

Indigenous Data Sovereignty:

GLOBAL PROGRESSION

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TE MANA
RARAUNGA

Māori Data Sovereignty Network



Maia māyri Wingara

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 their peoples, lands, and resources.

2

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

3

Positioned within 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.

WHAT ARE **INDIGENOUS DATA**?

Data, information, and knowledge, in any format, that impacts Indigenous lives at the collective and individual levels:

DATA ABOUT OUR RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTS

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

DATA ABOUT US AS INDIVIDUALS

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

DATA ABOUT US AS NATIONS/ COLLECTIVES

Traditional and cultural information, archives, oral histories, literature, ancestral and clan knowledge, stories, belongings, etc.

A COMMITMENT TO INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY (IDS) SPANS THE GLOBE

NATION-STATE BASED, INDIGENOUS LED COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

- TE MANA RARAUNGA MAORI DATA SOVEREIGNTY NETWORK in Aotearoa/New Zealand
- UNITED STATES INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY NETWORK
- MAIAM NAYRI WINGARA ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DATA SOVEREIGNTY COLLECTIVE in Australia
- NASCANT: FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS in Canada, SAMI/SÁPMI in Sweden, Mexico

RDA INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY INTEREST GROUP



International Indigenous Data Sovereignty IG

[Home](#) » [Working And Interest Groups](#) » [Interest Group](#) » [International Indigenous Data Sovereignty IG](#)

IG

Group details

Status: [Under TAB review](#)

Chair(s): Stephanie Carroll Rainie, Tahu Kukutai, Maggie Walter, Per Axelsson

Secretariat Liaison: Lynn Yarmey

TAB Liaison: Paul Uhlir

[History](#)

The call for Indigenous data sovereignty (ID-Sov) —the right of a nation to govern the collection, ownership, and application of its own data—has grown in intensity and scope over the past five years. To date three national-level Indigenous data sovereignty networks exist: Te Mana Raraunga - Maori Data Sovereignty Network, the United States Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network (USIDSN), and the Maiamnyri Wingara Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Data Sovereignty Group in Australia. Similar

International Indigenous Data Sovereignty IG

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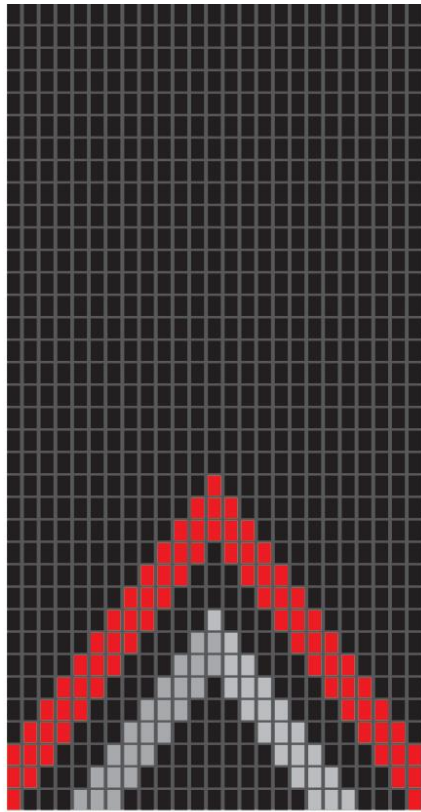
Public - accessible to all site users

[Join Group](#)

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/international-indigenous-data-sovereignty-ig>

INTERNATIONAL IDS GROUP GOALS

- ① **Create draft principles of Indigenous data governance** that are Indigenous led and defined, align with Indigenous rights and aspirations to improve data quality, and functionality and have broad relevance to non-Indigenous stakeholders.
- ② **Create a repository** of existing Indigenous data sovereignty and Indigenous data governance resources that can be shared among Indigenous communities and stakeholders.
Research protocols, data sharing agreements, Indigenous knowledge protocols, data governance policies and procedures, IDS primers, scholarly literature, videos, etc.
- ③ **Develop an engagement strategy** that leverages the international network to encourage support and implementation from external stakeholders, such as policy organizations, researchers, etc.



