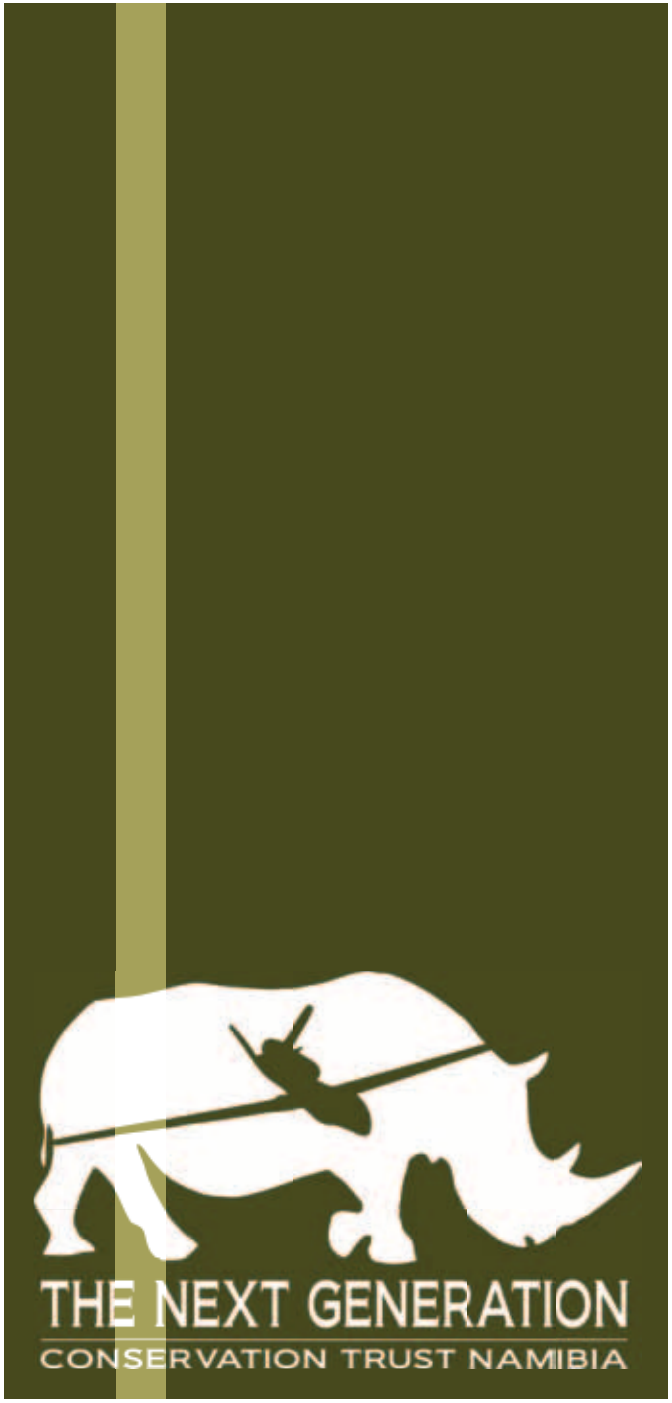

CONTRIBUTORS PROSPECTUS

THE NEXT GENERATION CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA

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We have a very small window of opportunity to act...

and act right.

THE NEXT GENERATION

CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY


THE NEXT GENERATION
CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA
The Next Generation Conservation Trust Namibia is one of the most ambitious efforts in the war on rhino and elephant poaching in Namibia.
Funded and driven by the Namibian business community, this not-for-profit trust has as its sole aim to put large swatches of Namibia under constant aerial surveillance - 280,000 square kilometers for starters.
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) are deployed in problem areas. These UAV's are equipped with GPS tracking equipment, high resolution cameras and foward looking infrared cameras (FLIR) to detect poachers day and night. Once detected, ground units are dispatched to the exact GPS location of the perpetrators.
This initiative is about prevention and successful prosecution - not reaction.
Your support is needed in this ambitious effort to conserve our animals for the next generation.
This is YOUR chance to get involved.
www.nextgenconservation.com

THE SAD REALITY

THE SOLUTION


THE NEXT GENERATION
CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil, is for good men to do nothing."

- Edmund Burke -

THE NEXT GENERATION
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THE NEXT GENERATION CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA

1. PROJECT TITLE

The Next Generation Conservation Trust

Sustainable aerial surveillance to protect Namibian rhino and elephants from illegal poaching and supporting the tourism and hunting industries.

2. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM

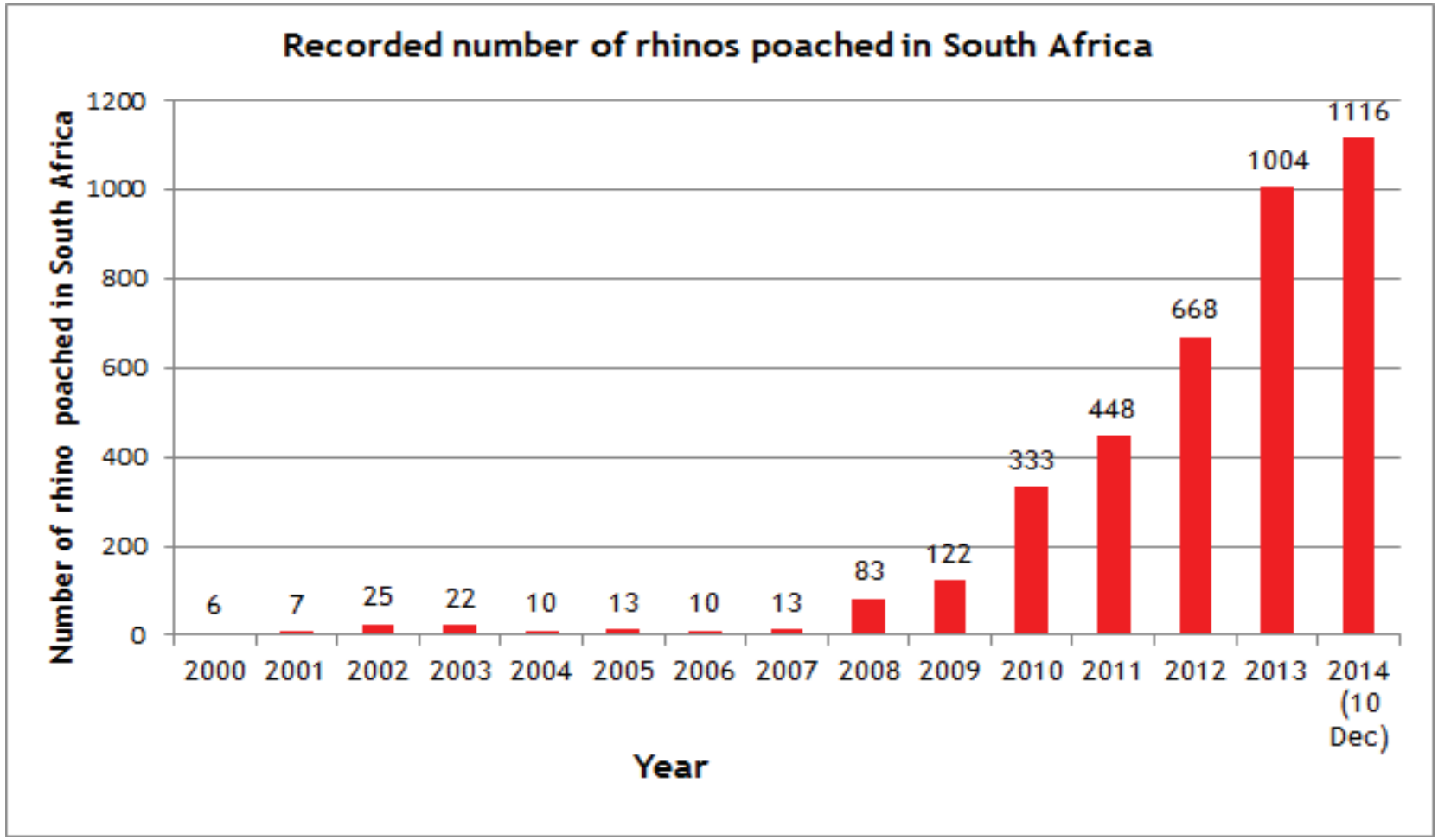
It is a well known fact that the poaching of rhino and elephants in Namibia and South Africa has reached epidemic proportions. Rhino is on the verge of extinction and unless we halt the scourge now, they will soon be little more than a vague memory. Every single day, the news is dire – another four rhino killed, horns hacked off, probably on their way to a syndicate in the east.

In the past festive season, reports reached us of another five rhino poached on Namibian soil.

Traditionally, anti-poaching efforts have revolved around patrols in the bush, and boots on the ground. Although some successes have been made, the inherent problem with this approach is that a motorised patrol can be heard from some distance away, allowing poachers ample time to lay low and hide.

Furthermore, without the aid of very skilled trackers, an experienced poacher can be invisible a mere 20m from you in the bush, and if it's at night when visibility is very poor, the task of flushing them out is near impossible.

These are very real problems, and even Kruger National Park has recently admitted to the almost overwhelming nature of the task. Now that the rhino populations of Mozambique and South Africa are being decimated, the plague is starting to cast its shadow over Namibia.



