



# GIDA

Global Indigenous  
Data Alliance



UNITED STATES INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY NETWORK

## Collaboratory for Indigenous Data Governance

Research, Policy, and Practice for Indigenous Data Sovereignty

[INDIGENOUSDATA.LAB.ORG](https://indigenousoverdata.org) | [@Indigidatalab](https://twitter.com/Indigidatalab)

[USINDIGENOUSDATA.ORG](https://usindigenousoverdata.org) | [@USIDSN](https://twitter.com/USIDSN)

[GIDA-GLOBAL.ORG](https://gida-global.org) | [@GidaGlobal](https://twitter.com/GidaGlobal)

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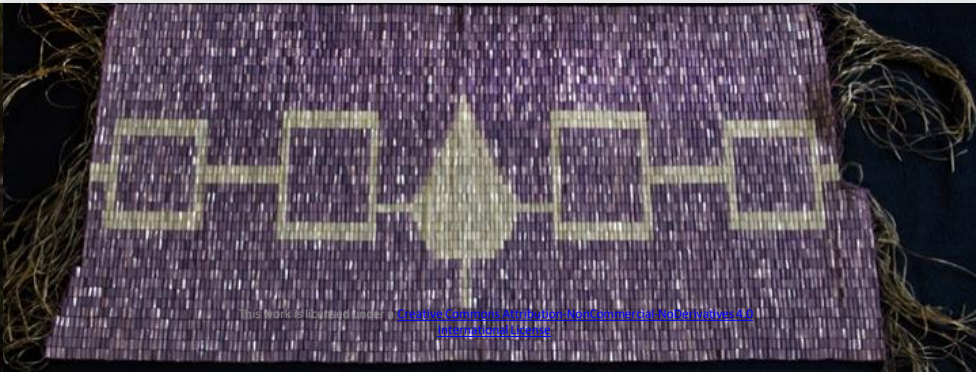
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# OUR PEOPLES HAVE ALWAYS BEEN DATA EXPERTS



# WHAT ARE **INDIGENOUS DATA**?

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

## DATA ABOUT OUR RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTS

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

[USINDIGENOUSDATA.ORG](https://usindigenoudata.org)  
[@USIDSN](https://twitter.com/USIDSN)

## DATA ABOUT US AS INDIVIDUALS

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

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

## DATA ABOUT US AS NATIONS

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

[GIDA-GLOBAL.ORG](https://gida-global.org)  
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# 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.

## + DATA GOVERNANCE:

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

(Rouse M, 2013; <http://whatistechtarget.com/definition/data-sovereignty>)

(The Data Governance Institute, 2015; [http://www.datagovernance.com/adg\\_data\\_governance\\_definition/](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.

[USINDIGENOUSDATA.ORG](https://www.usindigenousdata.org) | [@USIDSN](https://twitter.com/USIDSN)

[GIDA-Global.ORG](https://www.gida-global.org) | [@GIDAGlobal](https://twitter.com/GIDAGlobal)

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# 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>.



# INDIGENOUS DATA GOVERNANCE



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;

# RIGHTSHOLDERS

## AND OTHER DATA ACTORS

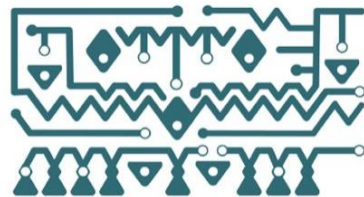
### INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY >> RELATIONSHIPS FOR INDIGENOUS DATA GOVERNANCE





# IDGOV PRINCIPLES

## BROAD PRINCIPLES



### CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance

## REGIONAL PRINCIPLES



### Principles of Māori Data Sovereignty

Brief #1 | October 2018

This Te Mana Raraunga (TMR) Brief provides a general overview of key Māori Data Sovereignty terms and principles.

TMR advocates for the realisation of Māori rights and interests in data<sup>2</sup>, and for the ethical use of data to enhance the wellbeing of our people, language and culture.

