

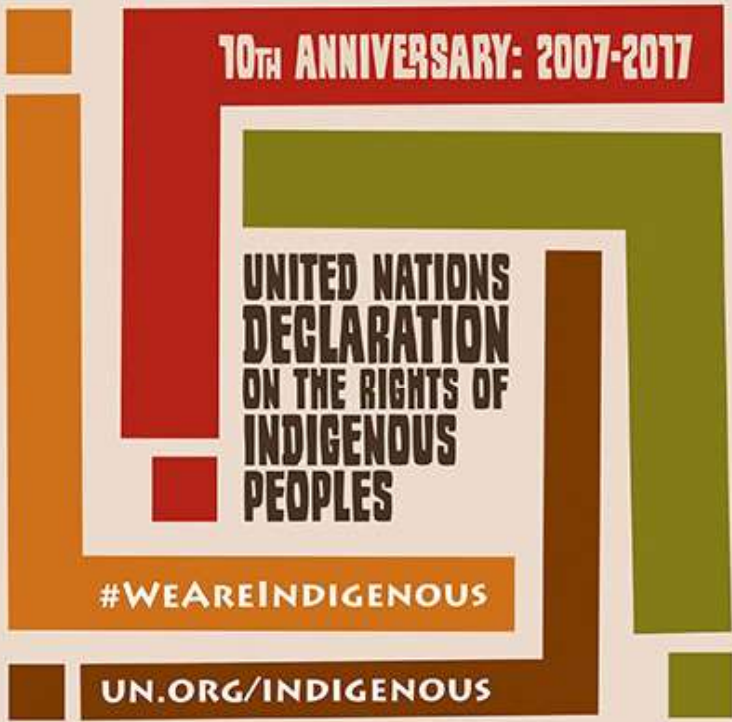
အပျဲးပျဲးဆေးစားခံ,

အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ် ထီုနုလိခံတွဲကီု အချုး

ဆီုဒဲးဟ်း အဆီုဒဲးအိူခံ အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်ဆေးစားခံလဲးဟ်းနု, သု-၃၇၀-ဘီုမွဲနုနု, နုလိ-၉၀-ကု ပုးအုနု အဆီုဒဲး အိူဟ်းအံ့. အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်, လဲးဟ်း-၇၀၀၀-နု, သဲးကုမု, အိူအိူအိူအိူ-၅၀၀၀-ထဲးဒိးကုနု ယုးမွဲနု, ဆီုဒဲးချီစိမိဟ်းညွှတ်ဆေးစားခံ, အဆုလဲးဆု-၁၅-ယုးနု သုကုအိူအိူအိူ.

"အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်, မညုဟ်းခဲ ယုယုထုးစုခံလိဟ်း, ချီမုယု, ထီုထီုဒု, နုလိ, မုဟ်းညွှတ် နုဟ်းညွှတ်ဆီုဟ်းဒု လုလုဟ်း, ကုဒုဒုကု (ကုကု), ထဲးဒိး ဆီုလဲးကုနု အိူခံ, ချီဟ်းထီုနုဒိ(စု)ဘုအံ့." သဲးလဲး မုဟ်း, တံ့မု, ဒဲးဟ်းအံ့ တုးနု, ဆီုဟ်းအိူအိူအိူ အကုဟ်းညွှတ်, အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်, ပုပုကုအိူအိူအိူ လုလုဆု ဆးပုအိူ ထီုနုဘုအံ့. တုးခံ, ချီမြုဟ်းအိူ (ပု)ဟ်းခဲအိူအိူအိူ "စနု" ဟ်းအံ့ တုးဟ်း ဝဲး, ကိကုအုယုအံ့ "သဲးလဲး" ခိယုအံ့, လဲး လိဟ်းကိုနုအိူ, အိူအိူ ယုမု ဝဲးချီဟ်းညွှတ်, အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်ထီုနုဘုအံ့.

အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်, မုဟ်းကိုနုထီု နုလဲးနု, အစးလဲးဟ်းညွှတ်အိူခံ ချီမြုဟ်းထီုနုနု, နုဟ်းထီု ထီုပု အုမု, ခိစုဒဲးမု, ပုခံဒဲးဟ်း ဟ်းနု, သဲးလဲး "သဲးလဲး" ဟ်းအိူ, ပုစးပဲးညုးအိူဟ်းအံ့. ဆီုဒဲးချီ မုဟ်းအုအု အနုအိူဟ်းအိူ, အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်, အစးလဲးဟ်းနု, ပုပုပုပု ကုအံ့ ထုဟ်းအံ့, အနုအုဟ်းလဲးဟ်းညွှတ်.



