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By becoming a contributing member to Frankfurt Zoological Society you help support conservation work through your membership fee. All members also receive our GORILLA magazine (in German) four times a year. It contains enthralling articles and keeps you up to date on our project work.

Membership forms can be requested by email or you can register online at www.fzs.org



LEAVE A LEGACY

Make an everlasting commitment to wildlife by giving an endowment contribution. All legacies and donations entrusted to us will be used to save biodiversity for future generations.

Please contact: legacy@fzs.org



DONATE

We believe our partners and supporters are crucial for success. We appreciate every dollar of support. We accept online donations as well as direct deposits in Austria, Germany, Switzerland and the United States.

For more information, please visit: www.fzs.org

ABOUT US

We believe that wildlife and wild lands should be cherished and sustainably protected for their intrinsic and economic value to present and future generations.

FZS conserves wildlife and ecosystems focusing on protected areas and outstanding wild places. FZS is currently involved in over 40 conservation projects

in 18 countries. We believe that our ground-based approach and field expertise is an important component of success.

Our work is committed to conserving biological diversity. Join us in taking on one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century, the preservation of the world's natural environments.

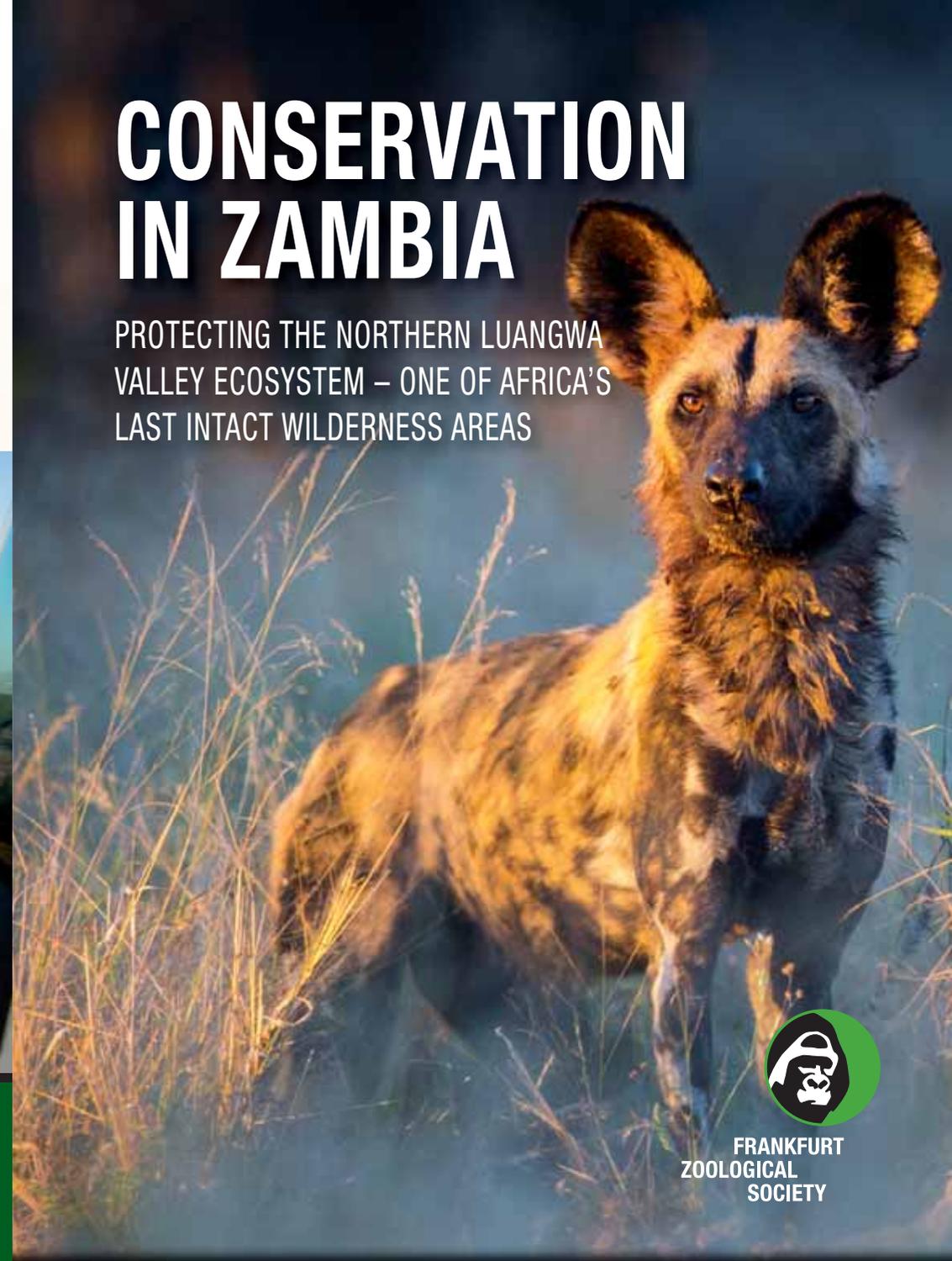


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CONSERVATION IN ZAMBIA

PROTECTING THE NORTHERN LUANGWA
VALLEY ECOSYSTEM – ONE OF AFRICA'S
LAST INTACT WILDERNESS AREAS



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THE LUANGWA VALLEY.

CONSERVATION.

RHINOS.

The Luangwa Valley is the oldest section of Africa's famous Great Rift Valley and is the oldest part of the Rift on the continent. The Luangwa River, bordering four national parks, is one of Africa's longest unaltered river systems, and home to the world's largest concentration of hippos. The geographic location and associated isolation, as a result of the topography, gives rise to a unique ecosystem and species diversity. The North Luangwa National Park and adjacent five Game Management Areas (21,000km²) in northeastern Zambia harbour sig-

nificant wildlife populations, including Zambia's only black rhinos.

FZS has implemented conservation-based initiatives aimed at promoting and protecting the area threatened by human population growth, habitat loss and fragmentation, unsustainable utilisation of natural resources, and the upswing in illegal hunting for ivory, rhino horn and bush meat. These initiatives promote both sustainable socio-economic development and support to protect Zambia's natural heritage.

