



N. 24/2009

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INFOSYLVA es el servicio de información de recortes de prensa suministrado por el Centro de Información Forestal de la FAO con noticias sobre las actividades forestales, en inglés, francés y español.

Forthcoming Events

[Executives Learning About Forestry](#)

When: March 21-26, 2010

Where: Yale University, New Haven, CT

Forestry and the Global Environment: Challenges of Managing and Conserving Forests in the 21st Century - an intensive short course designed to meet the needs of busy executives, whether for-profit, government service or NGOs, whose work requires an understanding of forest resources

[Foresters Becoming Executives](#)

When: April 11-16, 2010

Where: Yale University, New Haven, CT

An intensive short course for experienced forest professionals to bring their understanding of forest management to a higher level. Provides an overview of forestry at the global scale, the latest thinking in national and global issues that affect, and management skills for those with limited or rusty management backgrounds. It will cover global perspectives, strategic planning insights, financial considerations and emerging issues. It emphasizes the many aspects of executive management not commonly taught at professional forestry schools.

[Forest Stand Dynamics](#)

When: February 7-12, 2010

Where: Eatonville, Washington

An Intensive One-week Mid-career Course conducted at the graduate level, designed to present and synthesize the most up-to-date information available in the context of operational forest management, with field emphasis. A general requirement is a Bachelor's degree in forestry or a related discipline, or practical experience in natural resource management. Taught by Chadwick Dearing Oliver, M.F.S., Ph.D., Pinchot Professor of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Yale University, and Director of Yale's Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry and Patrick Baker, M.F., Ph.D., Senior Lecturer, Monash Forest Dynamics Lab School of Biological Sciences, Monash University Australia.

New Publication

[Nature & Faune Volume 24, Issue 1](#)

Nature & Faune offers a collection of 14 diverse articles highlighting different aspects of mangroves - from the lush natural stands and enrichment planting, to the various uses of the mangrove ecosystems. The Special Feature highlights an original work from Cameroon, which provides good insight into mangrove ecosystem management from community to national level. The 'Country Focus' explains how Madagascar's wildlife, water resources and fisheries entwine with its mangrove ecosystems. And challenges of managing Mangroves in Red sea area (North East Coast of Africa) are among the many issues visited.

FAO

[Looking to the land for climate change solutions](#)

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that \$210 billion is needed in agricultural investments every year in order to produce the required amount of food. But investments in agricultural practices that promote soil carbon capture can make agriculture part of the solution in the fight against climate change, rather than part of the problem, while increasing production and improving the livelihood of small-scale farmers.

[FAO: Meat eating contributes more to greenhouse gas emissions than cars](#)

The livestock sector generates around 18 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), more than we burn by zooming up and down motorways in our cars and hopping continents in airplanes.

Press review/ Revue de presse/ Informe de prensa: 16 – 31 December 2009

Africa

[Accra Caucus Flay Redd Deal](#)

The Accra Caucus on Forests and Climate Change says the deal reached on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) at the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP-15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Copenhagen is likely to fail.

[Continent Can't Sit on Its Hands and Wait for Climate Justice](#)

The Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change ended dramatically after delegates failed to reach a consensus. Millions of people were disappointed.

[Cop 15 Winds Up Today](#)

For developing countries, a binding agreement means adapting to climate such as undertaking activities that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. "This also means," Mr. Fagbemi noted, "that developing nations can no longer exploit their natural resources like forests and fossil fuels for development purposes."

[Environnement: Pour un mode de vie respectueux de la nature](#)

Le doyen de l'Eglise anglicane de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, responsable pour la Gambie, le Senegal et le Cap Vert, le Dr Tilewa Johnson, a plaide jeudi dans son message pour Noel pour la protection de l'environnement, en soutenant que "notre environnement conditionne notre mode de vie".

[Smallholder Farming - Climate Casualty or Pioneer?](#)

Global and African policymakers should provide incentives for farmers to avoid deforestation through intensified production on existing land, implemented through environmentally sound land use practices that also sequester carbon and protect crop diversity.