Statistics from South Africa gives a clear indication where rhino poaching in Namibia is headed. Although our counterparts in South Africa have put in a tremendous effort – at great cost – the statistics point to a complete and utter failure to curb the problem.

3. A DIFFERENT APPROACH

The Next Generation Conservation Trust is a not-for-profit Namibian initiative aiming to follow a completely different approach – prevention!

The vastness of the Namibian landscape is simply too large to constantly patrol on foot or with motorised patrols. The Next Generation Conservation Trust have found a very cost-effective way to patrol the skies over conservancies and reserves, increasing the effectiveness of the tracking patrols on the ground, aiding capture and prosecution of poachers and defending the tourism and hunting industries which are currently under attack.

The Trust have noted various fundraising events, awareness campaigns and a landslide of opinion, emotion and frustration on social media platforms. It is the opinion of the trust that:

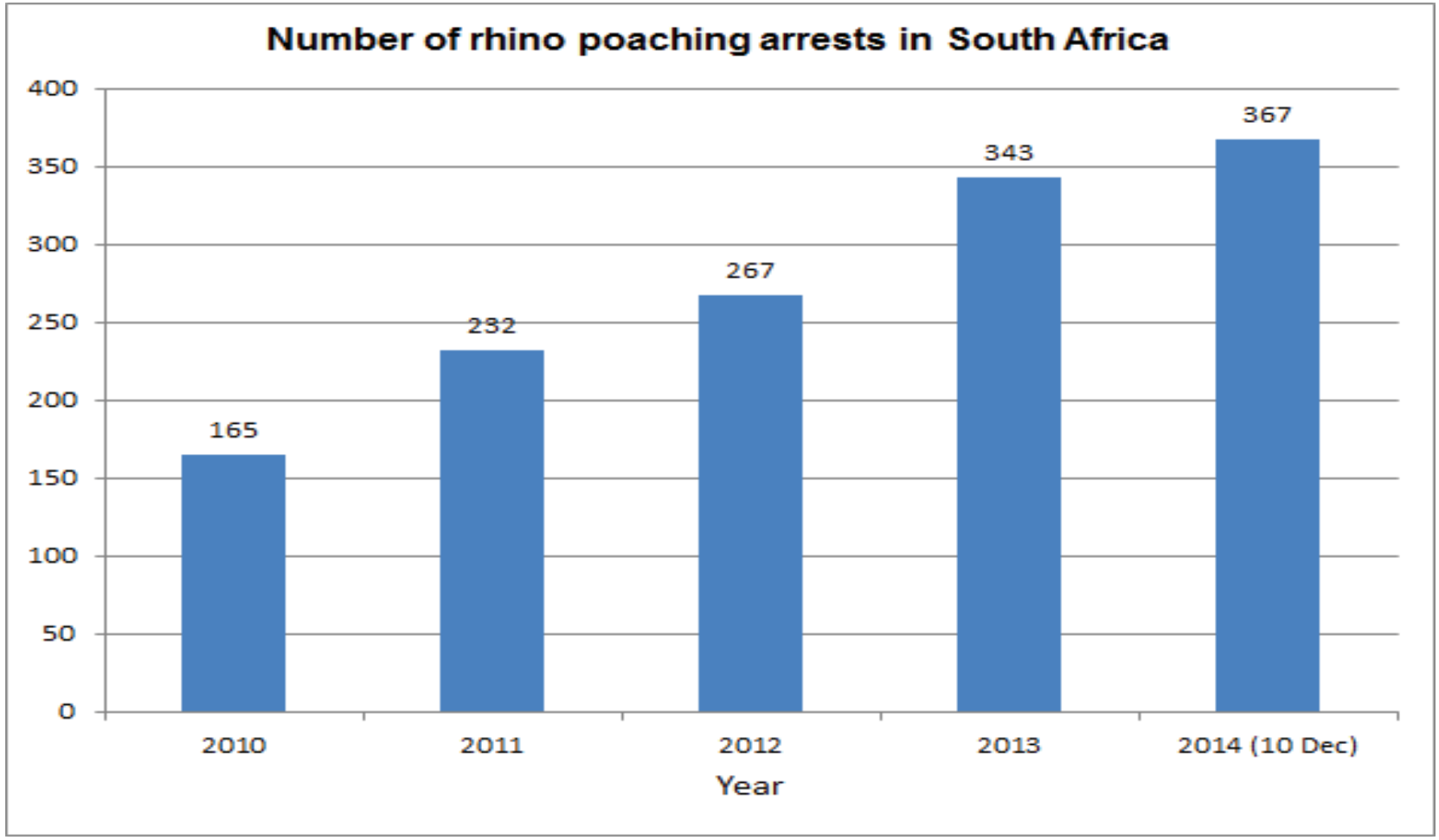
1. Although awareness campaigns are honorable, it has not prevented a single poaching incident.

2. Although significant amounts of money have been raised toward preventing poaching, too large a percentage of the funds went towards salaries. (The amounts collected must either increase 100 fold to allow for sustainable anti-poaching units on the ground, or a more effective, low cost solution is required.)

3. Although we all cheer when poachers have been arrested, the current modus operandi kicks anti-poaching units into gear when an animal has already fallen. This is re-active, not preventative.

4. The opinion and emotion of Namibian citizens can be consolidated into a strong, unified force, allowing for sustained fundraising, a strong prevention information stream and eventually stop poaching before it happens.

The trustees of The Next Generation Conservation Trust believe that it has the skill, drive, background and strategic alliances



to turn the tide against poaching.

This application is for the funding required to achieve our initial goal of placing 280,000 square kilometers under constant aerial surveillance. Once we have achieved this goal, we will expand on the area, double up on the area covered and continue to the point where rhino poaching in Namibia has become the most dangerous job in the world and utterly unattractive at any price.

4. HISTORY

Trustee, Henri Slabbert started his research in 2012 when he came upon the realization that high end technology must be deployed to stop poaching in Namibia. This technology must:

1. Be cost effective,
2. Be sustainable,
3. Create jobs,
4. Operate autonomously,
5. Carry both high resolution and forward looking thermal imaging (night vision) cameras,
6. Be effective in spotting poachers at great distance – day and night,
7. Be able to monitor rhinos or unauthorized persons in the vicinity of rhinos,
8. Have an endurance of over 6 hours per flight,
9. Be able to operate in excess of 50 kilometers radius from the base station,
10. Ultimately act in a preventative manner, rather than a reactive one.

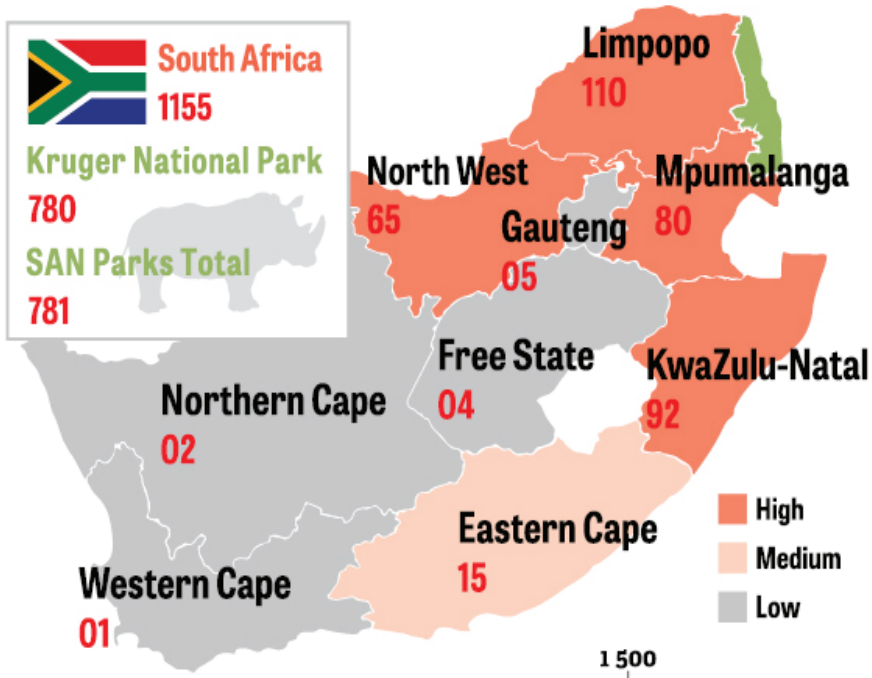
His search led him to various companies over the world in the search for low grade military unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Negotiations with various companies followed, but all failed on one or more of the criteria listed above. For example a unit sold by IDC in Pakistan has a one hour flight endurance, a range of 7 kilometer from base station and costs N$3,500,000 – too expensive and totally inadequate for Namibia.

