As the Central African Republic, indigenous peoples and their fates are closely related to the problems this nation face on an everyday basis. And I believe that the international community should prioritize aiding the economies and governments of countries in need, because without these resources there is little way that we could resolve these issues using the resources at our disposal.

The issue of diseases isn't just an issue for indigenous tribes in this part of the world. 3.7% of the entire population of my country are living with HIV, even as we've made significant improvement from the 13.5% AIDS prevalence a mere decade ago. The poverty, lack of sanitation, and the spread of diseases in this area is prominent regardless of one's urban, rural, or indigenous way of living. On the issue of healthcare and indigenous peoples, I believe that the international community has to lend more support in combating diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. The focus on indigenous peoples' issues, though important, would be unnecessary scrutiny upon a country who cannot provide basic healthcare to its citizens. Though it has been estimated that in the Central African Republic that there are fewer than 3 doctors and 9 nurses per 100 000 people, we treat patients with mobile crews of medical professionals, and that 30% of the population still doesn't have clean drinking water and 59% of the population still doesn't have proper sanitation, we've made an effort in order to improve the situation for all our citizens, and once we've accomplished that goal we would focus on the marginalized groups. We cannot expand the outreach of the national healthcare program when the existing one consists of travelling mobile crews.

When it comes to Climate change, this region would also have to deal with its implications as a country rather than as separate groups. The issues the average Central African faces is the same as the indigenous tribes, even as neither of the two groups had any direct correlation towards man-made climate change. We need a binding agreement regarding pollution and industrial activities by corporations and other interest groups whose greed destroys the environment in which millions reside in. When it comes to land, we have to regulate hunting and such activities as bushmeat is one of the main proponents of the informal economy of the country and the larger picture of protecting endangered species and the need to improve upon the economy justifies that the government has the right to regulate certain aspects of what happens inside indigenous land, even if the government is portrayed as oppressive by the Western press and foreign government. In conclusion, however, I'll go back to my previous point regarding the activities of corporations and industries that they're causing the pollution that affects not themselves, but the poor nations that are directly suffering under the implications of climate change, and a binding agreement regarding climate change should be proposed during the General Assembly.

In terms of poverty, the poverty in the region of sub-Saharan Africa has been caused by the oppression done to the indigenous peoples by the French and British colonizers, and really, the indigenous peoples are the ones on this land before the arrival of these colonizers. The effects of that is still evident today, as Europe controls the price of uncut diamonds, the chief export of this nation, and still profits from the child labour they've so equivocally condemned in public. This region, and many others, have the right to take back what rightfully belongs to the indigenous people. Apart from colonial reparations, this region also needs investment from the international community in order to change the economic status that exists right now. Otherwise, there is no remote possibility to spend more funds onto the healthcare system or into other projects that would certainly aid the region and its people, and help modernizing country.