[Zenawi Stands Alone in Copenhagen](#)

The proposal has caused outrage in Africa, according to Pan-African Climate Justice spokesperson Mithika Mwenda. He accuses Zenawi of caving in to the dictates of industrialised nations, leaving Africans to fend for themselves as best they can

Argentina

[Como no llueve, se derrite la miel](#)

Los cambios climáticos se perciben en toda Argentina, de norte a sur y de este a oeste, en zonas áridas y húmedas, con el consiguiente impacto en la vida de las personas y en las actividades agrícolas, ganaderas, turísticas, industriales o mineras

Australia

[Fed Govt caving in to forestry sector: conservationists](#)

Tasmanian conservationists are disappointed the Federal Government has rejected some findings of an independent review into Regional Forest Agreements.

[Forestry compromise group splinters community](#)

Tasmanian group hoping to end the divide between conservationists and the forestry industry is already causing anger in some parts of the forestry sector.

Brazil

[Alarma en la Amazonia brasileña](#)

El país suramericano, que posee el 23% del agua potable del planeta, sufre más cambios en sus ríos durante seis meses que en los últimos 100 años

[Brasil saca músculo en la Cumbre del Clima](#)

Brasil muestra en Dinamarca, donde ya ganó la designación para los Juegos Olímpicos, su voluntad de potencia mundial. Ante la escasa visibilidad de muchas delegaciones latinoamericanas, Brasil protagoniza debates y conferencias de prensa casi diarios, seguidos por un ejército de periodistas. Sólo México, que organizará la próxima y decisiva conferencia, tiene una presencia comparable, seguido de Bolivia y Costa Rica.

[Brazil keeps climate targets despite failed summit](#)

Brazil will make its ambitious 2020 greenhouse gas emissions targets legally binding even though global climate talks failed this month, the country's environment minister said on Monday.

[La propuesta más osada a destiempo](#)

El líder brasileño, cuando ya sabía que las negociaciones habían entrado en punto muerto, pronunció un ovacionado discurso en el que, por primera vez y ante la sorpresa de su propio equipo negociador, se mostró dispuesto a que Brasil contribuyese con dinero al fondo verde global, que sufragaría la adaptación de los países pobres a los retos del cambio climático. Sabía que con su ofrecimiento estaba dejando en evidencia a un Obama de perfil bajo, del que muchos esperaron infructuosamente grandes anuncios durante la cumbre. Una vez más, Lula supo jugar sus cartas, con astucia y sin estridencias. Por algo el propio Obama piensa de él que es "el hombre del momento".

Canada

[A decade of B.C. forestry](#)

For decades the backbone of B.C.'s economy, its mighty forest industry has been bludgeoned to a shadow of its former self, with mills closing as jobs – and companies – have vanished. This decade has featured:

China

[Beijing expert gives touch of life to ancient tree](#)

A senior engineer from the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscape and Forestry was called to Dengfeng, Henan province, to rescue a 1,400-year-old white poplar tree.

[Essential path from Copenhagen](#)

The resulting document, the Copenhagen Accord, calls for reducing emissions to keep temperatures from rising more than 2C above pre-industrial levels, and that richer nations will finance a \$10 billion-a-year, three-year program to fund poorer nations' projects to deal with drought and other impacts of

climate change and to develop clean energy. A goal was also set to mobilize \$100 billion a year by 2020 for the same adaptation and mitigation purposes.

[Let's end the beginning, not begin the end](#)

It is not an optimistic scenario. As the Copenhagen climate change conference moves to its conclusion and the 192 participating nations set out their negotiating stalls, there seems slim prospect of a global agreement. Nobody wants to be blamed for failure. But everybody went there with "red threads", a package of minimum demands that, they said, must be met if they were to approve of a deal.

Democratic Republic of Congo

[Congo villagers look to Copenhagen to save forest](#)

As world leaders haggle over a plan to fight global warming, tribes in Congo's rainforest have armed themselves with satellite GPS devices in the hope of coming out winners from any deal.