၂၀၁၇-ကုနုကု ကမကုလဲးဝဲ ထဲကု အပျဲးပျဲးအံ့အံ့ စုခံ, အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းညွှတ်အစးလဲး "ကုညုစိမု" ထဲကု ၁၀ ကုပု စုလု ထီု နု အံ့.

အိူ နီု ကု ကု-၁၀-စဲး, ၂၀၀၇စဲးတံးပု ချီ(၁၃) နုကု, ကုလဲးဝဲကု အထုထုစုလု လဲး နု, ကမကုလဲးဝဲကု, အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်း, ကုညုစိမု စနုပုလိ အိူအံ့. ကုလဲးဝဲကုအထုထီု နုဟ်းအံ့ အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်း အုအံ့, အထုအဘီုဆဲးစးနု, အစး လဲးဟ်းအံ့ အနုအုပျဲးအံ့ အတုတုအံ့စး စးလဲး အိူ " တံ့ကုပုအံ့ " ဟ်းနုအုအံ့အိူအံ့.

အစးနုနုဟ်းအံ့ "မုဝဲ" လဲးစုအံ့ဟ်းနု, အိန္ဒိယ-ခိမိချီမြုဟ်းအုအံ့ " ကုကု " အုဟ်းခံ, မုအိူ မိအံ့.



"ကဗလကုလသမဲလ-အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအခွဲအလကုညးစိး" နံ၊ အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအဲ၊ အမေခိး ဘူဒုပးခွဲ(လမဒဲး၊ ခိပးဒဲးဟဲနမ သဗဝသယဇတဟဲ) မး စဆးဒုနမ လီလီတီတီ-မပူဟီမး ဆူဖုပး ဝးဒဲးမုလအိ၊ ဆီဒဲးအိကလူဆးဒုခဲ ချီ အခွဲအလကုညးစိးမး၊ ဒွာဗအုယး စေအုခိအိပုံဘညး။

"ကုဒုဇုကု" လုံဟဲကျအိပုံခဲ၊ အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအဲ ခွဲအလကုညးစိးမး၊ ဖူဖီလူဆိခဲအီဒူ ဒုဒု၊ "ခဲသ" အဆိ၊ နံကုအဆိ၊ ကဗအိကလူအဆိဟဲ၊ အိမုဒုဟဲမုအိဘးမး။ ခဗဆဲး အဝီနံနံကု ဟဲ "မုဝဲ" လုခဲ ဝဲဒဲးဟဲနမ အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအဲ "ကုဝဲ" ဟဲဟဲ မုနအီမိမး။

အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲမး စဆးဒုနမ၊ "အဆဲယနံကု" ဟဲဒု ကာဂ- "ဖဲလံးပဲနံကု" နံ၊ ၁၉၉၇-ကုဒု၊ " အထုအုပု " ပုထုခိအိခဲ၊ ကဗဟီဇးစံးနံကုထီဇးဘးမး။ နံလူဗ "အိမိနံဂုနံကု" ခိ၊ ဝဲထံယ-နံကုထီ ဇးမး။ "အဲကုမိ၊" "မဲဆဲးကီ၊" "မိလံးပုံယ၊" "လဲတဲအဲဂဲကု၊" နံကုဟဲခိ ဖူဇုဒုအမေခိ "အုဗု" မး၊ ပု ထုခိအိပုံဘညးထီဇးမး။ "ခဲလဲ၊" အိဝဲဂုလု "နယုခဲလဲ၊" နဲ "အဖဲဂဲကုတး၊" ကမုခဲ၊ "ကုဂီနံကု" ဟဲခိ၊ အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအဲ အခွဲအလကုဟဲ၊ "ဖူဇုဒုအမေခိ-အုဗုမး မုတီကးဖု လူဆိအိဟဲဘးမး။



အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအဲ၊ အခွဲအလကုတု၊ ဖူဖီလူဆိခဲအီဒူဒု-ကဗလကုသမဲလ အဖူဝီ နံကုဟဲအနမး၊ မပူဟီခဲ၊ နံကုအလမး၊ "လူဗုဒု" ဟဲချီပဲဒု၊ "ဗုဟဲ" ဟဲ ဇုမုဒု၊ နဲ-နံပုညးဆးဒုခဲ ထဲဒုဟဲ၊ မုတီ ဒုဒု ဝဲဒုနီနီ-မဲနမ လူဆိစံးဟဲ လုဘးမး။ နံခဲဒဲးဒဲး၊ အီဒူဟီ-ခိမိချီမုဟဲအဲဘူဒုပးခွဲလုထီ ဇုခဲ-ချီကုဆဲလုဟဲ အိအိကုကုနလိခိခဲထီဇးမး။

There are an estimated 370 million indigenous people in the world, living across 90 countries. They make up less than 5 per cent of the world's population, but account for 15 per cent of the poorest. They speak an overwhelming majority of the world's estimated 7,000 languages and represent 5,000 different cultures.

