


*ETHICS IN AN AGE OF
CO-GOVERNANCE AND
BIG DATA:*

*MĀTAURANGA MĀORI
AND INDIGENOUS
DATA SOVEREIGNTY*


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Outline of the talk

- Background
 - Research & **Ethics**
 - Changing contexts
 - Treaty settlements
 - **Co-Governance**
 - Use of **Mātauranga Māori**
 - Implications
 - **Big Data** Revolution
 - Data Integration
 - **Indigenous Data Sovereignty**
- 

Background to Māori Research

- “If the methodologies you use and the rationales you use are not linked to Māori realities, they are not going to have much impact or be of much use to anyone later on. That is in no way discounting Western methodologies. It is saying, though, that the approach you use needs to have account of the people you are researching” (*Durie, 2002*)
 - “In a research context, to ignore the reality of inter-cultural difference is to live with outdated notions of scientific investigation. It is also likely to hamper the conduct of research, and limit the capacity of research to improve human development”
National Health and Medical Research Council (2003). Values and Ethics: Guidelines for ethical conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health research. Canberra: 24.
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Background to Māori Ethics

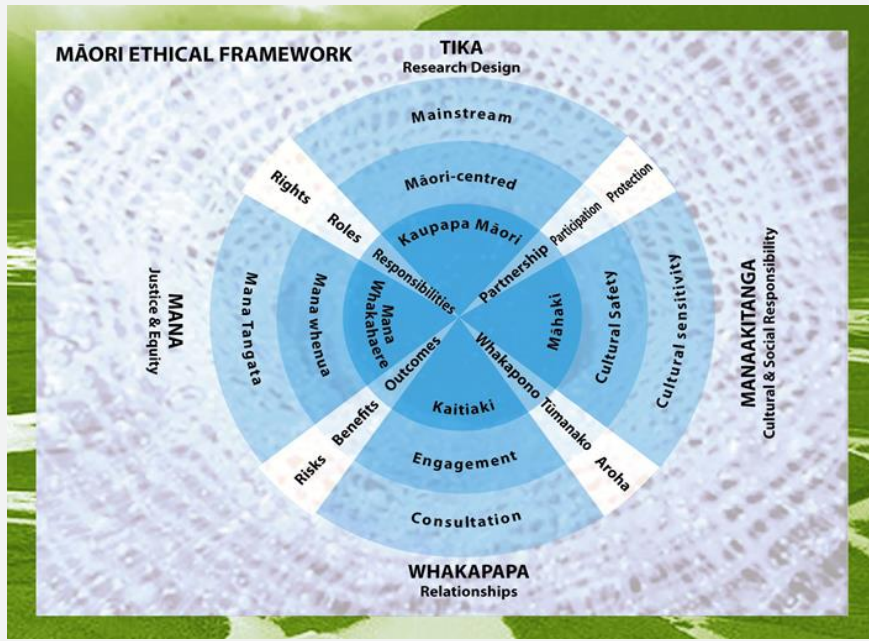
Ethics is about values, and ethical behaviour reflects values held by people at large. For Māori, ethics is about 'tikanga'- for tikanga reflects our values, our beliefs and the way we view the world.

Te Puni Kokiri (1994). Health sector ethics: Nga tikanga pono wahanga hauora: Mechanisms for Māori into ethical review, Wellington, New Zealand, Ministry of Māori Development.



Background to Te Ara Tika

- He aha te whakapapa o tēnei kaupapa?
How did the project come about?
- Kei ā wai te mana mō tēnei kaupapa?
Who has the control in this project?
- Me pehea e tika ai tēnei kaupapa?
How do we ensure the outcomes are met?
- Mā wai e manaaki tēnei kaupapa?
Who will keep the people safe?



