



The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance

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Expert Workshop on GBIF Data
Publication in Africa, 12.10.2023



2016 FAIR guiding principles

for scientific data management and stewardship

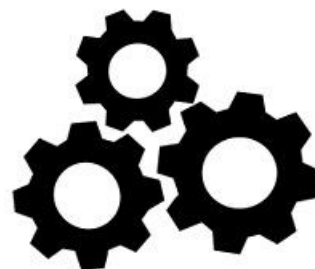
F
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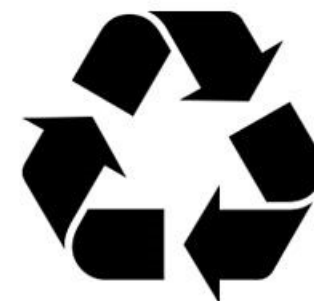
A
Accessible



I
Interoperable



R
Reusable



<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4792175/>

2019 CARE principles for Indigenous Data Governance

published by GIDA (Global Indigenous Data Alliance)

#BeFAIRandCARE



<https://www.gida-global.org/care>

2020 CARE principles in practice

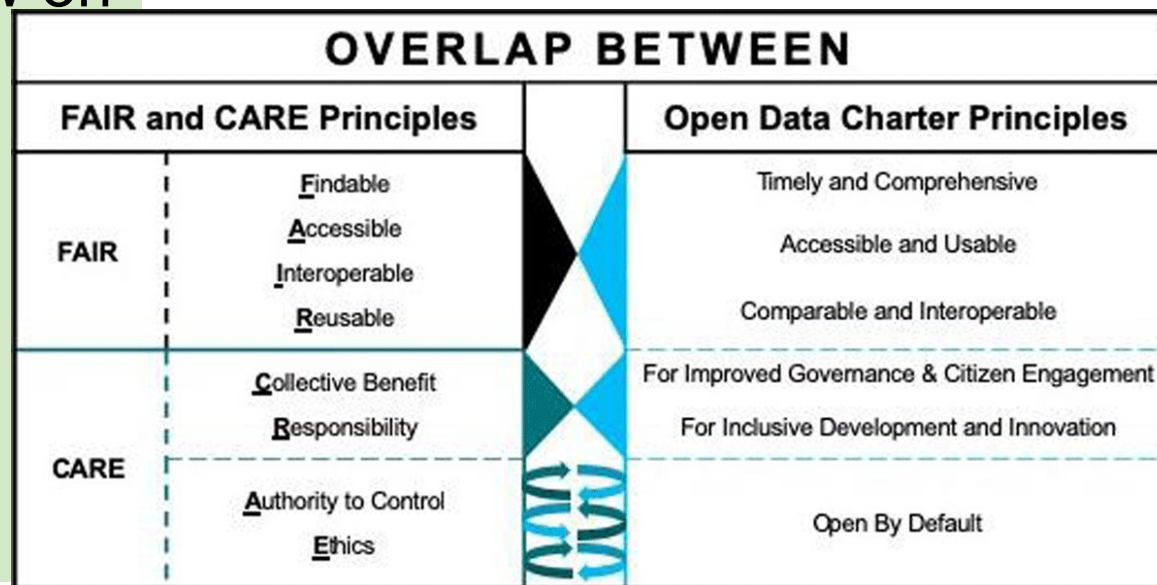
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://datascience.codata.org/articles/10.5334/dsj-2020-043>. The page title is "Reading: The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance". The main content area is titled "Practice Papers" and "The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance". The authors listed are Stephanie Russo Carroll, Ibrahim Garba, Oscar L. Figueroa-Rodríguez, Jarita Holbrook, Raymond Lovett, Simeon Materechera, Mark Parsons, Kay Raseroka, Desi Rodriguez-Lonebear, Robyn Rowe, Rodrigo Sara, Jennifer D. Walker, Jane Anderson, and Maui Hudson. The abstract text reads: "Concerns about secondary use of data and limited opportunities for benefit-sharing have focused attention on the tension that Indigenous communities feel between (1) protecting Indigenous rights and interests in Indigenous data (including traditional knowledges) and (2) supporting open data, machine learning, broad data sharing, and big data initiatives. The International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group (within the Research Data Alliance) is a network of nation-state based Indigenous data". The right sidebar contains a table of contents with items: Abstract, Introduction, Leveraging Indigenous Rights for Indigenous Data Futures, The Care Principles, The CARE Principles and Their Supporting Concepts, The CARE Principles in Action, Conclusion, Acknowledgements, Competing Interests, Author Contributions, and References.

