research proposal or policy brief (#2 below).

Final Portfolio

1. Course Reflection (2 pages, single spaced)
2. Research Proposal or Policy Memo (3+ pages, single space, not including references): Write a policy memo, proposal, presentation, or brief that builds and strengthens Indigenous research governance for a tribe, other government, research team/project, or other entity.

Lecture Outline

I. Terminology

II. Breakout 1

Break!

III. Challenges of IDGov

IV. Breakout 2

V. Closing/prep for tomorrow

WHAT ARE **INDIGENOUS DATA?**

Data, information and knowledges, in any format, that impacts Indigenous Peoples, nations, and communities at the collective and individual levels:

DATA ABOUT OUR NON-HUMAN RELATIONS

Land, water, geology, titles, air, soil, sacred ecosystems, territories, plants, animals, etc.

DATA ABOUT US AS INDIVIDUALS

Administrative, legal, health, social, commercial, corporate, services, etc.

DATA ABOUT US AS COLLECTIVES

Traditional and cultural information, languages knowledge systems, ancestral and clan knowledges, etc.

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@USIDSN

Informed by British Columbia First Nations Data Governance Institute - BCFNDGI.COM

GIDA-GLOBAL.ORG
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SOCIAL MEDIA MINING

MAINSTREAM DATA SOVEREIGNTY & DATA GOVERNANCE

+

DATA SOVEREIGNTY:

the concept that information which has been converted and stored in **binary digital form** is subject to the laws of the country in which it is located. **Geographically bound.**

+## DATA GOVERNANCE:

refers to the **ownership**, collection, control, analysis, and use of data.

(Rouse M, 2013; http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/data-sovereignty)

(The Data Governance Institute, 2015; http://www.datagovernance.com/adg_data_governance_definition/)

INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY

The *right* of Indigenous Peoples and nations to govern the collection, ownership, and application of their own data.

1 — Derives from inherent rights to govern peoples, lands, and resources.

2 — Genesis in traditions, roles, and responsibilities for the use of community held information.

3 — Positioned within a human rights framework and court cases, treaties, and/or recognition.

4 — Knowledge belongs to the collective and is fundamental to who we are as peoples.

See Kukutai T & Taylor J. (Eds). (2016). Indigenous Data Sovereignty. Canberra: Australian National University Press.

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INDIGENOUS DATA GOVERNANCE

The mechanisms for realizing IDSov

IDGov is the act of harnessing tribal cultures, values, principles, and mechanisms –Indigenous ways of knowing and doing– and applying them to the management and control of an Indigenous nation's data ecosystem.

(Rainie et al. 2017 and Walter et al. 2018, as cited in Carroll, Rodriguez-Lonebear, and Martinez 2021)