My Research Background



Te Ao Hurihuri

CHANGING CONTEXTS

Treaty Settlements

- 2.14 – Treaty settlements - section 32 evaluation for the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan
- Up to 16 claims will have been settled by 2016
- Treaty Settlement Legislation includes
 - Cultural redress (generally reserves)
 - Commercial redress
 - Statutory Acknowledgements
- Independent Māori Statutory Board
 - Issues of significance
 - Treaty Audit Tool
 - The Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau



Co-Governance in Aotearoa New Zealand



- Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010
 - Waikato River Authority
- Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014
 - Tupuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority
- Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014
 - Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority
- Te Urewera Act 2014
 - Te Urewera becomes a 'legal entity'
 - Managed by Te Urewera Board
- Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Bill
 - Te Awa Tupua is a full legal personality
 - Prominence of te reo and mātauranga Māori

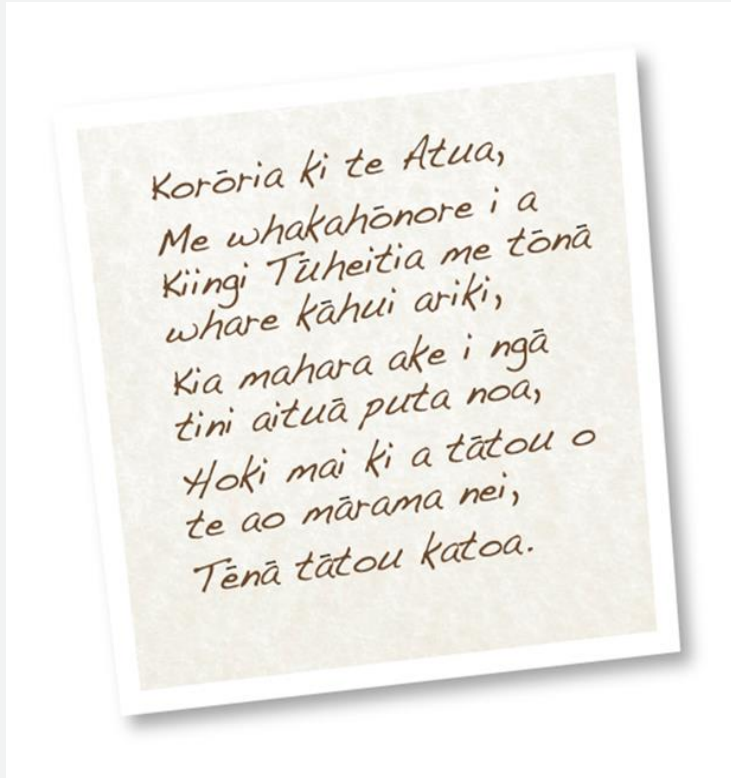
Co- governance and Collaborative Processes

What's on the menu?

- Treaty relationships best reflected by co-governance frameworks
- Involve as many Māori as necessary to ensure robust process
- Māori interests aren't just 'cultural'
- Collaborative processes support (don't replace) Treaty relationships

- **Sinner J, Harmsworth G 2015. Māori and collaborative freshwater planning: emerging insights. Prepared for the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment. Cawthron Report No. 2647. 16 p.*

Mātauranga Māori



- Mātauranga Māori has many definitions that cover belief systems, epistemologies, values, and knowledge both in a traditional and contemporary sense.
- Mātauranga Māori can be defined as the knowledge, comprehension or understanding of everything visible and invisible existing in the universe (Awatere, 2014)
- Wānanga – process of developing mātauranga
- Mātauranga – product of wānanga, expressed in karakia, tauparapara, waiata, whakataukī, tiikanga...

