



Documentation of the work of the  
**Human Rights Council (HRC) NMUN simulation\***



**NMUN·NY 2024**  
**Session 1**  
24 – 28 March

*\* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

# Human Rights Council (HRC)

## Committee Staff

Director	Kendrick King
Assistant Director	Jost Giesing
Chair	Jasmine Recinos

## Agenda

1. Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples
2. Human Rights and the Use of Private Military and Security Companies

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
HRC 1/1	Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote
HRC 1/2	Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples	34 in favor, 7 against, 3 abstentions
HRC 1/3	Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples	36 in favor, 5 against, 3 abstentions
HRC 1/4	Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote
HRC 1/5	Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples	20 in favor, 17 against, 7 abstentions
HRC 1/6	Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples	31 in favor, 5 against, 8 abstentions

## Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Human Rights and the Use of Private Military and Security Companies
2. Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The session was attended by representatives of 44 Member States and 2 non-governmental organizations.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1, beginning the discussion on the topic of "Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples." By Monday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including political and overall representation of indigenous peoples, education of best indigenous practices to combat climate change, environmental sustainability for indigenous populations as they are among the most affected, defining indigenous people, and preserving indigenous peoples' cultures. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and amicability. By the end of the session on Tuesday, all working papers were received and returned for multiple rounds of review.

On Wednesday, six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had an amendment. The committee adopted 6 resolutions following voting procedure, with two resolutions receiving unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the political representation of indigenous peoples through the establishment of indigenous councils and the expansion and partnership between established initiatives to create resource banks for indigenous communities. All disagreements were resolved through efficiency and rationality, central themes of the body.



**Code:** HRC/1/1  
**Committee:** Human Rights Council  
**Topic:** Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

---

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the principles of the United Nations Charter (1945),*

*Recognizing* the struggle that Indigenous Peoples have faced over the last centuries and their fight for self-determination, being subjected to forced assimilation, racism, discrimination, and a low socio-economic status,

*Reiterating* the content of the International Labor Convention 169 about the recognition of Indigenous people to enjoy human rights without any discrimination,

*Emphasizing* the need for integration of the principles of international agreements, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), into domestic legal framework in order to ensure legal protection and recognition of indigenous rights,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Reports 54/39 (2023) and 51/18 (2022) of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

*Welcoming* the dialogue resulting from the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples as a result of the General Assembly resolution 65/198 (2010),

*Noting with appreciation* the work done by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), while acknowledging the need to enable further work regarding the issue of human rights,

*Emphasizing* the need for a more regional approach to the issue of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples, realizing the diversity and complexity of the issue,

*Stressing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 (reduced inequalities) within and among countries, which targets reducing inequalities with social, economic, and political inclusion for Indigenous peoples,

*Acknowledging* the voice and representation that Indigenous Communities should have in the creation of measures that help find the best solutions to their communities' specific needs,

*Expressing concern with* the lack of Indigenous recognition and inclusion in political participation and decision-making within international bodies,

*Firmly convinced* that regional cooperation between Indigenous Peoples should be promoted by the United Nations,

*Understanding* the need for a legally binding document that represents the regional context of each Indigenous community, taking into consideration the differences in their political, economic, and social situations,

*Acknowledging* the lack of and expressing the need for a stronger legal system, to ensure effective remedies for indigenous people as stated in Article 8 (“Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law”) of the universal declaration of human rights,

*Welcoming* all efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples, while also considering the lack of effective actions taken, to ensure the right to freely participate in the cultural life of their communities, as stated in Article 27 of the UDHR,

*Encouraging* collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations in an effort to investigate human rights violations against Indigenous people,

*Bearing in mind* the progressing development of this issue,

1. *Recommends* to the United Nations General Assembly the expansion of the mandate of the United Nations *Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)*, expanding it into five continental bodies, to be named the United Nations Indigenous Councils (UNICs) with a special focus on the improvement of human rights by:
  - a. Establishing five United Nations Indigenous Councils in Africa (UNIC Africa), the Americas (UNIC Americas), Asia (UNIC Asia), Europe (UNIC Europe) and in Oceania (UNIC Oceania);
  - b. Inviting Member States to start contributing or increase their contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples in order to bring the UNICs to reality, with the United Mexican States making a start by increasing their contributions by 50 percent;
  - c. To be organized into delegations, proportional to the number of Indigenous people in each Member State, with a cap of 20 delegates per Member State;
  - d. While the Indigenous Peoples with populations greater than 50.000, will each get a delegate to represent them in their respective continental Council, the smaller Indigenous Communities will be represented by delegates that will rotate in alphabetical order, providing fair representation for them, thus keeping the total number of UNIC delegates under 1.000, to ensure productive work in the UNICs;
  - e. The Councils are to meet bi-annually for ten days each, with the first meeting being a regional one, where the continental UNICs are to meet individually, while the second meeting will bring together all UNICs as part of the UNPFII;
  - f. The first meeting is to take place in the first half of 2025, where further rules regarding the organizations and their makeups should be discussed;
  - g. Inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to hand in a report from each of the bi-annual meetings to the Human Rights Council (HRC), detailing the progress made by the UNICs;
  - h. Including hybrid workshops hosted virtually at conventions in nearby cities by the according UNICs for each region, thus enabling the Human rights and environmental experts to speak alongside members of indigenous communities to transmit knowledge of possible solutions to shared problems between groups;
2. *Recommends* for the United Nations Indigenous Councils (UNICs) to have the following mandate by:

- a. Aiming towards fostering constructive dialogue between different Indigenous peoples regarding different challenges that affect their communities;
  - b. Developing concrete recommendations based on their knowledge and expertise as Indigenous peoples, for international and national decision-makers (on all levels) dealing with issues concerning Indigenous communities;
  - c. Proposing solutions and presenting issues of indigenous peoples to international and national decision-makers;
3. *Advises* Member States to prioritize fundamental concepts of international agreements, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into their domestic legal framework to ensure legal protection and recognition of Indigenous People's rights by:
  - a. Recommending Member States to comply with the principles of UNDRIP in their domestic legal systems;
  - b. Welcoming the Member States already complying with the principles of UNDRIP to come forward and advance with their own ideas to promote legal protection and recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights;
4. *Further encourages* the creation of an intergovernmental communication network that works alongside as a mediator *between* Member States to create a link that improves the connection between the parts towards the achievements of SDG 10 (reduced inequalities);
5. *Strongly recommends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the collaboration between governments and Indigenous People that supports both involved parties taking accountability for their voting procedures, makes sure there is an active participation, and enables both parties to effectively communicate through the elections by:
  - a. Asking Member States that are in need of the mechanism, will also invite different groups of experts on the matter such as UNDRIP and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to work alongside to help keep track of the data on the effectiveness of the participation of the communities;
  - b. Guiding Member States through the program, an open workshop will take place to explain and enable the functioning and adaptability of the mechanism;
6. *Creates* an Open-ended Intergovernmental Group that works towards the elaboration of a guiding framework that tackles the differences that each region faces when it comes to indigenous communities by:
  - a. Establishing recommendations on how to understand and identify the struggles that the region might be facing, such as their political, economic, and social context;
  - b. Considering how each region's Indigenous communities' rights are disproportionately affected by environmental and political climate;
  - c. Addressing the better ways to solve their needs based on the data;
7. *Encourages* Member States to have a more inclusive approach towards Indigenous Peoples being part of the political and governmental bodies through the creation of in-person political campaigns that will visit these communities in order to educate them and invite them to participate in the political processes by:

