

MVSKOKE

ESTE CATVLKE VHAKV EMPVTAKV ENYEK CETV COKV

(Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

Translation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into Mvskoke to address the legal and cultural obstacles to continuing the social, economic, cultural, governmental, traditional and ceremonial life of the Peoples of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Este Catvlke vhakov empvtakv enyekcetv cokv este Mvskokvlke opunvkv etohtvlhuecetv heyv opuniyectv vhakov ton pum vyetv vnvteciyat momen heyv nak pum fulletv ton pum vyetv, vhakov emiyetv ton pum vhesaketv pun fvtcehocvte Este Mvskokvlke Etlwv vrahkv estofis ayet emokvres.

updated as of: March 16, 2019

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Nakvftetv

Guided by the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations,...

Este catvlke vhakov empvtakv vnokeckv ton eyasketv eteropotten...

Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,

Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Resohvpakat este catvlke omvlkvt naken etenkeretvt etemvnicaket tayen vrakat omes,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies, and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Hvtvm resohvpakat nak vhakov ton etenkerretv este omvlkvt monkat este vrakat em vretv, enkeretv, fvtecvkekot omes,

Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights should be free from discrimination of any kind,

Resohvpakat este catvlke omvlkat, emiyetv vnrapkv sekares,

Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

Kereyat este catvlke omvlkvt estemerketvn hofonen vropotte cvte hiyomat, este hvtke hiyetvn ohyekcihocet omes momen ekvnnv, emvpoketv, ton pum vfastv nak omvlkvt hiyvte, emencaket, encohueyet, svkerkosat nak seyvnickv,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous people which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their culture, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

Kerreyat hiyomat lvpken nak ohvrakkuetv ton etenkerkuetv omakat este cate omvlkat enkerretvt nak enakuetakvte nak hvthakv ton culoke enkeretv, emvliketv ton emvpoketv, ton etvlwv ocakat mvn kerretvt emayetv, cuko rakko emvhakv, nak onahoyvte ton nak kerkuehocvte, svheremahat ekvnnv ton vpopokat nak ekvnnv sevnickv,

Recognizing also the urgent needs to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,

Este catvlke cokv ensat ohyate vrakkuecet, kerraket, este etvlwv cahmelike vteloyke tayen etenfvccvkvtes.

Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social, and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression where they occur,

Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

Este cate nake emayetv enkerretv ocat hvtvm nake omvlkv ekvrv ocat vceyecet vfvstet emonkvvres.

Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,

Kerretv svkerkusen nak fvtcetv este cate cuko hvmicicvlke ton etvlwocvlke nak pum vfvstetv vrahkv etemohueretvt nak

hopuetake emvhayetv, cokv eskeretv ton omvlkvt hopuetake hvmkosen fvccetv etemohueretv hopuewv ohfvctv,

Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,

Vkerricetv momen fvctvt mehewetv atekat nak cokv satkvte (ekvnnv etenfvctetv), nak etenkerretv cokv momen nak apvlwv Ekvn Satkv Rakko momen Este Catvlke nak sasatet Uewv Hvtke resemvsen ekvnnv senioretskv ocet, momen pum vfvstetv ton este cate ome yat.

Considering also that the treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States,

Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,

Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and Indigenous peoples, based on principles of

justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith,

Encouraging States to comply with the effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play to promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous peoples,

Believing that this Declaration is further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedom of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

Kerretv momen resohyekcicetv Este Catvlke vrahkvt nak enakuecet naken etv mahoke omis nak este fvtcvt kerret ahakv uehvtke resemvsen, momen Este catvlke nak fvtcetv ocvte naket teyoposecetv sekot emvhesaketvt omes, pum mvhervhanat momen pum Estvlke ohvtvlakvrant,

Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various

historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the rights of Indigenous peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of human rights and international human rights law.

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Este catvlke enyekcetv eyvkerricetv, enliketv, emvyetv, ton emetvl'wv estomet mecetv komat emetektvnkoset omares.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Este Cate en yekcetv enwahokate emetvt vkerrikv fvtcete omarvs.

Article 5

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Este Cate ematv ocvt yekcetv emonkarvs momen wecenv emayetv kulmenowat yekcetv oce tos.

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence,

including forcibly removing children of the group to another group. ***Este Cate omvlkvt herkv vpokepeyvt.***

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

Este catvlke enhonrkv ton emayetv ocat emvhopvnnkot wvcenv emayetv sokyekcicekot omvres.

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

Etvlvw este nvk hereko mehocvte lvpotecet, sentvcket omvres.

- (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;

Este catvlke emayetv enwihokvte ocat emencvhokekton omares.

- (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;

Ekvnyv seyvnickv ocat, nak hereko ohhvkerrikv sekton omvres.