(Carroll et al. 2020) <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-043>

GBIF: CARE and FAIR in tandem

- FAIR: data centric view
- CARE: people and purpose-oriented view on data

partly overlap with Open Data Charter Principles

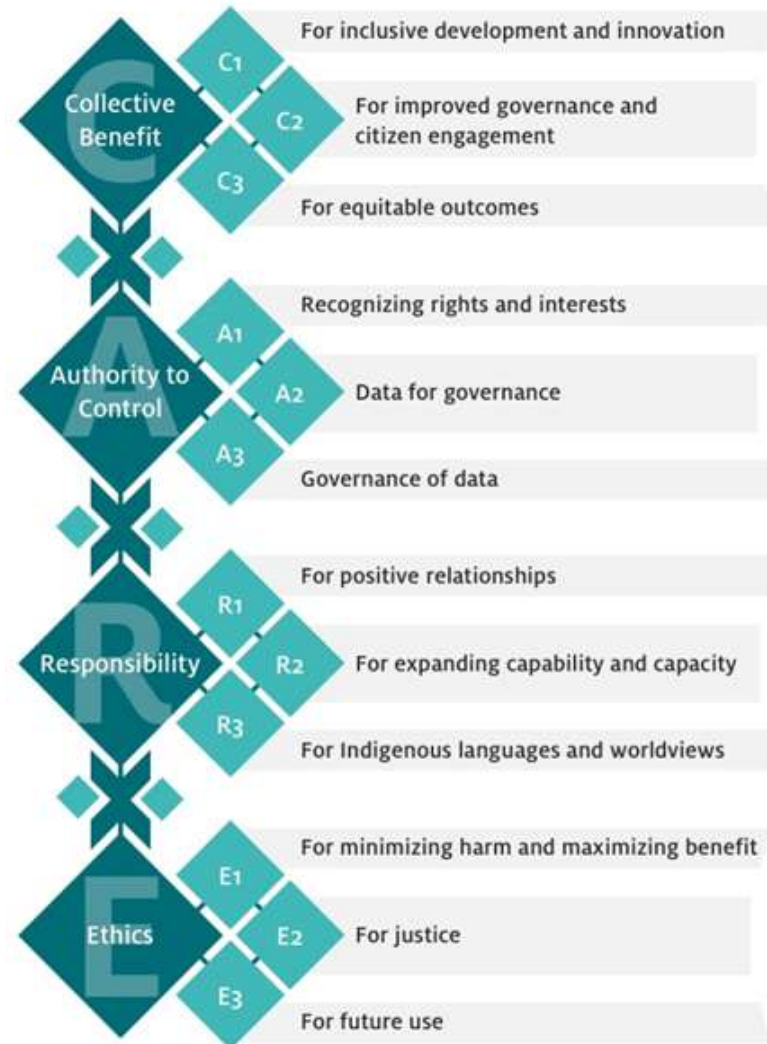


<https://www.gbif.se/be-fair-and-care/>

CARE – Collective benefit

among others ...

