Value of ecosystem services to South Africa's economy

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What are ecosystem services?

Ecosystem services are benefits (goods & services) that humans obtain from ecosystems

An ecosystem is:

"a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit"



Types of ecosystem services



Provisioning services - relate to the supply of food, raw materials, energy, medicinal resources, rangelands, livestock fodder, etc.



Regulation services - relate to flood control, carbon storage, control of wastes, sediment retention, pollution control, seed dispersal, etc.



Maintenance/supporting services - necessary for the production of other ecosystem services, e.g. nutrient cycling, primary production, provision of habitat, soil formation, etc.



Cultural services - non-material benefits that contribute to wider needs and desires of society, e.g. aesthetic values, spiritual and religious, educational and recreation (ecotourism)

Sources: Markandya, 2019; Elbasit et al., 2021; Turpie et al., 2021



What is value?

The value of something is its importance or usefulness

(Collins Dictionary)

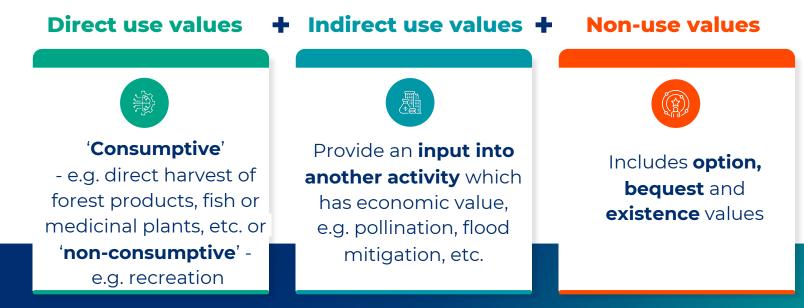
Different types of value, including:

- Functional
- Monetary
- Social
- Psychological





Total economic value =





Overall value of ecosystem services

The value of ecosystem services provided by South Africa's terrestrial, freshwater and estuarine habitats:

+-R275 billion per annum

+benefits to the rest of the world +a major source of **direct income to poor households** +provide considerable **non-market**

+provide considerable **non-market** benefits



Source: Turpie et al., 2017



Overall value of ecosystem services

Total ecosystem service values for South Africa change over time as a result of **land-use change**

The 2019 calculated value was:

□ USD 437 billion ~125% of GDP



Source: Elbasit et al., 2021



Value: Biotrade

The GDP contribution of bioprospecting/biotrade - **approx. R1.85 billion** (2020)



The largest resource use in products is **Aloe ferox** (bitter Aloe) followed by, bee products, *Aspalathus linearis* (rooibos) and *Pelargonium sidoides*



The **total revenue produced from value-added bioproducts** in the domestic retail market was approximately **R1.5 billion** in 2013



Traditional Medicines market valued at **approx. R2.9 billion a year** = 5.6% of the national health budget (2007)

Sources: NBES, 2024; South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, 2023; Mander et al., 2007





Value: Tourism

Tourism related to biodiversity:

- generated a direct spend of **R 31 billion** in 2015
- created more than 88,000 direct jobs ٠
- accounted for more than **R1 billion in** taxes on products

Sources: DAFF, 2013 in Driver et al., 2019; Joubert & Poole, 2018



Value: Fisheries

Total value of **subsistence fishing** estimated at approx. **R16 million** with approx. **29,000 fishers** involved in 2016

Approx. **1.3 million recreational anglers** with an annual spend of **R17 billion**



Source: SACRAA, 2017



Value: Wildlife ranching and hunting

- →Estimated size of the **wildlife product** market exceeded R580 million in 2013
- →Taxidermy and tannery services are estimated at R580 million per year
- →The total economic contribution of the hunting sub-sector estimated at R14.4 billion
- →67% of the value of the hunting subsector comes from ancillary goods and services



Sources: South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, 2023; Taylor et al., 2015



Why is any of this important?



Key growth opportunity for South Africa



South Africa has a **comparative advantage**



Diversification is needed to reduce risk & build resilience



Extensive value chains & multipliers possible



If sustainably managed, aligns conservation & development

Result in the recognition of nature as **a key strategic asset** & **encourages investment in it**







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Threats to ecosystem services

- → the **overharvesting** of resources
- overgrazing leading to degradation in some areas
- bush encroachment
- → the spread of invasive alien plants
- → the loss of habitat due to expanding cultivation, human settlements and other activities such as mining
- Illegal, unregulated and unreported use
- → climate change









"You can't manage what you don't measure"

- Peter Drucker

Recommendations to improve understanding the value of ecosystem services



Produce enhanced national land cover and land use data series



Develop processes and systems to gather consistent, comparable agricultural, general resource use & biodiversity economy statistics – including subsistence and small-scale



Centrally collate and consistently & regularly report all statistics



Undertake **further, and ongoing research and modelling** to improve methods and estimates and to fill data gaps



Peter Drucker

Source: Adapted from Turpie et al., 2021







Be aware of all the ecosystem services that you rely on daily – in the food you eat, the clothes you wear, the water you drink and instead of being a conservationist, become an **environmental investor** or environmental economist: creating economies in and around nature for the benefit of the planet and her people.



Thank you

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