Mātauranga in Practice

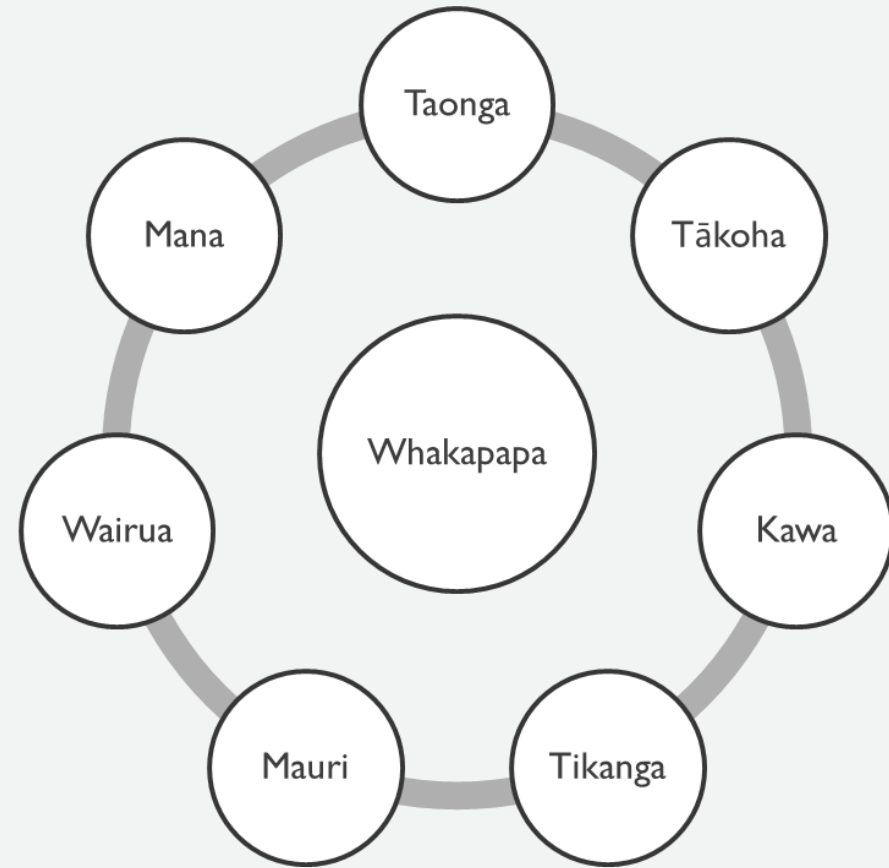
- Mahinga Kai
 - Traditional areas of harvest are accessible
 - Quantity – there's enough for the table
 - Quality - looks, smells & feels right
- Water quality
 - Looks clean, can drink it, swim in it
 - Clean enough for traditional cultural practises

Mātauranga in Policy

Maatauranga
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nga Tangata• Kaupapa• Tuku iho• Nga Take• Tikanga• Pukenga korero• Tohu

National Objectives Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collaborative planning• Uses / Values• Goals• Objectives• Bands & Limits• Management options• Monitoring