- for inclusive development and inclusion
- for improved governance and citizen engagement

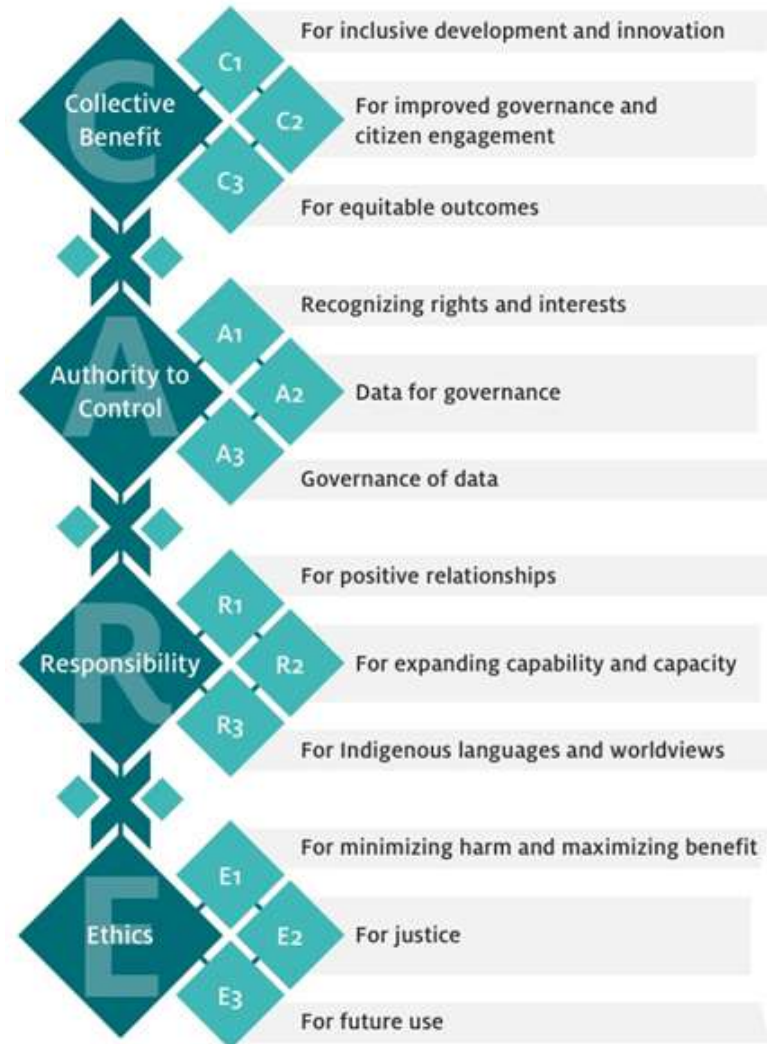


(Carroll et al. 2020)

CARE – Authority to control

among others ...

