

Urugati Tribal Nation ratifies the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations

WHEREAS we, the representatives of the Rashaid tribe of Uragat nation of Jericho, declare:

- A. The Qaḥṭānī (Arabic: قَحْطَانِي; transliterated: Qaḥṭānī) refer to Arabs who originate from South Arabia. The term *Qahtan* is mentioned in multiple ancient Arabian inscriptions found in Yemen. Almost all ancient Arabian inscriptions are found in Yemen and Arab traditions believe that they are the original Arabs.
- B. The Rashaid clan of the Uragat tribe of Jericho represents one of the last strongholds of Qaḥṭānī tradition and culture, residing mostly in the vicinity of Jericho and Jerusalem in the modern state of Israel. The Urugati tribal group has no official status. They do not regard themselves as Palestinians.
- C. The Arabic-speaking ancestors of the modern Qaḥṭānī originally hailed from South Arabia and settled in antiquity in the present homeland of the Rashaid clan of the Uragat tribe at Jericho in Palestine, Egypt and the Hejaz region of Saudi Arabian.
- D. The Uraqat Indigenous People have significant interests of their own, that include, but are not limited to, the right to participate in negotiations, the protection of longstanding treaty rights, the protection of Indigenous cultural property and traditional knowledge, the inclusion of indigenous negotiators, tribal courts, legal codes and the joint implementation of the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations.
- E. The International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations affirms that Qaḥṭānī “participation in cultural or ceremonial activities for the transmission of tribal culture shall be protected.”
- F. The International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations affirms 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,” and further recognizes that, “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.”
- G. In accordance with the principles enshrined in the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations, the Uraqat tribe defers in how they choose to define their own customs, traditions, and ceremonial practices.
- H. Since current state laws do not protect or maintain Uraqat tribal culture and tradition, these issues should be addressed by Uraqat customary laws with the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations as basis for legal codes to address these concerns and work with other tribes on a government-to-government basis.
- I. Ratification of the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations is essential for Uraqat civic leaders to execute their responsibilities to promote the general welfare of the Qaḥṭānī, given their unique structures and communities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that:

1. The Uraqat tribe of Jericho hereby formally ratifies the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations; and
2. This resolution shall be the policy of the Uraqat tribe of Jericho until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Laz tribal confederation on April 9th, 2022.

Title Name
Sheik Abo Aml Farress

Signature