Understand the cultural logic

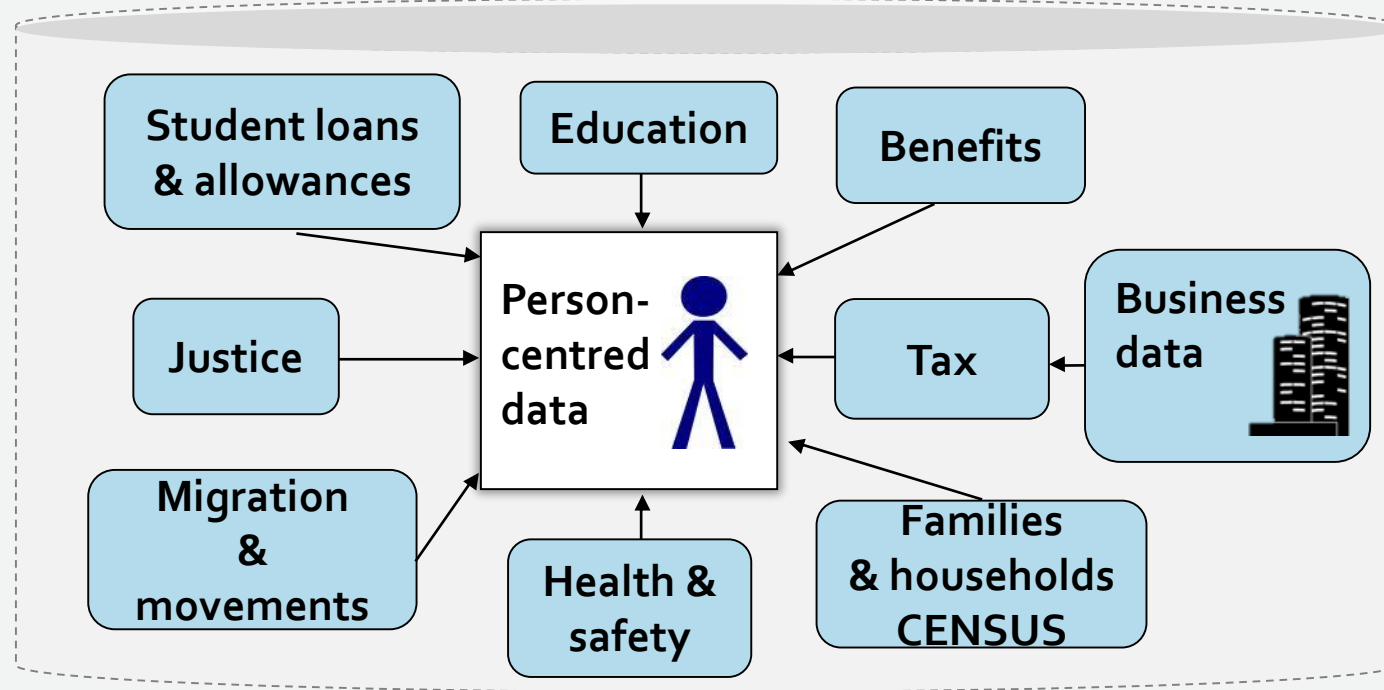


Ki te whai ao

IMPLICATIONS OF BIG DATA

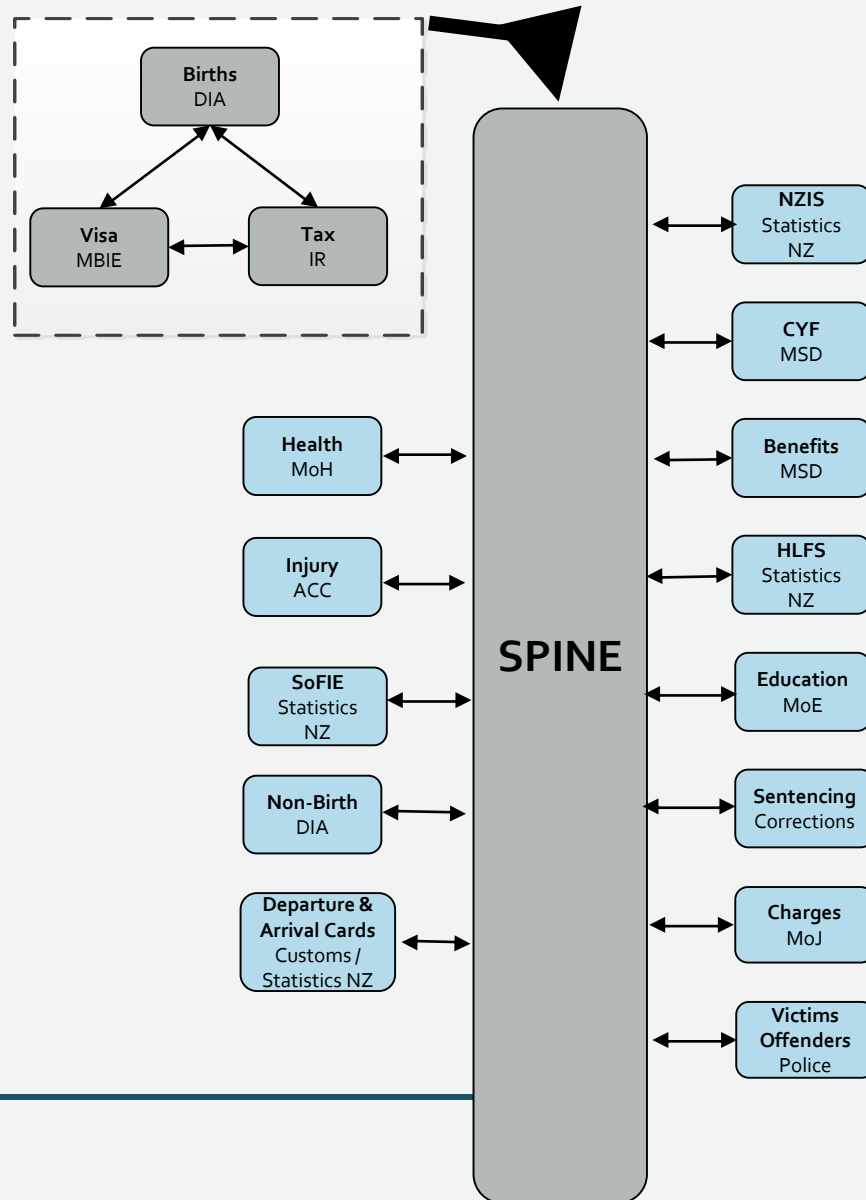
Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)

