



Kūlana Noi'i: Data Stewardship in Hawai'i

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Photo Credits: Ulana 'Ike Center of Excellence

*equitable, just, sustained relationships = the sweet spot where the good stuff happens.

Academic Researcher Interests/Issues/Needs

VISION RESOURCES KNOWLEDGE SUSTAINABILITY TEACHING LEARNING IMPACT*

Kia'i + Community Interests/Issues/Needs kū.lana: nvs. Station, rank, title, condition, position, place, quality, grade, rating, reputation (see ex., kuene), stance, attitude, poise, carriage, posture, situation, patch, site; outstanding, prominent (kū, stand, + -lana, nominalizer)

noi'i: vi. To seek knowledge or information; to investigate; investigation, examination, research, searching for even the smallest detail.

https://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/kulana-noii/



Building and Nurturing Pilina

Respect Reciprocity Self-Awareness and Capacity Communication

A'o aku, a'o mai/ Aloha aku, aloha mai



Maintain a Long-Term Focus Community Engagement & Co-Review Knowledge Stewardship Accountability







More than 600 community members, resource stewards, and researchers trained in the best practices of the Kūlana Noi'i across 35 workshops



- Not a compliance standard or checklist for achieving reciprocal community-researcher partnership.
- A set of ideas, values, and behaviors that when applied alongside hard work can build more just and generative relationship

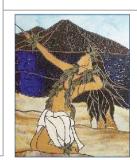
Who "Owns" Indigenous Knowledge?







Photograph entitled "Makanani" by Kim Taylor Reece, showing a waditional hula pose.



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The Ancient Healing Art of Ho'oponopono

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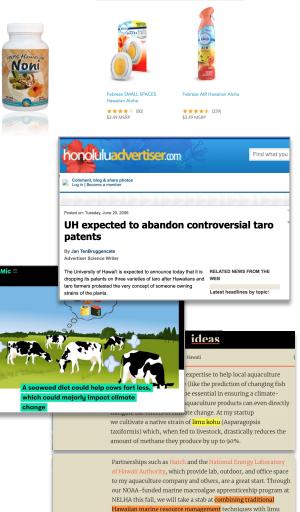
Please forgive me

Thank you

quilibrium

2 comments

Stained-glass portrait in dispute in Reece v. Island Treasures Art Gallery, Created by Marylee Leialoba Colucci.



aquaculture techniques.

Knowledge Stewardship

As part of their <u>kuleana</u>* to place, ancestors, and descendants, communities have access to and ability to utilize data. Communities have decision-making power in determining how information and data are shared.

- What are the values related to knowledge stewardship held by researchers and community members? What are the values related to knowledge access held by researchers and community members? How can common values be reinforced and conflicting values be respectfully addressed?
- What is the process and timeline for researchers and community members to access data associated with the project? Who has decision-making power over how information is shared and used? What information and data should have limited access? What protocols will ensure appropriate access?
- What information and data formats might be most useful to the community? (Note that this may change across different segments of the community.)

Knowledge Stewardship

As part of their <u>kuleana</u>* to place, ancestors, and descendants, communities have access to and ability to utilize data. Communities have decision-making power in determining how information and data are shared.

- What are the potential consequences of outside entities accessing information generated by this project (e.g., government agencies, insurance companies, media, funders, and other researchers)? How might information or data be misused or appropriated?
- What is the plan for developing data products and what are the roles and responsibilities of the community and researchers in this process (for example authorship of papers or community involvement in presentations)?
- What institutional clauses, policies, or agreements related to data ownership and access may apply to the research project (e.g., federal funding requirements that data be shared publicly, or academic institution policies that award the institution intellectual property rights for research conducted by students, faculty)?

Models for Indigenous Data Sharing

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tation underline the need for for

data-sharing agreements specificall for the tribal university context.

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Supplemental Material is available and da.doi.eogi10.1289/ebp.:1039053.

