

Types of Forest Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem Services Provided



Management and restoration of secondary forest

- +** Provides incentive to maintain and conserve current forests, improves productivity.
- Forests can further degraded due to intensive management; forest gets replaced by plantation forest over time.



Promotion of natural regeneration on degraded lands and agricultural sites

- +** Low in costs, high benefits for most ecosystem services
- Less influence on outcome of forest productivity (e.g. not possible to select and plant marketable species)



Ecological restoration

- +** High non-monetary benefits (biodiv, conservation, regulating & supporting services)
- High net costs (low monetary benefits)



Agroforestry and other configurations of on-farm trees such as Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration

- +** High benefits for sustainable livelihoods, 'usable' forests
- Less emphasis on biodiversity and conservation



Plantations and plantation forest

- +** Can be tailored to desired outcome (e.g. marketable species), high monetary benefits – increase in provisioning services
- Low ecological and biodiversity values – low increase in regulating & supporting services



Ecosystem Services



Provisioning services

These include raw (marketable materials), such as food, water, medicinal resources, energy (biomass), timber etc.



Supporting services

These include services such as nutrient recycling, primary production and soil formation. These services make it possible for the ecosystems to provide services such as food supply, flood regulation, and water purification.



Regulating services

These include climate regulation such as carbon sequestration, but also purification of water and air, and pest and disease control.