- ⊙ An integrated database containing confidentialised longitudinal microdata about people, households, & businesses.

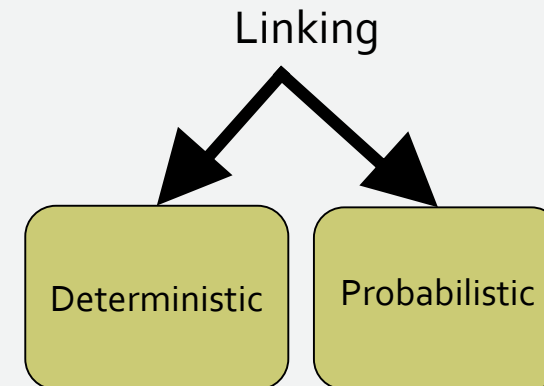


For a full list of data, go to www.stats.govt.nz/idi

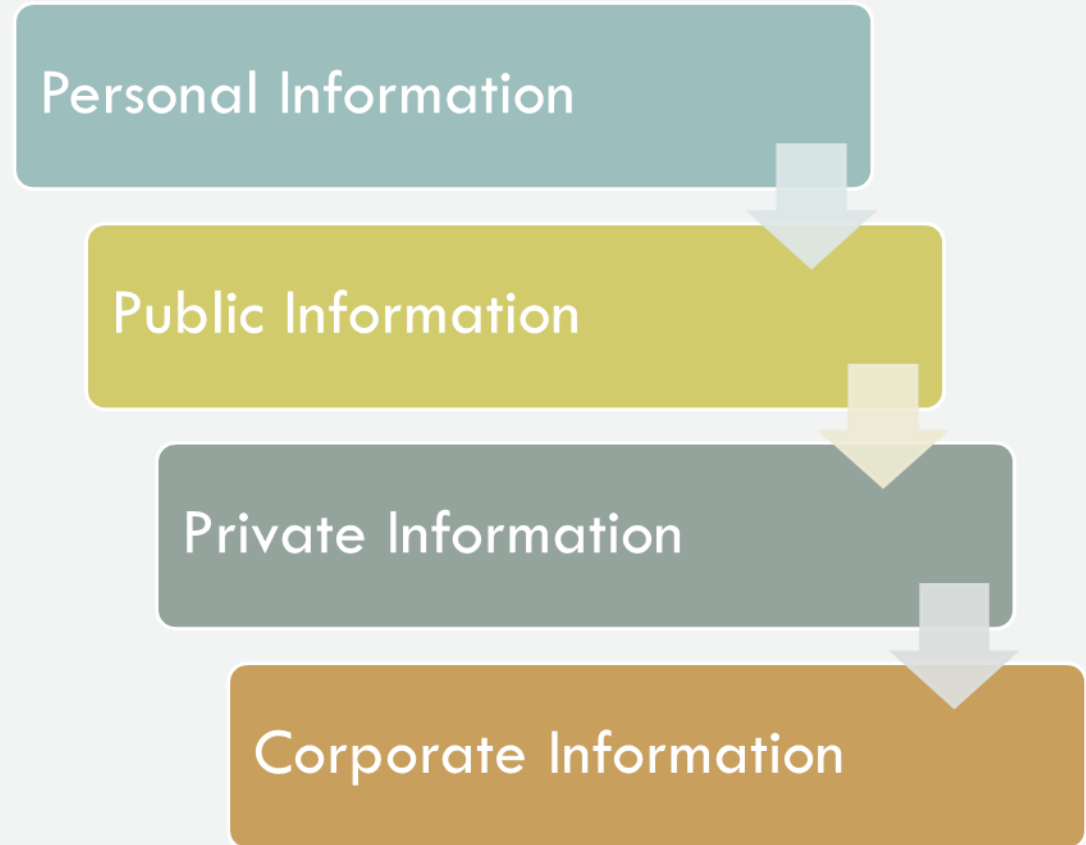
Linking datasets together




- 1 Spine created by ANONYMOUSLY linking births, tax, and visa data together
- 2 Other sources (aka nodes) are ANONYMOUSLY linked one-to-one with the spine.