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Commentary

Conducting Research with Tribal Communities: Sovereignty, Ethics, and Data-Sharing Issues

Anna Harding,¹ Barbara Harper,^{1,2} Dave Stone,³ Catherine O'Neill,⁴ Patricla Berger,⁵ Stuart Harris,² and Jamie Donature⁴

School of Biological and Found stand Health Sciences, Callege of Fubic Health and Haman Sciences, Oregon State University, Go Dregon, USA: "Department of Science and Engineering: "Confedence & Trillion Sciences, Oregon State University, Science Sciences, Confedence, Congon State Networks, Construct, Pendinica, Orego USA: "Theorement of Confedence Science and Product Provideous, Organ State Networks, Constitut, Congon, USA: "Science and Science Science, Science, Science, Confedence, Science, Confedence, Science, Science, Congon, USA: "Science India Trial Community, Oregon, USA: Science India Trial Community, O



Hawai'i

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation & Oregon State University



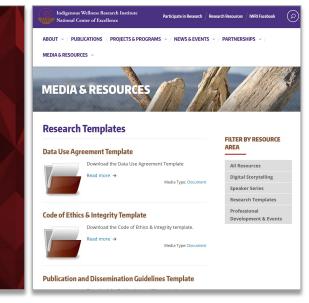
a Data Sharing Agreement

Prepared for

The Alberta First Nations Information Governance Centre

By Krista Yao

Alberta First Nations



University of Washington

FAIR & CARE principles



https://www.gida-global.org/

CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance

Collective Benefit

Data is collected and used in a way that enables Indigenous Peoples to benefit from the process, promotes inclusive development, innovation, and government and civic engagement, and create equitable outcomes.

Authority to Control

Indigenous Peoples' rights, interests, and control over Indigenous data must be recognized and empowered. Indigenous Peoples have rights to consent in the collection and use of data, and Indigenous data must be made available and accessible to tribal entities. Tribal entities are active leaders in the stewardship of, and access to, Indigenous data.

Responsibility

Those collecting and using Indigenous data have the responsibility to share how that process contributes to Indigenous Peoples' benefit, including how one is contributing to the development of data literacy in Indigenous communities. Any data collected must be built on relationships of trust, reciprocity and respect,

Ethics

Work must be centered on Indigenous Peoples' rights and wellbeing through all stages of data collection and utilization. Ethical benefits and harms should be evaluated from the perspective of the communities to whom the data concern.

Intentions and Guidance for Designing Tools

- Support communities in spotting and acknowledging issues with knowledge ownership, access, and dissemination
- Support researchers to engage in ethical practice
- Build capacity for communities and researchers to increase their understanding of intellectual property rights and issues





Tools for Community–Researcher Partnerships

- 1. Data Accountability and Ownership Agreement Template
 - 2. Context and Considerations for the Agreement

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Tools for Community-Researcher Partnerships

1. Data Accountability and Ownership Agreement Template

2. Context and Considerations for the Agreement

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Data Ownership/Sharing Agreeme bats can frommunityl and freesearch m

1. Term of Agreement

The term for this data our needlip agreement between [community] and [research shall last from [month day, year] to [month day, year] unlers terminated in writing by efit agrey The parties recognize that largement is a lowing document and mendments may be regagested and subsequently added to terms. All amendments by either party shall be propoerition.

At the conclusion of the study, all data collected during this project by [researd be shared with [community]. The [researchers] shall also submit a summary of resear

2. Description of Data

Jama to be connected: A summary of data to be collected during this project is as follows... [to be filled in b research group]

Indigenous knowledge and data

It is recognized by all parties that indigenous knowledge and data may be shared wi research group] in the course of this study and should be approved for sharing outside of genement by [community]. Indigenous knowledge in the context of Hawai Binchedes, but is inited to:

- knowledge of histories, folklore and other intangible heritage transmitted through Maolitraditional and contemporary means;
- b. details of cultural landscapes and particularly sites of cultural and subsistence $c_{\rm c}$ records of contemporary events of historical and cultural significance:
- mered ceremonies, processes or practices, images, sounds, knowledge, material, cub anything that is deemed sacred by the likhui, Bhana, and traditional institutions and communities;
- cultural property, including but not limited to expressions, images, sounds, objects, c art, symbols, motifs, names, and performances
- knowledge of current use, previous use, and/or potential use of plant and animal species, soils, minerals, and objects;
- g. knowledge of traditional agriculture and planting methods, care for, selection criteria, and systems of taxonomy of individual species;
- knowledge of preparation, processing, or storage of useful species and formulations involving more than one ingredient;
- knowledge of nature-based solutions and ecosystem conservation (methods of managing, protecting or maintaining a resource);
- biogenetic resources that originate (or originated) in Ka Pae Mina HawaiMand are consistent with the Kumulipo or another cosmological lineage;

These outputs are meant to serve as teaching tools—not *legal advice*. Seek *legal advice* before entering into an Agreement!

> orded indigenous knowledge and data insrights to any indigenous and local **h group**] in the course of this nody wroenset the principles of this and **community**] agree that an an faad inconsistent with Hawaiian **f**aad inconsistent with Hawaiian

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Main Elements of A Data Agreement

- Who does this agreement serve, and for how long?
- What data are *intended* to be collected for the project?
- How will data be stored, and who has access?
- What happens to the data when the project ends?



rights beneficiane of the privages of weaters menetral property right weet our traditional knowledge is used. We retain all rights to the use of our traditional knowledge

17. We have the right to free, prior and informed convert before research relating to

18. Biological samples are being transferred, traded, bought, and sold without the agreement

19. Although biological and genetic samples have been transformed, sold, patente therefore, call for the rightful repatriation of such samples and due compensation

20. Kanaka Maoli human genetic material is sacred and inalienable. Therefore, we support

1. We further support a mostdorium on patenting, licensing, sale or transfer of any of our plant animals and other biological resources derived from the satural resources of our lane submerged lands, suzzes, and oceans until indigenous communities have developed appropriate potection and conservation mechanisms.

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*Areas that need specific work: How do we treat *Indigenous knowledge*? Who is responsible for data? Who "owns" knowledge and data?



Section 2. Data Collection: Indigenous Knowledge and Data

- What data are collected for the project?
- Indigenous knowledge (IK) typically *unintentionally* collected, or misunderstood and mistreated
- ALL project data should be treated with the same respect and care

2. Description of Data

Data to be collected:

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- b. details of cultural landscapes and particularly sites of cultural and subsistence significance;
- c. records of contemporary events of historical and cultural significance;
- d. sacred ceremonies, processes or practices, images, sounds, knowledge, material, culture or anything that is deemed sacred by the lähui, Bhana, and traditional institutions and communities;
- e. cultural property, including but not limited to expressions, images, sounds, objects, crafts, art, sym bols, motifs, names, and perform ances;
- f. knowledge of current use, previous use, and/or potential use of plant and animal species, soils, minerals, and objects;
- g. know ledge of traditional agriculture and planting methods, care for, selection criteria, and systems of taxonomy of individual species;
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Section 2. Data Collection: Rights and Privileges of Indigenous Knowledge and Data

Special protections are acknowledged for *Indigenous knowledge*...