- a. Including classes through rural areas that inform Indigenous Peoples of their rights within the domestic legal system;
  - b. Encouraging them to actively participate in the domestic and global political system;
8. *Suggests* Member States expand their national action plan to recognize Indigenous Peoples and to promote effective remedies before national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights due to the lack of a legal mechanism that supports indigenous people, as enshrined in Article, 8 of the UDHR;
9. *Recommends* increased cultural preservation to further ensure rights to self-determination including the right to freely pursue cultural development as enshrined in UNDRIP article 3, through collaboration with different United Nations as well as NGO programs in an effort to protect knowledge and skill by:
  - a. Inviting collaboration between HRC and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations intangible heritage program to further expand said program to include indigenous peoples;
  - b. Supporting initiatives by Member States and NGOs, such as Survival International since their area of expertise tackles Indigenous and uncontacted peoples, by offering educational programs about the struggle of Indigenous Peoples.



**Code:** HRC/1/2

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

---

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Guided by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenants on Human Rights (1976),*

*Reaffirming the principles laid out in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), especially the rights to their culture, land, economic considerations, status, and health requirements,*

*Cognizant of Article 26 of the UDHR declaring universal rights of all to education no matter any condition or situation,*

*Cognizant also of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of the International Labour Organization (No. 169) guaranteeing Indigenous language rights,*

*Acknowledging the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) - 'Human Rights, Inclusion, and Empowerment Fund of 2007',*

*Mindful of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with specific respect to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),*

*Mindful also of Article 13 of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples stating Indigenous Peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop, and transmit their languages to future generations,*

*Recognizing the intersecting forms of discrimination and violence faced by indigenous women and girls, based on their gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status,*

*Expressing its appreciation with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for providing the necessary information to Member States to improve conditions of Indigenous peoples' rights,*

*Bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly 3rd Committee resolution 77/460 (2022) which discusses the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples,*

*Deeply distressed by the lack of action towards the injustices lived by Indigenous and ethnic minorities present in our world,*

*Accepting that the preservation of diverse cultural practices is essential in empowering political participation among indigenous peoples,*

*Taking into consideration the efforts of the United Nations General Assembly seeking the establishment of the first human rights declaration focused on Indigenous peoples,*



*Acknowledging* the *Geneva Convention* (1977) during a Conference on discrimination against the Indigenous Population of the Americas for putting Indigenous delegates for the first time on the international stage,

*Alarmed* by the growing modernization of food-gathering methods threatening traditional land interaction and therefore autonomy and self-governance noted in Article 4 of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) decision E/C.19/2022/6,

*Acknowledging* the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) (EMRIP) and its aspirations,

*Bearing in mind* the goals of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

*Drawing attention* to the necessity of upholding self-determination to promote Indigenous representation in government,

*Recalling* the *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States* (1974), especially article 9, which specifies the responsibility to cooperate in the progress of all nations scientifically, economically, and socially, in part in developing countries, especially article 9 (General obligations to increase the development and economy cooperation) which specifies the responsibility to cooperate in the progress of all nations scientifically, economically, and socially, in part in developing countries,

*Emphasizing* the importance of developing sustainable infrastructure to combat the effects of climate change with a specific emphasis on the protection of the ancestral traditions and indigenous ways to protect their natural resources,

*Recognizing* the importance of SDG 3 (good health and well-being) in ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages,

*Recognizing* the pillars of the Incheon Declaration Education 2030 working towards providing equitable education for all and providing guidance on achieving the effective implementation of SDG 4 (quality education) for ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities, especially Indigenous people,

*Acknowledging* the critical role of Indigenous women in the preservation of Indigenous cultures, languages, and traditional knowledge,

*Reiterating* the fact that according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), there are still 773 million adults who are not literate, two-thirds of whom are women, and 258 million children, most of whom belong to Indigenous populations,

*Emphasizing* civic education to Indigenous peoples of their nation's political and legal process to promote Indigenous participation in government,

*Affirming* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (2015), especially the Preamble of article 7 emphasizing the rights of Indigenous peoples in addressing the climate crisis,

1. *Supports* the promotion of sophisticated educational campaigns, bolstered by local governments and indigenous and education-focused non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Survival International, in native language instruction to preserve indigenous and ethnic cultural identities and heritages within the educational system, fostering greater knowledge of tradition with young people, strengthening their cultural identity and alleviating language loss by:

- a. Suggesting that the NGO teach for all advertise among prospective teachers to marginalized people the new education program;
  - b. Suggesting also that the NGO, the Language Conservancy, offer their established teacher training services in the growing areas of their expertise, including the United States, Canada, and Australia;
  - c. Suggesting also that the NGO teach for all Survival International facilitated campaigns of trained educators in indigenous areas that are lacking in education proficiency and where threats to indigenous language are statistically high;
  - d. Recommending working within this guidebook to preserve indigenous and ethnic cultural identities and heritages within the educational system, fostering greater knowledge of tradition by young people, strengthening their cultural identity;
2. *Recommends* the participation and cooperation of UNESCO in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to establish a primary and secondary education scholarship for indigenous peoples with the aim of breaking down financial barriers that might limit the opportunities of indigenous individuals from accessing basic education, to empower their individual and community advancements;
  3. *Invites* UNESCO and NGOs to provide aid in correspondence to the pre-existing local indigenous education to help promote an educational system that includes the heritage of indigenous peoples in order to make it easier for them to attain educational achievements, by encouraging UNESCO and Survival International to distribute scholarships to break social barriers in education and uplift indigenous youth to a level playing field with non-indigenous peoples;
  4. *Asks* Member States to empower indigenous women and girls, by increasing economic and social opportunities at all levels;
  5. *Invites* Member States to empower indigenous heritage through implementing educational programs such as workshops, online training, training centers, and other forms of training that could be implemented as a part of school curricula, workshops, or other training programs, and their curricula, working with local communities to protect and preserve their cultures and traditions by:
    - a. Instructing sustainable ecological practices, preserving land use, and uplifting resiliency in the face of climate change and natural disasters;
    - b. Land-based learning, in the form of fishing, hunting, and farming, to lessen the effect of modernizing food-gathering methods and the loss of cultural traditions with land;
  6. *Encourages* Member States to place health care at the center of their agenda for sustainability by prioritizing investment in infrastructure as well as increasing capacity-building mechanisms to restore healthcare facilities;
  7. *Recommends* the international cooperation between developed and developing Member States and NGOs, such as Amref Health Africa to cooperate in giving financial assistance to NGOs helping indigenous communities that are medically underserved, especially in rural or underdeveloped regions with Indigenous and ethnic minorities living in poor health conditions;