Eritrea

[Inhabitants of Hagaz Called Upon to Preserve Historical Forestry](#)

Magistrate judges and village elders in the administrative areas of Shebeq, Adi-Omar and Adi-Arey in Hagaz sub-zone called on the inhabitants to enhance participation in preserving vegetation, as well as historical sites and relics.

Gambia

[National Energy Show, Exhibition Held](#)

Gambia relies heavily on fossil fuels and fuel wood to meet her energy demand for cooking, power generation, transportation and other necessities of society. According to the energy date, about 80% of all the country's energy needs are met from fuelwood, extracted from the forest.

[Private Sector Participation in Forest Management is Lacking](#)

Ebrima Darboe, senior assistant secretary at the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment, has said that the private sector participation in forest management is lacking despite the numerous existing opportunities within the forest and the environment sector.

Indonesia

[Indonesia to relax forest protection on key projects](#)

Indonesia will allow some infrastructure projects deemed in the public interest such as toll roads and geothermal energy plants to operate in protected forests, the chief economics minister said on Wednesday.

Kenia

[After Copenhagen, Our Hope Lies in Value-Driven Citizens](#)

The Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change ended dramatically after delegates failed to reach a consensus.

[Copenhagen - Reality Check for Country Copenhagen - Reality Check for Country](#)

One major achievement of the Copenhagen debate for Kenya is that public awareness on global warming, especially through the media, has been excellent.

[Number of Carbon Projects Set to Increase](#)

All indications are that the number of climate change investment projects in Kenya will multiply in 2010. The projects are those which avoid the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere

[Wangari Maathai Takes Top Honours for Her Fight to Save Mother Earth](#)

She is the first woman in Central and Eastern Africa to hold a PhD; the first woman to head a university department in Kenya; the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize; and the 12th UN Messenger of Peace -- with a special focus on the environment and climate change.

Malaysia

[Varsity's green project](#)

FOR a cynic, planting a tree to offset the decades of environmental degradation is a naive notion, especially when one thinks of the dire statistics involved.

Malawi

[Climat: La pluviométrie affectée par les changements au Malawi](#)

Le Malawi reçoit ses premières pluies à partir du mois d'octobre, et tout au long de la saison il était naguère loisible à tout le monde d'apprécier, de manière continue, la verdure qui embellissait ce pays africain de 13 million d'habitants.

Mali

[Local Communities Combat Desertification in Lake Faguibine Region](#)

The Lake Faguibine region in Northern Mali was once a thriving water system. Communities were built around the source, with agricultural and pastoral lifestyles dependent on the natural resource.

Morocco

[¿Conservación o desarrollo?](#)

Marruecos se encuentra en una encrucijada. Crecer para salir de la pobreza o luchar contra la desertización, el pastoreo descontrolado y el 'boom' inmobiliario. Intereses legítimos hoy todavía difíciles de conciliar

Mozambique

[Government Approves Eucalyptus Plantations](#)

The Mozambican government approved on Tuesday a project to plant eucalyptus trees for industrial purposes across large swathes of the northern province of Nampula.

Namibia

[German Saw Beats Legendary Leadwood](#)

The capability of a 40-year-old Esterer Frame Saw from Germany was tested last week when it was fed one of the African leadwood tree stumps that were recently auctioned off in Omaruru after they had been illegally cut.

Nigeria

[Borno to Plant Six Million Trees](#)

Plans are under way by the Borno State Government to transplant six million tree seedlings to cover a 1,500 square-kilometre shelter belt to check desertification in the state.

[Copenhagen - Dashed Hopes](#)

For Nigeria and the developing nations who bear the brunt of the gas emissions from the developed countries, it has become apparent that the expected funding and technical assistance may not be realizable in the nearest future. It therefore, behoves on them to devise ways of not only managing the situation, but fashioning methods of curbing internally generated gas emissions.

