



Common Roots. Indigenous Data Sovereignty Masterclass
31 March 2017

*Indigenous peoples have the right
self-determination. By virtue of the
right they freely determine their
political status and freely pursue
their economic, social and cultural
development.*

Introduction to ID-Sov: The international Context

Professor Tahu Kukutai

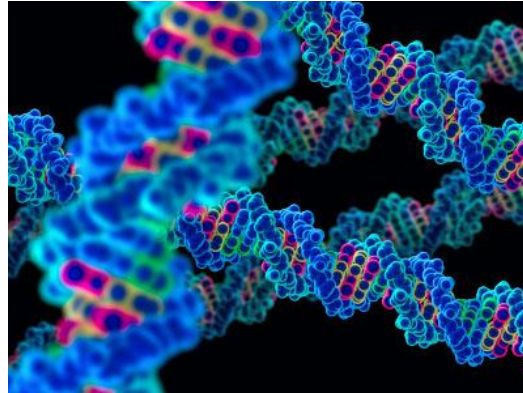
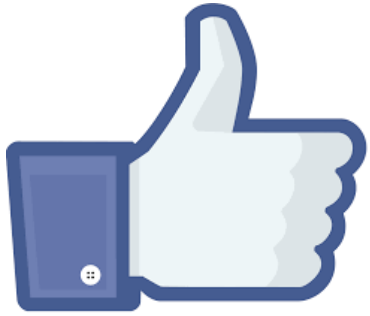
The University of Waikato

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The Australian National University



DATA ARE EVERYWHERE



The Maori Messenger.
Te Karere Maori.

1842-1863





THE VALUE OF DATA

Unleashing the power of data to change lives

Statistics New Zealand's purpose is to empower decisions by adding value to New Zealand's most important data.

A world where knowledge creates power for the many, not the few.

Open Knowledge Australia

NEW ZEALAND DATA FUTURES FORUM

NZ IS A WORLD LEADER IN THE TRUSTED USE OF SHARED DATA TO DELIVER A PROSPEROUS, INCLUSIVE SOCIETY.

Watson Health

Welcome to the cognitive
era of health

A New Partnership Between Humanity and Technology

It's time to transform health with new ways of working to improve approaches to care, productivity and well-being. Watson Health's cognitive systems understand, reason and learn – helping to translate information into knowledge that can help drive more informed decision-making. With cognitive computing, we can see and analyze more data than ever before – and achieve more than we ever thought possible.



WHAT IS ID-SOV?

Data Sovereignty = jurisdiction.

Data is subject to the laws of the nation **within which it is stored**



ID-Sov is about the rights of a nation to govern the collection, ownership, and application of its own data (USIDSN).



Indigenous Data Sovereignty –

data is subject to the laws of the nation **from which it is collected** (including Tribal nations)



WHAT ARE INDIGENOUS DATA?

**Data produced by Indigenous peoples
AND data about Indigenous peoples,
lifeways, customs and the environments
that we have relationships with**



FROM WHERE?

- ID-Sov rooted in inherent rights to self-determination as self-governing sovereign entities predates European settlers
- ID-Sov is not a recent creation – genesis in indigenous oral traditions; includes rights and responsibilities concerning the use of community-held information (e.g., genealogies, carvings, songs, chants)
- involves intellectual property rights. Knowledge belongs to collective and is fundamental to identity
- repatriation of authority and control



GROWING GLOBAL RECOGNITION

ID-Sov is
supported by
international
policy

2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

2008 WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health

a 'Minimum Health Equity Surveillance System'. As part of the system, 'good-quality data on the health of Indigenous Peoples should be available, where applicable'.

Indigenous recognition in the **International Open Data Charter** – under development



UNDRIP – IMPLICATIONS FOR ID-SOV

- **Article 3** Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
- **Article 5** Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions
- **Article 23** Right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising right to development
- **Article 38** States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.



CONTROL AS EXERCISING ID-SOV

DATA GOVERNANCE OPPORTUNITIES



TRIBAL
REGISTERS



LOW
CONTROL

HIGH
CONTROL



DATA RISKS (THE 5 C's)

Cultural
context

Control

Content

Consent

Capability

Source: Kukutai and Walter (2016). Making data work for Indigenous peoples
International Open Data Conference, October 7, Madrid.*

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DATA BENEFITS (5 P's)

Power of
the data

Prosper

Peoples

Protect

Partner

Source: Kukutai and Walter (2016). Making data work for Indigenous peoples
International Open Data Conference, October 7, Madrid.*





National Institute of
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Te Rūnanga Tātari Tatauranga

THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO



BUILDING AN AGENDA FOR ID-SOV

INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY

TOWARD AN AGENDA

Edited by TAHU KUKUTAI
and JOHN TAYLOR



'A debate-shaping book ... It speaks
to a fast-emerging field; it has a lot of
important things to say; and the timing is right.'

— Stephen Cornell, Professor of Sociology
and Faculty Chair of the Native Nations Institute,
University of Arizona



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THE UNIVERSITY OF

WAIKATO

Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato



FOUR KEY PARTS

- Conceptual thinking around the meaning and foundations of indigenous data sovereignty
- Critiques of official statistics and ideas for decolonising indigenous data
- Case studies from CANZUS of emerging practice of indigenous data sovereignty
- State NSO perspectives



SELECT FINDINGS

UNDRIP does have implications for data sovereignty – it requires a relocation of authority over data from nation-states back to indigenous peoples

Official statistical systems are colonial and ill-equipped to support the governance aspirations of indigenous polities

Some NSOs recognise need for change but are constrained by a focus on indigenous ‘populations’ rather than ‘peoples’; in service of the needs of national governments

Still much to be done:

- New metrics of indigenous development and wellbeing
- Indigenous epistemologies for data gathering
- Strong legal basis for IDSov
- Models for data governance and capacity



ID-SOV NETWORKS

- **Māori Data Sovereignty** - Te Mana Raraunga (www.tmr.maori.nz)
- **First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC)** and OCAP® principles (www.fnigc.ca).
- **Naasautit, Inuit Health Statistics** (<http://www.inuitknowledge.ca/naasautit>)
- **US Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network** (<http://usIndigenousdata.arizona.edu/>)
- **'Tiguanomics' Unit** within the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo government (http://www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org/economic_development.sstg?id=1&sub1=40)
- **First Nations' Data Governance Initiative** established under leadership of the Ktunaxa Nation (<http://www.bcfndgi.com/initiative-history/>)
- **Maiam nayri Wingara Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data sovereignty group**
- **Indigenous Navigator** (www.indigenousnavigator.org)



ASSA Canberra 2015



Open Data Summit Madrid 2016



United Nations 2015



International ID-Sov Summit
Auckland 2016



DIMENSIONS OF GOVERNANCE	SOME KEY DATA NEEDS
<i>Cultural geography and legitimacy</i>	Social relations and territorial organisation linked to group ownership of land
<i>Decision-making</i>	Consensus building, free prior informed consent
<i>Institutional bases</i>	Standards, measures, structures, purposes, goals, policies, actions and outcomes
<i>Strategic direction</i>	Planning, priorities, strategies for short and long-term, risk management.
<i>Participation and voice</i>	Group demography, participation in decision-making, elections and voting
<i>Resource governance</i>	Cultural, human, natural, economic, technological, financial and other resources
<i>Governance environment</i>	Stakeholder analyses, fiscal flows and funding
<i>Service delivery</i>	Group demography, needs analysis
<i>Capacity development</i>	Skills, expertise, knowledge, information, abilities to build governance
<i>Governance self-evaluation</i>	Measures of Indigenous-defined governance success