8. *Suggests* that Member States raise awareness, through social media campaigns and workshops, in accordance with relevant stakeholders and NGOs in order to address the pressing issue of the lack of facilities and equipment particularly within areas holding large numbers of Indigenous people;
9. *Encourages* the World Bank to prioritize funding allocation towards indigenous projects to allow Member States and indigenous communities to better healthcare for their respective populations in regard for developing infrastructure;
10. *Appeals* to the experts of the WHO Global Plan of Action for the Health of Indigenous Peoples in line with WHO's Framework of Engagement with Non-State Actors, for suggestions on capacity-building and restoration of equipment as well as implementing international guidelines and standards for the promotion of indigenous rights and needs, particularly within the framework of health care and its relevant services;
11. *Requests* Member States to enforce legislation based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women that provide recognition of the indigenous women's rights in all of the scopes, to criminalize and effectively punish all forms of violence and discrimination against Indigenous women and girls, including domestic violence, sexual violence, and trafficking;
12. *Appeals* to WHO and the International Committee of the Red Cross to enhance their presence and influence with respect to Member State sovereignty, particularly to ensure that immediate support is granted to indigenous peoples in terms of rescue troops, equipment, and infrastructure provided during times of war and instability;
13. *Invites* Member States to address mental health issues and substance abuse caused by intergenerational trauma lived by indigenous communities by:
  - a. Developing and enhancing sensibilization campaigns that will provide the necessary knowledge to tailor solutions to specific indigenous and ethnic minority communities' needs;
  - b. Providing expertise and infrastructure with the technical training of the United Nations Office for Project Services to further communities' capabilities and self-sufficiency in the process of healing mental health issues;
14. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme to enhance capacity-building efforts for healthcare providers, particularly in understanding and addressing the health issues and cultural nuances specific to indigenous peoples, and developing culturally sensitive healthcare services by:
  - a. Designing and delivering culturally sensitive training modules and workshops that focus on indigenous healthcare practices, traditional healing methods, and holistic approaches to health and well-being;
  - b. Creating partnerships between healthcare institutions and indigenous communities, facilitating knowledge exchange and experiential learning opportunities for healthcare providers;

- c. Encouraging capacity-building initiatives for healthcare providers targeting indigenous health issues, including language interpretation services, and cultural competency training;
15. *Calls* the convening of a special meeting of the head of state or plenipotentiaries in a special summit about the challenges to achieving the guarantee of indigenous peoples' rights, looking for the creation of a new policy framework that can provide a new approach, and promoting the incorporation of newly recognized Indigenous rights in their own legislations respecting their sovereignty, improving the participation of the indigenous communities in the decision-making process in the states;
16. *Suggests* the establishment of five special procedures groups, based on the United Nations' five regional groups, that carry out a research approach related to the context in which Indigenous communities operate, so that semi-annual reports can be established that advise Member States on how to act to guarantee human rights;
17. *Encourages* the recognition of Indigenous peoples within Member States towards the goals of cultural preservation and enhancing political participation to address the complaints of indigenous groups, by:
  - a. Guaranteeing seats in governing bodies for indigenous population proportional to the amount of indigenous people that are part of the country's population;
  - b. Inviting indigenous peoples to participate in democratic processes such as public referendum and voting in elections;
  - c. Creating a consultative body with tribal entities from various indigenous groups meeting annually to advise legislative bodies on lawmaking that disproportionately affects Indigenous cultures and land;
18. *Asks for* the establishment of a Sustainable Indigenous Development Fund (SIDF) with the purpose of financing sustainable and environmentally focused development in indigenous communities, in order to make available the necessary investments to promote the construction of sustainable infrastructure, renewable energy, and economic development in Indigenous communities, using the financing uncovered in operative clause 19;
19. *Demands* the creation of a Special Procedure to establish a research team, with the participation of indigenous communities' representatives, to establish equitable ways to research the financing of the SIDF, using net carbon emissions per country as a metric;
20. *Adopts* a policy of sustainable industrial development, primarily focused on renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure, as a priority under the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), whilst ensuring this process by:
  - a. Ensuring early, comprehensive, and lasting consultation by indigenous groups over specific projects in indigenous territories;
  - b. Fostering forums of discussions between Member States and representatives of indigenous populations to ensure an equitable balance of power between Member States and indigenous communities is reached;

- c. Encouraging the inclusion of indigenous peoples in these respective fields in which they are underrepresented through economic opportunities such as employment in specific projects and involvement in the management of said projects;
  - d. Conserving the rights of Member States to hold sovereignty over their own territory;
  - e. Welcoming Member States to consider legislation that officially recognizes the rights of Indigenous communities to FPIC regarding corporate development projects on their land;
21. *Recommends* the United Nations General Assembly to establish an Oversight Commission for Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities (UNOCIPEM), which ensures the protection, promotion, and advancement of the rights, interests, and well-being of Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, by:
- a. Mandating UNOCIPEM to monitor, evaluate, and address issues related to discrimination, marginalization, and human rights violations faced by Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities;
  - b. Granting UNOCIPEM the authority to conduct investigations, gather evidence, and recommend appropriate actions to relevant authorities for redress and justice;
  - c. *Requesting* adequate funding from the 'Human Rights, Inclusion, and Empowerment Fund', to hire staffing, and gather resources for UNOCIPEM to effectively fulfill its mandate and responsibilities;
  - d. *Further requesting* biannual reports from UNOCIPEM to be submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council detailing activities, findings, recommendations, and outcomes, with provisions for public dissemination;
22. *Asks* the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to create a multi-dimensional training program for policymakers and Indigenous Peoples named 'Indigenous Policy Development' by:
- a. Providing training for policymakers on how to be more inclusive and to create Indigenous-sensitive policies;
  - b. Providing training and capacity-building programs for Indigenous Peoples to learn more about policymaking mechanisms;
  - c. Working to develop a framework that includes national policies tailored for Indigenous Peoples' particular needs in order to aid Member States similar to the Canadian Red Cross Indigenous Peoples Framework;
  - d. Meeting annually in April in Geneva after the Human Rights Council's (HRC) first session of the year to fill in updates and progress and results of training to test the effectiveness of the training;
  - e. Publishing the findings in an outcome document available for all Member States and all the United Nations system;
23. *Asks* Member States to create a national consultative mechanism with Indigenous communities about all projects that affect their lands, development, cultural, and social life focusing on:

- a. Guaranteeing Indigenous Peoples to be part of decision-making processes;
  - b. Suggesting the evaluation of the creation of a territorial Indigenous consultation body acting as an intermediary between the government and Indigenous territories;
  - c. Suggesting the evaluation of the creation of a consultative body with tribal entities from various Indigenous groups meeting annually to advise legislative bodies on lawmaking that disproportionately affects Indigenous cultures and land;
24. *Suggests* the use of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 42/37 (2019) highlighting overrepresentation and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples in ordinary criminal justice systems to expand regional databases containing data on Indigenous Peoples' issues and best practices regarding political representation;
25. *Proposes* providing awareness campaigns on HRC's Complaint Procedures to Civil Society Organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples in the United Nations System in order to collect more data on the main issues they face;
26. *Further invites* all Member States to expand upon the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) through measures by:
- a. Forming forums held every year for a duration of nine days in United Nations quarters reuniting Member States from the same regional group (African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, Western European and other States);
  - b. Tackling less global issues but rather local issues faced by neighboring communities who may experience similar challenges;
  - c. Changing the format of representatives selected to attend the UNPFII from regional bloc assignments to individual Member States assigning and sending their own indigenous group representatives with a number proportional to the number of indigenous peoples within their borders compared to other Member States;
27. *Recommends* the presence of a permanent representative from UNPFII being included in General Assembly 2nd, General Assembly 3rd, and General Assembly 4th Committee by 2030 where:
- a. A change of delegates is elected for the forum every year to ensure a diversity of opinions within the community;
  - b. The need for inclusion towards every Indigenous group is addressed;
  - c. Indigenous peoples' right to be included in every conservation concerning international issues is upheld;
  - d. The talks of the potential development of a group within UNPFII focused on the representation of indigenous women to ensure a safe space to report injustices in relation to acts of violence and any violations of their human rights including;
  - e. A group focused on receiving and revising issues from multiple indigenous communities;

- f. The enforcement of the right to express themselves during council meetings of UNPFII to represent the injustice towards Indigenous women more accordingly.



**Code:** HRC/1/3

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

---

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*

*Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (sustainable development), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (life below water), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),*

*Fully supporting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), especially the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1976) ensuring the protection of political and civil rights as the right to life, and the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1976) ensuring most important Human Rights such as the right to adequate standards of living or the right to education,*

*Fully aware of the existing non-binding United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (2007), adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 (2007),*

*Recalling all relevant resolutions on the rights of Indigenous Peoples by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council (HRC), and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), reaffirming resolution 65/198 (2010) by the General Assembly regarding the expansion of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, reaffirming General Assembly resolution 66/142 (2011) encouraging cooperation and work between Member States and indigenous communities, reaffirming General Assembly resolution 71/321 (2017) urging for more representation of Indigenous Peoples,*

*Recalling HRC resolution 48/13 (2021) establishing the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment,*

*Taking notes of the International Labour Organization's Convention No. 107 (1957) providing initial protections for Indigenous Peoples and Convention No. 169 (1989) that recognizes Indigenous communities' right to self-determination inside Member States,*

*Bearing in mind the existing United Nations Central Emergency Response Funds' Climate Action Account and its importance of supporting Member States in establishing national policies for the rights of Indigenous Peoples notably in the context of environmental disasters,*

*Reaffirming the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for establishing the significance of Indigenous knowledge in combating and recovering from climate change and natural disasters,*

*Acknowledges the importance of taking into account the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous lands and communities according to the report of the Human Rights Council 39/62 (2018),*

*Keeping in mind that Indigenous Peoples are protectors and guardians of over 80% of the world's biodiverse land,*



*Alarmed* by unsustainable and egregious abuses of Indigenous land rights and the threat unsustainable development poses to global climate change and Indigenous Peoples,

*Recognizes* the benefits of renewable energy in the combat against climate change that disproportionately affects indigenous human rights,

*Distressed* by the current food insecurity crisis disproportionately affecting indigenous communities,

*Supporting fully* the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Oxfam International and Survival International in promoting cooperation and alleviating the voices of Indigenous communities,

*Further acknowledging* projects like Building Resilient, Adaptive, and Disaster-Ready Communities Project (B-READY) for protecting Indigenous communities against climate disasters via natural disaster preparedness and early warning,

*Acknowledges* the importance of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples for monitoring recent Indigenous Peoples violations and making recommendations to remedy their rights via HRC resolution 51/16 (2022),

*Affirming* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (UNFCCC) Agreement (2015), also known as the Paris Agreement, especially the Preamble of article 7 emphasizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples in addressing the climate crisis,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022) recognizing a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a human right,

*Reaffirming* the direct effect of climate change on indigenous People, Indigenous knowledge regarding the climate response is not fully incorporated,

*Noting with zest* that there are 30-40 million nomads worldwide, but very little representation and initiatives for them,

*Fully aware* that Indigenous communities are excessively affected by water shortages all over the world and often must haul barrels of water for miles just to be able to survive,

1. *Encourages* Member States to build upon the Canadian Strategic Partnership Initiative that coordinates efforts and creates resource banks for indigenous communities, through the help of different NGOs, in an effort to develop bilateral sustainable projects and policies to reach the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensure Indigenous communities' survival by:
  - a. Implementing national resource banks as pools of financial information, and intellectual and material resources specifically intended for local indigenous communities in an effort to give them access to various sustainable development options;
  - b. Developing adapted and sustainable housing infrastructures, to respond to Indigenous communities' demands, as highlighted in the recommendations of the UN-Habitat report on Activities Regarding Indigenous Issues to ensure the sustainability of new projects;
  - c. Adopting policies, with the help of UN-Water's *Expert Group on Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene* to help develop infrastructure ensuring access to clean water for



