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Lessons learned?

*Demand, illegal logging and conflict
in Peru*

Copenhagen, 11 December 2009

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Global Witness

A bit of background



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- Around 70 mill. has of forests (>50% land area)
- 94,000 has/yr lost
- Up to 80-90% of timber illegally produced and/or laundered
- 45-50% emissions from Peru come from deforestation and degradation



Also...



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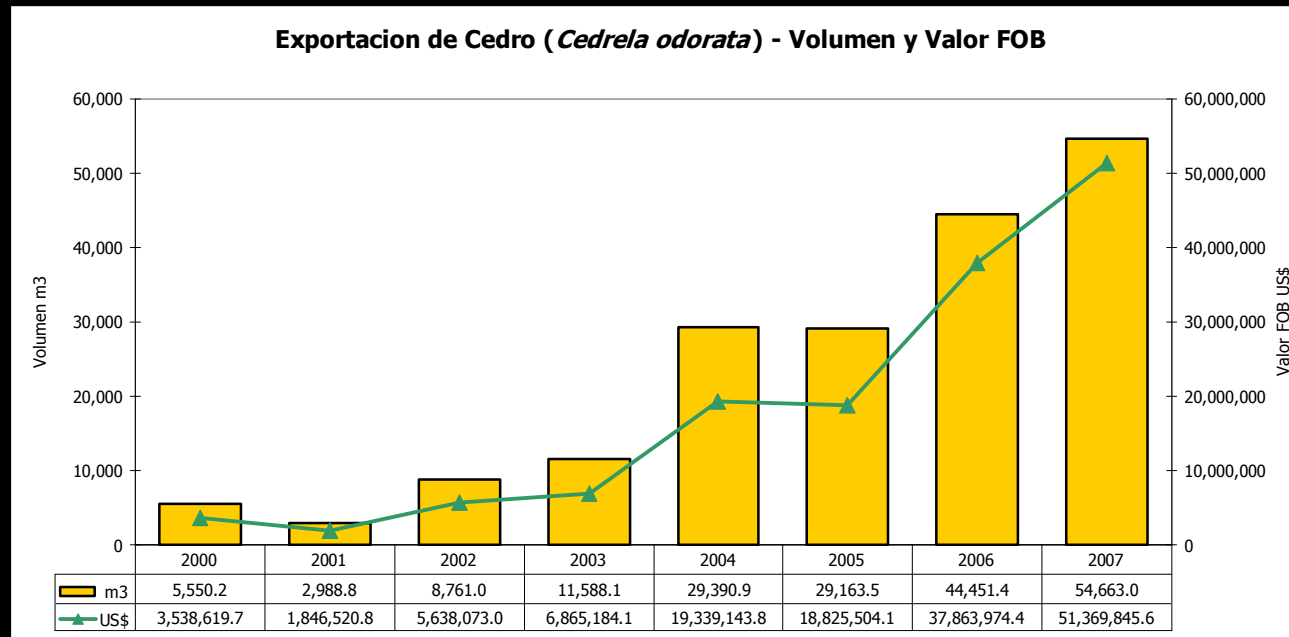




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Illegal logging in Peru

- 86% of mahogany – reaching commercial extinction. Appendix II CITES (2003)
- 70% cedar - Appendix III CITES (2001)



Most timber is exported. China, US and Mexico are the largest markets



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International demand

- A clear driver (note: Peru supports inclusion of international drivers in SBSTA)
- Powerful in countries focused on opening up to international markets
- Worsened when enforcement is weak



Is Peru addicted to Free Trade Agreements?



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- 2007: US-Peru FTA signed
- But also...
 - Finalising FTA with China
 - Negotiating FTA with EU
 - Many others (Thailand, Canada...) in the pipeline





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The US-Peru Free Trade Agreement...and what followed

- 2007: signed - the forest sector has its own (very stringent!) Annex
- 2008: the state approves a total of 99 Law Decrees without consultation. Some are passed in a matter of days
- 2008-09: indigenous peoples, local communities, NGOs and the broader civil society stage countless protests that escalate out of control: over 30 people killed in Bagua in June 2009



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The current picture

- Peru has reverted to the previous (2000) legal framework
- Consultation process to produce a new law underway
- The new law has to be ready by June 2010 so as to comply with FTA commitments



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¡Gracias!

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