- (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;

Estometis este vtohket, vkueyihocetv mo seko tomares este enyecetv ennokkicvhvn tonomvt.

(d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration

Este cate emayetv teyoposeceket omvres.

(e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Nake fvccekat punakv, Este cate emaye ton enheckv unrapkv hiyekon omvres.

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individual have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Este cate enake vpokat ton etvlwv, ohvpvketv yace momen enake vpoket emvyetv ocat, enkerret, momen unrapkv oceko, omvres.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible with the option of return.

Este Cate emeyatskv sekon vtokhokvt sekvres, momen hvtvm etenfvctv teropoken, hvtvm emekvnnv yolfolketv yvts nowat entowarvs.

Este Catvlke emekvnnv vtohhokat sekvres etv vpeyecihocat, este cate emonayet vkvsvmkv eteropotten omares momen emekvnnv yolfolketv emetektvnke omares.

Article 11

1. Indigenous people have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present, and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies, and visual and performing arts and literature.

Este cavtlke omvllkat nak futcvn nak semvhiyetv ton nak emvhakv ton emayetv rahesayecetv enikuece tayet ont os. Asvpakat nak futcv emetat vfastet, vcayecet momen nak nettv hofonvte, mucv nettv momen nettv ohvtvlakat nak emvhayetvt heckuecetv nak emayetv, momen nak ekvna vketeskv ton hofone fullhoyvte, nak seyvnihocvte, nak svhoccvkat, koko rakko emayetv, nak mucvse svheckv, momen nak esvhihoyat ton nak eskeretv asvpvken.

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunctions with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Evkvn satkv rakko Este cate emetvlwv emayetv oca'kat. Em vhakov vhopvnet, vkasvmeko, nake fvtceko mehocvte fektv oce towares.

Article 12

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.

Este catvlke omvlkvt nak fvtcvn hecken, sem mvhayet, ohhvtaliyet, momen emayetv mvhayet momen nak enkerretv emonkvrvs.

2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Ekvntvcke estecvtvlke nak encahoyate emekvnnv safvcketv monkv este fone cahoyate yokfolecvrvs.

Article 13

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures,

and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places, and persons.

Este Catvlke hofune nak ocate ponakv, nak onakuce, emenhorkv, hoccickv hvtvm naken este, etvlwv, tvlofv tis hocefhoqvte este fullat nettv ocen svpeye tayvt, emetektvnke towv res.

(Este Catvlke enyekcetv ocat onvhoyvte, pomonvhoyvte, este mvnetvlke mvhaye emonkvres momen etvlwvvcvlke hocefkv emonkvres.)

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Ekvntvckvt rakko hiyomen este cate yikcetv ocat omececet vmoyvtekv omvres.

Article 14

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

Este catvlke mvhakv cuko ocvkv empunvkv hvtvm emvhyetv enyeckcetv ocvke tos.

2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

Este catvlke empuetake cokv-kerretv enyekcetv ocvke tos.

3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Wv cenv hvtkv emvhkv cuko ocvkv este cate empuetake cokv-kerretv empunvkv enyeketv ocvke tos.

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories, and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.

Este catvlke emvyetv cvmeleke ocvkv arakkuecetv cokv-kerretv oce ton hoyarvs.

2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Wv cenv hvtkv, este catvlke vrahkv en-homecke 'svnrpetv este catvlke, estvlke emvyetv emvhvkv takecvrvs.

Article 16

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

Este catvlke empunvkv eteropvten cokv- tvlemvcetv enyeckcetv ocvke tos.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Ekvn tvckv cokv-tvlemvcetv este catvlke emvyetv vnrapkv sekvres svmfvcke emvyetv tos.

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labor law.
2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into

account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labor and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Este catvlke nake etenfvtcetv ofvtcv ohhoporenketv emetat vhece iestvpaket nak etenfvtcetv ton, emetat estimvt emopunayvranat enhopoyet emetat emayetv ton nak estomet vfastet, hayet emetat este cate omvkat akerickvt hiyake tayet omes.

Article 19

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Wvcenv hvtke vhakov hayv hannat. Este Cate etvlwv enhomatvlke empohet nake mecvkat, enlakse kot emonayet. Nake enkerre ko nomat, emokhvyvyices. Estomis vkvsvmeko taye towares.

Article 20

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.

Este catvlke emetat nak ohfvtcetv ton nak ahecetv ton nak ohhvtvliyet em ekvnn ahakv empataket monkat emetohkvlketv, enliketv, hvthakv ton culvke emayetv ton emvliketv monkat emvpoketv nak omvlkvt emetat enfayvtake tayet owvres.