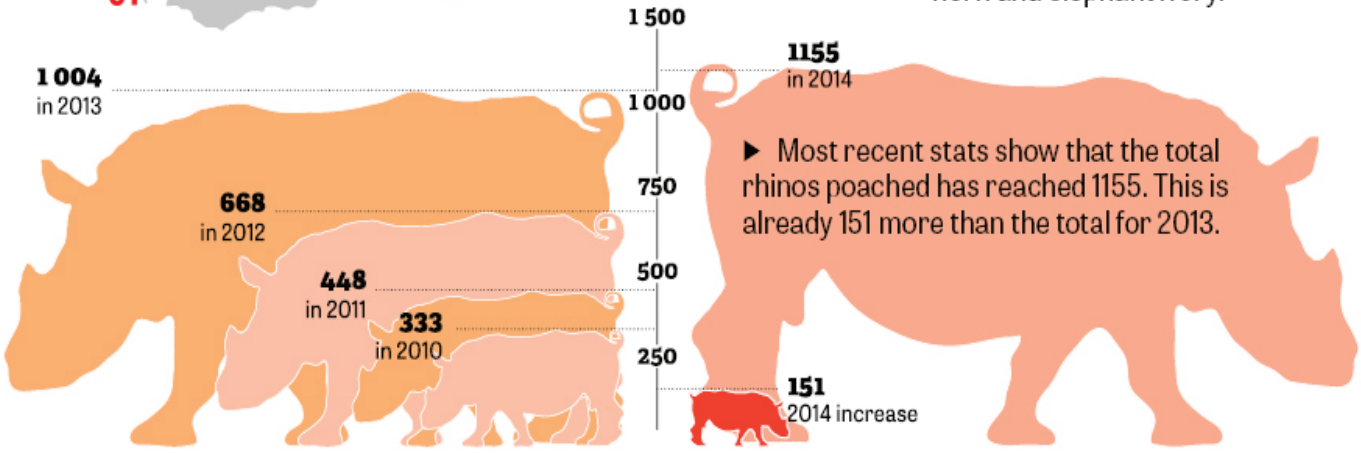
His hunch was that by searching for the individual components himself, a solution must be available at a fraction of that cost.

He was right.

UAV components and costs will be discussed in detail later in this application

Rhino poaching update





Namibia

▶ To date 24 rhino were poached this year in Namibia, most of them black rhino and in the north-western areas.

Mozambique

▶ Available evidence indicates that Mozambican nationals constitute the highest number of foreign arrests for poaching in South Africa.

▶ Organised crime syndicates based in Mozambique are driving large-scale illegal trade in rhino horn and elephant ivory.

▶ Most recent stats show that the total rhinos poached has reached 1155. This is already 151 more than the total for 2013.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, CITES AND SAPA

GRAPHIC: MARCIO QUINTAL

5. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In brief, the primary goals of the trust are:

1. To drive contributions of an initial N$ 5,000,000 to fund the procurement of the required technology.

2. To integrate all the technology into a working solution - an effective UAV.

3. To train flight crews for the day and night operation of the UAV's.

4. To deploy the UAV's in problem areas. (With 14 UAV's deployed, a combined 280,000 square kilometers can be under constant surveillance.)

5. To effectively use these UAV's to pinpoint the exact (GPS) location of poachers and co-ordinate the dispatch of ground patrol units, ensuring successful arrests.

6. To obtain video footage and supply this to authorities in order to ensure a higher rate of conviction.

7. To ultimately get the message heard loud, wide and clear: "Namibian rhino is a NO GO!"

6. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Currently, the rhino poaching scourge in Namibia is primarily centered around Etosha National Park and the Kunene region. Consequently, as funds become available for the procurement and deployment of the UAVs, these will be the first areas targeted.

Phase One of the Trust's objectives would be to focus on the Northern third of Namibia, placing the entire region under constant UAV surveillance. Phase One's objective is to raise N$5,000,000. This amount will allow the Trust to procure and deploy 14 UAV systems – each capable of surveilling 20,000

square kilometers – or 280,000 square kilometers combined.

Phase Two of the Trust's objectives would be expand on the covered region from the Northern border to 100km South of Windhoek – covering the Namibian borders from East to West.

Phase Three of the Trust's objectives would be to then increase the number of UAVs deployed in this area to create an effective saturation point, making poaching efforts risky indeed.

7. TECHNICAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The specialized equipment that are to be built into the UAV systems, comes from different corners of the globe – Europe, America and the Far East. Our research led us to source the best, most affordable equipment for the job. Space technology flight frames, technologically advanced radio systems, GPS tracking systems, sophisticated autopilot and flight stability systems, and thermal imaging cameras are just some of the components comprising these unmanned aerial vehicles. Integration of all these parts will take place on Namibian soil.

A complete UAV system will consist of:

a. Flight Frame

- Wingspan of 6 meters

- Honeycomb core / epoxy fuselage & wing (Gasoline version)
- 13L fuel tank
- Carbon wing spar & joiner
- Carbon tail boom
- Carbon main undercarriage
- CNC nose gear, retractable
- Water resistance electronic equipment compartment
- Dual servo control mechanism
- Rugged transportation case
- DA120 twin cylinder engine with muffler
- 28 x 10 propeller
- High Tech Servos with 24kg torque
- 14 Channel Futuba Radio Control

b. Autopilot

FeiYu Tech Panda2 Autopilot Includes:

- Panda2 Autopilot module configured for the flight frame above
- Telemetry onscreen display (OSD)
- GPS module
- Airspeed module
- Power management module
- Remote adapter module
- Communication system

- Ground Control Software Station

c. Communications System

- DMD Kit Long Range System Professional
- Kit Audio/Video 2.4Ghz Professional Standard
- 2,4Ghz 24dBi Grid Parabolic Antenna
- Flight Simulator
- Locator Kit 869Mhz (craft retrieval)
- Camera Video Professional x10 + Camera Control
- Ground Station Professional LRS

d. Night Vision (Thermal Imaging) Cameras

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One of two thermal imaging cameras will be employed:

- *Tamarisk 640 50 mm providing:*

12 degrees horizontal field of view (FOV)

Detection range: Vehicle at 4,740 meters or human at 2,105 meters

- *FLIR TAU2 60 mm providing:*

10.6 degrees horizontal field of view (FOV)

Detection range: Human at 1,750 meters

These cameras will be mounted on 360 degree rotatable camera gimbals allowing the camera operator to swivel and track targets.

e. Ground Control Station Consisting of:

- 2 x Celeron Laptops (one for flight control and one for camera operations)

- 2 x Large Screen Monitors

- Joystick flight control interface

- Long range antenna tracking system

- Battery charge stations

- Ground Control Software with

  satellite imaging interface

- Radio base station for

  communication to ground based units

- Power source (generator) where

  required

The above UAV configuration will be a system that will be well adapted for the Namibian landscape, patrol vast areas for extensive periods of time and operate at minimal cost with very low operator load.

In short, the UAV will have the following abilities:

1. To automatically take off from a dirt road or rough landing strip,

2. To fly at predetermined altitudes on to a set of predetermined waypoints on a satellite map without operator intervention,

3. To fly at distances of 80 km from base station,

4. Allow the camera operator to swivel the cameras to detect poachers or poaching activities,

5. To detect human heat signatures from a distance of more than one kilometer from where the UAV is flying

6. To break from autopilot to manual flight (with flight stabilization) for closer inspections where required,

7. To loiter above the area where illegal activities or presence is detected,

8. To direct ground forces to the exact GPS location of illegal activity with further closer direction,

9. To provide battlefield instruction to

ground units while in the air,

10. To record all video footage – day and night – for use in prosecution,

11. To return to auto piloted waypoint flight when required,

12. To perform an autonomous landing.

In the design of the UAV we gave great thought to both technical ability and operator load when deploying the UAVs. For most people, operating a radio controlled aircraft takes many months of training and expensive mishaps. For this reason it was deemed important to provide a system with a very light operator load. Most mistakes and accidents happen at low altitude, mostly during take-off or landing.

These UAV's can be programmed to perform both autonomous take-offs and landings without any operator intervention. This greatly reduces the risk of airframe loss during these two crucial events in every flight.

Furthermore, the UAV is equipped with a flight stabilization system, allowing for a smoother, effort free flight at predetermined safe altitudes, resulting in better, stable video footage.

The UAV's loitering ability is activated by the flick of a switch. This mode puts the UAV in a safe circling mode, to stay in the area of detected activity, allowing the camera operator to record all activity and direct ground units upon arrival and thereafter. The loitering ability and mode prevents accidents resulting from steep banks or side-slipping at too low altitudes.

The UAVs also have a number of fail-safe features. In the event of any communications loss between ground station and the aircraft, an automated system kicks in, returning the UAV to the base station and land safely. The UAV's GPS system is instrumental in this feature. The UAV is also equipped with a tracking system which allows for the location of the airframe in the event of an unexpected loss, lowering the cost and time of recovery.

The undeniably strong features of this UAV's configuration is their endurance, range and camera systems. This system can detect a human presence at almost two kilometers away in complete darkness. Once the flight control operator broke from autopilot to do a closer inspection, at a distance of 500 meters the operator will be able to determine if the heat signature originates from a human, a baboon or an antelope. Coming even closer, at a distance of 225 meters, the operator will be able to positively identify a person as Tom, Dick or Harry, and will be able to provide additional information such as: Tom is armed, Harry carries a chain saw – all while recording everything. Furthermore, as objects absorb the heat from the person carrying it, a discarded gun, axe or machete in the bush can also be detected. This information is vital to ground based units for their safety as well as for successful prosecution after the fact.