CREATE

With funding from the European Union, Frankfurt Zoological Society's Conservation Research for East Africa's Threatened Ecosystems (CREATE) project investigates key questions on inter-relationships between poverty, human-wildlife conflict, resilience to shocks, and environmental conservation in two ecosystems: North Luangwa in Zambia and Serengeti in Tanzania. The research aims to find effective long-term solutions for sustaining wildlife, natural resources, and local human communities to inform conservation management and policy. More information can be found at: www.fzs-create.org

NORTH LUANGWA CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

The Frankfurt Zoological Society's North Luangwa Conservation Programme (NLCP) is a partnership with the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) that has been active in North Luangwa National Park (NLNP) and the wider ecosystem since 1986. The programme focuses its support on NLNP and the surrounding Game Management Areas, primarily with protected area management and law enforcement, while simultaneously ensuring the area is sustainably managed and generating benefits that contribute to the long-term security and resilience of local communities. NLCP engages with local communities through a conservation education programme, maintains airstrips and roads, builds schools, digs boreholes for drinking water and meets other infrastructural needs to strengthen community development, natural resource management and tourism activities.

Once home to the third largest population of black rhino on the continent, the species became extinct in Zambia in the mid/late 1990s as a result of poaching for its horn. From 2003 to 2010, following concerted conservation and law enforcement efforts, the Zambia Wildlife Authority, with support from Frankfurt Zoological Society, reintroduced twenty-five black rhinos to form a viable founder population.

creasingly sophisticated methods to obtain rhino horn and meet the burgeoning demand. Wildlife authorities are generally under-resourced, under-capacitated and less sophisticated in their anti-poaching tactics to combat the threat.

With more than 90% of all recent rhino poaching occurring in southern Africa and elephant ivory poaching in Zambia escalating to levels not seen for over a decade, the potential for an organised threat to the North Luangwa Ecosystem black rhinos is very real. Ensuring effective monitoring and protection of rhino populations is a top priority.

The recent dramatic rise in rhino poaching in southern Africa reflects a greatly increased demand for horns, driven by emerging affluent Asian markets. Organised criminal gangs are using in-



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