2. Indigenous people deprived of their means of subsistence and development is entitled to just and fair redress.

Este catvlke emayetv ton enliketv vkonahehoce nomat, nake tayece tayat vyvposkvke towares.

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training, and retaining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Este catvlke emvpoketv ocakat naken here mece tayat enyekcetv ocet, vnrapkv seko towares.

2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Wvcenv (hvtke), este catvlke vculvke, hoktvke, mvnetvlke, hopuetake, hvtvm este vnvttakat, here vpokv hannat vhecet, ton vfvstet enyekcetv ocv ke tos.

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

Nak fvtcvv vrahkosat ahecicetv omvres momen este nak vrakosat este catvlke vcolvke, hoktvke, este mvnetvlvke, hopuetake ton este nak emvntvkat heyv vhkv empvtakv svfvstetv sohyecetv omvres.

2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Vhkv empvtakv Este vculvke, este mvnetvlke, hoktvke, hopuetake, hvtvm vnvttakat emvnice towares.

Tvpalv estvlket setmvnicvkvres estecatvlke etepvket hoktvke ton hopuetaket nak omvlkvv vciyect momen etenkeret nak emomvlkosen holwickv ton etekvpicetv sekot omvres.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other

economic and social programs affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions.

Este Cate nake estomen mecetv yacvkat, cuko, incvfekne tv, momen naken etv emetat, vkerricvket, hayvke towvres. Este cate estomet eyvmanicv ke tayat, en yekcetv ocv ke tos.

Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

Este catvlke nak emenakuece tayat ohfvctv heliswv ton nak sefvstev vrakkv, momen nak heliswv, vtakrv omakat, ponvttv, ton ekvkv ofv nak ocakat pumet estomet nak omvlkvt vcayecvke tayen omat meceyvres. Este catvlke omvlkat naken sevnice tayat omvlkat enakuecet, mowis este vpvlwat omekot eyvnice yvres nak enoketv cuko ocakat svpvken momen vpopokat.

2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Este cate ena ton emakerrickv enhere tayat, Ekvv Tvcke Rakko estomet emvnice tayat emvnice towvres.

Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal

seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Este catvlke nak emenakuece tayat nak afastet momen nak emayetv en kerretv seohyeckcicet nak emenkeretv emvhahoyvte ohfvnkvn eteropotten momen ekvnn seyvnicaqvte, ekvnn heliswv hopohoyvte, ovv ton ovv ufopke momen nak sevnicekv ocakat ton nak hopuetake mucv nettv fullat ton hopuetake heckvkekat semvhiyetv vpaket pumetat nak pun keretv emvhiyeyvres.

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

Este Catvlke ekvnn seyvnicev vpokvte, seyvnicaqepe tayen estofis yekcetv ocvke tos.

2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

Este Catvlke ekvnn ohvpokvte monkat ocvkat nake estomecetv yacat enyekcetv ocet, hvttvm ekvnn enfayvtetv estomen yacat yekcet tv estofis oce tos.

3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Wvcenv hvtket ekvnn enpvtakv ohfvttv ekvnn, nak ekvnn ofv ocakat en kerret acayecet omvres. Nak momakat vhecicet

nak vnokeckv ton eyasket eteropotten Este Catvlke emayetv ton nak ekvny vpopokat eliketv ton etvlwv asvkericet towares.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Wvcenv hvtket nak svliceet momen resohpoyet, Este catvlke etenkeret nak svkericet, nak omvlkat etenkeret momen Este Catvlke ekvna nak vhakov ocvket, nak emvhahoyvte mo kervket ocat ekvny etvlwv eten kervket, nak ekvna ofv ocatat mo asvpaket, ekvna vpopokvte, asvpakat nak ohfvnkv etenkeretv, emayetv asvpvket. Este catvlke omvlkat nak enfvtcetv omvlkat kerret vpakvres.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

Vkvsvmeko ekvnn Este cate ocat vhopvnhoyat. Ekvnn seyvniceko taye hahoyvte fvtce hayet, ienfehoke tayen towares.

2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Este Cate vkvsvmvt vtekosen, pom ekvnn ton ekvn tvckv pocaseyat hvtvm nake omvlkv okhocat, etvpomen emvyvposket, I'enfehoke towares.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

Este Catvlke ekvnn ocat hvtvm nake ekvnn ohhocat seyvnica kat. Emetvlket vfvstv kepet, emetektvntket omvres. Ekvnn svtkv rakko (ekvn tvckv) nake mvnicvke tayet vnarapkv seko omvres.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.

Este Catvlke emonihoyat enkerret, vkvsvmmeke vtekat nake here kat, hvtvm ena tis, ekvnn vhopvne tayet emekvnn emoh hvpvlate kot emoh hopoye ko toweres.