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8. INNOVATION

Although The Next Generation Conservation Trust would love to underline the innovation in this endeavor, this technology has been around for a while and have been deployed with great efficacy around the world in both military and civilian applications.

UAV technology have been successfully deployed in industries ranging from mining, surveying, agriculture, maritime search and rescue, disaster mapping to name just a few.

Fortunately, the gap between military and civilian technologies have been closing for a number of years, allowing us to deploy civilian recreational technology to near military specifications in this utterly important project.

This technology, at this scale, with this technical ability has never been done in Namibia and it is the firm belief of this Trust, that this technology is the ONLY technology that can swing the tide against the war on poaching, providing we do this at a very large scale.

9. RATIONALE

If every rhino in Namibia have been poached, the bulk of the Namibian society will remain largely unaffected; there will still be water in our taps, the lights will still go on if we flick the switch, our emergency services will still come to our rescue and foodstuffs will still be found on the shelves.

However...

Eco-tourism can expect a disastrous drop in income, resulting in many hundreds if not thousands of job losses. The trophy hunting industry – responsible for such a huge portion of the Namibian GDP will collapse, resulting in even more job losses, losses of income to lodges, and losses of income to related but informal trading with tourists.

Traditionally, such job losses, and losses of trading opportunity with visitors, forces people back onto communal or ancestral lands where overexploitation or overgrazing usually results, putting Namibia's rich fauna and flora heritage under further

pressure. The downward spiral that results carries the ability to collapse Namibia's entire tourism industry, which took so very long to establish.

And this does not even begin to address the morally reprehensible possibility that we have allowed our rhino to be poached into extinction in our lifetimes while doing nothing or too little too late.

Namibia currently experiences a ground swell of emotion resulting from this issue. This is currently one of the most important conservation issues that needs urgent addressing and it lies close to just about every Namibian's heart. We need to stop this now. Our elephants will be next.

10. IS THE TECHNOLOGY APPROPRIATE?

In late 2013 and 2014, experiments in Etosha revolved around the use of UAV technology for animal tracking. The experiments have had their shortcomings, addressed with this larger scale, higher tech solution proposed.

UAV systems can work with one of two propulsion systems; the UAV is either electrically powered – running with an electrical motor connected to batteries, or the UAV uses a petrol engine.

Battery technology has not developed to the point where the endurance required for the large Namibian landscape can be achieved. In order to achieve longer endurance, more batteries need to be packed into the flight frame, resulting in extra weight – to the point where the amount of batteries required to achieve a desired range, exceeds the maximum take-off weight of the flight frame.

This leaves an advantage to UAV systems which are petrol propelled. The flight endurance is limited to the amount of fuel that the airframe can carry without exceeding maximum take-off weight. Due to the very large areas that Namibia needs patrolled, the Trust's choice is for a large UAV system equipped with a 13 liter fuel tank. This allows the UAV with 6 meter wingspan to remain operational for 6 to 8 hours before having to return to land and refuel. This is a significant jump from the 30 minutes to one hour endurances offered by electrical systems.

Endurance addressed; what about radio communication?

Three factors weigh in on the essential communication that is required for the operation of the UAV: Transceiver technology, frequency and tracking.

The Trust's best choice for radio communication comes from Spain. Recreational radio systems which can operate within a 10 kilometer range is simply not good enough for Namibia. These systems generally operate within the 2.4mHz frequency range – a frequency range that is susceptible to interference from rough, mountainous terrain and bad weather, further limiting its range.

The Trust's UAV systems will operate at a lower 700kHz range which better follows contours, travels further without interference and achieves better results with amplification. This frequency range, coupled with the latest in transceiver technology, further enhanced by long range tracking antennae, gives the UAV systems up to 80 kilometer range in flatter areas and a comfortable 50 kilometer radius range from base station in more mountainous terrain. In maritime applications, this same technology has achieved ranges of over 100 kilometer. This choice of technology will not only provide flight control communications, but

will allow for complete video feedback and recording.

Adequate for Namibia.

This range can be further extended to over 500 kilometers by the use of satellite communications technology, negating the need to keep the earth's curvature in mind, but the cost involved in the use of this technology tampers with the cost effectiveness of the UAV systems proposed.

And is this cost-effective?

Eyes in the sky adds a dimension that boots on the ground simply cannot achieve. A recent fundraiser at Palmwag was able to raise in the order of N$350,000. This amount was to be spent to keep a Robinson helicopter deployed in surveillance in that area to prevent poaching. Traditionally helicopter patrols cost around N$5,000 per hour, and unless equipped with military grade thermal imaging cameras, allowing for night flight, they can only operate in daylight hours. Consequently, it can be derived that the amount raised will keep the helicopter deployed for a total of 70 hours or 6 days, assuming 12 hours of daylight and no downtime.

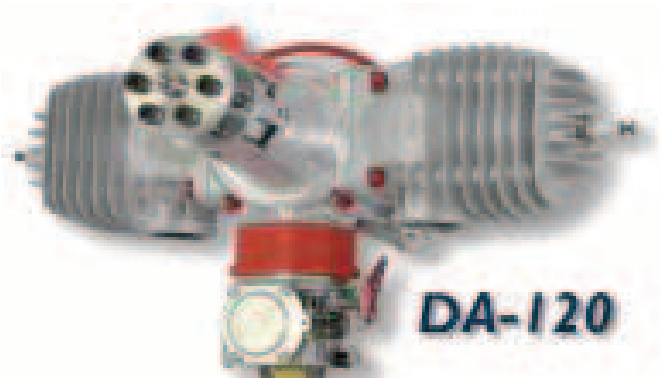
According to Fritz Schenk, manager of Palmwag Lodge, our figures are conservative. In this article published on 29 December 2014, (http://citizen.co.za/299882/two-rhino-poached-namibia/) he puts the cost per running hour at N$8,500.

The engine built into the UAV consumes little more than one liter of fuel per hour. Consequently, the amount it costs to keep a helicopter deployed (in daylight only) for one hour, can keep a UAV in the air for 24 hours a day for just over 20 days.

To take this this one step further, the amount of N$350,000 raised to keep the helicopter deployed for 6 days, will keep a UAV deployed 24 hours a day for 1,458 days or about 4 years.

Cost effective? We think so.

The slow consumption of fuel makes this an environmentally sound solution with emissions negligible. Sound emissions are also far lower than what helicopters or even vehicles would emit, further dampened by a muffler system included in the design specifications. Although we expect an initial agitation experienced by animals when these UAVs are first deployed, our expectation is that the animals will soon get used to this, as they have over the years with Boeings flying overhead on long haul routes.



11. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Deliverables and Expected Results

As funds become available to the Trust, the procurement process will commence. All the required components will be purchased from various parts of the world and shipped to Namibia. Here, with technical assistance of the suppliers as well as local engineers and recreational enthusiasts, the final integration of the components will commence.

Upon successful integration of the components, extensive indoor testing will commence in order to determine the exact operational specifications in Namibian climate and conditions. This process will be followed by outdoor testing – first of the components independently, then of the entire system.

This process will include the finer calibration of the autopilot systems, programming of the ground control stations and fine-tuning of the camera feedback and focus, and

will include various short and medium test flights to gain the operational experience that will be required in the creation of a detailed training and field manual. Mountainous terrain deployments will be tested in the Khomas Hochland; flat terrain testing will be conducted closer to Kalkrand.

Once the first deployable UAV system is ready, a deployment area or organization will be identified. From this area or organization, a flight crew will be chosen for training. This team, consisting of eight persons will first undergo extensive simulation training on a computer before an actual flight is undertaken. Upon successful evaluation and testing of each member of the flight crew, the crew will be registered with local authorities for the operation of an autonomous aerial vehicle in Namibian airspace.

Once deployed, the flight crew will receive an extensive feedback and reporting structure which must be adhered to. The reporting structure will include, but will not be limited to:

1. A flight log for every flight. This flight log will include:
    - Name of the flight controller
    - Name of the camera operator
    - Departure, return and flight times and dates
    - Autopilot waypoint co-ordinates for each flight
    - Incident report
    - Filename of the video footage of each entire flight
2. Accurate feedback on detections, ground force deployments and false alarms
3. Maintenance report on the airframe and electronics

The Trust will closely monitor the reports and in the event of criminal activity on the part

of the operators, neglect, abuse or any other serious factor impacting the deployment of the UAV, may opt to deploy the UAV elsewhere, where the system will be put to better or more effective use.

Phase One of the Trust's objectives will include the deployment of 14 UAV systems, and can be effectively handled by trustee Chris Coetzee. Once the initiative expands, involving more UAV systems, the trust will either invite additional trustees or volunteers to aid in the monitoring and deployment of the systems.

What the Trust expects to see is incident reports, where potential poachers are detected, ground forces are deployed, ground forces are directed on the ground, perpetrators are arrested and handed in to authorities together with video footage and successful questioning and prosecution. Overall, our hope is that there will be many incident reports, but zero rhino fatalities.