- a. Ensuring that indigenous ecological insights are not only respected but actively utilized in the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures;
  - b. Providing clear guidelines on how these knowledge systems can be harmoniously incorporated into climate policymaking, and implementation processes, ensuring effective, culturally sensitive, and sustainable environmental stewardship;
  - c. Asking for the establishment of a direct link for presenting these integrative efforts and their outcomes to the HRC, ensuring that these initiatives align with the global human rights framework and contribute to the council's ongoing dialogue on environmental justice and Indigenous rights;
6. *Encourages* Member States to take FPIC to prevent the forced displacement of indigenous peoples when mitigation projects such as renewable energy projects are implemented in the Indigenous lands or communities by:
  - a. Emphasizing UNDRIP as a point of reference for Member States to recognize FPIC to empower Indigenous communities to protect their ancestral lands and access to natural resources from climate disasters of their own volition;
  - b. Calling on the HRC Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to analyze legislation for fair implementation of FPIC in Member States and to make recommendations to do so;
  - c. Referring to SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) Target 2 on inclusive and sustainable development as a target for Member States when considering implementation of FPIC;
7. *Further encourages* Member States to implement FPIC according to the recommendation of a Working Group to provide Member States with guidelines on how to implement FPIC and promote Indigenous Peoples' access to justice in the light of environmental issues;
8. *Urges* Member States to ensure the protection of local biodiversity to uphold indigenous people's right to a clean environment, under HRC resolution 48/13 (2021), by:
  - a. Protecting the indigenous people's right to unhindered access to their ancestral land and extraction of natural resources;
  - b. Promoting the usage of green energy and setting carbon-emission control measures to tackle internal and external displacement of Indigenous Peoples due to climate change and biodiversity degradation;
9. *Recommends* for the establishment of Triangular Cooperation Forums on a regional level, modeled after the Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), to facilitate dialogue and knowledge sharing among Member States, Civil Society Organizations, and representatives of Indigenous populations by:

- a. Prioritizing discussions and actions addressing the specific challenges faced by Indigenous communities in relation to climate change, including the protection of their lands, territories, and natural resources, as well as the preservation of their traditional knowledge;
  - b. Leveraging the expertise, resources, and technical assistance of relevant international organizations, such as the e UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity, to support the activities and capacity-building efforts of the regional forums;
  - c. Collaborating with existing regional and international mechanisms, networks, and initiatives related to Indigenous Peoples' rights and climate action, fostering synergies and promoting coordination to maximize the impact of efforts and avoid duplication of work;
10. Asks IIPFCC, the Principle for Responsible Management Education Working Group on Climate Change, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to establish the Special Procedure Group on the Inequalities and Threats to Human Rights Indigenous Peoples Face regarding the Climate Crisis (ITHRIPCC) annually meet in Geneva to evaluate the threat of Human Rights for Indigenous Peoples due to the Climate Crisis to further:
  - a. Asks all Member States to report the inequalities and threats Indigenous Peoples face regarding the Climate Crisis to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR);
  - b. Recommends concepts to IPCC about how to tackle the Climate Crisis with regard to Indigenous peoples;
  - c. Reports to the HRC about the threats to the human rights of Indigenous peoples from the Climate Crisis;
11. *Further recommends* the then-established ITHRIPCC to elaborate on how education affects these inequalities and threats to Human Rights for Indigenous People to promote sustainability goals and therefore:
  - a. Give their advice to UNESCO on how to educate Indigenous peoples about the Climate Crisis and the threats it poses to them;
  - b. Give their advice to UNESCO on how to educate populations of Member States about the inequalities and threats to the Human Rights of Indigenous peoples posed by the Climate Crisis;
  - c. Ask Indigenous Communities to advise the ITHRIPCC on how inequalities and threats to Human Rights for Indigenous People posed by the Climate Crisis can be tackled;
  - d. Encourage Member States to create a forum in order to exchange ideas with local Indigenous communities to tackle the climate crisis;
12. *Supports* collaboration between Member States, NGOs, and Indigenous communities in preparing them for disaster risk resiliency plans and for future climate disasters via projects such as the B-READY Project;

13. *Expresses support* for building and implementing innovative sustainable economic opportunities, after the consent of Indigenous people, with the help of Member States' governments and NGOs, to generate economic revenues for Indigenous communities compatible with cultural values and sustainable development and thereby safeguarding Indigenous Peoples' rights through easier economic integration:
  - a. Suggest eco-tourism to further involve Indigenous communities in economic purposes and national development, express their cultural knowledge over their ancestral lands and traditions to earn, at least, the majority of revenue generated to enable accessing human rights necessities;
  - b. Promotes Member States to allocate resources and create physical spaces dedicated to small local agricultural businesses to support Indigenous native community development;
14. *Proposes* the UNDP to expand the Indigenous Renewable Energy Plan, with financial help from the Green Climate Fund in an effort to promote renewable energy sources, thus reducing pollution and its disastrous consequences on human rights of these communities, such as famine, extreme heat, wildfires, flooding, displacement, and death among others:
  - a. Promoting the collaboration between Enterprises and Leaders in the Renewable Energy sector to share knowledge with Indigenous communities:
    - i. Through conferences and courses;
    - ii. Respecting the Indigenous communities and their ways of life;
    - iii. Taking into account the FPIC to ensure the consent of different Indigenous communities;
  - b. Assists young Indigenous entrepreneurs and their businesses who are in the renewable energy sector through subsidies;
  - c. Includes Indigenous communities in the global economy and in the green energy sector in optic of accomplishing the SDGs by 2030;
15. *Encourages* the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to report the progress of knowledge-based programs, such as Adaptation Research Alliance or Local Communities and Indigenous People Platform to enhance the incorporation of indigenous knowledge regarding climate change;
16. *Promotes* Member States to implement capacity-building programs for natural disaster preparedness and response strategies on indigenous people, aligning with the Sendai Framework for Action have principles relevant to them, like strengthening community resilience, considering cultural diversity, and vulnerable groups, and empowering communities in disaster risk reduction, implemented in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Office for the Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Children's Fund, with the aims to:
  - a. Provide the natural preparedness program respecting the cultural context of Indigenous Peoples;

- b. Provide cultural competency trains, encourage the use of inclusive approaches, and ensure the protection of Indigenous Peoples;
17. *Recommends* both Member States and United Nations committees, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNEP to uphold the basic human right to an adequate standard of living and work collaboratively with Indigenous groups to address food and water insecurity by:
- a. Increasing agricultural aid for indigenous communities through the implementation of the Sustainable Food Security Program for indigenous people whilst supporting traditional agricultural practices of Indigenous groups to promote sustainability;
  - b. Providing data from FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture and FAO's Food and Agriculture Statistics as well as conducting research that focuses on mapping and evaluating different Indigenous groups to highlight any disproportionate levels of food and water insecurity as well as higher levels of risk associated with natural disasters and climate change;
  - c. Ensuring even allocation of specified agricultural resources based on collected data and research for access to potable water for domestic usage and sanitation purposes;
  - d. Developing agricultural expertise in rural areas through:
    - i. a variety of workshops that focus on sharing knowledge of modernized sustainable agricultural methods to account for underdeveloped areas of agriculture;
    - ii. incentives for the formation of local clubs for the sharing of knowledge between indigenous women and for the promotion of intergenerational exchanges;
  - e. Considering the needs of nomadic communities and adapting this program for their inclusion;
18. *Reminds* Member States to refer to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as a foundational document on encouraging Member States to acknowledge and incorporate indigenous knowledge in disaster risk resilience projects and;
19. *Encourages* Member States to conduct more frequent periodic reviews of the Universal Periodic Review focusing on the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples every 3 years.



