



United Nations Economic and Social Council

Topic: Rights of Indigenous People

Co-Sponsors: Australia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Russia, Rwanda,

Serbia, Siberia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, Thailand, Turkey, USA and Venezuela.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, affirming the October 22, 2012 General Assembly Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People,

Regretting that the issues of the rights of the indigenous people have not been completely solved,

Noting with satisfaction countries agree that all indigenous people should live on their native land and be free to practice their beliefs,

Fully aware that discouraging rural poverty would greatly improve the lives of indigenous people,

Aiming to alleviate and completely eliminate challenges to the rights of indigenous people,

Emphasizing the continuing efforts to eliminate discrimination of indigenous people,

1. Discourages discrimination by educating citizens on the importance and inherent dignity of indigenous peoples around the world;

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2. Supports the creation interest free loans so indigenous people can buy nutritious food and clothing;
3. Endorses the protection of indigenous native lands from purchase for the expansion of communities by majority populations;
4. Recommends the education of indigenous people in the language of the country they live in to eliminate the language barrier,
5. Invites the discouragement of rural poverty by supporting increased production of a country's dietary staple, encouraging private production and sales and attracting foreign investment in the agriculture of indigenous peoples;
6. Calls on all nations to raise awareness in the global community to the plight of indigenous people and the value of all peoples working together to reach the peak of economic efficiency;
7. Strongly encourage the adoption of international laws for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples;
8. Recommends strong government policies, including equal access to public airwaves and electoral funds, that ensure ethnic representatives have an fair and just chance of being elected a representative to the government locally, regionally and nationally;
9. Calls upon all nations to enforce laws that were previously made that benefit indigenous people; and
10. Invites wealthy nations to donate money toward the building of schools and hospitals to improve the educational possibilities and health care for indigenous peoples around the world without discrimination.

