

# **FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

POSTER #1

### WHAT ARE FOREST ECOSYSTEM **SERVICES?**

Forest Ecosystem Services are the direct and indirect benefits that are obtained from forests. They can be described as having direct use value (directly using forest products, such as collecting fruits) or indirect use values (benefits from the forest functions that are beneficial without direct interaction, such as climate regulation). Forest Ecosystem Services are classified into four categories, namely provisioning, supporting, regulating, and cultural services.

It is estimated that there are about 2 tonnes/ha of carbon stock in the forests of northern Namibia and about 97 tonnes/ha

of above ground biomass.

There are an estimated 24.07 m<sup>3</sup>/ha of growing stock in the natural forests of Namibia.



It is estimated that by 2034 the value of standing forest resources is:

• 5,857 m³ of non-timber forest produce

- 10.2 million m³ of fuel wood
- 2 million of m<sup>3</sup> of poles
- 634 million m³ of timber



Namibian forest biomass acts as a carbon sink and sequesters 10,560 Gg of Carbon Dioxide (1 Gg=1,000 tonnes) per year.

The Namibian forestry sector employs about 5,600 people in rural and urban



Community Forests on average generate N\$ 100,000 per year. With 43 registered Community Forests in Namibia, this amounts to N\$ 4,300,000 in the Community Forests sector.



## ATEGORIES OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



#### **CULTURAL SERVICES** Environmental services that help enrich the lives of people:











- Aesthetic value
- Educational value
- Recreational value
- Sense of place
- Cultural heritage





- Carbon sequestration
  - Flood regulation
  - Water purification

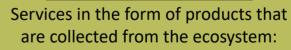
**REGULATING SERVICES** 

Services that result from the regulation of

ecosystem processes and the environment:

Pollination







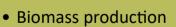
- Food (fruits, tubers, and honey)
- Fresh water
- Fuel, wood
- Building materials

#### **SUPPORTING SERVICES**

Services that allow for other ecological functions to occur:







- Habitat provision
- Nutrient cycling Soil formation

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF ECOSYSTEM **SERVICES**

Forests are important in their support of local biological diversity and climate regulation. Climate change threatens Namibia, already the most arid country in southern Africa, with increasing desertification, is susceptible to the impacts of climate change. The country's forest resources are important in helping to reduce the impacts of climate change.

### **SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

Rural communities in Namibia are largely dependent on forest resources for their day to day provisions. Most traditional houses or homesteads in the northern part of the country are built with wood, thatch and reeds. Several cultural practices involve the use of specific plants.

The commercialisation of forest resources further encourages social cohesion and empowers women in rural communities by giving them opportunities to generate an income.

#### **ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

In central Namibia, a land degradation problem in the form of bush encroachment has created a N\$ 160 million charcoal industry that employs around 6,000 people and produces over 120,000 tonnes of FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified charcoal annually.

The Namibian charcoal sector is internationally recognised as producing the cleanest charcoal in the world owing to the producers' adherence to standards and regulations.

'Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Kavango-Zambezi-Region in Namibia



Author: Miya Kabajani July 2021

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE NSFM-PROJECT:

Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) Namibia, House of Democracy 70-72 Dr Frans Indongo Street, Windhoek West; P.O. Box 90912, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: +264 (0) 61 237 373 Email: sustainability@hsf.org.na www.thinknamibia.org.na



