

Resolution 2.1

General Assembly Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Co-Sponsors: Principality of Andorra, Arab Republic of Egypt, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Austria, Republic of Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Ghana, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Haiti, Holy See, Republic of India, Jamaica, Republic of Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Madagascar, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Nauru, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Kingdom of Sweden, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Topic: Rights of indigenous peoples

The General Assembly, reminding all nations of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Reaffirms its resolution A/RES/76/178, which recognizes “the value and the diversity of the culture and the form of social organization of indigenous peoples,”

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),

Deeply concerned that there are more than three-hundred-and-fifty million indigenous people in the world, yet their needs are not being met, and with the following solutions we hope their needs will be met,

1. Calls upon countries to teach citizens of that country to value and respect indigenous culture, history, and land rights;
2. Requests that countries provide adequate healthcare and schools for indigenous people;
3. Strongly urges that countries raise awareness about the rights of indigenous peoples using television programs, newspaper articles, and other media;
4. Requests that countries collaborate to fund a project that employs indigenous people to build and maintain local gardens in their communities, allowing them to use their knowledge about plants, and also help provide food for those living in poverty;
5. Recommends that Member States provide job training to indigenous peoples to provide them with equal employment opportunities;
6. Encourages countries to establish and enforce consequential laws regarding the rights of indigenous peoples;

7. Invites countries to teach indigenous citizens the language and culture of the dominant group while taking care not to extinguish the cultures and languages of the indigenous groups; and
8. Trusts that all countries will protect the ecosystem and ownership of the property of indigenous peoples.