3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programs for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Wvcenv hvtkc Este catvlke nake here ko emekvnnv ohopvyvkate mahhopvnet, monkat nake here kot enokhokicat Wvcenv hvtkc, Este cate ohhecet, vfvstet cvfencicet omvres.

Article 30

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.

Este catvlke emekvnnv Suletlwvlke semvhakv sekot omares. Este catvlke vkvsvme ko etenfvcceko vtekat.

2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Ekvntvcke Suletlwake seyvmvhakv seko tomvres. Omis este catvlke vkasvm met, momen etenfvcctet amat moyvpe tayen omares.

Article 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

Este catvlke, ohfvnkv nak enwikate emetat vfastet, vcayecet, nak emayetv ohhvitaliyet, enkerettv momen emayetv, emvhakv, catv ocat Este Cate enake ton, nerkv, heliswv, nak onahoyvte, svhocihocvte, pokketcetv, yvhiketv tofvs emonkares.

(Hiyomakat pum ayetv pum wihokat vcacvket omet sahkopanetvt okot omes. "Now this is our ways that was given to us and is very sacred and is not to play with.")

2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

Este catvlke estomet ekvnn seyvnicevke tayat, onkat ekvnn nake seyvnice tayet mecetv yekcetv oce towares.

2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

Ekvntvcke rakko Este Cate etemvliketv eteropotten emkvnnv, ton ekvnn ofv ocat Este Cate enkerret vkvsvmkv eteropotten wvcenv hvtke ekvnn seyvnice tayares.

3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Ekvntvcke Rakko Este Cate emekvnnv, emenhonrvk emayetv hopvnat, ekvntvcke rakko emohhecet enmvherice tv omat meca kv res.

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and

traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.

Este catvlke nake towat emvyetv eteropotten emetektvnkv towvres momen este cate wacenv ekvnn likat tvsekiyv hake taye towares.

2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Este cate estomet emvyetv yacvt, hvtyvm este estvn-vpakety yacvt emetvlket ohfvccv ket emetektvnke towes.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structure and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices, and in, the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Este catvlke nak emenakuecetv komat nak resohvpiyetv, ohvtvliyetv, momen nak pume tat cuko pun liketv ton nak emayetv accakayet, pum vculvke emayetv vrakkv, nak pum avhahoyvte, em ahakv, nak emvcakiyetv onahoyvte, estvmin ocakat, ahakv ohfvccv monkat pum ayetv, uehvtkv resenhoyanat este en fuccetv enkerretv eskerkvket omes.

Article 35

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Este catvlke emenakuecetv nak emvfustetvn yacat emetat este vrahkv eyvfustepe tayet omes estvmimvn enlikvtv onomat.

Article 36

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purpose, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.

Este catvlke etekvpvke tvpalv rakko vpokat etenponahoyet, etemfvccet, hvtvm emayetv, enhorkv, etokkvlket seyvmvhayat emetektvnke towv res.

States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Ekvn tvcke

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their

successors and to have States honor and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Ekvn tvcke rakko este catvlke eten fvccvkate ocat estofis soffvcecet omares.

2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements.

Este cate eten fvccetv enhaykvte emetektvnetv ocat ensunkeko towares.

Article 38

States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Ekvn satkv rakko ton este catvlke nak etemoponiyecet momen nak etemvnicet, momen nak futcvn komet, momen nak vhakov ohfutcv, nak heyv cokv vhakov empatakv hocat sohucetv momvres.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international

cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Este catvlke

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Este catvlke nak emenakuece tayat nak vhakv empatakv momen nak vhakv vfustetv lupken afustet momen nak cokv ohfuccv omvltat momen Ekvv satkv rakko ton este etv, resohvpakat este ton nak pumenakuece yat nak etenfuce tayet omvres, nak pum vhhakv vfustetv emenkuecet pum etat vfusteyres. Nak ohfucetv omvltvt asvkericet pum ayetv, pum vculuke nak pumwihokat, nak vhakoce ton vhakv empatakv etpakat este catvlke seniorecet momen uehvtke este ohfucetv vpvket omvres.

Article 41

The origins and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Way and Means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Estecatvlke honvntake ton hoktvke etepakat nak en kerretv ton em mayetv omvllkat hvmkosen eskerket omvres.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

Heyv vhakov empatakv ocat etemiyoposecetv sekares mucv nettv monkat nettv vetkat nak este catevlke enfutcvt hiyome ocat momen nettv ocen heckat vsilikares.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people group, or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.
2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedom of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

***Heyv vhakov empvtakv cokv hocatet nak hocakatet
ohyvteketv naket fucvt, nak este vtekat, momen este
enyekcetv vrakueckv ocet, etvmowosen, este omvlkvn nak
heren este emvkericet momen enhonrkvn ocet omvres.***