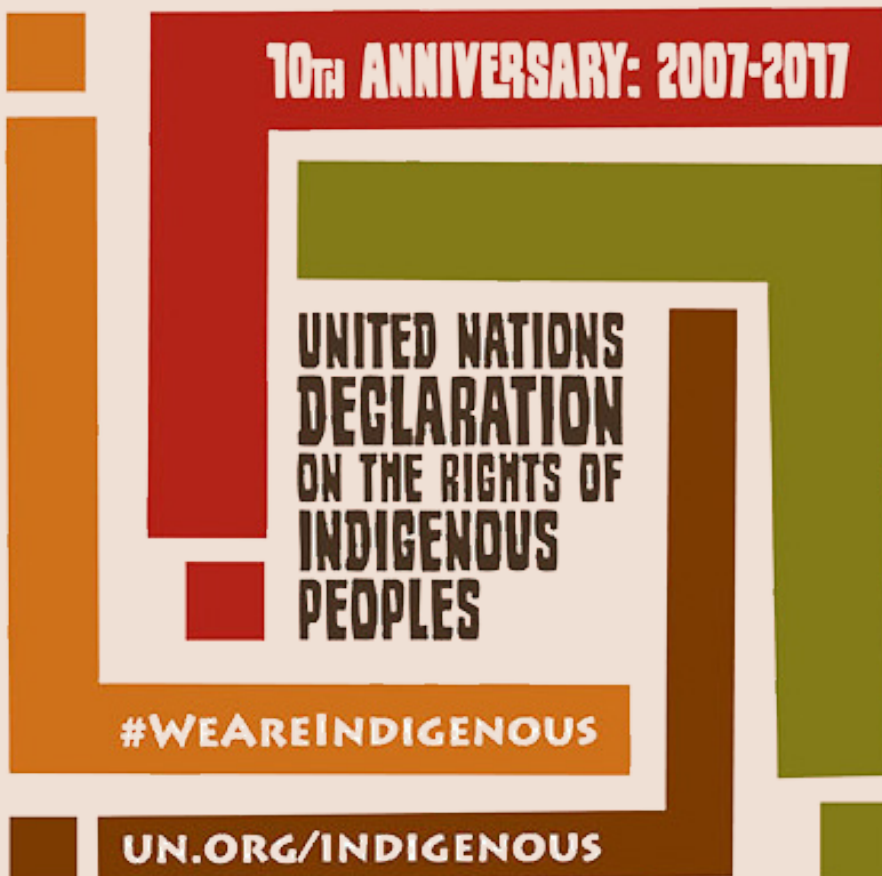


Đó lākho tēbè akho jo htīleghepho ò abwè 370 than, đó htīghe abè 90 abu nu. Htīleghepho tòcò adējībè ò amo 7000, cè ě anuadǎ ò amo 5000, kī lākho thèđđbè bwèsègněpho abwè dègèjè aklě htīleghepho ò 15 bwè.

“ Htīleghepho tòcò mí bija htè aòì anuadǎ đó bwè alōakhè, dèmèdèa, htīghe alōakhè abu adèhtakjalagè tòcò nu. Zī mí bija aděllīhta bija aòjìdǎwǎ kī khǒmukhòlǒ, hmīkhtholē kī lǒkhǒ tòcò nu. Cè tòcò adèò mí acòklīlasǎ kī bija lākhopho khǒnojo tòcò aě nu. ”

Htīleghepho tòcò mí bwè abèhtībèđđ hjǒ, asuapa bè adèmònìbè tòcò nu, kídđ cè tòcò alōhta, anuadǎ, khlòlè, lākhdoklě, kī lākhdoklě ahtoateǎ tòcò bè ǎwūǎthèphlè tòcò nu. Lākhopho adèmèploaplo òètikī mí athīhě jabèi htǒ htīleghepho htīleghepho tòcò adèmònìbè kī anuadǎ tòcò nu.



Ađe 2017 mí Lākhothèđđbè Htīghebòplo Adèbǒi Htīleghepho Adèmònìbè Acè Adèscige Adesci.

Hlě ađe. 2007 áe, hlě Sèptèmber(13) thě nu, Lākhothèđđbè Htīghebòplo bǒigè bwèthara tòcò adèmònìbè acè. Htīghebòplo abu htīghe tòcò kī htīleghepho tòcò adèđòdèja acíahtwè òhtagè kī dèmèploaplo anikhĩ nu, dèlagla òhtagègè.

Nòthǒhnǒnu, htīghe akhone tòcò kī htīleghepho tòcò amězo dèbēpha òwe.

Lākhothèđěbè Htìghebòplo Htìleghepho Adèmònìbè Adèbōi Acè nu, ale thǒlōkō Lākhothèđěbè Bija Alōakhè Adèbōi Acè kî htìleghepho tòcò adèmònìbè dèkhwèdèja domo domo kî dètcaiügedǒ ane tòcò òhta htǒ tèpwè.

Adesci bahta hwă, dèlōkômèko Htìleghepho Adèmònìbè Adèbōi Acè akă òhta tèpwè đǒ lezo adò, htìghe adò, kî lākhothèđěbè adò nu. Barasă htìghe tòcòcò dèhōi òwe tèpwèpwè.

Htìghe adèmèhta adèhmèlado abèkja htìleghepho adèmònìbè nu, òhtagè đǒ htìghe ajo tòcò abu nu. Lètín Ameríka taik abu, Kòstaríka, Ikwedǒ, Mèxiko, Nikarägwa kî Bolíviaghe tòcò nu. Đǒ Afríka taik abu Kènjaghe, kî Austrèlia kídǒ Njüzilèndghe tòcò nu kǒhtakjala kǒkògè.

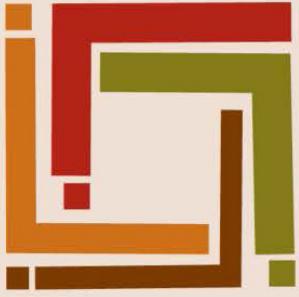


Abèkja bwèthara tòcò adèmònìbè nu, đǒ lākhothèđěbè akho atcahta mèhta ahtìghe dèhmèlado ũsu gudŭ mî ASEAN abu Phillipineghe, bǐ 1997 đe nu. Indonšia ghe mî gìghe de ghe. Asia taik abu Gjapanghe, Afríka taik abu Kòngoghe mîmî tcahta mèhtagè aěě.

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.

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