WHO IS INVOLVED?

- Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing, Kenya
- International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya
- Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya
- Norwegian Institute of Nature Research, Norway
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway
- Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania
- Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, Tanzania
- University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- University of Dodoma, Tanzania
- University of Glasgow, Scotland
- University of Groningen, Netherlands
- University of Hohenheim, Germany
- Frankfurt Zoological Society

Ecosystem Services

Humans derive a large number of important benefits from natural ecosystems and their associated biodiversity. These so-called ecosystems services include both direct benefits such as food from agriculture or fishing, inspiration and improved mental well-being, income from recreation, and indirect benefits as flood and disease regulation.

CONTACT

AfricanBioServices is coordinated by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway.

http://africanbioservices.eu
Climate change represents a major threat to global biodiversity and the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem is expected to experience the same fate as climate predictions show that the region would experience increased variability and irregularity of rainfall.

The African continent harbours the fastest growing human population in the world, and the pressure on natural resources in the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem is increasing.

Agricultural and industrial development is modifying the way different areas are utilized, and in the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem the natural landscape is changing quickly.

WHERE?
Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem in Kenya and Tanzania

WHAT?
AfricanBioServices is an EU-funded research project investigating Ecosystem Services in the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem in Kenya and Tanzania

WHY?
The main aim of the research project is to understand how the ongoing climate change, human population growth and land use change affect biodiversity and human well-being, and use this information to derive novel solutions for a future sustainable development.