



Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/I.I

United Nations Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cameroon, People's Republic of China, Union of Comoros, Czech Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of France, Islamic Republic of Gambia, Georgia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of India, Republic of Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Mali, Republic of Namibia, Republic of Nauru, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, State of Qatar, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Republic of Zambia

Topic: Rights of indigenous peoples

Fully aware of the many ways that indigenous populations have suffered at the hands of both historical colonizers and societies today,

Recognizing the significance of native lands to indigenous peoples and their cultures as well as the negative effects of their involuntary displacement from said lands,

Acknowledging that many indigenous groups are treated like third class citizens and that this has been a problem that has gone unaddressed,

Noting with regret that the indigenous peoples equality and basic needs are not met in accordance with UNDRIP,

Alarmed by the lack of access to quality education and healthcare,

Acknowledging the fact that indigenous education and wellbeing is key to preserving their culture,

Alarmed by the treatment of indigenous people from the past as well as the present,

Keeping in mind that indigenous people have been intimidated into giving up their culture and way of life,

Land Rights and Reparations

1. Calls upon member states to ensure that indigenous peoples have self governing capacities over their land;
2. Requests that member states negotiate with indigenous peoples to find a fitting reparations to what they have lost;
3. Strongly encourages member states to grant undeveloped lands that are non polluted, have existing and accessible resources, and its ecosystems are not disturbed to indigenous populations with a historic precedent in the local area;

Equality and Basic Needs

4. Calls for education by indigenous peoples or people well informed about indigenous peoples regarding indigenous people and their rights, culture and heritage;
5. Encourages indigenous people to continue protesting and calling attention to the injustices they face;
6. Encourages that member states aid indigenous peoples in the pursuit of a quality education and more stable employment;
7. Supports the existence of the MMIW campaign where indigenous women and girls are to feel sacred and have no fear regarding their safety;

8. Suggests that the governments make an accessible center for indigenous peoples that supplies health care and other basic needs, such as water and sanitation, reliable access to food and electricity, housing and infrastructure, and clothing;

Access to Quality Education and Healthcare

9. Suggests the application of public and private funds to manufacture and distribute mobile clinics and other health care aid;
10. Advises that targeted programs are created to establish access to quality education for indigenous people of all ages, especially in member states where access to quality education is restricted due to long standing discrimination;
11. Welcomes indigenous peoples to assume leadership roles in the fields of education and health care to reduce discrimination and inaccurate representation;
12. Urges the UN member states to utilize international partnership and program funding to take strides in protecting access to quality education and health care;
13. Calls upon member states to invest in cures for diseases that are rampant in indigenous communities (like NTD) using diverted funds;
14. Encourages the advancement of rights for indigenous people by contributing to programs that decrease violence and improve peace by economical and social means as well as implementing programs that educate indigenous cultures to other citizens, thus decreasing discrimination and oppression against indigenous peoples;
15. Emphasizes the importance learning about indigenous people history and culture;

Protection Against Violence

16. Urges armed conflicts to be avoided due to the possible damage inflicted on innocent indigenous people;

17. Having devoted attention to the economical improvement of indigenous communities to decrease violent crime;
18. Strongly encourages member states to make amends and work with indigenous populations and government roles.