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Titolo	Forest Governance : Overcoming Trade-Offs between Land-Use Pressures, Climate and Biodiversity Protection // by Jessica Stubenrauch, Felix Ekardt, Katharina Hagemann, Beatrice Garske
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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Problem statement and research issues -- Chapter 2. Methods, environmental targets, and governance problems -- Chapter 3. Forest history and related ideas in society, economy, and law -- Chapter 4. Potential and limits of forest ecosystems on climate and biodiversity protection and implications for the legislative process -- Chapter 5. Governance analysis – existing regulations and their effectiveness -- Chapter 6. Enhanced governance options for regulatory and economic instruments.
Sommario/riassunto	This book analyses and develops overarching concepts for forest policy and forest governance and includes a detailed investigation into the historical discussion on forests. It examines opportunities and limits

for negative emissions in a sector that – like peatlands – appears significantly less ambivalent compared to highly technical large-scale forms of climate geoengineering. The analysis shows that the binding climate and biodiversity targets under international law are much more ambitious than most people assume. Measured against that, the volume critically reviews the potentials of afforestation and reforestation for climate mitigation, which is often presented as the new saviour to fulfil the commitments of the Paris Agreement and to reach climate neutrality in the future. It becomes clear that ultimately only biodiverse and thus resilient forests can function as a carbon sink in the long term. The volume shows that the existing European and international forest governance approaches fail to comply with these targets and insights. Furthermore, the book develops a bundle of policy measures. Quantity governance systems for livestock farming, fossil fuels and similar drivers of deforestations represent the most important approach. They are most effective when not directly targeting forests due to their heterogeneity but central damaging factors. With regard to the dominant regulatory and subsidy-based governance for forests we show that it remains necessary to supplement these quantity governance systems with certain easily graspable and thus controllable regulatory and subsidy regulations such as a regulatory protection of old-growth forests with almost no exceptions; extension of the livestock-to-land-ratio established in organic farming to all farming; far-reaching restriction of bioenergy use to certain residues flanked by import bans; and a national and international complete conversion of all agricultural and forest subsidies to “public money for public services” to promote nature conservation and afforestation in addition to the quantity control systems.

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