[Le Nigeria en proie aux effets du changement climatique](#)

Le Nigérian Okey Onyejekwe, directeur général du Centre pour une Gouvernance durable, une ONG basée à Addis-Abeba (Ethiopie), estime que le Nigeria et les autres pays africains devaient élaborer des stratégies viables pour relever les défis d'après-Copenhague, y compris la mise au point d'une technologie appropriée pour faire face aux effets du changement climatique.

Nepal

[Climate summit personal for Nepalese delegate](#)

At the Copenhagen climate summit, Bhattarai, 33, head of an umbrella organization of 15,000 community forest user groups, has withstood a Scandinavian winter's chill, police charges, an arrest, pricey lunches -- and disappointment that ultimately, the global meeting could end up achieving little.

Norway

[Norway launches country group to fight deforestation](#)

Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg said Tuesday he would put together a group of the world's most important rainforest countries in order to fight deforestation

[Norway's Prime Minister initiates climate group on forests](#)

Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg has announced that he will initiate a climate group consisting of the most important rain forest countries, to discuss central measures against deforestation.

Peru

[Peru's gold rush sparks fears of ecological disaster](#)

The high price of gold has drawn thousands of miners to a region of south-east Peru, but deforestation and the high levels of mercury used in mining has led to fears of an imminent ecological disaster, as Dan Collyns reports.

Spain

[El Puerto plantará 900 árboles como 'pantalla visual' con respecto a la zona ampliación](#)

La Autoridad Portuaria de Alicante plantará en los próximos cuatro meses un total de 904 árboles de especies autóctonas en el denominado "bosque Mediterráneo", que servirá de pantalla visual entre la ciudad y la Zona de Actividades Logísticas (ZAL), en la entrada sur a la capital.

[España se evapora](#)

España dispone de un 15% menos de recursos hídricos en la última década de los que tuvo durante los 50 años anteriores. Esta es la conclusión de un estudio presentado por 'Ecologistas en Acción' en la cumbre del clima de Copenhague y que toma como base los datos oficiales del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino. El análisis concluye que ha sido el aumento constante de temperaturas y la evaporación extra producida por la subida del termómetro el factor decisivo para que el país carezca cada vez más del líquido elemento.

[Los testigos del cambio](#)

Pescadores, agricultores y biólogos relatan cómo se ha transformado la naturaleza en Galicia a lo largo de las últimas décadas por culpa de la contaminación

[Medio Rural repuebla con especies no autóctonas espacios protegidos](#)

Los árboles foráneos son más combustibles y no restituyen la biodiversidad.

[Valparaíso, en 'alerta roja' por una serie de incendios forestales](#)

Varios incendios forestales mantienen en 'alerta roja' a la región chilena de Valparaíso, donde el fuego ha consumido más de 1.000 hectáreas de árboles y arbustos.

Tchad

[France: Sarkozy promet de l'aide pour sauver le Lac Tchad](#)

S'exprimant à l'issue d'une rencontre avec cinq chefs d'Etat des pays membres de la Commission des forêts d'Afrique centrale (COMIFAC), le président Sarkozy a également annoncé la tenue d'une prochaine réunion entre des responsables français et des représentants des pays riverains du Lac Tchad.

Thailand

[Farm and forestry solutions elusive](#)

For countries where a majority of the population relies on farming and many others rely on forests, such as Thailand, the progress in addressing and possibly adopting new policies and approaches to climate change deserve serious attention.

United Republic of Tanzania

[Government's Serious Leadership Needed in Regulating Biofuels](#)

With over 44 million hectares of arable land of which only a quarter or about 10.5 million hectares are under cultivation, Tanzania stands a better chance to reap the benefits of biofuel production.

United States of America

[EE UU se declara vencedor](#)

La Casa Blanca elude a la UE y pacta con China e India compromisos voluntarios - La ONU hace suyo el texto y certifica su incapacidad para avanzar por consenso

[The United States Will Spend \\$1 Billion to Combat Deforestation](#)

US Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack that the United States government will spend \$1 billion over three years for building capacity from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

[The U.S. pledged \\$1 billion toward a \\$3.5 billion deforestation fund](#)

The U.S. pledged \$1 billion toward a \$3.5 billion fund that includes the U.K., Australia, France, Japan and Norway to help reduce deforestation in developing countries.