*Democratising
Data
or
Corporatising
Data?*

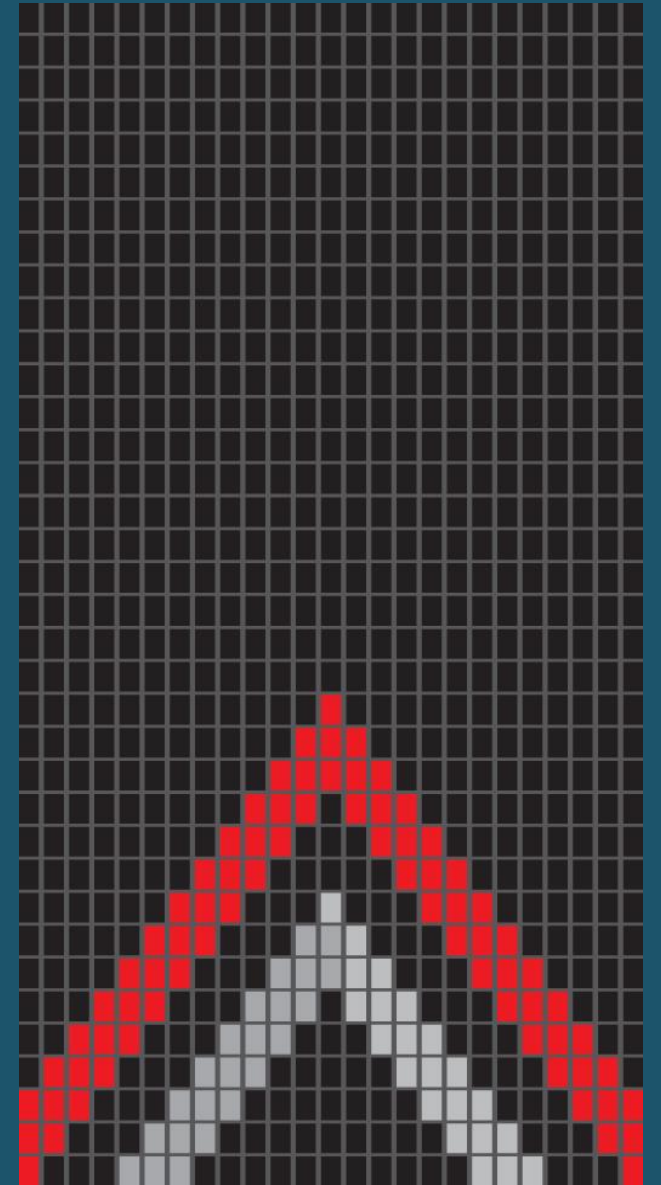


Implications for Māori of data integration

- In the age of Big-Data Māori want
 - **access to data** to support our decision-making
 - **to be involved when big-data is used** to make decisions about us
 - If mātauranga Māori is to be part of this new shared data resource
 - Who will manage it
 - How can it be used
- 