- recognizing rights and interests
- data for governance
- governance of data

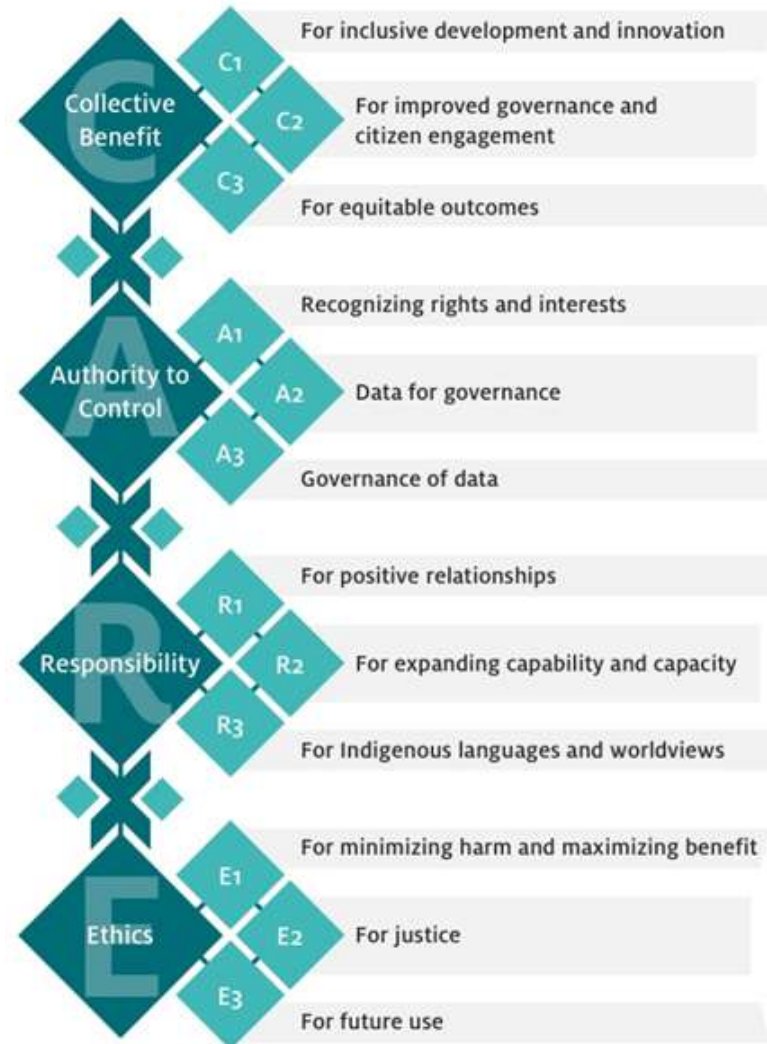


(Carroll et al. 2020)

CARE – Responsibility

among others ...

- for positive relationships
- for expanding capability and capacity
- for indigenous languages and worldviews

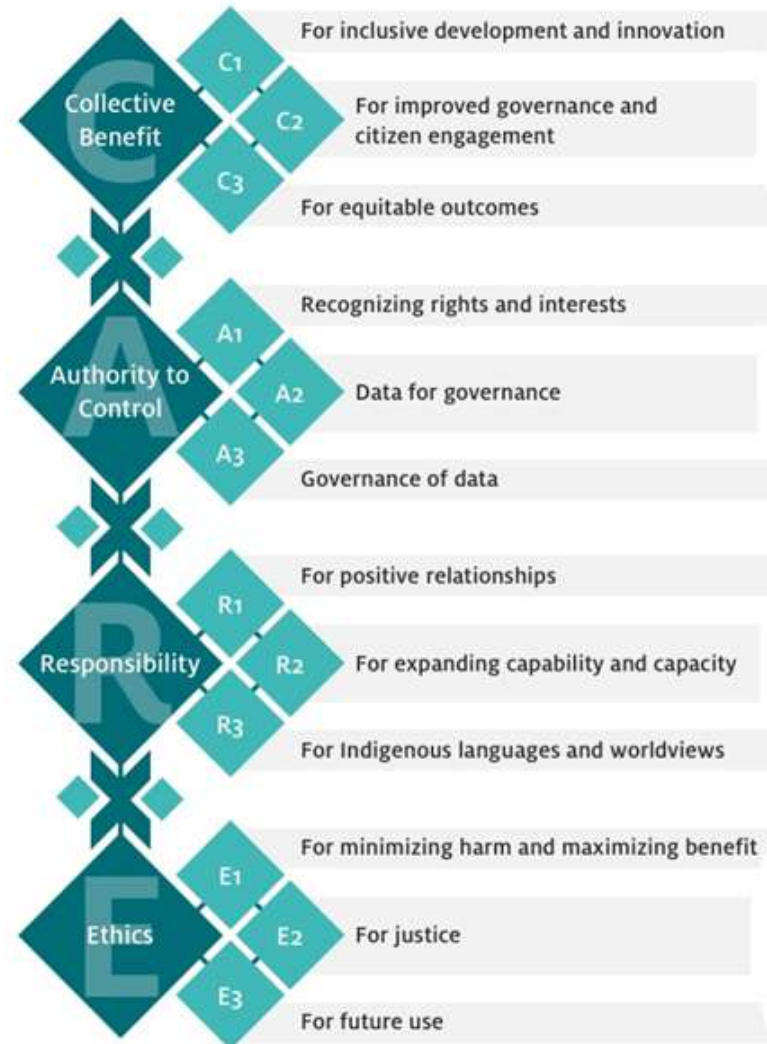


(Carroll et al. 2020)

CARE – Ethics

among others ...