The longer term strategic goal is to tamper with the poaching money flow. Once it has become apparent that attempted poaching achieves an arrest rate of over 80%, the potential poachers will see the risk as not worth the money. Once this happens, potential poachers will either demand more money from the middleman, or leave the endeavor altogether. Middlemen will see their income diminished, making poaching less attractive, or demand a higher price from the final buyer, who will be unlikely to pay a higher price for rhino horn due to the fact that the final market price is unlikely to change.

In order to achieve a high incident rate, with zero poaching, a reward system may be put in place to reward flight crews who conducted themselves with drive and diligence.

Proposed Actions and Results

Word will soon spread once it becomes known that an area is under aerial surveillance and that arrests have been made. This will drive poaching efforts elsewhere

to negate the risk to the poachers. Once more and more UAV systems are deployed in overlapping patterns, covering larger and larger areas, the drive will spread further outwards until poaching in Namibia becomes near impossible without serious risk to the poacher.

It is for this very reason that the range, endurance and camera systems must be of such high technical specification, and that this project must take on the scale proposed. In Windhoek, with the recent advent of neighborhood watch organizations, we have seen this exact model play out on a micro scale. Once an area is patrolled and the risk of arrest becomes too high, criminals move outward and onwards.

Proposed Technology and its Efficacy

The suitability of the technology, as haven been demonstrated in military, mining, maritime and other industries remains unquestioned. For the first time, however, technology and endurance suitable for NAMIBIA is on the table.

To use the same analogy as neighborhood watch organizations and the effect they have had on break-ins, theft and assaults, this form of visible policing carries the potential to have an even better effect, because the perpetrators can not hide even in night time, thanks to the use of night vision equipment.

Possible Alternatives

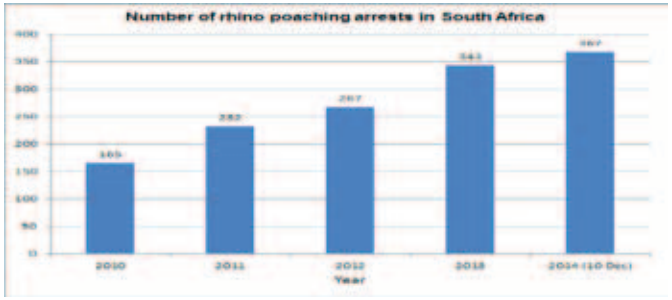
The Trust is not aware of any other system worldwide, that carries the potential to have such a dramatic effect in the war against rhino poaching. It should also be noted here that the system carries zero risk to human life in the conduct of surveillance duties.

Indicators for Success

As this technology with this degree of sophistication and at this scale have never been attempted in the war against rhino poaching anywhere in the world, the Trust have no historical data to consider in attempting to gauge what success would

look like, smell like or feel like.

The only measure we can go by, is keeping accurate statistics on rhino poaching as well as arrests of poachers and potential poaching. The statistics seen from South Africa indicates that there is a relationship between actual poachings (killed rhino) and the arrests made.



Considering the last three years, the following results surface:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Arrests	267	343	367
Slain Rhino	668	1004	1113
% Arrests/ Poachings	39.9 %	34.1%	32.8%

Looking at the table, it is clear that with traditional methods (boots on the ground) the incidents of poaching is on the increase, while the percentage of arrests are dropping. This trend is pointing in the wrong direction.

In Namibia, the Trust has no statistical information to go by, but what we hope to achieve, is by breaking tradition and deploying expensive UAV technology, that we will see a reversal in this trend in Namibia.

Risks and Constraints

All anti-poaching initiatives have experienced some sort of setback due to the socio-economic circumstances of the people involved, who are bribed to hamper the effort or even assist in poaching. It is reprehensible that the protectors become the perpetrators, but in reality it is true.

In the larger design of the implementation of this plan, the Trust gave serious consideration to the prevention of infiltration, unauthorized distribution of information or

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any action which may hamper this effort or impede its success.

Not all preventative measures will be listed here as some secrecy is required, but one important factor is to prevent flight crews from disseminating information about where any particular UAV will be deployed any particular day or night. To this effect, the Trust will in the deployment of every UAV, map the area within reach of the base station. Following this, the Trust will create a number of random waypoint sets by which the UAV must fly and will keep tight control over this route set for each deployment.

The flight crew will only know the waypoints provided for that particular flight on that day, once the UAV is airborne. In addition, no cellphones or communication equipment will be allowed in the control room, where a supervisor must enforce this. This will prevent any infiltrated or bribed flight crew from disseminating the location of patrolled areas to poachers.

In addition, each entire flight is recorded and available for review by the Trust where undesirable intentions or activities are suspected. Failure to act on a clear detection of suspected illegal activity can be seen as involvement and it will be up to law enforcement to decide to prosecute.

Potential constraints would originate from Civil Aviation which has laws governing airspace, especially around airstrips. With each deployment, Civil Aviation will be consulted to determine safe distances and altitudes for the successful operation of UAVs.

12. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Socio-Economic Impact

The successful full time deployment of a single UAV system will require the services of an eight person flight crew. Assuming that one person will operate the flight and one person the camera systems, each eight hour shift will require two persons. Six persons will fill a 24 hour period with one shift resting.

Each flight crew will receive extensive and on-going training in the deployment of a UAV, communication, and direction of ground forces. This training will involve extensive simulator training which must be completed to the satisfaction of the trust before actual fligths can be undertaken. The reason for this is the cost of the UAV systems. Untrained crews can crash the system, resulting in an expensive loss financially as well as to the anti-poaching effort.

Due to the fact that Phase One will see the deployment of 14 UAV systems, a minimum of 112 full time employment opportunities will be created. These jobs will increase by another 128 to 240 with the completion of Phase Two and will increase to 500 once we have completed Phase Three where we doubled the amount of deployments.

Drone or UAV pilots are in high demand currently with the United States Government offering job opportunities to trained pilots at an annual salary of USD 100,000. Consequently, it is the opinion of the Trust that those trained, will have further opportunities – all lucrative – to which they can move on to and in to.

Not only will those flight crews involved be able to benefit their extended families, but new careers will be created with doors standing open world wide. This speaks to

THE NEXT GENERATION
CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA

the alleviation of poverty for both men and women alike, impacting over 2,000 people assuming the completion of Phase Three and assuming four member families.

Environmental Impact

Considering the damage poaching has done to tourism and the hunting industries in Namibia already, it would be safe to assume that a small scale ware is raging. And Namibia, Namibians and Namibian jobs are the casualties.

This project, in the broader perspective, is engaging this war head on. It is NOT JUST the rhino we are protecting – it is the livelihood of Namibians, industries which contribute greatly to Namibia, and our entire eco system.

Can we really allow jobs to be lost, people to return to sustenance farming resulting in overgrazing and at the end of the day allow for the collapse of our fragile ecosystem and with that our tourism industry?

Replication

This project, indeed, carries the potential to be replicated over and over and over in Namibia. The Trust has set out three phases as our initial goals. The completion of the three phases will see two thirds of Namibia protected.

Nothing stops us from aiming for the entire Namibia and then tripling or even quadrupling our efforts. Visible policing works the world over. We have seen this in Namibia countless times too. If Phase One manages to deliver the results we are aiming for, it should only sharpen our resolve.

13. MANAGEMENT

The Next Generation Conservation Trust currently has two trustees:

Henri Slabbert

Background: Henri Slabbert started his career in information technology in Canada in 1991 where he studied Computer Programming for Business Applications. He returned to South Africa five years later and became a multi disciplinary engineer on Novel, Microsoft, Cisco and Juniper while in the employ of Boland Bank, which later became BoE Bank; now Nedbank.

He owned and successfully operated a number of small businesses after his resignation from the banking industry, but kept abreast of technology and since his father was a respected Captain for SAA's 747 fleet, he also has a keen interest in everything that flies.

Current Engagements: He emigrated to Namibia five years ago and started a successful graphic design company (Ministry of Magic), which currently publishes Flamingo – Air Namibia's in-flight magazine.

In July 2014 he got married to Helga Slabbert (Du Plessis), originally from Rundu and currently the owner of AccTax Accounting Services.

He is the founder of The Next Generation Conservation Trust for one reason only: "I love Namibia and all within its borders. And I shall drive this project well beyond the point where others would deem the project a success."

Chris Coetzee

Background: Son of respected farmers in the Outjo region, Dirk and Ina Coetzee. He grew up on the family farm and was keenly involved in all the farming activities. Upon completion of high school in Outjo, he studied at Stellenbosch College where he graduated as the top marketing student in his final year.

Current Engagements: He took up employment in the media industry in Namibia, where his marketing background and dedication to task, greatly assisted his phenomenal success. He was invited to become co-owner of Media Nova Namibia in Windhoek, a position he currently holds and conducts with the same drive and dedication.

He is a co-founder of the Trust, and became involved because: "Namibia is in my veins. I have a long history with stock theft and illegal hunting. The opportunity to bring a stop to poaching for me is like a duck taking to water. I simply have to."

Organizational Structure

The Trust currently has two trustees. This structure will remain in place until such time as the operational requirements warrant the invitation of an additional trustee. Any outside services required will be solicited on a volunteer basis, failing which, such services will be contracted.

Day to day operations as well as training and deployments will be handled by the trustees. Early in the deployment stage, the trustees will also train a team of trainers who can assist with training in new deployments as well as monitoring of and assistance to new teams.