**Code:** HRC/1/4

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

---

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Expressing concern* that Indigenous Peoples lacking formal recognition by the United Nations are not provided with the essential training and resources required to effectively address the needs of their communities, and urging the mobilization of all necessary resources for their empowerment,

*Recalling* the mandate of the Human Rights Council (HRC), which is to promote and protect all human rights for all, as codified in General Assembly resolution 48/141(1994),

*Affirming* prior conventions and treaties produced by the United Nations and its bodies concerning the welfare of indigenous populations, including *the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007) (UNDRIP), which guarantee the collective and individual rights of indigenous peoples, including their rights to self-determination, culture, and lands, the *International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights* (1976), and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1976),

*Acknowledging* that participants of the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples (2014) were not inclusive of all indigenous groups represented in the definition of indigenous peoples included in this working paper,

*Appreciating* the role that Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) have in helping Member States evaluate the ecological impact of a proposed project,

*Further affirming* the importance of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) as enshrined in UNDRIP Article 10, which prohibits the non-consensual reappropriation of indigenous land, the definition therefore recognized in Article 13 of the Indigenous Tribes and Peoples Convention (1989) (ILO Convention 169),

*Emphasizing* the need for a universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples” as a means of enabling efficient administration of policy and procedure on behalf of the rights of Indigenous persons,

*Believing* that Member States must strive to find a consensus-based and official definition that ensures the inclusion of all indigenous communities, irrespective of their geographical location or historical experiences,

*Recognizing* the linguistic and cultural diversity of indigenous peoples, which often differs significantly from the official languages and cultures of many Member States, particularly within the context of preserving and promoting cultural heritage,

*Emphasizing* the significance of tailored economic empowerment programs to address the specific needs and challenges of indigenous communities,

Seeking collaborative efforts with NGOs, to further promote campaigns such as Factory Schools and the preservation of the Yanomami culture and territory,

Urging Member States to continue funding the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples,

1. *Recommends* Member States to ratify or accede to UNDRIP if they have not already done so;
2. *Encourages* Member States to implement the Accountability Framework's Operational Guide to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (Operational Guide to FPIC), which establishes thirteen guidelines for the implementation of FPIC by:
  - a. Expressing that the implementation of FPIC is strictly voluntary;
  - b. Further expressing that the benefits of implementing FPIC are bilaterally oriented and will benefit governing Member States and Indigenous Peoples residing within said Member States, including improving cross-cultural communication and education and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (no poverty), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities);
3. *Calls* for the appointment of a Special Procedure on Indigenous Lands and Property in accordance with HRC resolution 16/21 (2011) with the express purpose of assuring that the implementation of FPIC as an effective guideline for the protection of indigenous land by:
  - a. Emphasizing that the aforementioned expert should be an individual with focused education or expertise in indigenous relations;
  - b. Granting an operating period of three years with reports deliverable yearly to the General Assembly;
4. *Proposes* the adoption of the definition of Indigenous Peoples as "residents of a particular country, who have certain characteristics which are different from those of the majority in regards to ethnic, linguistic, racial, national, or other cultural differences, and whose descendants of these minorities originate from the populations which inhabited the country, and have been affected by the oppression of conquest or colonialism, such as the occupancy of ancestral territories and the persecution endured by Indigenous Peoples at the hands of dominant groups, which are fundamental to understanding the unique challenges faced by Indigenous communities and formulating effective strategies to address them" by:
  - a. Suggesting the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Working Group to conduct a study and generate a report that measures the accuracy of this definition of indigenous peoples globally;
  - b. Establishing the goal of the study is to ensure that this definition can be applicable to all indigenous populations whose protections are not covered;
5. *Encourages* the HRC to expand access for Indigenous Peoples to submit claims of violations of political sovereignty and identity by the collection of data via disputes mediated through the Standard Reporting Procedure included within the Universal Periodic Review system;



6. *Asks* to reconvene the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples (2014) with an emphasis on the inclusion of the aforementioned definition for Indigenous Peoples by:
  - a. Noting that this conference has not convened since 2014;
  - b. Suggesting that this Convention should take place every 5 years in pursuit of providing and presenting new information on indigenous communities;
7. *Recommends* Member States to allocate resources through the International Development Association of the World Bank, for the development and implementation of economic empowerment programs tailored specifically for indigenous communities;
8. *Encourages* Member States to integrate Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and customary laws into policy frameworks related to economic development, land management, and natural resource utilization, respecting indigenous rights to self-determination and land sovereignty;
9. *Supports* equitable capacity-building programs for Indigenous peoples:
  - a. Welcoming entrepreneurship training programs, financial literacy programs, mentorship and coaching programs, and access to market opportunities aimed at enhancing entrepreneurial skills and financial literacy;
  - b. Ensures access to markets and resources for Indigenous entrepreneurs—particularly women and youth—to foster sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation;
  - c. This initiative is chosen because it addresses the foundational pillars for empowering Indigenous entrepreneurs: education and skill development, access to financial resources and markets, and guidance and support through mentorship, sustainable economic growth, and poverty alleviation within Indigenous communities;
10. *Asks* the Member States to uphold the principles of Indigenous Peoples have political and civic representation on issues specifically affecting those groups, as outlined in the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights Report: Guidelines on the Right to Participate in Public Affairs by:
  - a. Supporting Indigenous Peoples being included in the approval process of projects that would affect Indigenous Peoples' land:
    - i. Requests Member States give Indigenous Peoples the right to offer feedback and share concerns with proposed projects in Indigenous Peoples' lands in an official or legal setting;
    - ii. Encourages Member States to give Indigenous Peoples a legal or official venue to advocate for repairing the damage caused by previous projects that have caused ecological damage;
  - b. Suggesting the creation of a partnership with education-based NGO programs, such as Teach for All's Indigenous public-school program, to train Indigenous teachers,

strengthen the educational system in Indigenous communities, and allow for Indigenous children to be taught in their language and culture;

