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Dear Reader,

Welcome to this new issue of *Infosylva*, which is mostly dedicated to coverage from the ongoing COP23 in Bonn, Germany.

In an op-ed recently published in the run-up to COP23 by IISD in its SDG knowledge hub, Tiina Vähänen, REDD+ Coordinator at FAO of the UN, explains how REDD+ is maturing and involving more countries. She also highlights the importance of integrated approaches to land use, in order to balance agricultural needs with forest conservation and their sustainable management, and to unlock the potential for mitigation, which these integrated approaches are able to offer. (In [English](#))

Sustainable agriculture, forests and food systems are more and more recognized by governments around the world as crucial elements to mitigate climate change and help countries adapt to its effects. Almost 90 percent of all countries which have submitted their national climate plans under the Paris Agreement have included these as an effective way to curb carbon dioxide emissions. (In [English](#)) At a workshop in Tanzania, four new case studies on social protection were released earlier this month. The case studies explore existing and potential social protection needs, challenges and opportunities for forest-dependent

communities in some African countries as well as in China. They also suggest solutions such as expanding social-protection services into more forest and rural areas. (In [English](#) – [Case studies](#))

A new FAO publication: [How existing legal frameworks shape forest conversion to agriculture: A study of the Congo Basin](#) analyses which legal frameworks governing forest conversion in countries of the Congo Basin are applied when transforming forest land into agricultural land. Local policies and regulations can play an important role in preserving the sustainable use of forest lands, and protecting the rights of local communities. (In [English](#))

The necessity, potential and benefits of sustainable wood were the topic of a two-day global meeting, held at FAO headquarters 30 Oct – 01 Nov 2017. When wood is sustainable, environmentally friendly, socially responsible and economically beneficial, not only can it boost the economy of developing countries, but it can also contribute to the sustainable development and improved livelihoods of thousands of people. (In [English](#) and [French](#))

Forest pests are posing a threat to Mesoamerican and Caribbean forests. A number of experts are being trained in the region, with the support of FAO in collaboration with the US Forest Service, to ensure a prompt diagnosis of the pest, and to put in place the right strategies to counteract it with effective action. (In [Spanish](#))

And there is still time — till 27 November — to enrol in the first of a series of webinars about Forest and Landscape Restoration, organized by FAO in the run-up to GLF 2017. The webinar will be accompanied by a two-week facilitated online discussion 28 Nov – 14 Dec in English. Find the agenda and the webinar's presenters [here](#). (In [English](#) – coverage in [French](#))

Enjoy your reading and online interacting!

Estimado lector/a,

Bienvenidos a este nuevo número de Infosylva, que está dedicado principalmente a la cobertura informativa de la COP23 que se está celebrando actualmente en Bonn, Alemania.

En un editorial publicado recientemente en el período previo a la COP23 por IISD, Tiina Vähänen, Coordinadora de REDD + por la FAO de la ONU, explica cómo REDD + está madurando e involucrando a más países. También destaca la importancia de los enfoques integrados para el uso de la tierra, a fin de equilibrar las necesidades agrícolas con la conservación de los bosques y su gestión sostenible, y para desbloquear el potencial de mitigación, que estos enfoques

integrados son capaces de ofrecer. (En [inglés](#))

Los gobiernos de todo el mundo reconocen cada vez más a la agricultura sostenible, los bosques y los sistemas alimentarios como elementos cruciales para mitigar el cambio climático y ayudar a los países a adaptarse a sus efectos. Casi el 90 por ciento de todos los países que han presentado sus planes climáticos nacionales en el marco del Acuerdo de París los han incluido como una forma efectiva de reducir las emisiones de dióxido de carbono. (En [inglés](#))

Cuatro nuevos estudios de caso sobre protección social fueron presentados en un taller celebrado en Tanzania a principios de este mes. Los estudios de caso exploran las necesidades, los desafíos y las oportunidades de protección social existentes y potenciales para las comunidades que dependen de los bosques en algunos países africanos así como en China. También sugieren soluciones tales como la extensión de los servicios de protección social en más áreas forestales y rurales. (En [inglés](#) – [Estudios de caso](#))

Una nueva publicación de la FAO: *Cómo los marcos legales existentes dan forma a la conversión de los bosques a la agricultura: un estudio de la cuenca del Congo* (en [inglés](#)) analiza qué marcos legales regulan la conversión forestal en los países de la cuenca del Congo al transformar las tierras forestales en tierras agrícolas. Las políticas y regulaciones locales pueden jugar un papel importante en la preservación del uso sostenible de las tierras forestales y la protección de los derechos de las comunidades locales. (En [inglés](#))

La necesidad, el potencial y los beneficios de la madera sostenible fueron el tema de una reunión global de dos días, celebrada en la sede de la FAO del 30 de octubre al 1 de noviembre de 2017. Cuando la madera es sostenible, respetuosa con el medio ambiente, socialmente responsable y económicamente beneficiosa, no solo puede convertirse en un motor para la economía de los países en desarrollo, sino también puede contribuir al desarrollo sostenible y a la mejora de los medios de vida de miles de personas. (En [inglés](#) y [francés](#))

Las plagas forestales son una amenaza para los bosques de Mesoamérica y el Caribe. Por esa razón, se está capacitando a expertos en la región, con el apoyo de la FAO y en colaboración con el Servicio Forestal de los Estados Unidos, para garantizar un diagnóstico rápido de las plagas y establecer las estrategias adecuadas para contrarrestarlas con medidas eficaces. (En [español](#))

Y todavía queda tiempo -hasta el 27 de noviembre- para inscribirse en el primero de una serie de seminarios web sobre Restauración Forestal y Paisajística, organizados por la FAO en el período previo al GLF 2017. El seminario web

estará acompañado por una discusión en línea facilitada de dos semanas en inglés del 28 de noviembre al 14 de diciembre. Encuentre la agenda y los presentadores del seminario [aquí](#). (En [inglés](#) – artículo en [francés](#))
¡Buena lectura e buena interacción en línea!