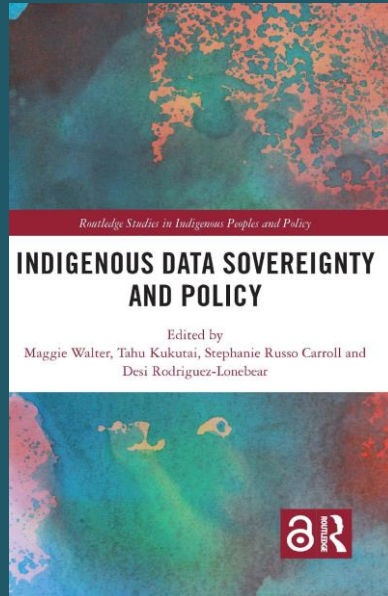
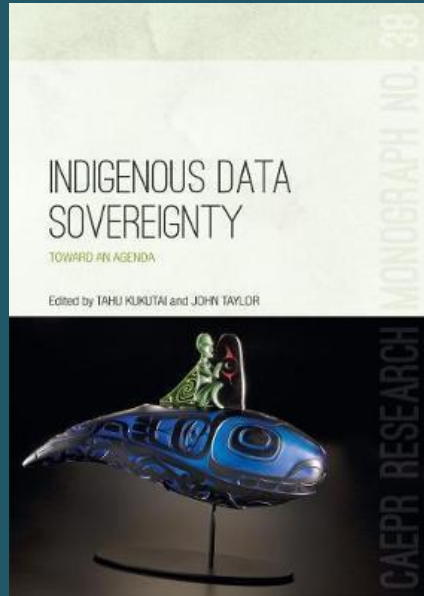
**"He rei ngā niho, he paraoa ngā kauae"**

"One must have the right principles for important endeavours."

## INDIGENOUS NATION

## Governance, Policy & Protocol

# PUBLICATIONS

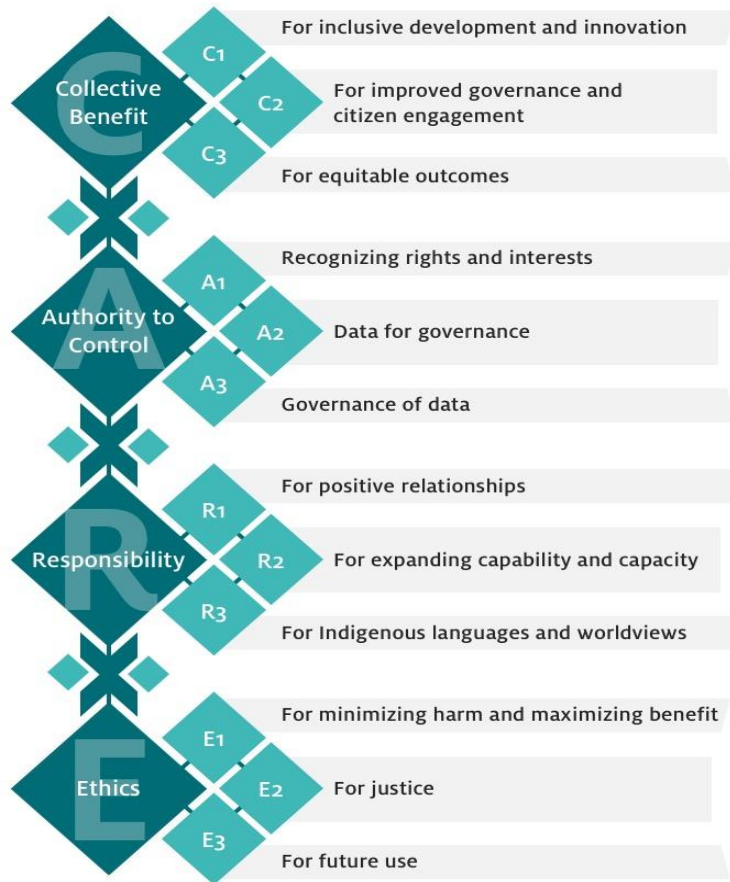


**Operationalizing  
the CARE and  
FAIR Principles  
for Indigenous  
Data Futures**

**NATURE  
SCIENTIFIC DATA**

**Indigenous Data  
Governance:  
Strategies from  
United States  
Native Nations**

**CODATA  
SCIENCE JOURNAL**



# Indigenous Frameworks

## CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance



Be

**FAIR**

**Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable**

and

**CARE**

**Collective  
Benefit**

**Authority  
to Control**

**Responsibility**

**Ethics**



# FAIR

**Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable**

Wilkinson, M. D. *et al.* The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Sci. Data* 3:160018 doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18 (2016).

## What is FAIR DATA?



Data and supplementary materials have sufficiently rich metadata and a unique and persistent identifier.

**FINDABLE**



Metadata and data are understandable to humans and machines. Data is deposited in a trusted repository.