IDGov is decision making. It is the power to decide how and when Indigenous data are gathered, analysed, accessed and used.
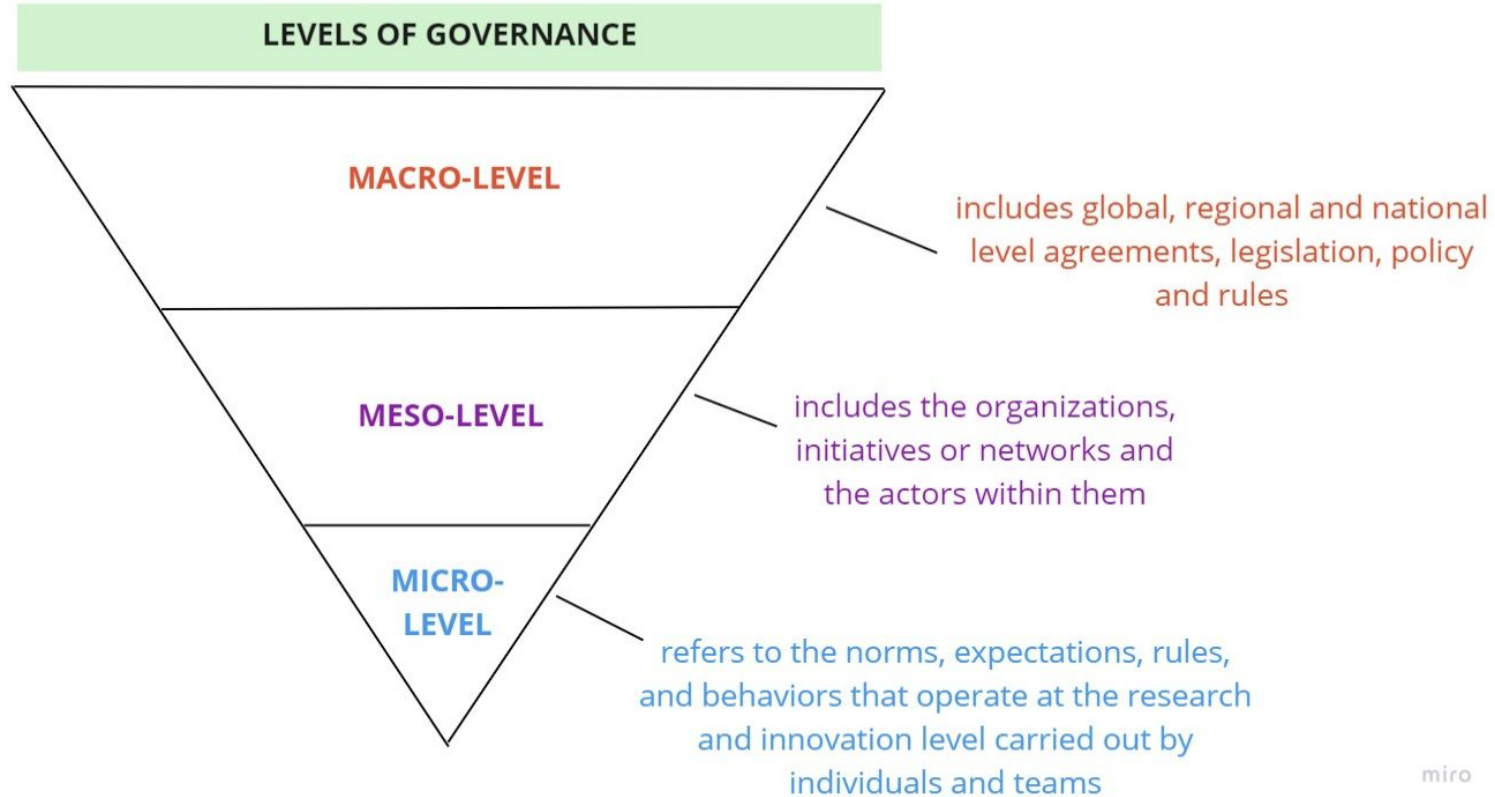
(Walter et al. 2018, as cited in Carroll, Rodriguez-Lonebear, and Martinez 2021)

→ Only Indigenous Peoples, as rights holders, can enact IDSov

→ Other entities and individuals can support IDSov by implementing IDGov

INDIGENOUS DATA GOVERNANCE

Social Media

Tribal Enrollment

Low Control

High Control

Data stewards managing by tribal standards

ENHANCING DATA RELATIONSHIPS

Tribes governing tribal data

Rainie, S., and Jorgensen, M. DOI Tribal Data Meeting, July 2017, Flagstaff, AZ. Adapted from Kukutai, T. Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Governance Masterclass. Australian Indigenous Governance Institute. March 31 2017. Brisbane;

LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE

MACRO-LEVEL — includes global, regional and national level agreements, legislation, policy and rules

MESO-LEVEL — includes the organizations, initiatives or networks and the actors within them

MICRO-LEVEL — refers to the norms, expectations, rules, and behaviors that operate at the research and innovation level carried out by individuals and teams

miro

Welch, E., Louafi, S., Carroll, S.R., Hudson, M., IJsselmuiden, C., Kane, N., Leonelli, S., Marin, A., Özdemir, V., Reichman, J.H., Tuberosa, R., Ubalijoro, E., Wesseler, J. 2021. Post COVID-19 Implications on Genetic Diversity and Genomics Research & Innovation: A Call for Governance and Research Capacity. https://edepot.wur.nl/561321