Chère lectrice, cher lecteur,
Bienvenue dans ce nouveau numéro d'Infosylva, principalement consacré à la couverture de l'actualité liée à la COP23 en cours à Bonn, en Allemagne.

Tiina Vähänen, Coordinatrice du programme REDD + à la FAO de l'ONU, explique comment le REDD + mûrit et implique davantage de pays. Elle souligne également l'importance des approches intégrées à l'utilisation des terres, afin d'équilibrer les besoins agricoles avec la conservation des forêts et leur gestion durable, et de débloquer le potentiel d'atténuation, que ces approches intégrées sont en mesure d'offrir. (En [anglais](#))

L'agriculture durable, les forêts et les systèmes alimentaires sont de plus en plus reconnus par les gouvernements du monde entier comme des éléments cruciaux pour atténuer le changement climatique et aider les pays à s'adapter à ses effets. Près de 90% de tous les pays qui ont soumis leur plan national sur le climat dans le cadre de l'Accord de Paris ont inclus ceux-ci comme un moyen efficace de réduire les émissions de dioxyde de carbone. (En [anglais](#))

Lors d'un atelier en Tanzanie, quatre nouvelles études de cas sur la protection sociale ont été publiées au début du mois. Les études de cas explorent les besoins, les défis et les opportunités de protection sociale existants et potentiels pour les communautés tributaires des forêts dans certains pays africains ainsi qu'en Chine. Elles proposent également des solutions telles que l'extension des services de protection sociale dans davantage de zones forestières et rurales. (En [anglais](#) – [Études de cas](#))

Une nouvelle publication de la FAO: *Comment les cadres juridiques existants façonnent la conversion des forêts en agriculture: Une étude du Bassin du Congo* (en [anglais](#)) analyse les cadres juridiques régissant la conversion des forêts dans les pays du bassin du Congo lors de la transformation des terres forestières en terres agricoles. Les politiques et réglementations locales peuvent jouer un rôle important dans la préservation de l'utilisation durable des terres forestières et dans la protection des droits des communautés locales. (En [anglais](#))

La nécessité, le potentiel et les avantages du bois durable ont fait l'objet d'une réunion mondiale de deux jours au siège de la FAO du 30 octobre au 1er novembre 2017.

Lorsque le bois est durable, respectueux de l'environnement, socialement responsable et économiquement bénéfique, il peut non seulement bénéficier à l'économie des pays en développement, mais il peut aussi contribuer au développement durable et à l'amélioration des moyens de vie de milliers de personnes. (En [anglais](#) et en [français](#))

Les ravageurs forestiers constituent une menace pour les forêts mésoaméricaines et caribéennes. Un certain nombre d'experts sont en train d'être formés dans la région, avec l'appui de la FAO en collaboration avec le Service des forêts des États-Unis, pour assurer un diagnostic rapide du ravageur et mettre en place les bonnes stratégies pour y remédier efficacement. (En [espagnol](#))

Et il est encore temps - jusqu'au 27 novembre - de s'inscrire au premier d'une série de webinaires sur la restauration des forêts et des paysages, organisé par la FAO avant le GLF 2017. Le webinaire sera accompagné par une discussion en ligne en anglais de deux semaines, du 28 novembre au 14 décembre. Retrouvez l'agenda et les présentateurs du webinaire [ici](#). (En [anglais](#) - article en [français](#))
Bonne lecture et bonne interaction en ligne!

Luigi Baldassari
Coordinator of Infosylva

Forestry events

November 2017

[VIII workshop of the Silva Med Working Group 7](#)

Braganza, Portugal 20-21/11 17

[From users to producers: Scaling up FFPOs businesses to implement Sustainable Development Goals in climate resilient landscapes](#)

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar 20-22 November 2017

[FAO Regional Meeting on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Sustainable Food Systems and Nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 22-24 November 2017

[Innovative approaches for Monitoring Forest and Landscape Restoration](#)

Online learning events (webinars – first date 30 November – enrolment by Monday 27 November 2017)

December 2017

[Adriatic Wood Days](#)

Dubrovnik, Croatia 04-05 December 2017

[Mountains under pressure: climate, hunger, migration. High-level Conference on Mountains](#)

FAO HQ – Rome, Italy 11 December 2017

[FAO Near East Forestry and Range Commission \(NEFRC\) – 23rd Session](#)

Beirut, Lebanon 11-15 December 2017

[2017 Bioeconomy Investment Summit](#)

Helsinki, Finland 14-15 December 2017

[Global Landscape Forum 2017](#)

Bonn, Germany 19-20 December 2017

February 2018

[Lignofuels 2018 – Advanced Biofuels and Materials Conference](#)

Amsterdam, The Netherlands 07-08 February 2018

March 2018

[FAO African Forestry and Wildlife Commission \(AFWC\) – 21st Session](#)

Tbd – March 2018

August 2018

[2018 World Conference on Timber Engineering](#)

Seoul, Republic of Korea 20-23 August 2018

November 2018

[World Forum on Urban Forests: Changing the nature of cities: the role of urban forestry for a green, healthier and happier future – Save the date!](#)

Mantova, Italy 28 November – 01 December 2018

FAO Forestry announcements

[Action Against Desertification prepares to scale up its restoration efforts along Africa's Great Green Wall](#)

FAO forestry newsroom 10/11/17

A workshop will be held in Niger from 13-17 November to prepare for next year's restoration activities under Action Against Desertification (AAD) and to report on the successes and challenges of its efforts to scale up restoration along Africa's Great Green Wall.