TE MANA RARAUNGA

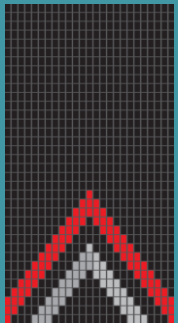
Māori Data Sovereignty Network

**Advocating for the
development of capacity
and capability across the
Māori data ecosystem
including:**

- Data rights and interests
- Data governance
- Data storage and security
- Data access and control

<http://www.temanararaunga.maori.nz/>

Operationalising Maori Data Sovereignty in Aotearoa



1. Influencing the wider data ecosystem
2. Building Maori/Iwi capacity and control
3. Engaging with opportunities in data and technology



US Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network

Hosted by the Native Nations Institute at the University of Arizona



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“When tribal nations collect data we are telling our story in our own way. As promoters of data, we are information gatherers and information keepers. Just as our ancestors we look at essential information to tell the stories. These new stories are being told to sustain our people and forge our future.”

- Patricia Riggs

USINDIGENOUSDATA.ARIZONA.EDU | @USIDSN

USDISN

2015 IDS Workshop

2016

- Launch USIDSN
- IDS presentations

2017

- IDS courses
- IDS/IDG symposium
- IDS global network

2018

- IDS global growth
- IDS/IDG symposiums – leaders, topic areas
- IDS NCAI resolution

Draft Indigenous Data Governance Principles

- ① **Inherent sovereignty:** self-determination; rights; control; access.
- ① **Protection:** ethics; equal explanatory power; equitable outcomes.
- ① **Intergenerational collective wellbeing:** past, present, and future oriented.
- ① **Relationships:** respect, responsibility, accountability, reciprocity; between nations and peoples/stakeholders.
- ① **Indigenous knowledge:** honoring; of the people; relationships to the non-human world.



Indigenous Data Sovereignty – Australia



Maiaam nayri Wingara

- 2015: IDS Workshop
- 2016: Formation of Maiaam nayri Wingara group
- 2017:
 - IDS global network
 - IDS symposium
 - IDS Presentations
- 2018: IDS Summit for peak bodies and community orgs

Dominant BADDR Data	Indigenous Data Needs
Blaming Data	Lifeworld Data
Too much data rate problematic Indigene against normed Australian	We need data to inform a nuanced narrative of who we are as peoples
Aggregate Data	Disaggregated Data
Too much data aggregate implying cultural /geographic homogeneity	We need data that recognises our cultural and geographical diversity
Decontextualised Data	Contextualised Data
Too much data focus on individuals and families outside of their social/cultural context	We need data inclusive of the wider social structural context/complexities
Deficit, Government Priority Data	Indigenous Priority Data
Too much data reprises deficit tropes servicing priorities of Government.	We need data that measures beyond problems and addresses our agendas
Restricted Access Data	Available Amenable Data
Too much data are barricaded away by official statistical agencies	We need data that are accessible and amenable to our requirements

Sápmi, Sweden and IDS

Session 85 Indigenous Data Sovereignty: Global Progression

Per Axelsson

Vaartoe/Centre for Sami research Umeå University

Sápmi, Sweden and IDS

- International critique (Academia, UN, OECD, NGOs,)
– lack of data
- Since the 1970s, against law to collect data with Indigenous/ethnic affiliation - create fear and inability to take action
- Lack of clear ethical guidelines in Swedish part of Sápmi – help from Norway
- Háldi – health and living conditions + SAMINOR

First Nations, Inuit and Métis Data: Indigenous Data Sovereignty in Canada

First Nations: OCAP ® First Nation community ownership, control access and possession