The Next Generation Conservation Trust was founded on the principle that it will be managed 'mean and lean'. To this effect:

1. The Trust will not pay salaries – not even to the trustees.

2. The Trust will avoid overheads as far as possible.

3. Not compromising on quality, the Trust will always follow the route of lowest cost where products, services or travel is absolutely required.

4. The Trust will, in all circumstances, attempt to solicit services on a voluntary basis via the creation of strategic alliances, rather than pay for said services.

5. The Trust will be a accountable, and the Trust's finances will be transparent to all contributors.

6. The Trust will engage itself with drive and purpose and conduct itself with openness and integrity, free from any political, gender, religious or racial consideration.

Relevant Experience

The combination of skills of the trustees, makes them well suited to the task. Henri Slabbert's engineering background greatly aided him in the two years of research it took to come up with a technological recipe, written for Namibia. It was Henri who conducted all the research and found compatible components that will comprise Namibia's first anti-poaching UAV fleet.

Chris Coetzee's farming background brings valuable experience to bear, especially since he has had considerable experience with illegal hunting and stock theft. Furthermore, his media and marketing background equips him to aid in the branding of this Trust to ensure continuous funding for the phases yet to be implemented.

Strategic Alliances

Even considering that the Trust is newly registered and that its first steps were taken late in December 2014, the Trust have been greatly successful in forming strategic alliances.

Media Nova Namibia: Publishers of Flamingo for Air Namibia, Media Nova pledged continuous exposure in every edition of Flamingo – free of charge. This gives the trust exposure to over 50,000 Air Namibia passengers every month.

Nictus: The largest independent furniture retailer in Namibia pledged its support for the Trust right from the onset. Managing Director, Hannes Retief, undertook financial and logistical support commencing in Nictus' new financial year, starting the 1st of March 2015.

Air Namibia: Our national carrier have already engaged us with support and donated 6 business class tickets on Air Namibia.

Jofie Lamprecht Safaris: Jofie and his wife, Maryke Lamprecth left for America on the 3rd of January 2015 to raise awareness of the plight of rhino in Namibia.

Ministry of Magic: Owned by trustee, Henri Slabbert, the full resource suite of this company is available to the Trust at zero cost. Ministry of Magic has already designed the Trust's website, located at www.nextgenconservation.com as well as marketing material, banners and social media placements.

Kaufeee: Hannes Kaufmann, local celebrity, entertainer and motivational speaker have offered his services to act as an ambassador for The Next Generation Conservation Trust. His pledge is to spread the word and secure support for the Trust in any and every public engagement.

AccTax Accounting Services: This medium sized accounting firm in Windhoek offered free accounting services to the Trust.

Special Risk Acceptances Namibia: Owner Ference Polgar was one of the first persons to stand up and already made a cash contribution to the Trust. He also challenged other insurers to match is contribution.

Republikein: Francoise Steynberg, a great ambassador for our efforts, have pledged repeated and frequent support for the Trust in Republikein. She also undertook to take up the drive for exposure in Namibia Media Holding's German and English newspapers, as well as to take this to her counterparts in the Media 24 group.

Other: Pledges of support and spreading of awareness also came in from smaller businesses; noted are Barry de Vries,

owner of Tamasa Wines; Etienne Stipp, well known nature lover and owner of Shade Centre; Peter and Ruda de Beer, owners of Corner of 62nd Restaurant.

14. COST / BENEFIT ANALYSIS

A single rhino can cost in the vicinity of N$ 500,000.

A single UAV, which can patrol and protect ALL the rhino in a 20,000 square kilometer area costs in the vicinity of N$ 380,000.

If said UAV can protect one single rhino, the benefit exceeds the cost.

What should also be noted here, is that failure to protect our rhino impacts job losses, loss of income, economic migration, socio-economic degradation, pressure on other wildlife with an eventual disastrous impact on Namibian tourism as noted in heading # 12 above.

This risk cannot be quantified, but the benefit of protecting our rhino, without doubt, allays some of that risk.

15. CASH FLOW

The Next Generation Conservation Trust will run not-for-profit. The Trust is reliant on support from institutions, funds, business and private individuals to obtain the funding to complete the three different phases.

The Trust's core focus will be to procure the technology from various suppliers around the world, assemble and test it in Namibia and deploy it where it would me most needed.

Although this would not be the focus of the Trust, where opportunity presents itself to secure a profit for the Trust, the Trust may engage in such activity in order to lower the reliance on outside funding. Such opportunities will be evaluated on an as available basis.

16. ABOUT THE TRUST

Name:	The Next Generation Conservation Trust
Trustees:	Henri Slabbert and Chris Coetzee
Trust Registration:	T330/2014
Auditors:	Hamilton & Partners
Office:	Shop 2, Ferreira's Garden Centre
	Maxwell Street, Southern Industrial Area
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MEDIA EXPOSURE

Vrydag 12 Desember 2014 | Republikein | FOKUSARTIKEL

» Beveg renosterstropery met tegnologie

Nuwe era in bewaringsoorlog

Anne Schaeffer

'n Windhoekse sakeman meen hy het die teenvoeter vir wildstropery in die vorm van robot-vliegtuie gevind en het 'n trust vir dié doel gestig.

Die skaamtelose gestroop van Namibië se wildediere-erfenis het almal se probleem en uitdaging geword.

Dit is die mening van 'n Namibiese sakeman, mnr. Henri Slabbert, wat met 'n idee en konsep vorendag gekom het wat daarop dui dit is die tegnologies- en koste-effektiefste oplossing.

"Diegene wat Namibië se renosters en olifante afmaai, gaan binnekort 'n ware uitdaging in die gesig staar," sê Slabbert.

Hy meen die stropery en onwettigheid - en die onmenslike wreedheid wat met stropery van renosters en olifante gepaard gaan - in Suid-Afrika en Namibië het gelei tot 'n openbare walging.

"Daar gaan beswaarlik 'n week verby sonder nuus van die stygende afmaai van ons diere-erfenis. Die skaamtelose en blatante onwettigheid waarmee stropers en die sindikate eenvoudig voortgaan om wette en mense se erfenis te vertrap, verstom."

Slabbert meen hy en ander het vir te lank op die kantlyn gestaan.

"Ons het almal werke en verantwoordelikhede en ons voel almal geweldig en magteloos. Eendag, toe 'n berig van nóg 'n stroping my oggend omkrap, besef ek eensklaps: Dis juis hierdie gevoel van magteloosheid wat die stropery en onwettigheid moontlik maak!"

Slabbert sê hy verstaan die uitdagings: "Namibië is oneindig groot en ons kan nie net in ons bakkies spring en stropers loop soek nie. Al die optogte, bewusmaking en fondsinsamelings is eerbaar, maar is tot nou toe ongekoördineer en sonder 'n sentrale inligtingsentrum."

Hy meen 'n gefragmenteerde benadering word gevolg wat die effektiwiteit van bekamping kortwiek.

"Ek het besef daar moet 'n ander oplossing wees. En toe gaan soek ons dit."

Ná twee jaar se navorsing, meen Slabbert hy het 'n plan en 'n koste-effektiewe tegnologiese oplossing gevind.

"Tradisioneel is operasies teen stropery reaktief van aard. Eers nadat die diere afgemaai is, word opgetree om die misdadigers te probeer vang. Dan behels voorkomingsoperasies en inisiatiewe dikwels voertuig- en voetpatrollies," verduidelik Slabbert.

"Dit in sigself het sy uitdagings. 'n Voertuig kan ver gehoor word en vir stropers wat bekend is met die omgewing, is dit nie juis 'n uitdaging om hul wapens te versteek en weg te kruip nie. In ruie bos is dit maklik om jouself 20 meter van 'n voertuig en patrollie af effektief te versteek. Die taak om hierdie stropers te identifiseer en dan aan te keer, is haas onmoontlik" sê hy.

Slabbert sê berigte van teenstroperyoperasies in die Kruger Wildtuin in Suid-Afrika en in Mosambiek bevestig hierdie aanname.

"Dit is gewoon 'n onbegonne taak om met voertuie en voetpatrollies stropery te voorkom en vliegtuie en helikopters is geweldig duur. Die vlugkoste van 'n ligte vliegtuig beloop maklik N$2 000 per uur en helikopters soveel as N$7 000 per uur."

Hy meen dit maak die voorkoming van stropery en gereelde, sigbare patrollies onbekostigbaar.

TEGNOLOGIE

Slabbert sê die enigste werkbare, voorkomende oplossing is tegnologies van aard en nou vir die eerste keer binne bereik.

"Vir die eerste keer het die tegnologie van robotvliegtuie, die sogenaamde UAV's (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) wat militêr aangewend word, binne siviele bereik en aanwending gekom. Tradisioneel was die tegnologie onbekostigbaar, onbekombaar en die reikafstand en uithouvermoë van die modelle wat wel siviel beskikbaar was, was sê-ontoereikend dat hierdie opsie nie oorweeg kon word nie. Dit het nou verander."

