

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Peru

Arı Bektöre



I. Background Information on Peru

Peru is the third-largest country in South America with a population of 31,331,228 and it shares borders with Ecuador, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, and Bolivia. Half of the country is covered by the Amazon Forest and its main sources of income include mining, oil extraction, and metal fabrication.

The region was conquered by the Spanish in 1533 thus, was ruled by Spain as Viceroyalty of Peru for nearly 300 years. After the Spanish rule, in 1821, it declared independence. Consequently, it gained freedom in 1824. After a border dispute with Ecuador emerged into a war in 1941, Peru gained control over a larger proportion of the Amazon Basin. Further disputes and conflicts proceeded until, in 1998, the border was fully established again.

The country also faced several internal disputes. In 1968 the government was dethroned by a military junta. In 1980 civilian rule was re-established. The government declared a new constitution following the abolishment of the legislature in 1992. In 2001, Alejandro Toledo became Peru's first-ever democratically elected president of Quechuan ethnicity.

II. Previous Attempts of Peru at Resolving the Issues

A. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American cartels

- In the 1940s a group of smugglers called the “Balarezo Gang” was established in Peru with the cocaine trade becoming illegal. Balarezo had managed to smuggle around 13 kilos of cocaine to the USA which was found in New York after he was arrested in 1949.
- The alternative development program of UNODC is currently working closely with the Peruvian government and farmers with the aim to offer practical alternatives to coca farming.
- For over 25 years UNODC has been working with Peru on alternative development through delivering the technical help required for the advancement of modern and economically practical legal businesses. In this process UNODC has worked with more than 40000 people, mostly farming families, who used to be reliant on coca farming.
- Through the marketing of palm oil, heart of palm, cacao, and coffee, UNODC encourages the emergence of alternative development in areas such as forest management, ecosystem protection in indigenous communities, livestock raising, and the development of legal and self-sustaining economies in Peru.

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B. The question of legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries

- Peru created the “Yavarí Tapiche reserve” (approximately 1,100,000 hectares) for vulnerable indigenous groups living in the Amazon rainforest.
- In 2015, Peru established a national park in its Amazon Forest, covering about 1,300,000 hectares of the forest. This area includes diverse wildlife habitats and untouched indigenous communities.
- Peru has signed forest conservation agreements with indigenous tribes totaling 2,900,000 hectares under its National Program of Forest Conservation.
- Peru has given forest parcels to indigenous communities comprising of more than 1,200,000 hectares since indigenous people in Peru are essential in helping protect the forests and are actively involved in the implementation of the “Joint Declaration of Intent”.
- Peru has established new natural protected areas and regional conservation areas covering 4,800,000 hectares.
- Peru also made advances in developing a public cadastral system for land titles, and in instigating guidelines on zoning, land-use provision, and forest supervision.
- Peru has signed Paris Agreement and increased its desire to decrease carbon emissions.

C. The question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize

- Peru doesn't have previous accomplishments regarding the issue, however, has strong trade ties with both conflicted nations and maintains strong relations with them.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Peru On the Issues

A. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American cartels

- Sustainable agriculture advancement in order to decrease poverty by the implementation of environmentally sustainable policies and gender empowerment can help tackle the issue from a social life aspect.
- UNODC already has policies to decrease coca production and drug smuggling thus, through the cooperation of the relevant member states and UNODC these policies can be implemented at a higher level and can be more efficient.
- Cooperation with INTERPOL especially in terms of sharing intelligence and resources can prove useful to tackle corruption as well as drug trafficking.
- Farmers can be discouraged from producing coca plants through the introduction of alternative development options, especially regarding agriculture.

B. The question of legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries

- Policies that are directed at cooperating with indigenous communities, while preserving their values, can be implemented as indigenous people play a critical role in the preservation of forests.

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- Educational activities and the curriculum in schools can be advanced in accordance with countries' internal policies to ensure a generational shift toward sustainability thus, guaranteeing the long-term protection of Amazon Forests.
- Through the implementation of regulations on land titles, zoning, land-use provision, and forest supervision the preservation of the forests can be sustained.

C. **The question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize**

- As Peru isn't involved in the conflict yet has strong ties to both countries it is in its best interest to see that the conflict is resolved as quickly and peacefully as possible.
- Conflicted states can be incentivized to cooperate and reach a consensus through economic and social incentives.
- An international conference could be held in which the history of the region conflicted upon, the claims on the region and the causes of this conflict would be unbiasedly investigated and reported.

IV. **Bibliography**

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