**ACCESSIBLE**



Metadata use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

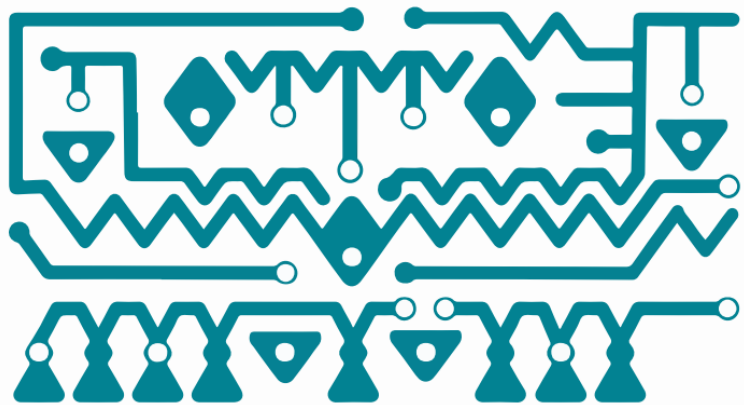
**INTEROPERABLE**



Data and collections have a clear usage licenses and provide accurate information on provenance.

**REUSABLE**

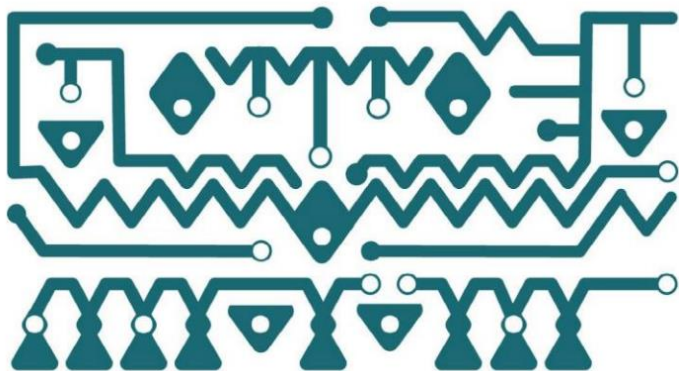
Association of European Research Libraries. (2017). *Implementing FAIR Data Principles: The Role of Libraries*. <https://libereurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/LIBER-FAIR-Data.pdf>



# Principios CREA para la Gobernanza de Datos Indígenas

**Published in:**

Māori  
English  
Spanish  
German  
Vietnamese



Các nguyên tắc  
CARE đối với quản  
trị dữ liệu bản địa





# CARE

**Collective  
Benefit**

**Authority  
to Control**

**Responsibility**

**Ethics**

Research Data Alliance International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group. (September 2019). "CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance."  
The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. [GIDA-global.org](https://gida-global.org)



**Collective Benefit** Data ecosystems shall be designed and function in ways that enable Indigenous Peoples to derive benefit from the data.

**Authority to Control** Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Indigenous data must be recognised and their authority to control such data be empowered. Indigenous data governance enables Indigenous Peoples and governing bodies to determine how Indigenous Peoples, as well as Indigenous lands, territories, resources, knowledges and geographical indicators, are represented and identified within data.

**Responsibility** Those working with Indigenous data have a responsibility to share how those data are used to support Indigenous Peoples' self determination and collective benefit. Accountability requires meaningful and openly available evidence of these efforts and the benefits accruing to Indigenous Peoples.

**Ethics** Indigenous Peoples' rights and wellbeing should be the primary concern at all stages of the data life cycle and across the data ecosystem.

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The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org

# CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance

## Collective Benefit.

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

- C1. For inclusive development and innovation
- C2. For improved governance and citizen engagement
- C3. For equitable outcomes

## Responsibility.

Those working with Indigenous data have a responsibility to share how those data are used to support Indigenous Peoples' self determination and collective benefit.

- R1. For positive relationships
- R2. For expanding capability and capacity
- R3. For Indigenous languages and worldviews

## Authority to Control.

Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Indigenous data must be recognized and their authority to control such data respected.

- A1. Recognizing rights and interests
- A2. Data for governance
- A3. Governance of data

## Ethics.

Indigenous Peoples' rights and wellbeing should be the primary concern at all stages of the data life cycle and across the data ecosystem.

- E1. For minimizing harm and maximizing benefit
- E2. For justice
- E3. For future use





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

- C1.** For inclusive development and innovation
- C2.** For improved governance and citizen engagement
- C3.** For equitable outcomes

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The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org

# COLLECTIVE BENEFIT

## **C1 For inclusive development and innovation**

Governments and institutions must actively support the use and reuse of data by Indigenous nations and communities by facilitating the establishment of the foundations for Indigenous innovation, value generation, and the promotion of local self-determined development processes.