[U.S., 5 other nations open wallets for forests](#)

Signaling a breakthrough on a key climate change issue, the United States and five other nations Wednesday pledged \$3.5 billion over three years to preserve the world's forests.

[U.S. pledges \\$1B towards rainforest conservation](#)

The U.S. will contribute \$1 billion towards an effort to reduce emissions from deforestation, according to Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

World

[7 Tipping Points That Could Transform Earth](#)

When the IPCC meets in 2014, tipping points — or tipping elements, in academic vernacular — will get much more attention. Scientists still disagree about which planetary systems are extra-sensitive to climate shifts, but the possibility can't be ignored.

[Beyond Copenhagen: Dialogue, not diktat](#)

As it drifts from the present into the past, the Copenhagen climate change conference looks both better and worse. Worse, because a considered reading of the accord, which was its only tangible output, reveals that it is not just inadequate but in fact utterly empty. Better, because of the novel manner in which this ultimate failure was reached. As the sight of the daily (...) language, and that passages dealing with supposed "easy wins" — such as on forestry — were devoid of all detail. But amid all the multiple omissions...

[Carrera de las especies para salvarse del cambio climático](#)

Los ecosistemas mediterráneos son muy vulnerables por su fragmentación.

[Climate Accord Offers Some Grounds for Hope, Say Analysts](#)

The UN Climate Change Conference ended on Saturday (19 December) with frustration and verdicts of failure from many delegates because it did not reach a binding agreement on how to tackle climate change - or any agreement at all on targets for carbon emissions.

[Climate change accord acknowledged](#)

The 15th United Nations Climate Change Conference, or COP15, is moving to formally acknowledging a new accord for tackling global warming.

[Climate change opportunity to diversify energy: IDB](#)

Problematic as it is, climate change can serve as an opportunity to explore new energy resources and build more sustainable infrastructure, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) said Friday.

[Climate Change or Political Change?](#)

The conference charged with the herculean task of completing negotiations on a new international agreement on climate change to come into force when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period comes to an end in 2012 had proved rather inconclusive. For one, it is now left for global scientists to quantify the amount of heat (almost without light!) and "fossil" arguments, the two weeks climate hype had added to global temperature the conference was funded to ebb in the first instance.

[Climate deal cannot ignore rainforests](#)

Delegates at the Copenhagen summit cannot afford to leave the world's rainforests outside of a global climate agreement. There is a growing realisation that the world's tropical and sub-tropical forests need to become an integral part of the new global climate regime.

[Copenhagen Accord Politically Significant But Not Legally Binding](#)

After 12 days of tense negotiations that were plagued by walkouts and accompanied by protests outside in the wintry streets of Copenhagen, delegates from nearly 200 nations at the U.N. Climate Change Conference came to a hard-won initial agreement called the Copenhagen Accord to cap global temperature rise by committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

[Copenhagen climate deal: Spectacular failure - or a few important steps?](#)

We ask leading climate change experts for their assessment of the Copenhagen deal

[Copenhagen 'deal' leaves much to do](#)

Frustration prevailed among many Chinese members of non-government environmental organizations as prepared to return home from the United Nations climate change conference.

[Copenhagen's Final Furlong: The Five Runners and Riders to be Resolved](#)

Talking yesterday with negotiators, journalists and business leaders at Copenhagen as we approach the final furlong here in Copenhagen I would say the mood is mixed.

[Copenhagen's surprising gain for climate](#)

Two weeks ago, representatives from nearly 200 countries flew to Copenhagen to hammer out an agreement to limit the emissions that cause global warming.