[A first atlas on rural migration in sub-Saharan Africa](#)

FAO News 02/11/17

A first atlas to offer a better understanding of complex rural migration patterns in sub-Saharan Africa has been published today. The atlas – Rural Africa in motion. Dynamics and drivers of migration south of the Sahara – also highlights the important role rural areas will continue to play in shaping the continent's migration for decades to come.

[Climate change puts millions of people in vicious cycle of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty](#)

FAO News 14/11/17

Emissions from the agriculture sectors are set to increase in the future, further contributing to climate change, unless the world adopts sustainable, climate-smart ways of producing, transporting, processing and consuming food, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva warned today at the United Nations Climate Change conference, COP 23.

[FAO launches new Climate-Smart Agriculture web platform](#)

FAO News 10/11/17

To help steer our food systems in a sustainable direction, FAO has produced a new sourcebook for how to implement "climate-smart" approaches to agriculture, launched today at the Agriculture Action Day on the sidelines of the COP23 climate summit in Bonn.

[Four new papers on social protection and sustainable forestry to be released at East Africa workshop](#)

FAO News Tanzania 08/11/17

Tanzania is hosting a sub-regional workshop on social protection for forest-dependent communities in East Africa in Dar es Salaam on November 8 and 9. With the theme "Social protection for forest-dependent communities," the meeting featured the release of four new working papers on social protection and sustainable forestry in developing countries that have been published by FAO Forestry Department in partnership with development institutions and member countries.

[One million dollar land degradation project marked for Vanuatu](#)

FAO News Asia and the Pacific 05/11/17

FAO is working on a project to help protect the people of Tongoa Island in Vanuatu where land and forest degradation threaten the livelihoods of the island's inhabitants. Funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), and working with the Vanuatu Ministry of Climate Change and other key partners, the project aims to restore lands that are severely degraded due to coastal and inland erosion on this Vanuatu island of 3 700 inhabitants.

[Sustainable wood – environmentally friendly, socially responsible – contributes to achieving SDGs, global experts conclude](#)

FAO forestry newsroom 07/11/17

Sustainable wood value chains that are environmentally friendly, socially responsible, and economically sound are an integral part of sustainable landscapes and key to making progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), according to experts at the Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World global meeting at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

Anuncios del Departamento Forestal de la FAO

[El cambio climático arrastra a millones de personas a un círculo vicioso de inseguridad alimentaria, malnutrición y pobreza](#)

FAO Noticias 14/11/17

Las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero del sector agrícola aumentarán en el futuro, contribuyendo aún más al cambio climático, a menos que el mundo adopte formas sostenibles y climáticamente inteligentes para la producción, transporte, procesado y consumo de alimentos, advirtió hoy el Director General de la FAO, José Graziano da Silva, al intervenir en la conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el cambio climático (COP23).

[La FAO lanza una plataforma digital sobre agricultura climáticamente inteligente](#)

FAO Noticias 10/11/17

Para ayudar a dirigir nuestros sistemas alimentarios en una dirección sostenible, la FAO ha elaborado un nuevo libro de consulta sobre cómo implementar estrategias “climáticamente inteligentes” para la agricultura, presentado hoy en el Día de Acción sobre la Agricultura en el marco de la Conferencia sobre el cambio climático que tiene lugar en Bonn (COP23).

Annonces du Département des Forêts de la FAO

[La FAO lance une plateforme web dédiée à l'agriculture intelligente face au climat](#)

FAO Nouvelles 10/11/17

Pour aider nos systèmes alimentaires à prendre la voie de la durabilité, la FAO a produit un nouveau guide de référence sur les meilleures manières de mettre en œuvre des approches «intelligentes face au climat» dans le secteur agricole. L'ouvrage a été officiellement lancé aujourd'hui à l'occasion de la Journée d'action pour l'agriculture en marge du sommet sur le climat, la COP 23, qui se tient à Bonn.

[Le changement climatique pousse des millions de personnes dans le cercle vicieux de l'insécurité alimentaire, de la malnutrition et de la pauvreté](#)

FAO Nouvelles 14/11/17

«Les émissions de gaz à effet de serre issues du secteur agricole sont appelées à augmenter dans le futur, contribuant ainsi au changement climatique, à moins que le monde n'adopte des manières de produire, de transporter, de transformer et de consommer de la nourriture durables et intelligentes face au climat», a averti aujourd'hui M. José Graziano da Silva, Directeur général de la FAO, lors de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le changement climatique, la COP23.

New FAO publications

[How existing legal frameworks shape forest conversion to agriculture: A study of the Congo Basin](#)

Through an analysis of the legal framework governing forest conversion in the Congo, Cameroon and Gabon, this paper identifies the minimum rules and mechanisms that are required for the conversion of forested land to other uses and how these are applied in the three countries.

Four new case studies on social protection for forest-dependent communities

[A mapping of social protection needs and opportunities for forest-dependent communities in Uganda](#)

This study was conducted during 2014/15 to investigate the situation of forest-dependent communities. The qualitative approach sought to determine and analyse the diversity of social protection needs and opportunities for forest-dependent communities in five districts and make recommendations as to action to address them.

[Impact of the shea nut industry on women's empowerment in Burkina Faso. A multi-dimensional study focusing on the Central, Central-West and Hauts-Bassins regions](#)

The present study, which covered the Central, Hauts-Bassins and Central-West regions of Burkina Faso, included 189 participants from a sample of 36 shea butter groups chosen randomly from 1 069 registered shea groups and covering all elements in the shea value chain – collectors, transformers and traders.