- for minimizing harm and maximizing benefit
- for future use



(Carroll et al. 2020)

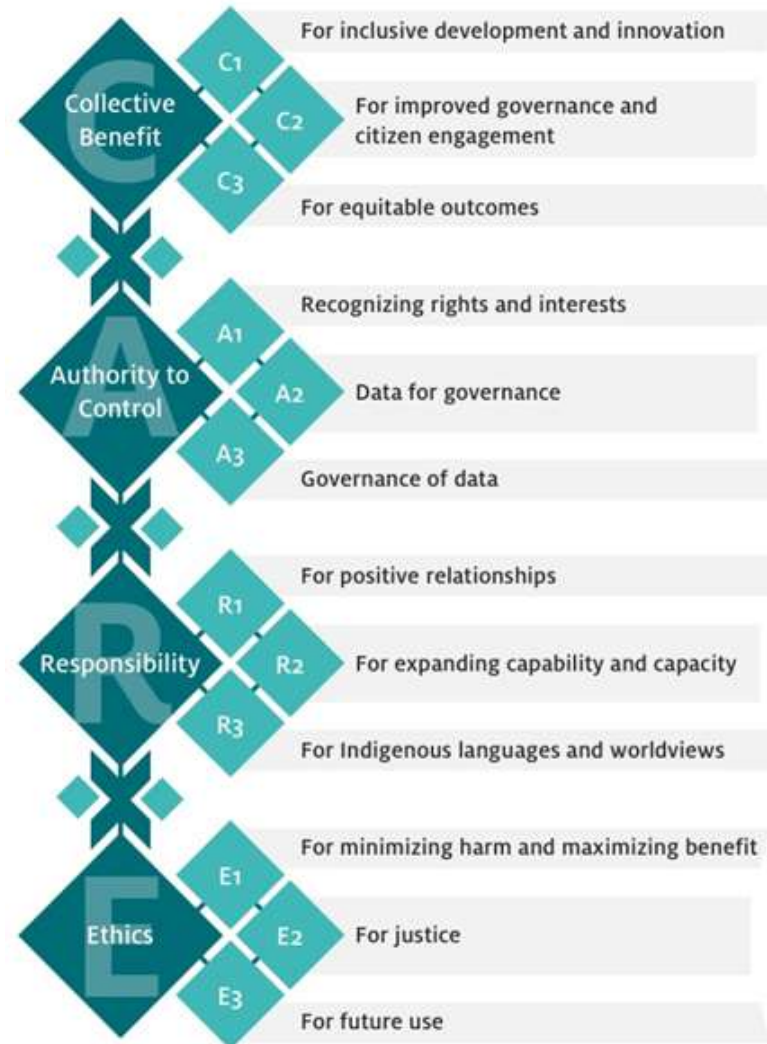
CARE – Summarizing

Summarizing...

Principles address peoples and purposes of data

CARE addresses the historical power imbalances, with the goal of creating value from indigenous data and realising opportunities for Indigenous Peoples within the knowledge economy.

<https://www.adalovelaceinstitute.org/blog/care-principles-operationalising-indigenous-data-governance/>



(Carroll et al. 2020)