Inuit: National Strategy on Inuit Research. Inuit access, ownership and control

Métis: Métis rights and governance



Registries



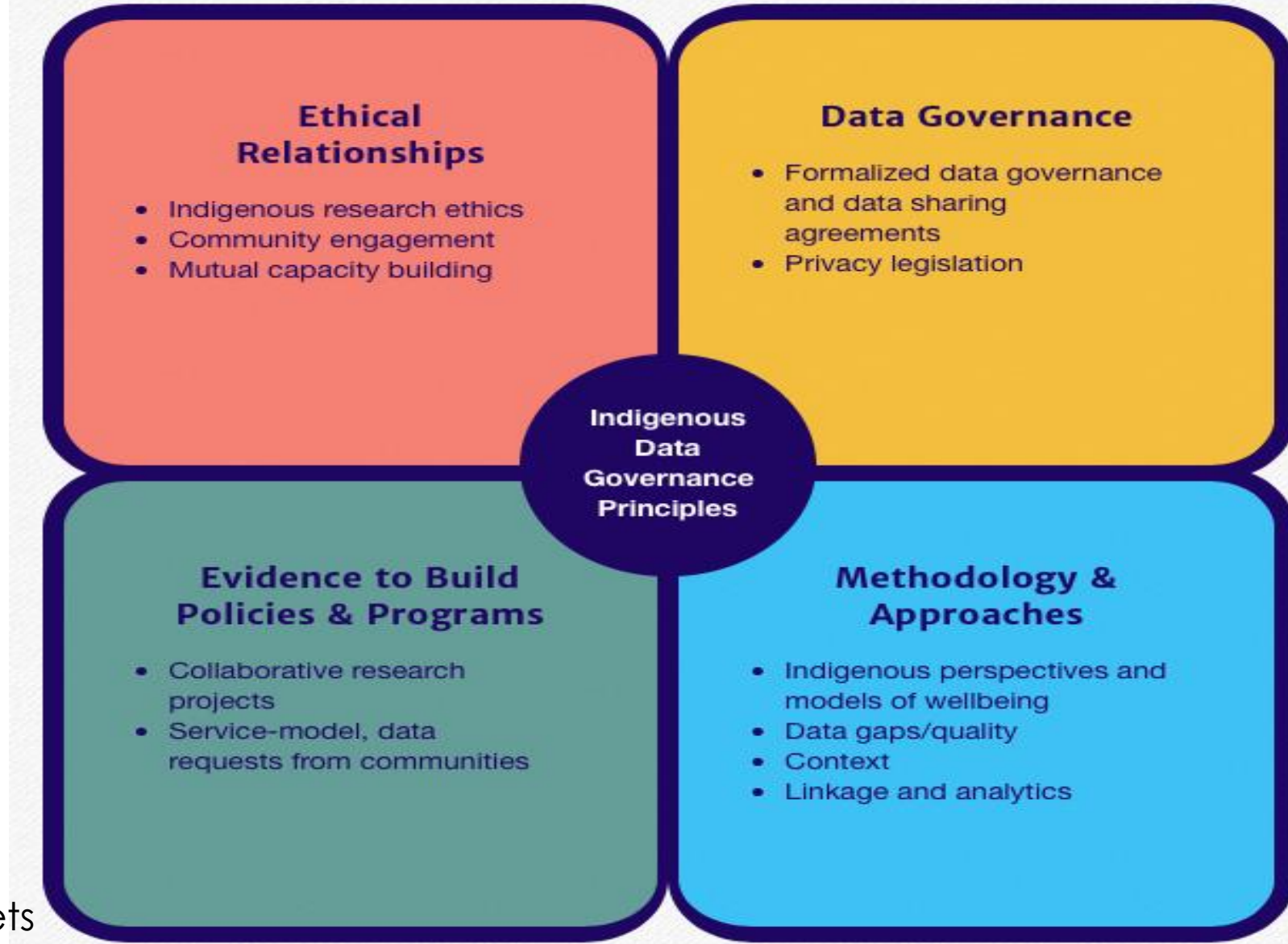
Self-identifiers



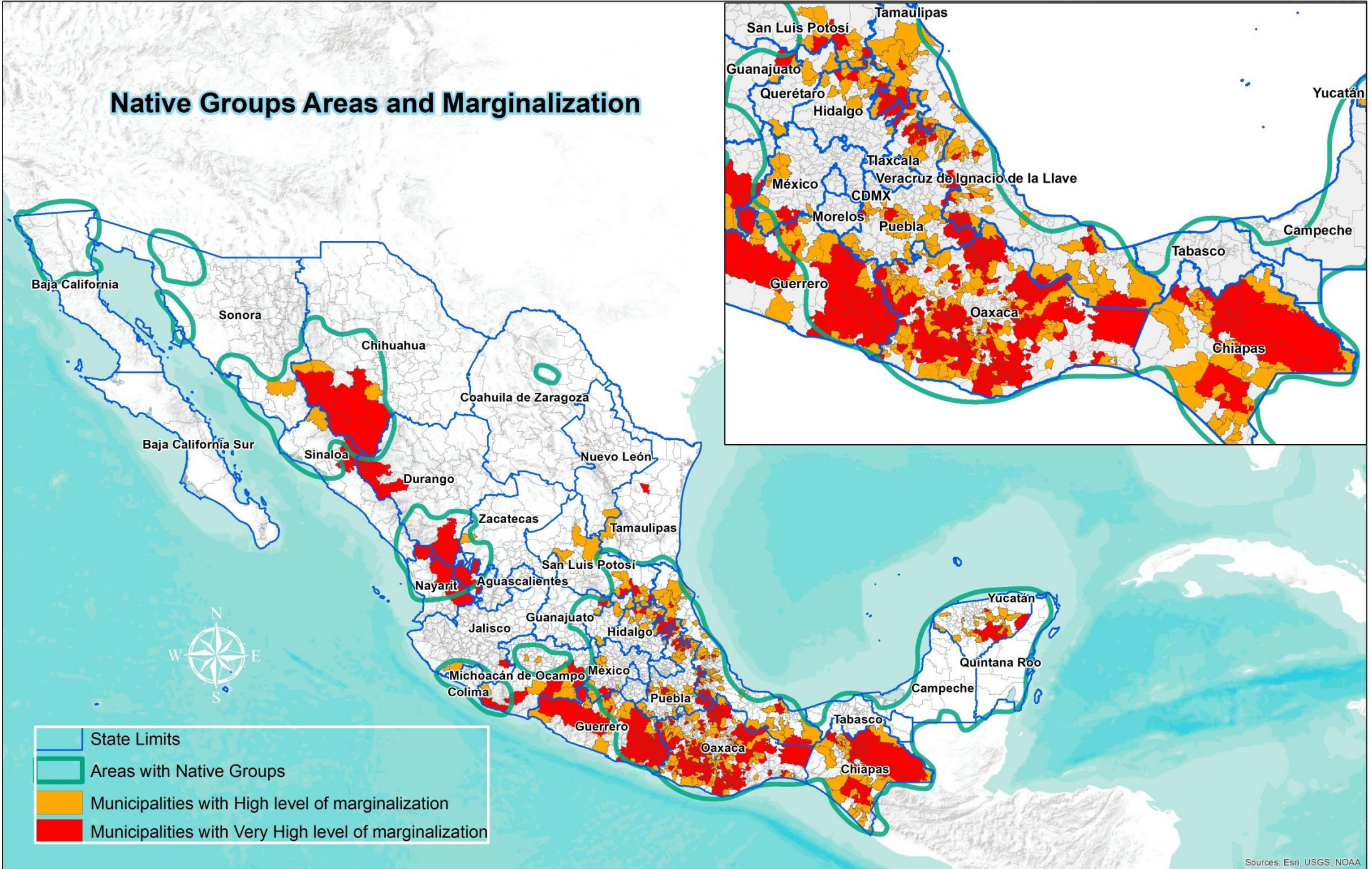
Geographic identifiers



Indigenous-specific datasets



Native Groups Areas and Marginalization



IDS IN MEXICO

- As such the topic is not being discussed at the moment.
- Nevertheless it is implicit in the discussion of Indigenous groups' rights.
- A bill ("law") promoting the right of Indigenous groups to participate in consultation proceedings regarding any project to be developed in their areas is being discussed at Congress. This participation is to be done previously, freely and with access to information.
- The general lack of IDS impacts not only the exercise of fundamental rights of indigenous groups, but also other aspects such as plagiarism.
- IDS is imperative in order to break the vicious circle of marginalization and poverty, conditions under which most Indigenous peoples live.