

**United Nations General Assembly: Special Session on Indigenous Affairs**

**Zimbabwe: Position Paper**

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The Republic of Zimbabwe is a nation situated in southern Africa. Zimbabwe is a sovereign state with Roger Mugabe as its president. The nation of Zimbabwe has a population of 13 million as of 2012[[1]](#footnote-1). Relating to indigenous affairs, Zimbabwe does not recognize any specific group as indigenous for it believes that all of its citizens are indigenous to Zimbabwe. Since indigenous people make up the majority of the population in Zimbabwe, indigenous people in Zimbabwe are less likely to be disadvantaged. Although this is the case, Zimbabwe recognizes the struggles indigenous peoples all over the world experience and believes that there is something needed to be done.

Indigenous people in Zimbabwe are not minorities in their country, and will therefore, not experience the same oppression indigenous peoples in other countries might experience. All people of Zimbabwe experience about the same level of difficulty in terms of mental health and wellness. The people of Zimbabwe are currently in what can be called as a mental health crisis. This is due to economic hardship as it is difficult to find employment[[2]](#footnote-2). This is an issue the government of Zimbabwe is working on. The government is currently funding therapy programs for citizens at risk. The nation of Zimbabwe hopes to expand these programs thus more citizens may access them. The issue of healthcare is also being dealt with. It is difficult to develop the current healthcare system as there is the issue of funds. Zimbabwe is currently experience economic turmoil so donati

1. “Census Results in Brief” from the Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency, received 25 August 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. CBC article on, “Using talk to tackled Zimbabwe’s mental health crisis,” by Brian Hungwe(23 February 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)