

Resolution 3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee (SOCHUM)

Topic: Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Co-sponsors: Republic of the Union of Myanmar, State of Qatar, Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Republic of Peru, People's Republic of Bangladesh, DPRK, Russian Federation, Republic of Chile, United States of America, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Uganda, Japan, Republic of Turkey, commonwealth of Australia, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of India, France, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Great Britain and Ireland, United Mexican States, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Colombia

The General Assembly, deeply concerned that Indigenous Peoples are not afforded the same amount of rights as other mainstream communities,

Stressing the fact that indigenous peoples should be required to be free from discrimination but are not,

Recognizing that improvements are needed on the living conditions of indigenous peoples,

Realizing that indigenous peoples are not provided a fair amount of education and healthcare,

Fully believing that indigenous peoples should not be treated as lower class citizens,

Noting with approval that progress has been made in many countries,

Confident that the UN will create solutions that benefit IPs around the world and,

1. Recommends that IPs of all ages should have full and equal access to education and healthcare
2. Encourages companies using indigenous lands and territories to require permission from indigenous representatives and pay a levy proportional of their earnings, to the indigenous community;
3. Requests an international summit of leaders,, environmentalists and experts to develop ways in which industries can work together with indigenous peoples;
4. Recommends that governments have a certain percentage of indigenous representatives;
5. Encourages that the UN continues to enforce laws to protect and support indigenous communities around the world;
- 6 Further requests nations to increase peacekeeper activities in areas of conflict;
7. Calls upon more medical facilities and trained doctors to be established in indigenous communities;

8. Encourages schools to teach about indigenous languages and culture as an option to the curriculum;
9. Further requests nations to increase peacekeeper activities in areas of conflict;
10. Calls upon all nation to inform their people of this issue and spread awareness about the discrimination of indigenous peoples;
11. Requests that countries reserve land for the IP's religious and political requirements;
12. Requests that indigenous communities receive 0.25% of countries' taxes;
13. Calls upon the indigenous peoples to run schools and healthcare facilities in their indigenous communities;
14. Recommends that public transportation is made more accessible for indigenous peoples;
15. Request that the government enforces laws that give a certain amount of protected land to indigenous peoples in order to prevent biopiracy;
16. Emphasizes that support groups should be created to lower suicide rates of youth in indigenous communities;
17. Calls upon the community to use resources that contribute to the financial assistance of indigenous peoples;
18. Recommends that the UN should establish donations and funds for the indigenous peoples to allocate supplies and provide social health care;
19. Authorizes the creation of policies protecting indigenous rights and requires government officials to be sanctioned for improper indigenous treatment;
20. Suggests that the indigenous peoples agree that they will not rebel against the government in return for government services.