[El pesimismo nunca cambió nada](#)

Vuelvo de Copenhague. ¿Decepción? Sin duda. ¿Fracaso? Matizable. Se ha firmado una declaración de intenciones que está muy lejos del acuerdo ambicioso, justo y jurídicamente vinculante que necesitamos, pero, ¿qué queríamos? ¿Cambiar el mundo en 15 días? La trascendencia del texto de partida era enorme, la crisis climática también es económica, alimentaria, energética y de valores. Nos estábamos jugando enormes intereses económicos y nuestro futuro como especie. No se podía firmar cualquier cosa.

[Forest plan gets ax at UN climate talks](#)

Delegates scrapped plans for a comprehensive climate agreement that would have included the deal to pay poor countries to protect their forests. The program is known as REDD for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation.

[Global Warming Could Undermine Efforts to Save Forests](#)

The industrialized countries are facing heavy criticism for suggesting measures that would undermine global efforts to save forests.

[Key issues of deforestation, farm emissions have seen progress at climate talks](#)

The climate talks have been marked by unresolved disputes on emissions limits, aid to developing countries and verification measures. But there has been progress on key issues.

[Los bosques, lejos del incendio en Copenhague](#)

La ecuación es sencilla: si una tonelada de CO2 cuesta 17 euros en el sistema europeo de derechos de emisión, evitar talar una hectárea del Amazonas, que almacena mucho más dióxido de carbono, debe tener un precio también. Con esa premisa, la Cumbre del Clima avanza en uno de los puntos clave para muchos países en desarrollo: hay que frenar la deforestación, que es responsable de un 20% de las emisiones y los países ricos deberán financiar a los tropicales.

[Los pioneros salen amargados](#)

Pocas veces ha habido en Europa tanta unanimidad en reconocer el fracaso de unas negociaciones. Los líderes europeos tradicionalmente partidarios de destacar siempre la parte medio llena del vaso no ocultaron ayer su decepción por la falta de acuerdos cifrados y vinculantes en la conferencia celebrada en Copenhague. Una reunión sobre la que Europa había puesto muchas de sus esperanzas durante los últimos tres años. José Manuel Barroso, presidente de la Comisión Europea, resumió en pocas palabras su reflexión al acabar la conferencia: "Este acuerdo es mejor que ningún acuerdo, pero está claramente por debajo de nuestros objetivos y no voy a ocultar mi decepción", dijo. Forzosamente conformado admitió, no obstante, que era "el primer paso de un proceso muy importante".

[Low targets, goals dropped: Copenhagen ends in failure](#)

The UN climate summit reached a weak outline of a global agreement in Copenhagen tonight, falling far short of what Britain and many poor countries were seeking and leaving months of tough negotiations to come. After eight draft texts and all-day talks between 115 world leaders, it was left to Barack Obama and Wen Jiabao, the Chinese premier, to broker a political agreement. (...)also set up

a forestry deal which is hoped would significantly reduce deforestation in return for cash. It lacked the kind of independent verification...

['México, y no Copenhague, será tan decisivo como lo fue Kyoto'](#)

Moreno, que se reunió el lunes con www.elmundo.es/america para analizar la 'cumbre', cree que la clave estará en la 'cumbre' que se celebrará en México dentro de un año, y no en Copenhague. "Los próximos meses van a ser decisivos. Creo que México será tan decisivo como lo fue Kyoto, por dos razones: la primera, que cuando se celebre esa reunión apenas quedará tiempo para alcanzar un nuevo marco; la segunda, que ya existe un clima de opinión que ayuda a alcanzar acuerdos de este tipo".

[NASA, Google may launch emissions tracking program](#)

NASA, the wonder agency of the 1960s, and Google, the go-to company of the early 21st Century, are trying to give the world the ability to monitor both the carbon dioxide pollution and the levels of forest destruction that contribute to global warming.

[New climate deal may have to wait](#)

Officials said there was still hope for progress on certain issues, but that an international agreement may have to wait until the 2010 meeting in Mexico.