CARE – Indigenous data sovereignty

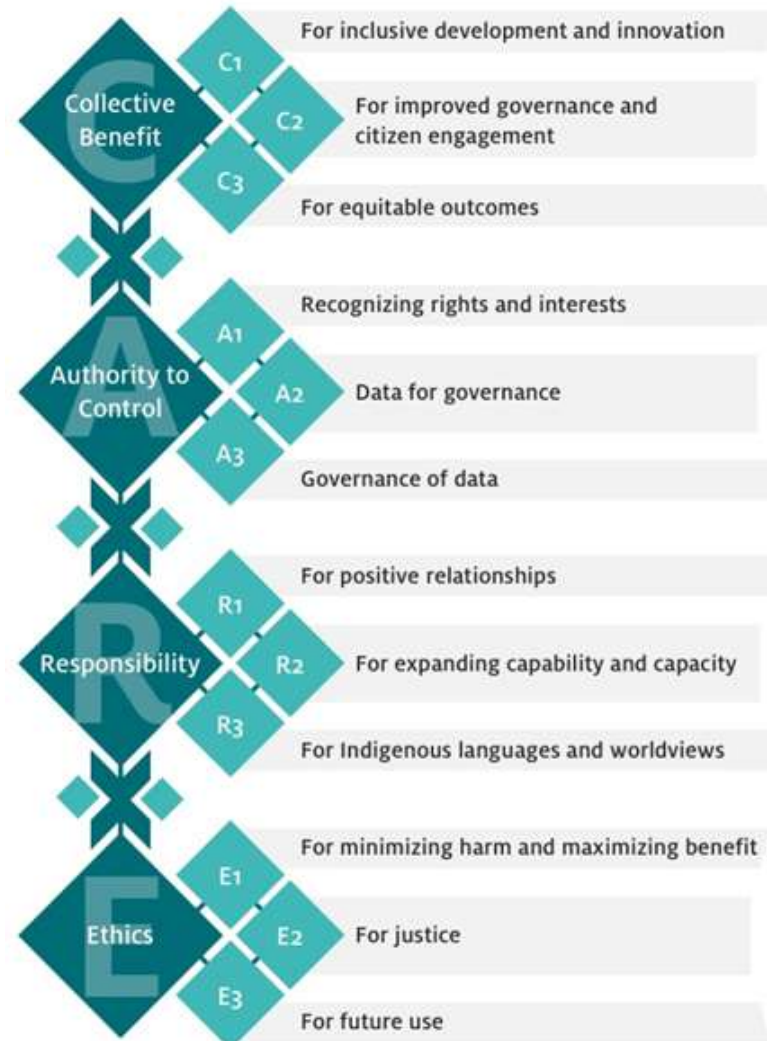
Summarizing...

Indigenous Data refers to information, in any format, that is about Indigenous Peoples, knowledge systems, customs, resources or territories or that impacts Indigenous lives at the collective and/or individual level

The CARE principles include all major aspects related to indigenous data sovereignty

Yoorrook Justice Commission 2022:

https://yoorrookjusticecommission.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/041922_Yoorrook_DataSovereigntyGuidance.pdf



(Carroll et al. 2020)

2023 CARE for biodiversity data

Comment | [Published: 09 August 2023](#)

Applying the ‘CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance’ to ecology and biodiversity research

[Lydia Jennings](#) , [Talia Anderson](#), [Andrew Martinez](#), [Rogena Sterling](#), [Dominique David Chavez](#), [Ibrahim Garba](#), [Maui Hudson](#), [Nanibaa’ A. Garrison](#) & [Stephanie Russo Carroll](#)

[Nature Ecology & Evolution](#) **7**, 1547–1551 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

4912 Accesses | **256** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Indigenous Peoples are increasingly being sought out for research partnerships that incorporate Indigenous Knowledges into ecology research. In such research partnerships, it is essential that Indigenous data are cared for ethically and responsibly. Here we outline how the ‘CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance’ can sow community ethics into disciplines that are inundated with extractive helicopter research practices, and we provide standardized practices for evolving data and research landscapes.

(Jennings et al. 2023) <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-023-02161-2>

CARE and FAIR as a tandem in biodiversity data research in future

One point for GBIF data publishers...

enhancing metadata and metadata schemas to include each kind of structured provenance information (linked data) and allow each kind of citation:

to acknowledge contributions of

- (Indigenous) Individuals as collectors and experts (e.g. by citing them in data products, e.g. „observed by...“)
- (Indigenous) Individuals as researchers (e.g. co-authors)
- Ethnic communities as a whole („indigenous knowledge“)