[Links between social protection and forestry policies: Lessons from China](#)

This paper, developed in collaboration with Professor Chen Xie of National Forestry Economics Research and Development Centre of China, is based on the literature review in China. The review focuses on the main forestry policies and social protection policies and their linkages, along with analysis of monitoring results from China's major forestry programmes. It summarizes experiences and challenges in social protection in relation to forestry.

[Social protection for building the resilience of forest-dependent people: evidence, linkages, practices and potential applications](#)

This study provides a rationale for building linkages between social protection and sustainable forestry in developing countries through: the development of a conceptual framework for understanding the two-way relationship between social protection instruments and forestry policies..

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Nouvelles publications de la FAO

[Données forestières de base pour la REDD+ en Côte d'Ivoire. Cartographie de la dynamique forestière de 1986 à 2015](#)

Ce document définit la dynamique forestière en Côte d'Ivoire par télédétection concernant trois années pivot (1986, 2000, 2015) en Côte d'Ivoire. Les résultats de cette étude montrent que la couverture forestière a fortement régressé de 1986 à 2015 (7 850 864 ha en 1986, 5 094 452 ha en 2000 et 3 401 146 ha en 2015). Les taux annuels de déforestation sont de 3,04 % sur la première période et de 2,66% sur la seconde période. Les forêts de la Côte d'Ivoire ont ainsi presque disparues en dehors du Parc National de Taï et la réserve du N'zo.

[Données forestières de base pour la REDD+ en Côte d'Ivoire. Inventaire de la biomasse forestière pour l'estimation des facteurs d'émission](#)

Afin d'améliorer les données utilisées dans le cadre de son processus REDD+ et avoir ses propres facteurs d'émission, la Côte d'Ivoire a entrepris un inventaire national de biomasse en 2016-2017. Cet inventaire a permis entre autres de préciser les données utilisées lors de la construction de son niveau d'émission de référence des forêts soumis à la CCNUCC et de construire avec des données plus précises son système national de surveillance des forêts. Le présent rapport fait ainsi état des différentes activités entreprises lors de cet inventaire national de biomasse et des résultats obtenus (des facteurs d'émission pour les formations forestières existantes).

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Livres électroniques de la FAO : [ici](#)

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Forestry vacancies

[Forestry Officer \(FLEGT Asia/Pacific Officer\) – Bangkok, Thailand – 1 year – re-advertisement](#)

[Geospatial Consultant – Rome, Italy – 6-11 months](#)

For other job opportunities available at FAO at the moment click [here](#).

FAO in the news

The articles do not reflect the views of FAO and some of them may no longer be available on the internet after a period of time.

[Farming and forests action critical to climate and sustainability](#)

The Fiji Times Online 07/11/17

It is encouraging that over 90 per cent of the national climate plans which countries have submitted under the Agreement include agriculture, forests and food systems as key elements of national efforts to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects.

[Moving Ahead with REDD+ to Combat Climate Change](#)

IISD 26/10/17

REDD+ is maturing as countries build the necessary systems to reap the results-based rewards of participation. The REDD+ team at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) supports countries in this work.

News review 01-16 November

The articles do not reflect the views of FAO and some of them may no longer be available on the internet after a period of time.

Australia

[This rain forest holds half of Australia's plant species](#)

National Geographic 08/11/17

Australia's Gondwana Rainforests are a living snapshot of history, an echo of the days when rain forests covered the ancient supercontinent of Gondwana. In the remaining rainforest enclaves, where green canopies surround ancient volcanic craters and rushing rivers are punctuated by crashing waterfalls, visitors might well feel themselves transported to another era.

Burkina Faso

[COP23 Special: In Burkina Faso, finding new paths through a changing landscape](#)

Forests News 06/11/17

Recent changes in climate and land use have disturbed the patterns of wet and dry seasons in the West African country's dry forest landscape. Now, it's difficult for farmers to know that their planted seeds won't be wasted following a false start of the rains. As agriculture occupies more and more of the land, problems of deforestation and conflict among land users must be carefully addressed to protect the country's ecology and its inhabitants.

Czech Republic

[Alarm called over endangered Moravian Amazon](#)



Radio Praha 10/11/17

The Moravian Amazon, an area along the lower parts of Morava and Dyje rivers in the southern part of the Czech Republic, is considered to be one of the richest habitats in Central Europe. But scientists are ringing alarm bells, warning that the number of old trees in the UNESCO Biosphere area which provide a

home to rare species of beetles, are being crowded out and their numbers are rapidly declining.

Fiji

[Fiji tells COP23 forests need more funding](#)

RNZ 14/11/17

Fiji's Minister for Economy and Climate Change says all countries need to prioritise forest protection and rehabilitation as well as financing of forest ecosystems. He said while progress had been made in protecting ecosystems to enhance resilience to climate change, real incentives were needed to attract more investment in delivering nature based solutions.

India

[Armed with just bottles and sticks, this tribal woman took on Jharkhand's timber mafia](#)

Yourstory.com 07/11/17

Today, her Van Suraksha Samiti (Forest Protection Group) has about 60 active women members who patrol the jungle in shifts thrice a day: morning, noon, and evening, and sometimes even at night, as the mafia set fire to the forests in random acts of vandalism and vengeance. Jamuna's fight has not gone unnoticed. The President of India has honoured her conservation efforts.

[Project to restore mangrove forests - Centre and state govts pump in Rs 1.68 crore](#)

The Telegraph 05/11/17

To protect Bhitarkanika National Park's fragile ecosystem, efforts are on to regenerate mangrove species in degraded forest patches with a Rs 1.68-crore green project. "The forest department has undertaken a drive to make the areas encroachment-free for successful regeneration of the mangroves," said divisional forest officer, Rajnagar mangrove (wildlife) forest division.

