

聯合國(UN)發起第一個全球夥伴關係計畫以增進原住民權益

ILO 新聞稿

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第一個由聯合國組織間所發起，以促進並保障在地居民權益的計畫，在第 10 屆聯合國原住民常設論壇(United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues)中討論推動。

這個名為「聯合國原住民夥伴關係計畫」(United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, UNIPP)，是聯合國宣言對於原住民權益的允諾，並期盼透過動員金融合作與技術協助來予以實現。

聯合國秘書長潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)歡迎該計畫的倡議，並促請各國「支持本計畫倡議，讓推動宣言原則落實的潛能得以實現」。他並表示：「原住民遭受數個世紀的壓迫，並且以令人擔憂的速度，持續失去他們所擁有的土地、語言以及資源」。

潘基文並表示：「儘管存在這些障礙，原住民仍然對我們所身處的世界作出極大的貢獻，這包括透過他們與地球的精神關係(spiritual relationship)。藉由協助原住民重新獲得他們的權益，我們也可以保障我們的周遭環境，並使我們全體獲益」。

UNIPP 計畫的目的是為了保障原住民的權益，並強化他們的組織與能力，讓他們在地方與國家層級的政策制定過程中獲得完全的參與，並預防原住民在使用祖傳土地與自然資源所可能產生的各項衝突。許多原住民族群親眼目睹他們的土地與資源被一集（天然）產業壓榨濫用，完全忽視原住民的權益。

聯合國原住民常設論壇主席 Mirna Cunningham 表示，計畫中所推動的夥伴關係是「實現原住民其人類權利所作努力的重要一步。我們

期望持續與聯合國合作，讓沈默人們的需求被聽見、被重視，並讓我們對於多元的文化、傳統、歷史予以尊重」。

聯合國有關原住民權益宣言(The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007)以及國際勞工組織(ILO) 原住民與部落居民公約(Indigenous and Tribal People's Convention, NO. 169)在 1989 年採行，並被世界各國作為推動並保障原住民權益的重要依據。

從全球的角度來說，原住民兒童比起其他兒童來說，更少有機會能到學校接受教育，而中途輟學的比例也比非原住民兒童來得高。原住民女童則面臨被學校摒除的更高風險。此外，原住民兒童終其一生都面臨被歧視與被排擠，不僅更加深化他們的不利條件，也讓他們落入貧窮的無盡循環中。

新推動的 UNIPP 計畫會針對這些問題，在社會、經濟與政治等議題層面上與各國政府及原住民組織合作，並透過訓練、推動對話、建立諮詢管道、法律審視與改革、以及衝突避免的方式來協助原住民。

UNIPP 計畫也結合以下組織，包括 ILO 的經驗及專業知識、聯合國發展計畫(UN Development Programme, UNDP)、聯合國人權事務高級專員辦事處(UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR)以及聯合國兒童基金會(UN Children's Fund, UNICEF)等。

幾個世代以來，原住民已經發展了高度專業化知識、生活策略、職業與文化等，這一切都與他們的土地、領域與自然資源相互結合。在如今經濟危機的脈絡中，原住民知識對於找尋新的解決方式，包括人類發展、人權、和平以及環境永續發展等，都扮演著關鍵性的角色。

原住民對於找尋目前迫切的環境與社會挑戰，處於特殊的重要位置。他們的夥伴關係是一項重要元素，而且也是 UNIPP 計畫所致力推動的目標。

UN launches first global partnership to advance rights of indigenous peoples

Press release | May 20, 2011

The first global UN inter-agency initiative to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples was launched today on the occasion of the 10th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The initiative, called the United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP), is a commitment to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and calls for its full realization through the mobilization of financial cooperation and technical assistance.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon welcomed the initiative and urged all countries "to support this new initiative so that it can fulfill its potential to turn the Declaration's principles into reality." He noted that "indigenous people suffered centuries of oppression, and continue to lose their lands, their languages and their resources at an alarming rate.

"Despite these obstacles" he said, "indigenous people make an enormous contribution to our world, including through their spiritual relationship with the earth. By helping indigenous peoples regain their rights, we will also protect our shared environment for the benefit of all."

The aim of the UNIPP is to secure the rights of indigenous peoples, strengthen their institutions and ability to fully participate in governance and policy processes at the local and national levels, including conflict prevention in regard to ancestral land and use of natural resources. Many indigenous communities are witness to exploitation of these lands and resources by extractive industries – in many cases without regard to their rights.

The Chair of the United Nations Permanent Forum, Mirna Cunningham, said the

partnership was “an important step in the efforts of indigenous peoples everywhere to fully realize their human rights. We look forward to our continued work with the UN so that the voiceless will be heard and that we can bring about dignity and respect for the diversity of our cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations.”

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO’s Indigenous and Tribal People’s Convention (No. 169) adopted in 1989, are widely recognized as the key international instruments for promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

Globally, indigenous children are less likely than other children to be in school and more likely to drop out of school. Indigenous girls are at even greater risk of being excluded from school. Furthermore, indigenous children often face a lifetime of discrimination and exclusion, deepening their disadvantages and perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

The newly launched UNIPP will help address these problems and other social, economic and political issues by working with governments and indigenous peoples’ organization through various means including training, promotion of dialogue, the establishment of consultative processes, legislative review and reform, as well as conflict prevention.

UNIPP brings together the experience and expertise of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

Over generations, indigenous peoples have developed highly specialized knowledge, livelihood strategies, occupations and cultures, which are closely linked to lands, territories and natural resources. In the context of today’s crisis, indigenous knowledge is critical to the search for new solutions, which link

human development, human rights, peace and environmental sustainability.

Indigenous peoples are in a unique position to contribute to addressing the most pressing environmental and social challenges of our time. Their partnership is an essential requirement, and something which UNIPP seeks to promote.