[Professor warns on rainforest protection deal](#)

World leaders meeting at the Copenhagen [climate change](#) summit "cannot afford" to forget about the [rainforests](#) when coming to their final deal, one expert has warned.

[REDD alert over draft deforestation text](#)

The leaked draft of a treaty that aims to reduce the CO2 emissions from burning forests has left campaigners disappointed. The Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) treaty has had key sections involving biodiversity and the rights of indigenous forest dwellers removed from the legally binding section, causing environmentalists to say that it has been 'stripped' of any meaning.

[REDD Forestry Deal Close, But May Not Have Money to Pay for It](#)

much-touted UN forestry scheme aimed at ending deforestation and radically slowing global warming is close to getting approval at the 193-nation UN climate talks, but without any long-term financial commitments to pay for it.

[Saving the rainforests: REDD or dead?](#)

The U.N.'s forest carbon scheme which has formed part of the negotiations at the climate talks in Copenhagen has been one of the few areas where countries are broadly in agreement.

[Se necesitan líderes globales](#)

Tratar el problema ambiental simplemente como una cuestión de deforestación y de emisión de gases supone minusvalorar la amplitud del problema, que tiene que ver con el propio concepto de crecimiento y desarrollo.

[Six wealthy nations launch deforestation fund](#)

At the United Nations summit on climate change in Copenhagen, six wealthy nations have pledged 2.4 billion euros to a fund to fight deforestation - a leading source of rising temperatures.

[Small forests a big help in curbing carbon](#)

Even if world leaders haven't finished the job with the global accord produced at the Copenhagen climate talks, the summit was not a total bust. That's because negotiators there outlined a landmark deal aimed at making money grow on trees.

[The Copenhagen climate summit](#)

The Copenhagen climate conference COP15 resulted in a document called the Copenhagen Accord. It was hammered out by a small group of countries - including the world's two biggest greenhouse gas polluters, China and the US. The conference as a whole did not adopt the accord, but voted to "take note" of it.

[Trees May Win One In Copenhagen](#)

Defining how a forest can generate carbon credits could be the one landmark agreement coming out of the UN climate talks in Copenhagen.

[Un fracaso con avances](#)

Hay muchos detalles que analizar del acuerdo de Copenhague. Es indudable que hay que hablar de fracasos, como el bajo nivel de reducción de emisiones o la poca garantía jurídica. Pero también se han logrado éxitos, como haber embarcado a todos los países.

[Un texto sin compromisos cerrados contra el cambio climático](#)

El texto de la Cumbre del Cambio Climático omite el monto global de reducción de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, en contra de lo que pretendían muchos países, y sólo pide "profundos recortes" en este sector sin precisar un plazo determinado.

[Una Autoridad Mundial sobre el Clima](#)

La cumbre de Copenhague era la última oportunidad que los casi 200 Estados que forman la comunidad internacional tenían de demostrar que podían ser parte de la solución al problema del calentamiento global. Lamentablemente, después de lo visto en Copenhague, se ha puesto de manifiesto que los Estados son una gran parte del problema. Ha llegado pues el momento de dar un salto cualitativo y comenzar a pensar en cómo expropiarles de la capacidad de decidir acerca del futuro del planeta.

[We must not accept Copenhagen's failings](#)

World leaders must listen to the people who put them in power and quickly make amends for failing to deliver a binding climate deal in Copenhagen.

[What was agreed at Copenhagen – and what was left out](#)

National leaders and sleep-deprived negotiators thrashed out a text late last night that could determine the balance of power in the world and possibly the future of our species. The list below gives a breakdown of the key points: Temperature "The increase in global temperature should be below two degrees." This will disappoint the 100-plus nations who wanted a lower maximum (...)text over the course of the day. Forests "Substantial finance to prevent deforestation; adaptation, technology development and transfer and capacity." This is crucial because (...)

[What will happen at the Copenhagen climate talks?](#)

About 120 U.N. world leaders were meeting on Friday to try to overcome barriers to a new deal to combat climate change. Following are possible scenarios for the outcome.

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