Indonesia

[COP23 Special: From Balikpapan to global climate action](#)

Forests News 09/11/17

At the recent Governors' Climate and Forests (GCF) Task Force Annual Meeting in Balikpapan, Indonesia, representatives hailing from disparate parts of the world – and mostly tropical states – met to discuss just how to do that. There they launched the Balikpapan Statement, which focuses on sustainable supply chains, the rights and livelihoods of indigenous communities and long-term financing.

[Indonesia Presents Social Forestry Progress at UN Climate Change Summit](#)

Jakarta Globe 13/11/17

Indonesia has presented progress reports on the implementation of its social forestry program for landless farmers at the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bonn, Germany.

[Scientists find new orangutan and it is already the most endangered great ape in the world](#)

The Independent 02/11/17

'If steps are not taken quickly to reduce current and future threats to conserving every last remaining bit of forest, we may see the discovery and extinction of a great ape species within our lifetime'.

Uganda

[Climate change fight: Countries urged to make forest protection a priority](#)

New Vision 13/11/17

All countries of the world (Uganda inclusive) have been urged to make forest protection and

rehabilitation and the financing of all forest ecosystems a priority. The new call to action from countries and corporations to cut emissions from forest use and establish sustainable forestry management was made on Sunday at 23rd UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP23) currently taking place in Bonn, Germany.

United Kingdom

[If you go down to the woods... Britain's first forest festival](#)

The Guardian 01/11/17

Timber is the result of a collaboration between the National Forest Company and Wild Rumpus, which focuses on creative events in outdoor spaces. The festival will feature talks and discussions about the relationship between humans and nature, as well as immersive sound and art installations, torchlight processions and light projections.

United States of America

[Putting a price on rainforests](#)

The Jordan Times 09/11/17

Puerto Rico is home to one of the most efficient and inexpensive tools available in the fight against climate change: rainforests. On the island's eastern tip, the nearly 29,000-acre El Yunque National Forest is one of the Caribbean's most important systems for capturing and storing carbon.

Viet Nam

[Central Highlands: illegal loggers challenge PM order to close natural forests](#)

Vietnam.net 06/11/17

The forests in the Central Highlands continue to be cut down though they were closed more than a year ago as ordered by the Prime Minister.

Zambia

[Conservation agriculture: Zambia's double-edged sword against climate change and hunger](#)

News Day 13/11/17

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Conservation Agriculture (CA) is an approach to managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security, while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment.

World

[Africa: Bonn - UN Climate Conference to maintain ambition one year after Paris accord's entry into force](#)

All Africa 03/11/17

One year after the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Bonn Conference, which opens on 6 November in Germany, will be an opportunity for nations around the world to show their ambition for climate action and their determination to keep their promises.

[Africa's scientists sign with 17,000 peers in global call on climate](#)

Africa Times 15/11/17

"To prevent widespread misery and catastrophic biodiversity loss, humanity must practice a more environmentally sustainable alternative to business as usual," the article says. "Soon it will be too late to shift course away from our failing trajectory, and time is running out. We must recognize, in our day-to-day lives and in our governing institutions, that Earth with all its life is our only home."

[Amazonian leaders demand governments protect living forests](#)

Scoop.co.nz 07/11/17

Indigenous Amazonian leaders at COP 23 demand governments protect living forests & keep oil in the ground. Kichwa leaders from the Ecuadorian Amazon will take call to protect living forests of the Amazon to U.N. Global Climate Conference.

[A radar-based change detection technology is helping preserve our forests](#)

Huffington Post 08/11/17

Foresters are joining forces with the space industry to develop solutions to help preserve our environment's natural assets. This new approach is sometimes referred to as precision forestry, and it relies on the newest technological solutions driven by data. A number of precision forestry companies are creating solutions that are helping the forestry industry improve its productivity and also its environmental impact.

[At UN climate conference, Congo Basin youth spotlight their work protecting fragile forest ecosystem](#)

UN News Centre 09/11/17

Youth groups working in Africa's Congo Basin countries are supporting economic progress in isolated rural communities while protecting the forest, and it is high time their voices were heard, a young woman at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP23) in Bonn, Germany, said Thursday.

[Climate change is turbocharging growth of city trees. And that's really bad news](#)

Newsweek 14/11/17

Urban trees are growing faster than their counterparts in rural areas—a whopping 25 percent faster, according to a study published Monday. In an analysis of nearly 1,400 urban trees from Berlin and Munich, Germany, Cape Town, South Africa, Santiago, Chile, Hanoi, Vietnam, and other cities, researchers found that trees in metropolitan areas have been growing at faster rates than in rural areas since the 1960s.

[Congo basin's peaty swamps are new front in climate change battle](#)

The Guardian 12/11/17

New exploratory research, conducted 50km from Mbandaka in DRC, suggests that central Africa's inaccessible forest swamps could be even more important as a global carbon storehouse than they thought, and could need a global initiative to research and protect them.

[COP23 Special: Can REDD+ benefit the poor?](#)

Forests News 08/11/17

The answer is 'yes, in principle'. But pro-poor outcomes in REDD+ seem more likely when local rights and livelihoods are a well-prioritized part of the action, when local people are genuinely involved in program design and implementation, and when robust impact evaluation approaches have been put in place to properly track the social impacts of REDD+.

[Does community-based forest management work in the tropics?](#)

Mongabay.com 02/11/17

To find out if community-based forest management is effective, we read 30 studies that best represent the available evidence. (See the interactive infographic below.) Overall, community-based forest management does not appear to make a forest's condition worse — and may even make it better.