*TE MANA
RARAUNGA:
MĀORI DATA
SOVEREIGNTY NETWORK*

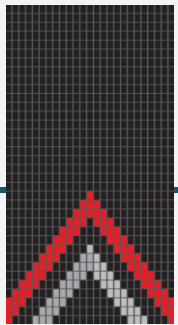
Established 2015



Indigenous Data Sovereignty

- **Data Sovereignty** states that **data is subject to the laws of the nation within which it is stored**
- **Indigenous Data Sovereignty** states that **data is subject to the laws of the nation from which it is collected (incl Tribal nations)**
- **Māori Data Sovereignty** recognizes that **Māori data should be subject to Māori governance.**

Te Mana Raraunga supports Iwi data sovereignty and the realisation of Iwi aspirations.



Whakapapa of Te Mana Raraunga

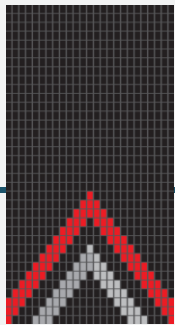
**'Indigenous Data Sovereignty'
workshop in Canberra
June 2015**

**Statistics NZ workshop on
'Māori and Statistics'
August 2015**

**Convened hui to establish
Te Mana Raraunga
October 2015**

**Hui to ratify a charter for
Te Mana Raraunga
April 2016**

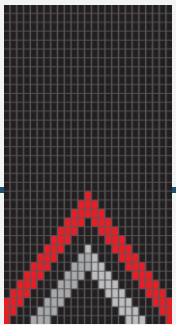
**Hui to develop a strategy
for Te Mana Raraunga
June 2016**



Charter: Purpose

The purpose of Te Mana Raraunga is to enable Māori Data Sovereignty and to advance Māori aspirations for collective and individual wellbeing by:

1. asserting Māori rights and interests in relation to data,
2. ensuring data for and about Māori can be safeguarded and protected,
3. requiring the quality and integrity of Maori data and its collection,
4. advocating for Māori involvement in the governance of data repositories,
5. supporting the development of Māori data infrastructure and security systems,
6. supporting the development of sustainable Māori digital businesses and innovations.



Definitions: What is Māori Data?

Data from Māori

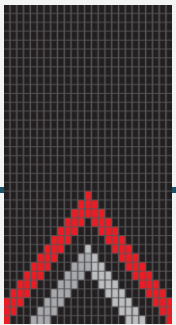
- From Māori organisations and businesses
- Cultural or commercial significance

Data about Māori

- Used to describe or compare Māori collectives
- Cultural or commercial relevance

Data about Māori resources

- Emerges from research on Māori resources
- Cultural or commercial interest



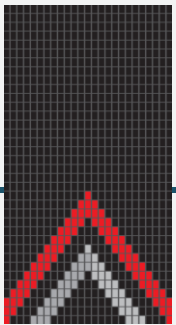
Values: Mana-Mahi Framework

Mana (Governance)

- Whanaungatanga
- Rangatiratanga
- Kotahitanga

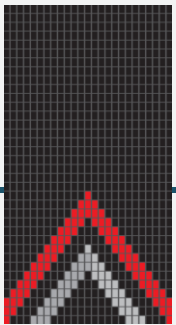
Mahi (Operations)

- Whakapapa
- Manaakitanga
- Kaitiakitanga



Where is Te Mana Raraunga going?


