



## MUN Laws Position Paper

**Committee:** United Nations General Assembly

**Delegation:** Republic of Perú

**Topic:** Climate Change and Ensuring Protection for Persons Displaced due to Adverse Effects



The Republic of Perú recognizes the current climate emergency and underscores the need for multilateral cooperation in a more effective manner. Perú is a nation with an incredibly complex climate due to its many diverse geographic features. The El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), Andes Mountains, and Pacific coastline all contribute to a unique ecosystem that is invaluable to our planet, as well as largely unpredictable weather and climate.<sup>1</sup> Intense ranges of cold to hot, as well as dry to wet, have always made Perú a forefront nation in susceptibility to climate change. Current events include rising temperatures, which have caused glaciers to melt, leading to increased floods and landslides in mountainous regions. Additionally, there has been more variability between dry periods and those of extreme wetness, which have resulted in less predictable weather, in addition to an agricultural crisis. An outcome of this has been a significant increase in both internal and regional displacement, which the infrastructure of our nation has struggled to support.

Perú continues in its ambitious goals towards climate sustainability. We also continue, as a nation, to operate in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement. All of these in relation to efforts towards reducing greenhouse gasses and stabilizing global average temperature.<sup>2</sup> The UNFCCC also establishes Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which act as goals a nation must set in order to combat greenhouse gasses and rising temperatures, in hopes of a more sustainable future. In December 2020, Peruvian leadership updated the previous NDCs, reflecting a more ambitious yet realistic approach to reducing emissions by 2030. Since then, the Republic of Perú has demonstrably improved in working towards the highly ambitious 2030 climate goals.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, A 2022 Supreme Decree was issued by the Presidency, declaring climate change as a state of ongoing National Emergency, calling for immediate action, monitoring, education, and financing, all directed at the crisis at hand.<sup>2</sup>

Recent development of this issue has seen the Republic of Perú become more involved in more international committees, as well as more domestic legislatures trying to combat

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank Group, Climate Change Knowledge Portal - Peru, URL: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/peru/climate-data-historical>

<sup>2</sup> Gobierno de la República del Perú, Decreto Supremo 003-2022-MINAM, (January 25, 2022), URL: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/2033317-1>

<sup>3</sup> Climate Action Tracker, Peru, (December 18, 2020), URL: <https://climateactiontracker.org/climate-target-update-tracker/peru/>

climate change. An additional 2020 Supreme Decree saw the creation of the High Level Commission on Climate Change (CANCC), which continues to be a building block in how our nation approaches measuring and financing NDCs.<sup>4</sup> More recently, the Republic has assumed a leading role in organisations which directly impact the establishment of multilateral climate collaboration. We have recently served as the Vice-President to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). As an additional role in the UNEP, then President of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, Juan Carlos Castro Vargas, made statements on the role of Latin America in combating climate change. He stated, “We must respond effectively and in synergy to the crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution in all its forms, with a common agenda that enables us to define and implement a practical and concrete roadmap through multiple regional and global partnerships”.<sup>5</sup> The Republic of Perú continues to fight for multilateral cooperation on the subject, attending the COP30 in Brazil, UN Climate Summit, and advocating for international support for climate refugees and IDPs.

The delegation proposes that IDPs be recognized adjacently to refugees, and must be protected under the same guidelines of human rights. This would entail an inclusion of IDPs under a new definition, expanding on the current outlined protocol and prospective resolution by the committee. This would be proposed as a part of UN refugee law, demonstrating a global recognition of this inclusion, as well as a commitment to confronting a core issue Perú and many other nations actively face. During the floods in our nation at the beginning of the year, 128,000 people were directly affected, 39,000 of which being children.<sup>6</sup> Climate change is the responsibility of the global community to protect those in need. Now faced with the crisis of displacement as a result of climate instability, we must also recognize displacement as a pressing issue that this committee must address with haste. The Republic of Perú is committed to leading the way, acknowledging that we are home to 1.6 million forcibly displaced Venezuelans, representing 3% of the country's population. Perú also hosts 539,983 asylum-seekers, many of which from the region.<sup>7</sup> The Republic of Perú also further expresses its commitment to working with the committee in order to reach a consensus or formal resolution of this global crisis.

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<sup>4</sup> Gobierno de la República del Perú, Decreto Supremo 006-2020-MINAM, (July 4, 2020), URL: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/1869809-1>

<sup>5</sup> UN Environment Programme, XXIV Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 October 2025, Statement by Juan Carlos Castro Vargas, Peru Minister of Environment, URL: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/latin-american-and-caribbean-countries-agree-ambitious-environmental>

<sup>6</sup> UNOCHA, Latin America & The Caribbean Weekly Situation Update as of 7 March 2025 - reliefweb, URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/latin-america-caribbean-weekly-situation-update-7-march-2025>

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR, Annual Results Report 2024 - Perú, (May 29, 2025), URL: <https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2025-06/Peru%20ARR%202024.pdf>