[Ecological restoration success is higher for natural regeneration than for active restoration in tropical](#)

[forests](#)

Science Advances 08/11/17

Is active restoration the best approach to achieve ecological restoration success when compared to natural regeneration in tropical forests? Our meta-analysis of 133 studies demonstrated that natural regeneration surpasses active restoration in achieving tropical forest restoration success for all three biodiversity groups (plants, birds, and invertebrates) and five measures of vegetation structure (cover, density, litter, biomass, and height) tested.

[Forests can absorb 1 trillion tons of carbon by 2100](#)

Ecosystem Marketplace 03/11/17

Forests can play a larger and more important role in reducing climate change emissions than previously thought, according to a suite of research released today. By stopping deforestation and allowing young secondary forests to grow back, the cumulative “forest sink” could grow by over 100 billion metric tons of carbon by 2100.

[‘For us, the land is sacred’: on the road with the defenders of the world’s forests](#)

The Guardian 04/11/17

A busload of indigenous leaders have been crossing Europe to highlight their cause before the start of UN climate talks in Bonn.

[From the Everglades to Kilimanjaro, climate change is destroying world wonders](#)

The Guardian 13/11/17

Number of natural world heritage sites at serious risk from global warming has doubled in three years, says the IUCN, including the Great Barrier Reef and spectacular karst caves in Europe.

[Germany, Britain inject \\$153 million in Amazon climate change fight](#)

Business Insider 15/11/17

Germany and Britain will provide a combined \$153 million to expand programs to fight climate change and deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, according to a statement from the Brazilian government on Tuesday. Roughly \$88 million will go to a program in two Brazilian states that pays indigenous peoples and farmers in exchange for maintaining forest cover. It also provides funding for related sustainable economic development projects.

[How to manage forest pests in the Anthropocene? Bring theory.](#)

Phys.org 13/11/17

With forests under pressure worldwide due to human activities in what is now often referred to as the Anthropocene era, the researchers analysed why forests around the world are being impacted by new pests and what can be done about it.

[Indigenous forests could be a key to averting climate catastrophe](#)

Mongabay.com 06/11/17

New research finds that indigenous and traditional community management of forests could offer a key to curbing emissions, and give the world time to transition to a green energy economy. In a separate study, Amazon deforestation rates were found to be five times greater outside indigenous territories and conservation units than inside.

[Life on the edge: New research identifies the winners and losers of forest fragmentation](#)

Phys.org 01/11/17



Breaking up the rainforest into small, isolated patches is forcing more species to live at the forest edge and putting those that are dependent on the forest core at risk.

[More big mammals found in high-carbon forests, says new study](#)

Mongabay.com 15/11/17

The researchers used satellite data to measure forest carbon values and camera trap photographs to tally the mammal species present in forests and oil palm plantations. Finer-scale data did reveal that high-carbon areas do support more species of medium and large mammals that are threatened with extinction.

[New research shows why forests are absolutely essential to meeting Paris Climate Agreement goals](#)

Mongabay.com 09/11/17

It's widely acknowledged that keeping what's left of the world's forests standing is crucial to combating climate change. But a suite of new research published last week shows that forests have an even larger role to play in achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement than was previously thought.

['Plywood on steroids' can benefit climate, forests](#)

Portland Tribune 07/11/17

Buildings made with cross-laminated timber account for less than half the carbon emissions of structures using steel and concrete.

[Rare victory for rainforests as nations vow to stop 'death by chocolate'](#)

The Guardian 08/11/17

The governments of Ghana and the Ivory Coast are formulating plans to immediately put a stop to all new deforestation after a Guardian investigation found that the cocoa industry was destroying their rainforests. The west African neighbours have been drafting new measures to rescue their remaining forests and replant degraded ones.

[Restoring forest landscapes: A question of community rights](#)

Forests News 02/11/17

Forest Landscape Restoration, FLR, is one of the newer initiatives to be put forward to help solve the problem. While its better known cousin REDD+ aims to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, the goal of FLR is to restore ecological integrity to deforested and degraded landscapes. Both see the link between healthy forests and human well-being.

[UN climate conference set to recognize the role of women in climate action](#)

UN News Centre 12/11/17

With the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 23), in Bonn, Germany, entering its final week of negotiations, the Fiji Presidency today announced an agreement on a Gender Action Plan, highlighting the role of women in climate action.

[UNFCCC, FAO and IFAD Outline Challenges and Opportunities for Agriculture and Forestry at COP 23](#)

IISD 09/11/17

The UNFCCC Secretariat has issued a press release that provides a comprehensive overview of the AFOLU issue under the Paris Climate Agreement on climate change, including links to relevant publications and analyses by other organizations.

[UN study analyses wildlife trade in the Amazon](#)

Escambray.cu 13/11/17

A new report produced by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC), UK, identifies the major export routes for millions of animals and plants — from live parrots to caiman skins to orchids — being traded around the world.

[Veteran explorer of disappearing forests charts new course](#)

National Geographic 01/11/17

More than 90 percent of Suriname is covered in forest. "There is still some hope in some parts of the tropical world for conserving large intact ecosystems," says conservationist Russ Mittermeier.

FAO en las noticias

Los artículos no reflejan necesariamente el punto de vista de la FAO y algunos de ellos permanecerán en Internet sólo un tiempo limitado.

[Técnicos serán capacitados para el diagnóstico de plagas y enfermedades forestales](#)

La Tribuna 07/11/17

Con el objetivo de fortalecer las capacidades de técnicos de las Secretarías de Medio Ambiente, Agricultura, Silvicultura e Institutos de Conservación Forestal, de los países del área centroamericana, República Dominicana y Cuba, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) con el apoyo del Servicio Forestal de los Estados Unidos, brindará un curso para el diagnóstico de plagas y enfermedades forestales.