Centering Sovereignty:
The Interdependence of Nation Rebuilding and Data Rebuilding

Carroll, Stephanie Russo, Desi Rodriguez-Lonebear, Andrew Martinez. "Indigenous Data Governance: Strategies from United States Native Nations."
Data Science Journal 18(1)p.31. DOI: 10.5334/dsj-2019-031. informed by Smith, D. 2016. Governing data and data for governance: the everyday practice of Indigenous sovereignty. In: Kukutai, T and Taylor, J (eds.), *Indigenous data sovereignty: Toward an agenda*, pp. 253–272. Canberra, Australia: Australian National University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.22459/CAEPR38.11.2016.07.

Recap

IDSov: The right of Indigenous Peoples and nations to govern the collection, ownership, and application of their own data.

IDGov: The mechanisms for realizing IDSov. Applies Indigenous ways of knowing and doing to the data ecosystems of Indigenous Nations.

Data for governance: Accurate, relevant, and timely data about Indigenous Peoples and Nations, to inform their own policies and decision-making

Governance of data: Mechanisms that honor, protect, and control Indigenous Peoples' data, both internally and externally

Breakout groups!

- What are your thoughts/concerns on the difference between mainstream data sovereignty and Indigenous data sovereignty?

- What are the data needs your Nation/Tribe/community has in order to support its sovereignty and Nation building?

BREAK :)

Challenges of Data Governance for Indigenous Peoples

- Indigenous Peoples and communities are largely not the legal rights holders of our data.
  - Who are? Universities, databases, and individual researchers

- <u>Issues</u> of responsibility & ownership, as well as incomplete and significant mistakes in the metadata, which <u>continues into the digital lives of material.</u>

- Enormous amount of Indigenous data held in collections, museums, libraries, repositories, archives, and online databases.
  - Information about community names, provenance and data protocols are missing from collections.

- With movements to increase Traditional Ecological Knowledges in STEM, there are more researchers than ever collecting data and samples from communities, generating vast amounts of new data.
  - What are the data responsibilities of these researchers? Of community experts?

INDIGENOUS DATA GAP

WHAT WE HAVE
1. Binary comparative model
2. Indigeneity as categorical variable
3. Aggregate data as the norm
4. Consultation as engagement
5. Prioritisation of nation-state or other govt data needs
6. Measures derived from someone else's cultural values
Monitoring as key activity

WHAT WE NEED
1. Data valid to tell a story of ourselves
2. Indigeneity as concept
3. Diversity reflected in data collection
4. Governance not consultation
5. Prioritisation of our data needs
6. Measures that reflect our cultural values
7. Two way exchange role of data

Derived from Kukutai and Walter 2015, Indigenous Statistics Functionality Gap.

RECLAIMING INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY THROUGH INDIGENOUS DATA GOVERNANCE AND DECOLONIZING DATA

Data Dependency

Indigenous Data Governance

Decolonizing Data

Indigenous Data Sovereignty

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
NATIVE NATIONS INSTITUTE
Founded by the Udall Foundation
& the University of Arizona

Strengthening Indigenous Governance

"We have come together to declare our intention to publish 'nothing about Indigenous Peoples, without Indigenous Peoples'".

Indigenous Cultural Identity of Research Authors Standard (ICIRAS) for health research publications

Lock (Ngiyampaa) MJ, McMillan (Wiradjuri) F, Warne (Oglala Lakota) D, Bennett (Gamilaraay) B, Kidd (Ngāpuhi) J, Williams (Bkejwanong) N, ICIRAS: Research and reconciliation with indigenous peoples in rural health journals. Aust J Rural Health. 2022;00:1–9. doi:10.1111/ajr.12905

Thank you!

See you tomorrow!

Homework:

- Go eat some tacos!
- Watch the Local Contexts film "E Kore Au E Ngaro | The Connection Remains" https://vimeo.com/888530710 (link in live syllabus)
- Find examples of where your data is held and related governance challenges/opportunities.