...internationally through the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

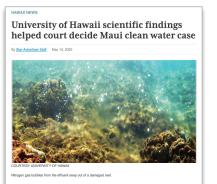
...federally for Native Hawaiians in the 1993 Apology for the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i

...locally for Native Hawaiians under the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i

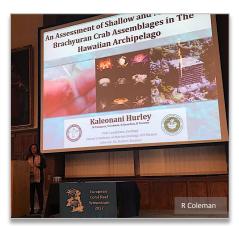
Section 4. Sharing and Presenting

- Commit to a schedule for researchers to update community on research progress
- Share data and findings with community before any public presentations
- Includes a statement that acknowledges the Agreement help protect data from unauthorized third party usage

Sources of Nutrients and Fecal Indicator Bacteria to Nearshore Waters on the North Shore of Kaua'i (Hawaii, USA)					
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Scientific findings from a study by University of Hawaii at Manoa helped the U.S. Supreme Court decide in April that a Maui sewage plant must comply with the Clean Water Act. Read more





himb_soest It's that time of year again...a few weekends ago was #coral spawn-a-thon here in Käne'ohe Bayl Here, you can see egg bundles released into the water column, on their way to make the next generation of polyps! During the next new moon, Montipora capitata should be releasing more of these little bundles of joy, stay tuned!

Section 5. Data Ownership

- Data shouldn't be shared outside of the Agreement without permission
- Stick to the purpose of the project
- Researchers and community have an ethical responsibility to *protect* Indigenous knowledge



Section 6. Statements of Institutional Data **Ownership GRADUATE DIVISION** UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MANOA

- Other parties that have ownership of data but are not in the Agreement: universities, funding resources, journals, government...
- Everyone should be made aware of the different parties and terms!
- Informed, but not consenting...

"The University of Hawaii shall have complete ownership of all physical material, both finished and unfinished, which is acquired, developed, prepared, or assembled by CONTRACTOR pursuant to this AgreementFrom Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii Agreement for Services"

■ Menu

Intellectual Property

Home » Intellectual Property

In general, materials developed exclusively by a student as part of course work (including theses and dissertations) are the student's property, the final disposition of which remains the student's prerogative. Should materials so developed result in publication or other types of dissemination, the authorship or other credit shall be determined by the student. Note the following exceptions:

Materials from Funded Research

If a student develops materials with funding from a grant or contract, even partially, then provisions of the grant or contract may determine ownership of intellectual property. The student should ascertain the expectations of the funding agency with respect to the ownership of the materials developed from the research and secure necessary agreements in writing.

Materials from University Employment

If a student develops materials while working as a university employee or if the work involves more than incidental use of university resources, then the university may have a right to a share of the intellectual property. In addition, the student must disclose the development of the materials to the Office of Technology Transfer and Economic Development.

ENROLL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA NOW!

Apply Here!

Kūlana Noi'i

Version 2.0

For more information, please contact:

Dr. Rosie Alegado, Associate Professor Department of Oceanography & Hawai'i Sea Grant ralegado@hawaii.edu

Katy Hintzen, Extension Agent Hawai'i Sea Grant (808) 956-3349 | hintzen@hawaii.edu

Future Directions

- UH has extremely limited capacity/infrastructure to protect sensitive Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous data sovereignty
- Identify and address barrier to co-production at University of Hawai'i
- Hawai'i EPSCOR: developing curriculum and practices for operationalizing CARE principles
- Participation int the Earth Data Relations Working Group (NEON)
- Do you have any ideas?

Kūlana Noi'i, Research Standards



kū.lana: nvs. Station, rank, title, condition, position, place, quality, grade, rating, reputation (see ex., kuene), stance, attitude, poise, carriage, posture, situation, patch, site; outstanding, prominent (kū, stand, + -lana, nominalizer)

noi'i: vi. To seek knowledge or information; to investigate; investigation, examination, research, searching for even the smallest detail







Why Community-Researcher Relationships?

How do we, as university researchers, build *equitable* relationships with Hawaiian and local communities?



What expectations do communities have for collaborations?



How do we hold ourselves responsible for the work we do with communities in their places?

Kūlana Noi'i: Data Stewardship in Hawai'i







Kaleonani KC Hurley PhD Candidate, Zoology, UHM

Primary Mentor: Katy Hintzen

Co-Mentors: Rosie Alegado, Kevin Chang, Miwa Tamanaha 2020 Peter J. Rappa Sustainable Coastal Development Fellowship