

Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee
Topic: Indigenous People's Rights and Drug Trafficking
Country: ****
Delegate Name: ****

Throughout history, indigenous peoples have been oppressed and often completely forgotten. Though they make up only 5% of the world's population, they shouldn't face the injustices they do. Many have been displaced by militant groups or natural disaster. Either way, once they become refugees, they face unhealthy living conditions and little hope for an education. Precious and vibrant indigenous cultures are lost due to globalization, which makes native people seem even less important. In the global economy, emphasis is put on the majority. Although this is efficient for business transactions, it puts indigenous people on the bottom of most corporations. Often, they are subject to corporations or political groups seizing their land and terrible working conditions. Sudan sees the rights of indigenous people as a great concern for our people as well as the international community.

Sudan has been stricken with a history of social and political unrest directly related racial inequality. In 2003, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) attacked the government Khartoum for allegedly oppressing black Africans in favor of Arabs. Specifically, the people living in the Nuba Mountains have been marginalized by Arab leaders for centuries. Furthermore, tribal differences and the tensions of civil war have led to fighting among the many culturally distinct people who live in South Sudanese villages. In the west, the Darfur region has faced many years of tension over land and grazing rights between the mostly nomadic Arabs, and farmers from Darfur, Massaleet and Zaghawa communities. Tribal clashes in south Sudan's states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Lakes have also displaced hundreds of thousands. The most promising future for all of Sudan, especially the indigenous people, comes from the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). With the continued support of the UNMIS, Sudan will be able to stop racial violence, establish a self sufficient government, and eventually create peace in all regions of Sudan. To instigate education of indigenous cultures, Sudan would like to propose national curriculum to be taught in schools relating to native cultures. Sudan believes that the greatest hope for the future is found in our youth. If we can educate them, indigenous cultures will not be lost in this ever globalizing world. Furthermore, Sudan fully supports the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and any further efforts to gain insight into the needs of indigenous people all over the world.

Another threat toward international security is the illegal drug trade. Drug trade is now a global issue that harms developing countries in particular. Many impoverished people turn to drug trafficking for a seemingly easy income. This greatly increases the organized crime, a threat to government stability. Although Sudan is one of the countries where drugs are not a serious problem, its location makes it a possible bridge for drug smuggling and trafficking to other countries. Furthermore, drugs have a wide range of health effects that can greatly damage any country's population, especially the population of a war torn, impoverished country like Sudan.

Although Sudan believes international drug control is a global responsibility, we would like to ensure full respect for territorial sovereignty. However, to combat illegal drug trafficking, Sudan would support international activities aimed at drug sources, especially in Africa. Sudan would like to combat narcotic drugs with laws to facilitate the extradition of drug related criminals involved with the international drug trade. Sudan would also support specific articles on combating corruption, bribes and illegal wealth. It is very important, especially during a time of unstable government in Sudan and all of northern Africa, for the leaders of drug cartels to not become too powerful. Sudan would hope to never allow the day when a country is ruled by the leaders of a drug gang. As a struggling but persistent nation, Sudan would like to improve its current situation and the situation of the world through continued cooperation and participation in United Nations drug control policies and programs.