



Overview

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- What challenges do our Members face?
- What does UNPO do?
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About UNPO



15 Founding Members: Armenia, Australian Aboriginals, Cordillera, Crimean Tatars

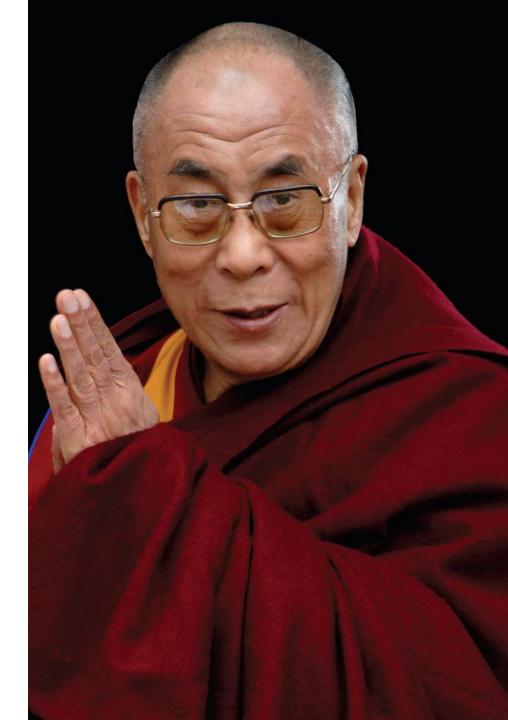
East Turkestan, Estonia, Georgia, Greek Minority in Albania, Iraqi Kurdistan

Latvia, Palau, Taiwan, Tibet, West Papua



"UNPO's objective is to assist its Members to achieve the greater freedom and dignity to which all peoples have a right"

-His Holiness the Dalai Lama





UNPO Structure

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

Abkhazia Acheh Afrikaner Ahwazi Assyria **Balochistan** Barotseland Batwa Chin **Chittagong Hill Tracts** Circassia Cordillera Crimean Tatars **Degar-Montagnards** East Turkestan Gilgit Baltistan

Haratin Hmong Hungarian Minority in Romania Inner Mongolia Iranian Kurdistan Iragi Kurdistan Iragi Turkmen Khmer Krom Kosova Lezghin Mapuche Moro Nagalim Ogaden Ogoni

Oromo Rehoboth Basters Savoy Sindh Somaliland South Moluccas Southern Azerbaijan Southern Cameroons Taiwan Talysh Tibet Vhavenda West Balochistan West Papua Zanzibar

The General Assembly:

- consists of all 46 UNPO Members
- elects the Presidency



UNPO Structure



The Presidency:

- supervises the implementation of the overall policy of the Organization
- represents the General Assembly
- Collaborates closely with the General Secretary in carrying out the overall activity of the Organization

ABOUT UNPO

Values

bible bible

Human rights are those basic standards without which people cannot live in dignity, such as the right to life, freedom from torture, freedom of movement, the right to an adequate standard of living, freedom of religion, the right to self-determination, the right to participation in cultural and political life and the right to education.

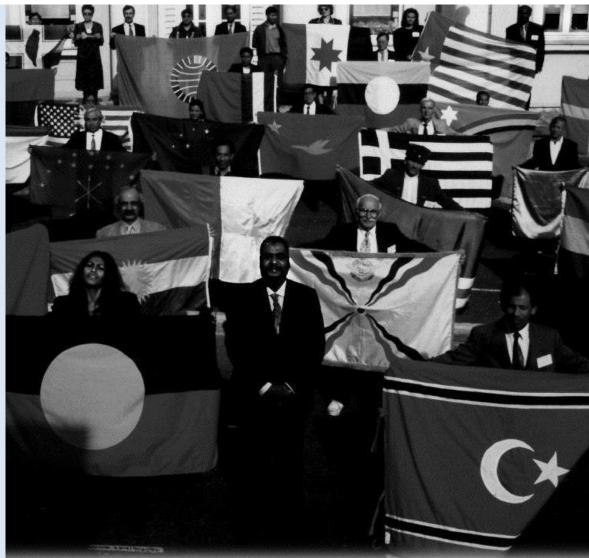
convinced that the principles, methodology, and practice of Gandhian nonviolence and nonviolent civil-resistance are the most effective means of pursuing and enforcing both collective and individual rights, UNPO rejects terrorism, extremism, and violence in all its forms.

Free elections alone are not sufficient for a country to become a true democracy; the culture of the country's political institutions and civil service must also change.



Challenges

- Adequate representation
- Realisation of the right to selfdetermination
- Recognition as an Indigenous People
- Relocation and dispossession of land
- Human rights
 violations





What does UNPO do? European Institutions

Meetings with Members of the European Parliament, EEAS officials

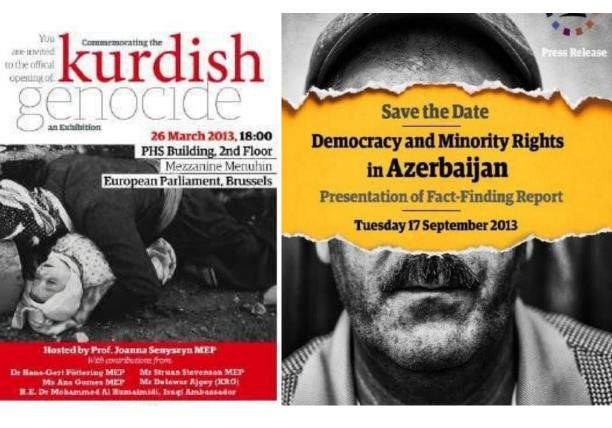
Contribute to and participate in parliamentary hearings

Organise high-level conferences and cultural events

Lobby for parliamentary questions and resolutions



Awareness is the key...



TIBET'S ENVIRONMENT DENUDING DEGRADING

& DEPOPULATING Jointly hosted by MEPs Hassi, Mann

and Geringer de Dedenberg. Keynote speaker Mr Tenzin Norbu, Director, Environment and Development Desk. Central Tibetan Administration.

...to progress.



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What does UNPO do? United Nations

Side-events and demonstrations

UNPFII and UNFMI

Reports for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and treaty body mechanisms





Human rights advocacy

What does UNPO do? Training programmes

EU and UN bodies, tools, mechanisms



Communication strategies



Contact information

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Questions and Answers