Die komponente wat nou in hierdie onbemande vliegtuie ingebou kan word, sluit onder meer GPS-toestelle, vlugoutomaattoestelle, hoë resolusie kameras met optiese- en hittebeeld-opneemvermoë (vir latere analise en getuienis) en vlugstabiliteitstoestelle in.

"Verder het die onbemande vliegtuie met 'n vlerkspan van vier tot ses meter 'n uithouvermoë van tot tien ononderbroke ure. Die integrasie van al hierdie komponente gaan op Namibiese bodem plaasvind." Hierdie vliegtuie se vlugplan kan vooraf geprogrammeer word om 'n voorafopgestelde patroon te vlieg wat 'n massiewe area dek. Nadat die vliegtuig gelanseer is, kan dit op vlugoutomaat vlieg, terwyl die beelde na 'n operasiekamer gebeeldsend word. 'n Operateur of vlieënier kan in enige stadium beheer van die vliegtuig oorneem, sou hulle iets opmerk wat pla.

Die vliegtuie kan teen so laag as 50 km/h talm of kan teen 160 km/h voortsnel na enige bestemming binne 'n radius so wyd as 80 kilometer.

"Twee aspekte is hier baie belangrik: Enersyds kan hierdie onbemande vliegtuie teen minder as N$200 per uur ontplooi word. Andersyds kan hulle 'n ongeewenaarde area aaneenlopend patrolleer - 80 km van 'n basisstasie af. Dit beteken dat 'n area van ongeveer 20 000 vierkante kilometer deur 'n enkele onbemande vliegtuig gedek kan word," verduidelik Slabbert.

"Nóg 'n ongeëwenaarde kenmerk van hierdie vliegtuie is dat hulle toegerus gaan word met twee kameras met optiese- en hitte-sensitiewe beelde wat vasgelê en gestoor word."

Die hitte-sensitiewe kameras kan 'n hittebron oor so ver as 2,4 km identifiseer - in stikdonker.

"Dis nie moontlik om daarvoor weg te kruip nie. Sodra die operateur of vlieënier 'n hittebron opmerk, kan hy beheer oorneem en die vliegtuig daarbeen vlieg. Sowat 800 meter van die hittebron af kan die operateur vasstel of dit 'n mens of dier is, en vanaf sowat 300 meter kan 'n persoon effektief geïdentifiseer word en vasgestel word of die persoon gewapen is."

Sodra 'n bedreiging geïdentifiseer is, kan die presiese GPS-koördinate aan grondpersoneel deurgegee word en alle bewegings op die grond word op film vasgelê vir latere verwysing. Dit kan bedags of snags geskied, en alle beweging kan per radio of selfoon aan die grondpersoneel gekommunikeer word.

Slabbert glo dat hierdie tegnologie die deurslag gaan gee: "Daar kan voorkomend opgetree word, enorme areas kan vir baie langer tye koste-effektief vanuit die lug gemoniteer word, presiese, akkurate inligting rakende die hoeveelheid stropers, of hulle gewapen is, en die teenwoordigheid van voertuie of ondersteuning kan vanuit die lug gemoniteer en opgeneem word."

Volgens Slabbert kos een toegeruste onbemande vliegtuig sowat N$350 000 en kan teen minder as N$200 per uur ontplooi word.

"Teen minder as N$2 000 per dag kan renosters en areas so groot soos die Etosha Nasionale Park effektief gemonitor word."

'THE NEXT GENERATION CONSERVATION TRUST'

Slabbert en sy sakevennoot, mnr. Chris Coetzee, het die nie-winsgewende The Next Generation Conservation Trust vir hierdie doel gestig.

Die doel is om sodoende 'n forum vir alle rolspelers en belanghebbendes te skep om fondse in te samel om sodoende 'n gelnetegreerde, effektiewe teenvoeter te skep.

"Sedert die stigting van die trust het sakelui en individue toenemend belangstelling getoon."

Volgens Slabbert is steun en geld al reeds deur onder meer Nictus Furnishers, Special Risk Acceptances Namibia en Corner of 62nd Restaurant bewillig.

"Verder is daar reeds onderhandelinge oor die betrokkenheid van teenstroperyeenhede, soos Namibia Tactical met Uys Prinsloo en sy span."

Slabbert en Coetzee hoop dat die Namibiese sakegemeenskap die voortou gaan neem met die befondsing van die trust, maar gesprekke met internasionale organisasies is ook aan die gang.

"Ons aanvanklike oogmerk met die trust is om 280 000 vierkante kilometer onder waarneming met onbemande robotvliegtuie te sit. En wanneer ons ons eerste teiken bereik het, dan doen ons dit weer," sê Slabbert. "Renosterstropery in Namibië moet die gevaarlikste werk ter wêreld word, dan sal ons die stropery stop. Net as Namibiërs saam staan, gaan ons hierdie doelwit bereik."

Altesaam 22 renosters is vanjaar in Namibië gestroop. FOTO WIKIPEDIA

Die tegnologie van robotvliegtuie, die sogenaamde UAV's (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) wat militêr aangewend word, kan teen stropery ingespan word. FOTO VERSKAF

STROPERYSTATISTIEK VIR 2014

76 olifante gestroop
19 in Kavango-Oos
57 in Zambezi

22 renosters gestroop
Die meeste in Kunene, gevolg deur Omusati en Erongo

Mnr. Henri Slabbert, medestigter van The Next Generation Conservation Trust. FOTO VERSKAF

KONTAKBESONDERHEDE

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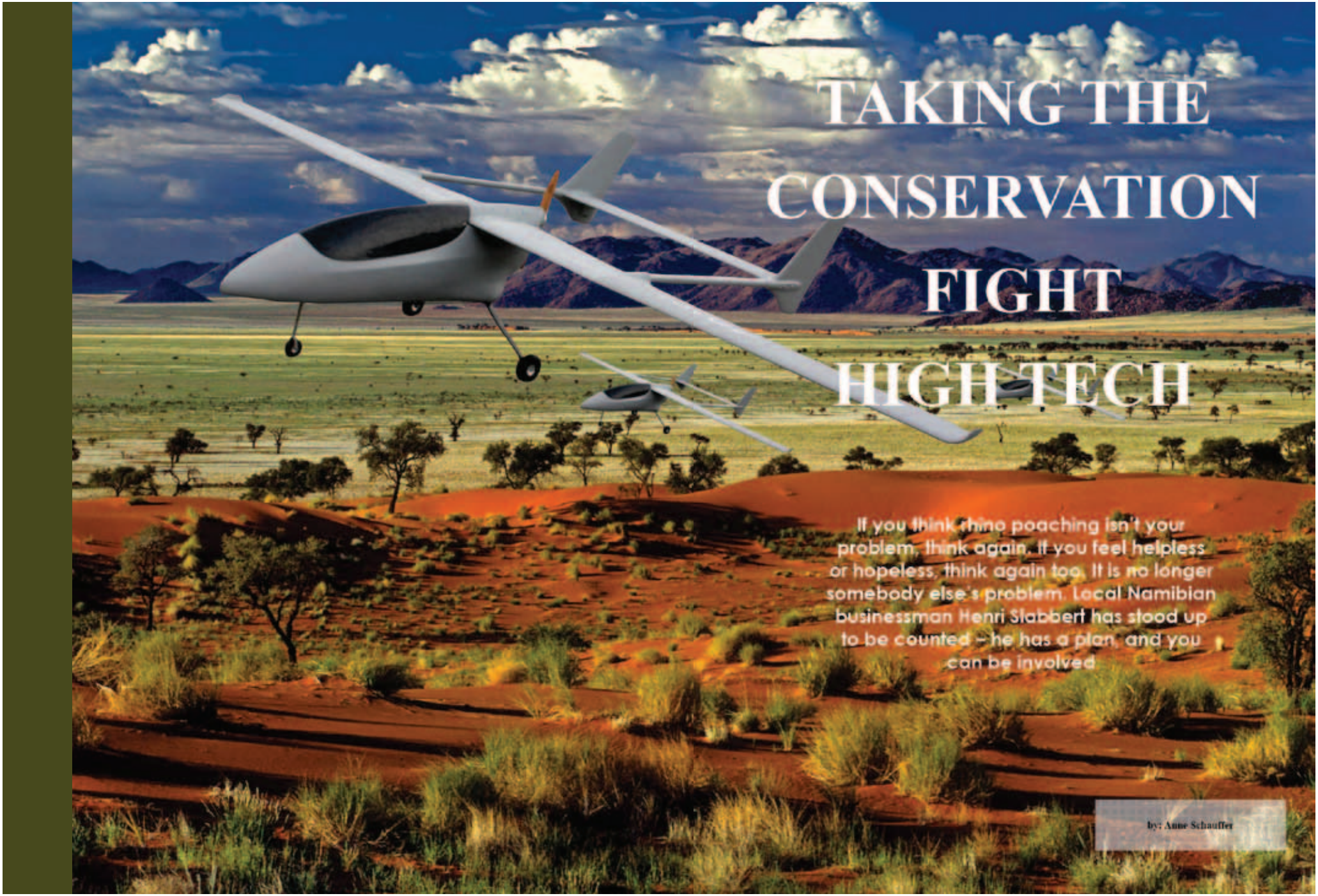
Chris Coetzee: 081 668 0697
E-pos: chris@media-namibia.com
Besoek gerus die trust se webtuiste by www.nextgenconservation.com of sluit aan by hul Facebook-groep by: https://www.facebook.com/groups/1495324230747889/

WEN 'N VLIEGTUIGKAARTJIE

Air Namibia het ses vliegtuigkaartjies - 2 internasionaal, 2 in die SADC-streek en 2 binnelands vir die trust geborg.
Woon die Swakopmund Wynskou van 18 tot 20 Desember by en staan 'n kans om 'n vliegtuigkaartjie te wen.
Koop 'n kaartjie van N$50, gooi 'n sweepyltjie deur 'n gat in 'n bord en staan 'n kans om een van die kaartjies te wen.