Indigenous peoples are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment. They have retained social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. Despite their cultural differences, indigenous peoples from around the world share common problems related to the protection of their rights as distinct peoples.

Indigenous peoples have sought recognition of their identities, way of life and their right to traditional lands, territories and natural resources for years, yet throughout history; their rights have always been violated. Indigenous peoples today, are arguably among the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of people in the world. The international community now recognizes that special measures are required to protect their rights and maintain their distinct cultures and way of life.





THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

TOGETHER WE ACHIEVE

Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

On 13 September 2007, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It was a major milestone with respect to the cooperation and solidarity between indigenous peoples and Member States.

The Declaration is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples. It embodies global consensus on the rights of indigenous peoples and establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for their survival, dignity and well-being. It elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms, as they apply to the specific situation of indigenous peoples.

The 10th Anniversary of the Declaration

Although there has been major progress in implementing the Declaration over the last decade, there continues to be a gap between the formal recognition of indigenous peoples and implementation of policies on the ground. As a result, indigenous peoples continue to face exclusion, marginalization and major challenges in enjoying their basic rights.

Article 42 of the Declaration explicitly refers to the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in promoting respect for and full appreciation of the provisions of the Declaration. To draw attention to the progress made and remaining challenges in implementing the Declaration, the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum will have a special thematic focus on the tenth anniversary of the Declaration.

The tenth anniversary will also be the focus of a high-level event to be convened by the President of the 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly on 25 April 2017 in New York to take stock of the achievements, assess challenges and consider further follow-up to the Declaration.

The Declaration and national constitutions

Constitutional reforms can be an essential step towards ensuring the recognition, inclusion and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples. Since the adoption of the Declaration, several countries, particularly in the Latin American region, have taken steps to recognize the identity and rights of indigenous peoples, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua and the Plurinational State of Bolivia among others. Several countries, including Kenya, recognize certain groups that identify as indigenous peoples. While some countries like Chile have publicly expressed their intent to consider constitutional changes that recognize indigenous peoples, others like Australia and New Zealand are already considering such constitutional changes.

Legislation and jurisprudence

The Declaration has been used to foster development of specific national laws and amendment of existing legislation. In Japan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and the Republic of the Congo, laws have been adopted that recognize the rights of indigenous peoples. The Philippines Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 is one of the first examples of indigenous-specific legislation. There is a growing body of jurisprudence, which attests to the success of indigenous advocates in establishing the rights of indigenous peoples. Landmark cases include *Cal v. Belize* of the Supreme Court of Belize, the recommendation of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights with respect to the Endorois people, the decision No. 35/PUU-X/2012 of the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, and cases of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights like the *Saramaka People v. Suriname* and *Kichwa Indigenous People of Sarayaku v. Ecuador*.



The United Nations work

The adoption of the Declaration motivated several United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations to revisit their work with indigenous peoples, and develop new strategies and policies. Many are implementing specific projects and initiatives aimed at strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples aligned with their own priorities for development.

In contrast to the Millennium Development Goals where indigenous peoples were largely invisible, the Sustainable Development Goals include explicit consideration of key priorities of indigenous peoples, with six references to indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda. The General Assembly's Third Committee in its 2016 resolution (A/RES/71/718) encouraged Member States to give due consideration to all the rights of indigenous peoples when implementing the 2030 Agenda.

The way forward

The implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has achieved some major successes over the last decade, especially at the global level.

In 2014, at the first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, Member States reaffirmed their support to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and committed to taking legislative, policy and administrative measures at the national level to achieve the ends of the Declaration.

Following the World Conference, there has been progress at the international level, including the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on the rights of indigenous peoples to guide the UN system work in this area. However, there is a need to address remaining gaps between the formal recognition of indigenous peoples and the implementation of policies on the ground. At the national level, there is a need to demonstrate political will, technical capacity and financial commitment to implement the Declaration as the minimum standard for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

ပွိုင့် - ရိုးရာဝန်းကျင်ဖြင့်တင်ရေးအဖွဲ့



အမှတ် (၆၈၇)၊ ကြို့ကုန်း၊ စလမ်း(တောင်)၊ အရှေ့ကြို့ကုန်း၊ အင်းစိန် - ရန်ကုန်။

ရုံးဖုန်း / ၀၉-၂၅၄ ၂၄၉ ၄၉၄

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