11. *Advises* that Member States should evaluate the environmental impact of projects using EPI of projects near Indigenous Peoples' lands so that Indigenous people can participate in the decision-making process from an informed perspective;
12. *Encourages* Member States to make sure political participation remains accessible to those who are Indigenous Peoples, by:
  - a. Advocates that Member States accommodate for language differences between Indigenous Peoples and the majority population if applicable;
  - b. Upholds that Indigenous Peoples have the same rights to participate in the political process as the majority population including:
    - i. Having the same rights to vote in elections;
    - ii. Having accessible access to documentation necessary to participate in elections;
13. *Further recommends* Member States with an indigenous population of at least 1% should appoint an indigenous representative who can perform special procedures and open investigative mandates by:
  - a. Ensuring that this Special Procedure will report on the thematic or country-specific perspectives on indigenous representation within legislative bodies;
  - b. Having investigative mandates initiated by indigenous populations are centered around promoting new laws and government programs that create constructive agreements between indigenous peoples and Member States.



**Code:** HRC/1/5

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

---

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Affirming* the message of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development to “Leave No One Behind” and thus incorporating a more inclusive definition of the term “indigenous peoples”,

*Drawing attention* to the intersectionality between the matter of indigenous and ethnic minority issues and the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institution),

*Recognizing* the ineffectiveness of current indigenous and ethnic representative policies on both international and domestic levels,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/321 (2017) one enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them,

*Taking into consideration* the role of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples in the empowerment of decision-making of indigenous and ethnic minorities in the Conference of Parties as it supported the participation of 2,000 indigenous people’s representatives in United Nations decision-making process,

*Reaffirming* the commitments of the joint efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund, and the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations-Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP) to address the recommendations by the United Nations Permanent Forum On Indigenous Issues (UNPFII),

*Recognizing* the lack of opportunity to participate in decision-making on the topics that affect them as it is recognized in the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 54/12 (2023),

*Recognizing* the contribution of Survival International lobbying for the expansion of an expansion of United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples,

*Acknowledging* the gap in reporting of the current Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples in Africa and East Asia,

*Being fully aware* of the historical and systemic discrimination and violation of human rights embedded in society against indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities,

*Drawing attention* to the relationship between corporations and indigenous and ethnic minorities in terms of human rights violations,

*Taking Into Consideration* the cooperative, advisory, and investigative role of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

*Reconfirming* the principles of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) as a universal framework for the standards of the self-determination for indigenous peoples,

1. *Emphasizes* the expansion of the term 'indigenous peoples' to the term 'indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities' to establish an inclusive term that would improve the situation of more communities, including conditions by:
  - a. Leaving the acceptance and definition of the term "indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities" to Member States and relevant indigenous and ethnic minorities representatives;
  - b. Suggesting Member States consider the term "indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities" to refer to communities who persist in living in a distinct traditional and cultural community;
  - c. Suggesting the recognition of both "indigenous peoples" or "ethnic minorities" terms as correct depending on the legal recognition that each legislation attributes to them in their internal legal order;
2. *Suggests* Member States and OHCHR to strengthen the administration and capacity of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples financially by strengthening a monitoring process of the usage and allocation of funds by the Board of Trustees:
  - a. An annual publication of the monitoring report through the Expert Mechanisms on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
  - b. Increasing the minimum number of required indigenous representatives on the Board of Trustees from one to two;
  - c. Involving non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to be third-party auditors on the usage of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;
3. *Recommends* the UNIPP to become an annual partnership to increase indigenous participation in decision-making, implementation, and recognizing indigenous and ethnic communities through ways such as:
  - a. Enhancing United Nations support for the recognition of international standards into national legal frameworks through capacity-building programs to aid in the drafting and reviewing legislative instruments;
  - b. Promoting the dialogue with indigenous peoples and participation in development planning efforts with indigenous territories;
  - c. Promoting UNFIPP to function as a platform to connect all relevant entities such as Member States, indigenous and ethnic minority representatives, or Non-Governmental Organizations;

4. *Encourages* the continuing support of current United Nations indigenous mechanisms such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur;
5. *Invites* accurate and inclusive representation of indigenous and ethnic minorities within the United Nations specifically through the expansion of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples mandate by:
  - a. Reaffirming the expansion of the revised roles of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples would be under the consensus of the Member State;
  - b. Extending the boundaries of the Special Rapporteur to include ethnic minorities, renaming the position to the “Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities”;
  - c. Appointing a local representative specific to each region with the approval of the Member States based on cultural, ethnic, or indigenous boundaries considering the unique and tailored needs of each indigenous and ethnic minority;
  - d. Reporting a process between the local representatives and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous and Ethnic Peoples for the incorporation of local information in the global society;
  - e. Holding an annual HRC monitoring process accompanied by a briefing by the Special Rapporteur to ensure all relevant standards are being held up and an annual publication of a report regarding its results;
  - f. Having the discussion of such publication in the annual United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
6. *Asks* Member States to ensure respect towards the judicial practices of indigenous groups and ethnic minorities within domestic legal and judicial processes by:
  - a. Respecting judicial practices that happen within indigenous and ancestral lands;
  - b. Recognizing indigenous and ethnic legal standards as suggested judicial proceedings;
7. *Suggests* Member State governments to recognize the land rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities by:
  - a. Providing support for the bureaucratic process of official land registration of indigenous and ethnic land;
  - b. Recognizing the boundaries of indigenous and ethnic land rights and respecting the cultural and governance practices such as a local leader or bureaucratic practices that happen within indigenous and ethnic territories;
  - c. Cooperating with the United Nations Human Settlement Programme that recognizes the historical exploitation and deprivation of ancestral lands done by governments against indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities;
  - d. Appointing an indigenous and ethnic representative within the local bodies to carry out all programs that involve the utilization of indigenous and ethnic land;

- e. Ensuring communication and cooperation between Member States and indigenous and ethnic representatives;
8. *Further Invites* the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to conduct a thematic report that reviews the relationship between corporations and indigenous and ethnic minorities specifically on the matter of human rights by:
- a. Promoting cooperation on a national level between corporations, Member States, and indigenous and ethnic representatives to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples by recommending Member States to implement the provisions of the UNDRIP especially the rights of lands, self-governance, and cultural integrity;
  - b. Encouraging the publication of an annual report based on the human rights violations carried out by corporations that work in indigenous peoples' territories and;
  - c. Appointing a corporate representative to UNPFII to further facilitate communication between corporations, Member States, indigenous and ethnic groups, and other relevant entities.



