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Hungary
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Topic 1: Indigenous Affairs, Healthcare, Mental Health and Wellness

Hungary acknowledges that there is a blatant shortage of social services for vulnerable and secluded populations such as indigenous peoples. This lack is often rooted in the lack of infrastructure within certain non-urban areas and insufficient financial resources in order to gain access to treatments and prevention. This absence of healthcare is one of the prime causes of illnesses — whether mental or physical and results in further vulnerability amidst these populations. The current rhetoric in the international status quo revolves around widespread diseases such as tuberculosis and addictions to illicit substances and alcohol.

Numerous ideas and solutions were implemented in order to mitigate and eventually — hopefully — eliminate the absence of social services for vulnerable populations such as indigenous communities. On an international level, the Pan-American Health Organization has demonstrated the great need for investment within vulnerable populations and urged governments to invest more and more resources into indigenous people groups. Moreover, the World Health Organization, a subsidiary body of the UN under the purview of the General Assembly, has greatly fought against the spread of tuberculosis and invested in the prevention and treatment of this widespread disease within secluded areas with a high concentration of indigenous people.

Recognizing that the substantial lack of social services for indigenous people is an international reality needing an international cooperation for tangible progress in mitigating this issue, Hungary proposes the implementation of local clinics providing healthcare — especially for women and children — in partnership with Doctors Without Borders and the World Health Organization. Moreover, Hungary believes in promoting — without violating the UN Charter

Article 1 concerning state sovereignty — the anchoring of vessels, within existing national government offices, in order to facilitate the allocation of resources to vulnerable areas.

Topic 2: Indigenous Lands, Rights, Climate Change Impacts and Environmental Protection of Resources

Hungary sees the current inequalities experienced by indigenous people groups, namely those suffering from poverty, lack of resources and in remote areas. Moreover, valuable natural resources are frequently located in the soils and lands where indigenous people are living. The extraction of such resources — without fair monetary compensation — creates greater poverty within their local communities as they necessarily need to rebuild their societies.

Current and past policies have successfully started the efforts in mitigating the consequences concerning unfair exploitation of indigenous lands and the protection of green areas without violating indigenous rights. Indeed, the UN has thoroughly addressed such issues through its Declaration concerning indigenous people groups and in the drafting of the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, certain UN programs, such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues are specifically tailored to serve indigenous people. However, there is a lack of substantial change surrounding these issues.

Hungary believes that by investing in the achievement of the new Sustainable Development Goals which are arguably more realistic and feasible than its predecessors will inevitably yield positive outcomes for indigenous populations. Moreover, where states and the international community have no power, namely when it comes to vulnerable populations in foreign countries, NGOs can bring aid. Thus, through the investment in NGOs with a specific mandate concerning climate change impacts and rights of indigenous people such as the CAP or IPCB, there can be tangible change on an international spectrum.

Topic 3: Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Development

Hungary understands and finds appalling the uneven distribution of resources between people groups. Indeed, such unfairness perpetuates and reinforces the under-development and harmful consequences within indigenous populations.

The International Forum — established by the United Nations General Assembly — specifically targets the development within indigenous populations.

Hungary believes in international cooperation for sustainable development through the SGDs and drafting tailored goals for specific areas.

Works Cited

Background Guide.