- **Build a strong conceptual and political foundation** for IDS
- **Advocate for Māori/Iwi interests** across broader data environment
- **Build capacity and capability** amongst Maori/Iwi to use data to support their aspirations
- **Network and grow** with indigenous colleagues



Ki te Ao Marama

TRY-TALKING

Summary: Co-Governance

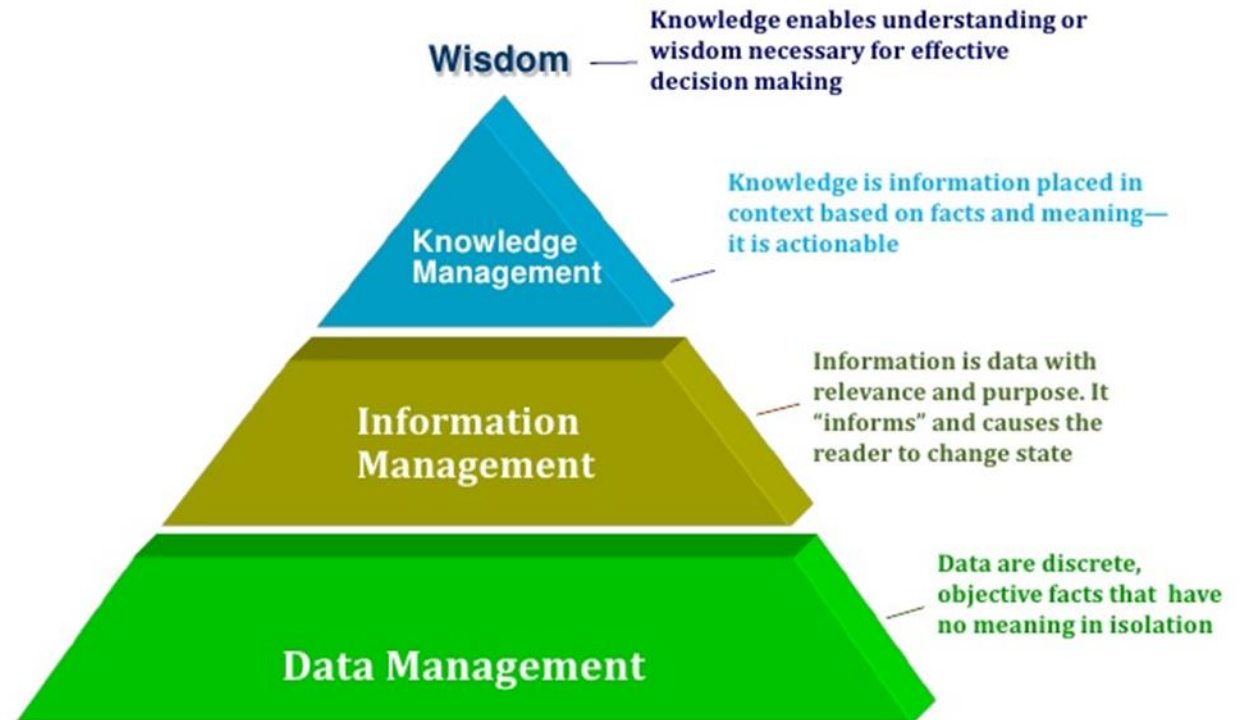
- An integral part of the context for policy making is recognising uncertainty, value loading and the plurality of legitimate perspectives (Funtowicz & Ravetz, 1993)
 - Plurality of legitimate perspectives [knowledges] locates epistemology and governance as key sites of negotiation, similar to kaupapa Māori
 - Treaty settlements and policy directives are leading to new co-governance and collaborative governance frameworks
 - Challenge is to address epistemological difference and reconceptualise mātauranga Māori and its relationship with science
 - Challenge is to shift from 'assertion of relevance' to the 'demonstration of relevance'
- 

Summary: Big Data

*What gets
measured
gets
managed*



KM Pyramid: *Data ... Information ... Knowledge*



Summary: Ethics

*The ART of
Ethics is the
Science of
making good
decisions*



*Mā te rongo ka mohio
Mā te mohio ka marama
Mā te marama ka matau
Ma te matau ka ora*