## **C2 For improved governance and citizen engagement**

Data enrich the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes that support the service and policy needs of Indigenous communities. Data also enable better engagement between citizens, institutions, and governments to improve decision-making. Ethical use of open data has the capacity to improve transparency and decision-making by providing Indigenous nations and communities with a better understanding of their peoples, territories, and resources. It similarly can provide greater insight into third-party policies and programs affecting Indigenous Peoples.

## **C3 For equitable outcomes**

Indigenous data are grounded in community values, which extend to society at large. Any value created from Indigenous data should benefit Indigenous communities in an equitable manner and contribute to Indigenous aspirations for wellbeing.



Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Indigenous data must be recognized and their authority to control such data respected. Indigenous data governance enables Indigenous Peoples and governing bodies to determine how Indigenous Peoples, as well as Indigenous lands, territories, resources, knowledges, and geographical indicators are represented by and identified within data.

**A1. Recognizing rights and interests**

**A2. Data for governance**

**A3. Governance of data**

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The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org

# AUTHORITY TO CONTROL

## A1 Recognizing rights and interests

Indigenous Peoples have rights and interests in both Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous data. Indigenous Peoples have collective and individual rights to free, prior, and informed consent in the collection and use of such data, including the development of data policies and protocols for collection.

## A2 Data for governance

Indigenous Peoples have the right to data that are relevant to their world views and empower self-determination and effective self-governance. Indigenous data must be made available and accessible to Indigenous nations and communities in order to support Indigenous governance.

## A3 Governance of data

Indigenous Peoples have the right to develop cultural governance protocols for Indigenous data and be active leaders in the stewardship of, and access to, Indigenous data especially in the context of Indigenous Knowledge.

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Those working with Indigenous data have a responsibility to share how that data are used to support Indigenous Peoples' self-determination and collective benefit. Accountability requires meaningful and openly available evidence of these efforts and the benefits accruing to Indigenous Peoples.

**R1.** For positive relationships

**R2.** For expanding capability and capacity

**R3.** For Indigenous languages and worldviews

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The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org

# RESPONSIBILITY

## R1 For positive relationships

Indigenous data use is unviable unless linked to relationships built on respect, reciprocity, trust, and mutual understanding, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples to whom those data relate. Those working with Indigenous data are responsible for ensuring that the creation, interpretation, and use of those data uphold, or are respectful of, the dignity of Indigenous nations and communities.

## R2 For expanding capability and capacity

Use of Indigenous data invokes a reciprocal responsibility to enhance data literacy within Indigenous communities and to support the development of an Indigenous data workforce and digital infrastructure to enable the creation, collection, management, security, governance, and application of data.

## R3 For Indigenous languages and worldviews

Resources must be provided to generate data grounded in the languages, worldviews, and lived experiences (including values and principles) of Indigenous Peoples.

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Indigenous Peoples' rights and wellbeing should be the primary concern at all stages of the data life cycle and across the data ecosystem.

**E1.** For minimizing harm and maximizing benefit

**E2.** For justice

**E3.** For future use

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The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org

# ETHICS

## E1 For minimizing harm and maximizing benefit

Ethical data are data that do not stigmatize or portray Indigenous Peoples, cultures, or knowledges in terms of deficit. Ethical data are collected and used in ways that align with Indigenous ethical frameworks and with rights affirmed in UNDRIP. Assessing ethical benefits and harms should be done from the perspective of the Indigenous Peoples, nations, or communities to whom the data relate.

## E2 For justice

Ethical processes address imbalances in power, resources, and how these affect the expression of Indigenous rights and human rights. Ethical processes must include representation from relevant Indigenous communities.

## E3 For future use

Data governance should take into account the potential future use and future harm based on ethical frameworks grounded in the values and principles of the relevant Indigenous community. Metadata should acknowledge the provenance and purpose and any limitations or obligations in secondary use inclusive of issues of consent.

Research Data Alliance International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group. (September 2019). "CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance."  
The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org

# A is for Appropriate Action

Authority

Access

Authorship

Attribution

Acknowledgement

# Tips to Supporting Indigenous Data Sovereignty

1. Recognize and promote sovereignty.

2. Center Indigenous values when working in Indigenous communities.

3. Conduct scholarship in service to community and support community-driven research

4. Build research and/or development capacity within communities.

5. Use existing tribal and Indigenous data governance protocols and procedures.

6. Support Indigenous scholars, whether they are in communities or in the academy. Include them at the decision-making table, as co-authors, and as grant reviewers.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



## Collaboratory for Indigenous Data Governance

Research, Policy, and Practice for Indigenous Data Sovereignty

*Maiam nayri Wingara*