**Code:** HRC/1/6

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

---

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Aware of the historical and ongoing violations of the human rights of Indigenous Peoples globally,*

*Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly,*

*Taking note also of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), adopted through General Assembly resolution 61/295 (2007),*

*Recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1998),*

*Emphasizing the imperative for states to protect the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, including their rights to culture, education, and participation, in line with what the Report & Education for All says,*

*Recalling article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) (ICCPR), which ensures the rights of all people, no matter their language, ideology, social origin, and religion,*

*Acknowledging the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and stressing the need that no one is left behind, including Indigenous Peoples, who should participate in, contribute to, and benefit from the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,*

*Recalling also the right to education recognized in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), article 27 of the ICCPR, and reaffirmed in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976) (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1981), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006),*

*Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations (1945), recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world,*

*Stressing the ongoing discrimination, racism, and related intolerance against students from Indigenous Peoples as recognized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) resulting in high numbers of dropouts in schools, and stressing the need to counter this,*

*Noticing with deep concern that out of the 6,700 languages spoken globally, 4,900 belong to indigenous communities, with 40 percent of them at risk of disappearing and thereby endangering the integrity and existence of Indigenous Peoples,*

*Fully aware* that according to the World Health Organization, there are an estimated 476 million Indigenous Peoples, representing 6 percent of the global population,

*Emphasizing* the relevance of ICESCR and its principles, including the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

*Noting* with zest the presence and underrepresentation of 30-40 million nomads globally, and the movement populations of many indigenous diasporas,

1. *Recommends* Member States, in light of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022-2032 adopted by the General Assembly resolution 74/135 (2020), to further expand inclusive curriculum by using an intercultural bilingual education approach as in collaborative programs implemented by UNESCO and World Bank about indigenous cultures in their respective local communities open to the general public where:
  - a. Students from Indigenous Peoples and non-Indigenous Peoples at all levels of educational systems are offered the opportunity to learn indigenous languages, traditions, and histories in addition to current curriculums as an elective subject taught by educators equipped with training from specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community members and indigenous educators among other sources of expertise;
  - b. NGOs, such as, but not limited to, Survival International, can act as intermediaries between local indigenous populations, and Member States' governments regarding, for instance, creating educational curriculums and teaching methods;
  - c. Member States, corporations, and organizations are encouraged to allocate funding to local governments as well as reputable charities such as, but not limited to, the Convention on Biological Diversity Voluntary Funding Mechanism for Indigenous and Local Communities;
  - d. The promotion of indigenous cultural performances and traditional food festivals in educational institutions;
2. *Strongly encourages* educational institutions, such as, but not limited to, high schools and universities, to offer mediation training in regards to discrimination and racism against Indigenous Peoples to their teaching staff in order to create a safe environment for their indigenous students;
3. *Suggests* UNESCO to create Cultural Preservation Centers, such as, but not limited to, the World Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection and Development Foundation (WICHPDF), by expanding the WICHPDF to include cultural preservation initiatives for Indigenous Peoples;
4. *Urges* all Member States to recognize the dire need for increasing funding for educational opportunities, namely internships, assistantships, and vocational training to ensure inclusivity, non-discrimination, addressing inequalities, such as barriers to accessibility and discrimination against Indigenous groups, focusing especially on women and girls in education;
5. *Asking* UNESCO to expand the UNESCO Intangible Heritage Program to further focus on the preservation of the culture of Indigenous Peoples, including artifacts, archives, and ancestral remains, in order to acknowledge the intrinsic value of their traditions and reinforce their fundamental human rights;



6. *Encourages* Member States to consider the establishment of a national framework in order to improve access to regional and national votes for Indigenous Peoples as well as nomadic groups, while respecting Member State sovereignty, by:
  - a. Bringing together discussions and cooperation to tailor the organization of polling stations, while taking into account the inclusion of nomadic groups in the electoral framework;
  - b. Improving voting accessibility, such as exploring the feasibility of establishing mobile polling stations where applicable;
  - c. Collaborating on the development of targeted education and awareness campaigns to promote political engagement and ensure a comprehensive understanding of voting rights and procedures among these communities;
  - d. Exploring options to facilitate voting in the mother tongue of diverse groups or providing language assistance during elections, where feasible and appropriate;
7. *Stresses* the need for the implementation of national initiatives to respond to nomadic peoples' needs in terms of education and access to public services, such as, but not limited to, the Nomadic School Project;
8. *Recommends* Member States to facilitate the prevention of fear of social exclusion suffered by Indigenous Peoples through psychological aid, such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Establishing dedicated helplines for more functional accessibility;
  - b. Promoting psychologists through targeted and goal-oriented advertisements;
  - c. Ensuring access to specifically trained psychologists within communities;
  - d. Designing support programs which reveal cultural sensitivity;
  - e. Encouraging funding allocation by Member States and international organizations in favor of indigenous is essential;
9. *Suggests* Member States implement an international framework, as an expansion of the Expert Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (2004), facilitating the collection and sharing of data on the cultures of indigenous peoples among Member States, tailored to accommodate those already engaged in such efforts and those seeking to begin them;
10. *Suggests* the implementation of an International Summit on Indigenous and Ethnic Minorities Sociocultural Development for the sharing of knowledge and expertise by:
  - a. Providing various working tools such as workshops, workplaces, conferences, art and culture temporary galleries, on topics such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Intersectional issues;
    - ii. Healthcare matter;
    - iii. Climate change and/or any other relevant topics for Indigenous Peoples;

- b. Inviting Indigenous Peoples leaders and groups, ensuring representation of elders, youth, women and girls, and people with disabilities;
  - c. Calling for special procedures on Indigenous Peoples around the world, with a focus on cultures facing extinction, such as but not limited to, disappearing languages and traditions, to identify threats to their preservation and develop solutions for their protection;
  - d. Meeting annually for the duration of one week in a Member State whose:
    - i. Regional group will change annually;
    - ii. Indigenous Peoples as well as Ethnic Minorities will be a part of the opening ceremony and their leader, the keynote speaker;
  - e. Producing a report containing data collected during the entirety of the summit to be presented to the General Assembly, thus providing an effective tool for the Member States to implement further solutions in their respective countries;
  - f. Asking the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to provide the required funding for the summit and;
11. *Encourages* Member States with zest to support educational Indigenous initiatives of Indigenous migrant Diaspora, such as but not limited to, language centers and cultural courses.