Informe de prensa 01-15 de noviembre

Los artículos no reflejan necesariamente el punto de vista de la FAO y algunos de ellos permanecerán en Internet sólo un tiempo limitado.

Brasil

[En la Amazonía brasileña se hará el mayor proyecto de reforestación de la historia](#)

El Espectador 07/11/17

En un territorio equivalente a 30 mil estadios de fútbol, se plantarán 73 millones de árboles con la participación de la comunidad indígena.

Colombia

[Campaña ambiental para niños](#)

La Nación 13/11/17

En la Institución Educativa Miravalle de la vereda San Tropel, en zona rural de Valparaíso, se realizó la siembra masiva de 250 plántulas de especies nativas con el fin de concientizar a los menores sobre la

importancia de preservar el medio ambiente.

[Indígenas a Santos: “¡No queremos más acuerdos. Cumpla los que hay!”](#)

Deutsche Welle 03/11/17

Una serie de asesinatos de líderes comunitarios, indígenas, campesinos y afrocolombianos ha puesto al descubierto que tras el fin de la guerra, la paz solo se logra cumpliendo con las alternativas ofrecidas a cocaleros.

Estados Unidos de América

[Asignar valor económico a las selvas](#)

Los Tiempos 13/11/17

Puerto Rico tiene en su territorio una de las herramientas más eficientes y económicas para la lucha contra el cambio climático: sus selvas. En la punta oriental de la isla, las casi 12.000 hectáreas del Parque Nacional El Yunque son uno de los sistemas de captura y almacenamiento de dióxido de carbono más importantes del Caribe.

India

[Promueve CONAFOR, en India, modelo de atención de incendios forestales](#)

Rioxaca.com 10/11/17

La Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR) participó en el Taller Internacional de Prevención y Manejo de Incendios Forestales en Nueva Delhi, India, organizado por el Banco Mundial y el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Bosques y Cambio Climático de ese país.

México

[Mariposa Monarca llega a bosques templados del Estado de México](#)

Crónica.com.mx 10/11/17

Las generaciones de mariposa Monarca que realizan el viaje migratorio viven de seis a siete meses, en comparación con las mariposas que pasan su vida en los países del norte, las que viven de cuatro a cinco semanas.

[Multifactorial, causa del desvío de las cascadas de Agua Azul](#)

NVI Noticias 12/11/17

Las postales de las Cascadas de Agua Azul cambiarán en adelante. Los grandes cuerpos de agua que eran común ver todo el año caer sobre las terrazas de relieve kárstico ya no sucederán; ahora sólo podrán verse islas de albercas naturales y muy poca corriente de agua.

[Realizarán estudios profundos sobre cambio de cauce en Cascadas de Agua Azul](#)

El Sol de México 11/11/17

Protección Civil y las Comisiones de Agua y la Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas realizarán estudios más profundos sobre el reporte de sequía en las Cascadas de Agua Azul, Chiapas. Tras el reporte que lanzó El Heraldo de Chiapas, autoridades explicaron este sábado que las causas son multifactoriales de origen natural.

[Reforestarán litoral tamaulipeco](#)

El Diario de Ciudad Victoria 13/11/17

Para principio del próximo año comenzará la reforestación de las zonas del litoral tamaulipeco, donde prácticamente han desaparecido los manglares, iniciando en los municipios de Altamira, Madero y Matamoros, adelantó el Subsecretario estatal del Medio Ambiente.

Nepal

[Nepal trabaja en nuevo plan para impulsar repoblación forestal](#)

Prensa Latina 13/11/17

Nepal desarrolla hoy una nueva estrategia para cubrir de bosques al menos el 10 por ciento del territorio de los 766 niveles locales de gobierno. El Departamento de Bosques (DoF) elaboró una política para impulsar la reforestación en esta nación del Himalaya, reporta el diario *The Kathmandu Post*.

Paraguay

[Ecologistas alertan: “Decreto del Gobierno paraguayo propicia deforestación”](#)

Ñandutí Digital 10/11/17

Un decreto reglamentando un artículo de la Ley Forestal es motivo de enfrentamiento entre el Ejecutivo y los grupos medioambientales, que denuncian que causará un mayor quebranto de los bosques naturales de Paraguay. Con un ritmo de deforestación anual de 250.000 hectáreas, según WWF.

Mundo

[COP23: Cómo la tierra y los bosques pueden ayudar a cumplir con los objetivos globales sobre el clima](#)

Los Bosques en las Noticias 13/11/17

Muchas iniciativas de restauración tienden a centrarse en áreas o proyectos, a pesar de que una mejor estrategia sería implementar un enfoque más integral para la restauración del paisaje forestal, el cual abarque objetivos mucho más amplios que incrementen la productividad agrícola, reduzcan la erosión, impulsen la conservación de la biodiversidad y mejoren la calidad y gestión del agua, entre otras cosas.

[Ghana y Costa de Marfil buscan proteger sus bosques tropicales, deforestados por la industria chocolatera](#)

Sin embargo.mx 12/11/17

Los gobiernos de Ghana y de Costa de Marfil están diseñando planes para terminar con la deforestación después de que una investigación de *The Guardian* desvelara que la industria del cacao estaba destruyendo sus bosques pluviales.

FAO dans l'actualité

Les articles suivants ne reflètent pas nécessairement le point de vue de la FAO. Elle n'est pas non plus en condition d'en garantir la disponibilité dans le temps sur Internet.