THE NEXT GENERATION


TAKING THE
CONSERVATION
FIGHT
HIGH TECH
If you think rhino poaching isn't your problem, think again. If you feel helpless or hopeless, think again too. It is no longer somebody else's problem. Local Namibian businessman Henri Slabbert has stood up to be counted – he has a plan, and you can be involved
by: Anne Schauffer

We all know the poaching of rhino and elephants in Namibia and South Africa has reached epidemic proportions. Rhino is on the verge of extinction and unless we halt the scourge now, they will soon be little more than a vague memory. Every single day, the news is dire – another four rhino killed, horns hacked off, probably on their way to a syndicate in the east.

Local Namibian businessman, Henri Slabbert, believes he has stood helplessly on the sidelines for way too long: "We all have our jobs putting bread on the table. We cannot afford to hop into the bakkie and spend a couple of weeks in the bush, trying to assist, point out or track poachers. Attending rallies, although honorable, achieves little on the ground."

But outside of that job, he has put in over two years of research, and is convinced he has a solution.

Traditionally, anti-poaching efforts have revolved around patrols in the bush, and boots on the ground. Although some successes have been made, the inherent problem with this approach is that a motorised patrol can be heard from some distance away, allowing poachers ample time to lay low and hide. Furthermore, without the aid of very skilled trackers, an experienced poacher can be invisible a mere 20m from you in the bush, and if it's at night when visibility is very poor, the task of flushing them out is near impossible.

These are very real problems, and even Kruger National Park has recently admitted to the almost overwhelming nature of the task. Now that the rhino populations of Mozambique and South Africa are being decimated, the plague is starting to cast its shadow over Namibia.

Slabbert believes: "The fight must go high tech, so we can find these poachers, arrest, prosecute and lock them up."

He first became interested in a hi tech approach when he heard of the success of aerial surveillance in military installations. He began research into deploying aerial surveillance in the poaching problem areas, but first, three hurdles had to be overcome.

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) are already deployed in Etosha, but due to their limited range, vast areas cannot be patrolled. A UAV with an extended range is needed, one that can remain in the air for many hours.

Deploying military specification drones is simply too costly. Slabbert felt that civilian solutions - unmanned aerial vehicles - could be deployed at one tenth of the cost.

And the solution must have the capability to operate twenty-four hours, day and night.

The Next Generation Conservation Trust

When he realized a solution was within their grasp, Henri Slabbert, together with trustee, Chris Coetzee, registered the Next Generation Conservation Trust. The trust provides a gateway for those sectors of the Namibian business community who long wanted to get involved but did not know how – now they can provide tangible aid to curb and ultimately stop this poaching plague.

The sole purpose of this not-for-profit trust is to raise funds in order to procure the equipment so sorely needed in Namibia.

This specialized equipment comes from different corners of the globe – Europe, America and the Far East. Slabbert's research led him to source the best, most affordable equipment for the job. Space technology flight frames, technologically advanced radio systems, GPS tracking systems, sophisticated autopilot and flight stability systems, and thermal imaging cameras are just some of the components comprising these unmanned aerial vehicles. Integration of all these parts will take place on Namibian soil.

The UAV systems will come in two versions – one with a four meter wingspan, propelled by a nifty, yet quiet petrol engine; the other with a six meter wingspan.

"The larger of the two versions will have an endurance of eight to ten hours airborne and can cruise as slowly as 50km/h when loitering is required, or accelerate to an impressive 160km/h. But what makes these units unique is the range in which they can operate. The advanced radio systems allow these units to operate in an 80km radius from base station," says Slabbert.

To put this into perspective, a UAV can take off from a soccer pitch in Windhoek, be in Okahandja airspace in less than half an hour, and deliver video evidence on the water level of the Von Bach dam back to Windhoek in less than an hour.

In the alternative, waypoints could be set for the aircraft to patrol an area of over 20,000 square kilometers, with no human intervention required after take-off.

Operators can simply monitor the video feed sent back from the UAV on a monitor. Once a potential threat or problem is detected, the flight operator can flick a switch to engage the aircraft's loitering mode. In this mode, the UAV slows down and circles the area to be monitored - on-board cameras not only provide live feedback from the ground, but record everything for later potential use in prosecution.

Once all the waypoints have been flown, or a return-to-home parameter has been breached, the aircraft will make its own way home and land itself – likely some eight to ten hours after take-off.

Eagle eyes in the sky

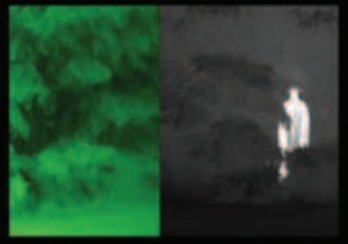
Another indispensable feature of these UAVs is that they are equipped with two cameras, both capable of rotating and tracking a target or moving object. The daylight camera delivers crisp high resolution video to the base station in bright daylight and low light conditions. The second camera employs low military specification forward-looking thermal imaging. This camera can detect a heat signature 2.4 kilometers from the aircraft on a pitch black night. Once the operator detects the heat signature, flight control can be switched from autopilot to manual flight, allowing the operator to do a closer inspection. From a distance of around 800 meters, the operator will be able to discern whether the object is an antelope, rhino or person. Flying even closer, at 600 metres from target, the operator will be able to identify the person, and whether they are armed or not. All this from a height of 1000 feet in the air in the middle of the night.

This facility allows the flight controller to decide instantly if this person is legitimately in that area or not. If not, the GPS coordinates can be radioed to a team on the ground who can dispatch to the exact area where the perpetrator hides.

Due to the aircraft's ability to loiter, upon arrival, the team on the ground can receive further instructions from the eyes in the sky. For example, fifty meters straight ahead, a little left, behind the rock... And because the cameras pick up your heat signature, you simply cannot hide at night.

Slabbert believes this technology, once deployed, is going to be a game changer. The probability of getting caught in the bush is going to make poaching or even assisting in poaching a highly undesirable job. The risk of begin jailed for a long time is very high. Henri appeals to the judicial system: "Please review the penalties for poaching and assisting syndicates who poach. The message needs to be very clear: 'Leave our rhino and elephants alone, or society will not see you for many, many years to come.'"

Another attractive aspect of this approach is the cost. The deployment of a single helicopter costs N$5,000 per hour in the air. This very same amount will keep a UAV deployed in the air for 62 days.



YOU CAN MAKE THAT DIFFERENCE WE NEED

To the business community in Namibia, here is your chance to make that difference; to leave a legacy for our children: "This Trust was established as a mechanism for every member of the Namibian society to get involved and contribute to the protection of our animals. The larger version of the UAVs - with the day and night ability - cost upwards of N$350,000 per unit. The Trust needs your assistance to buy these units and deploy them where the last of our rhinos roam."

"Companies willing to sponsor their own UAVs or, alternatively, donate towards the cost of them, will receive significant exposure in local media, online media and this magazine, Flamingo. Individuals can make contributions as well, anonymous or credited in our lists which we will publish frequently - from as little as $100 to as much as you can spare."

"The initial aim of the Trust is to raise N$5,000,000. This will allow the Trust to deploy 14 UAV systems, which can patrol **a combined area of 280,000 square kilometers** – day and night. (See image below) Not only does this cover a very significant area, but boots on the ground will experience a target directed, increased efficiency and permanent jobs will be created for 70 individuals, who will operate these units."

Corporate and individual sponsors are invited to make contact with either Henri Slabbert or Chris Coetzee, or make use of our online fundraising platform recently established.

Let us all stand together. We can stop this. Please support The Next Generation Conservation Trust.

Contact: Henri Slabbert +264 85 149 9608;

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Chris Coetzee +264 81 668 0697;

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www.nextgenconservation.com

THE NEXT GENERATION
CONSERVATION TRUST NAMIBIA


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The Next Generation Conservation Trust Namibia is one of the most ambitious efforts in the war on rhino and elephant poaching in Namibia.
Funded and driven by the Namibian business community, this not-for-profit trust has as its sole aim to put large swatches of Namibia under constant aerial surveillance - 280,000 square kilometers for starters.
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) are deployed in problem areas. These UAV's are equipped with GPS tracking equipment, high resolution cameras and foward looking infrared cameras (FLIR) to detect poachers day and night. Once detected, ground units are dispatched to the exact GPS location of the perpetrators.
This initiative is about prevention and successful prosecution - not reaction.
Your support is needed in this ambitious effort to conserve our animals for the next generation.
This is YOUR chance to get involved.
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