[La FAO organise un évènement sur les avantages des chaînes de valeur de bois durable](#)

Média Terre 30/10/17

L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) avec son Comité Consultatif

pour les filières bois durables (ACSF), et en collaboration avec ses partenaires, organise un évènement international sur les avantages du bois durable. La réunion « Un bois durable pour un monde durable » (Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World - SW4SW) se tiendra au siège de la FAO à Rome, Italie du 31 octobre au 1er novembre 2017.

[Webinaires et discussion en ligne sur la pratique de la restauration des forêts et du paysage](#)

Média Terre 06/11/17

La FAO invite les personnes intéressées à rejoindre la nouvelle communauté de pratique FLR (Forest and Landscape Restoration) et à assister à un forum de partage de connaissances en ligne intitulé « Approches innovantes pour le suivi de la restauration des forêts et des paysages », le premier en son genre.

Revue de l'actualité 01-15 novembre

Les articles suivants ne reflètent pas nécessairement le point de vue de la FAO. Elle n'est pas non plus en condition d'en garantir la disponibilité dans le temps sur Internet.

Allemagne

[«Ecoute les arbres parler» : lâchez les tablettes, redécouvrez la forêt !](#)

Le Parisien 15/11/17

Le formidable livre «Ecoute les arbres parler», qui vient de paraître, est une invitation à se promener dans les bois avec les enfants. Voici trois histoires d'arbres avec lesquelles les parents vont faire un tabac.

Brésil

[Les indiens waiãpis, une tribu indépendante](#)



France Info 13/11/17

Logée au cœur de la forêt amazonienne, dans le parc naturel Renca, cette tribu subsiste sans aucune aide extérieure. Complètement isolés, les indiens waiãpis comblent la plupart de leurs besoins grâce à la nature environnante.

Congo

[Les autorités congolaises mettent fin à la campagne de sensibilisation de Greenpeace Africa sur l'importance de la forêt du bassin du Congo](#)

La Minute.info 13/11/17

L'Esperanza a fait un tour d'un mois sur la côte de l'Afrique centrale pour sensibiliser sur l'importance de la forêt du bassin du Congo. Le navire a fait une tournée au Cameroun et en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) pour exhorter les acteurs environnementaux à sauvegarder et à gérer durablement la forêt du Bassin du Congo qui est la deuxième plus grande forêt pluviale du monde.

Côte d'Ivoire

[COP23 : La ministre vend le "cacao, ami de la forêt"](#)

Fratmat.info 15/11/17

Le cacao de bonne qualité, c'est bien, mais le cacao ami de la forêt, c'est encore mieux, et il faut s'engager dans cette voie de façon résolue. C'est la substance des discussions qui ont eu lieu hier, à Bonn, lors d'un panel organisé par le Programme des Nations unies pour le développement (Pnud), très

engagé sur la question du soutien aux pays en développement dans la mise en œuvre de leurs contributions déterminées au plan national, notamment à travers son programme « Transformer les vies à travers l'action climatique ».

France

[«En Guyane comme partout ailleurs, l'or rend fou, c'est une maladie»](#)

Libération 12/11/17

Le projet d'extraction aurifère que le consortium Montagne d'or projette en Guyane pourrait être la plus grande mine à ciel ouvert jamais construite en France. Il menacerait gravement la nature environnante et bafouerait les traditions amérindiennes.

Maroc

[Ecole nationale forestière d'ingénieurs : 35 lauréats au titre de la 46e promotion](#)

Aujourd'hui le Maroc 13/11/17

L'Ecole nationale forestière d'ingénieurs célèbre sa 46ème promotion. Une cérémonie de remise des diplômes a été tenue récemment à l'honneur des 35 nouveaux lauréats, dont 11 de nationalité étrangère. Une manifestation à laquelle a pris part le secrétaire général du ministère de l'agriculture, de la pêche maritime, du développement rural et des eaux et forêts.

Monde

[Contre le réchauffement climatique, accordons de la valeur aux forêts](#)

Les Échos 15/11/17

Un système attribuant une valeur économique aux forêts pour le rôle qu'elles jouent dans la capture et le stockage du CO2 est peut-être trouvé.

[Environnement : «Les forêts régulent notre climat planétaire»](#)

Libération 13/11/17

A l'occasion de la 23e Conférence des Nations unies sur le climat, qui a débuté le 6 novembre à Bonn, «Libération» publie une série d'interviews-solutions pour limiter le changement climatique.

Newsroom/Salle de presse/Sala de prensa: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/newsroom/en/news/index.html>

Infosylva keeps readers informed of the latest news, research articles, publications, upcoming meetings and other events, as well as job postings, on forests and forestry-related issues.

Infosylva was first launched in 2005. It is sent twice a month to about 30 000 stakeholders in the forestry sector worldwide. It is available in English, French and Spanish. Links are provided to articles and other materials that may be of interest to stakeholders. Sections such as the Press Review also include concise summaries of articles.

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Infosylva tiene como objetivo mantener sus lectores informados de las últimas noticias, artículos de investigación, publicaciones, reuniones y otros eventos, así como ofertas de trabajo, relacionados con el tema forestal.

Infosylva fue lanzado por primera vez en 2005. Se envía dos veces al mes a cerca de 30.000 interesados en el sector forestal en todo el mundo. Si recopila información en inglés, español y francés. La sección 'Informe de prensa' incluye un breve resumen del artículo.

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Infosylva informe les lecteurs sur les dernières nouvelles, les articles de recherches, les publications, les prochaines réunions et autres événements, ainsi que sur les offres d'emploi, et les questions relatives aux forêts et à la foresterie.

Infosylva a été d'abord lancée en 2005. Elle est envoyée deux fois par mois à environ 30 000 parties prenantes dans le secteur forestier dans le monde entier. Elle existe en anglais, espagnol et français. Chacune inclut, à la section 'Revue de presse', un résumé succinct de l'article.

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