



RIVERDEEP
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

***WATER PROJECT &
ANTI POACHING
GRANT PROPOSAL***

SPN
STOP POACHING NOW!



INTRODUCTION



Japsie Blaauw – Director/Founder of River Deep Development Foundation NGO

Japsie is a Professional Hunter with extensive experience in hunting, conservation, leadership, and education.

Japsie is the owner and founder of world renowned Dzombo Hunting Safaris, started in 2015 in Namibia. The inspiration for the name Dzombo Hunting Safari's was drawn from legendary conservation work done in the Kruger National Park.

Over thirty years ago seven impressive elephant bulls, all with tusks weighing more than 100lb each, could be found in the Kruger National Park.

They were given the collective name, The Magnificent Seven, and Dzombo was one of them.

Dzombo is derived from the Tsonga word Dzombolo meaning 'to wait for something that is slow in coming'.

Today 8 years later it is exactly the case "To wait for something that is slow in coming" through consisted hard work dedication and preservation of our valuable natural resources through extensive conservation work we have reached the level we want to operate on.

Today Dzombo has grown to operate in 8 different countries with 8,500,000 acres of free ranging concessions

From Ibex mountain hunting in Spain to Mountain Nyala's in Ethiopia, to the thick thrilling bush of Zambia and Zimbabwe to the Namib Desert in Namibia we have experienced it all.

The best part of hunting is experiencing the rich and colorful cultures, friendly people, exhilarating adventures and breath-taking natural beauty.

Hunting has a significant role to play in conservation Africa as a whole None of this would have been possible without the conservation of our areas and protecting of our wildlife.



Out of all these communities the Ju/hoan San bushman tribe of Tsumkwe in the Nyae Nyae Conservancy in Namibia, are the most unique.

Nyae Nyae was once described as the original African Eden, also known as the “Bushman’s Paradise”. Nearly 9,000-square-kilometer communal conservation area close to the Botswana border and the Okavango Delta. Run by “the first people,” as the San refer to themselves. The Nyae Nyae Conservancy is the ancestral home of the Ju/’Hoansi (San) Bushmen and one of the last few remaining wildernesses in Namibia. It is estimated that the Ju/’Hoansi have lived in the Nyae Nyae for at least 40 000 years. The Ju/hoan of Nyae Nyae today have a tiny population of 11,000 Ju/hoansi that have staked their claim in north-eastern Namibia, establishing control over their own ‘land and resources as the very first internationally recognised conservancy in Namibia, making it the oldest of all 82 registered communal conservancies in Namibia.

The Nyae Nyae Conservancy is named after the pans located at the northernmost tip of the Kalahari Desert, which fill up with rainwater at the end of summer and attract large numbers of animals, from elephants to apex predators and many species of gazelle and antelope, making it a hunter’s paradise.

Nyae Nyae is the only place left in the world where the San people and their traditions are still untouched. The San are totally depended of the land like they have been for 1000’s of years before. They still live in rock and open crude shelters of twigs and grass and still perform their traditional hunting methods.

The San are known as the best hunters and trackers known to man, with a rich hunting history passed from generation to generation. They still perform their old as time hunting traditions. With the Eland being a sacred animal. Their hunting expeditions over 1000's of years is captured on old rock paintings using the blood of the sacred Eland and the hair as a brush. Nyae Nyae is the only place the San are still allowed to hunt with their traditional bow and poisoned arrows, while some still use the traditional snares and traps for smaller game.

The Nyae Nyae Conservancy today is the untouched home of the "The First People", a sacred area untouched by the modern world, it is home to the largest Elephants (what the local San people refers to as their cows) in the world, including an abundance of other wildlife like lions, buffalos, rhinos, leopards and wild dogs.

Making it one of the best conservancies in Africa.

The only way we can preserve this untouched nature conservancy is through initiating active anti poaching projects and management of the natural resources and infrastructure.



River Deep Development Foundation - NGO was established in 2023 by Japsie Blaauw.



The main purpose of the non-profit is contributing, managing, funding projects and safe eeping of the wildlife and natural ecosystem of our nature conservancies in Namibia

The operations will include the following, funding and managing of anti poaching projects , this includes active protecting of wildlife through deploying a anti poaching tas force, building road networ s throughout the conservancy, maintaining water resources, maintaining fences and roads against borders and social development projects to raise awareness of anti poaching within local communities.

The operations will also include the funding and managing of projects for the safe eeping of the environment, this includes wildlife management, developing of animal numbers and infrastructure such as water holes, solar water pumps, roads, fencing and internet connectivity within the nature conservancies of Namibia.

The operations will also include the funding and managing of projects for anti-poaching of rhinos, elephants and any game within the nature conservancies of Namibia, this includes funding rhino anti-poaching programs on private properties in Namibia.

The operations will also include the managing of fund-raising campaigns and voluntary donation projects, includes cash donations for the purpose of funding the non-profit to contribute funds through projects and cash contributions to the social development, social welfare and environment protecting projects as outlined above.



PROJECT OVERVIEW



Hunting has always been a way of life for us. We respect the wildlife that we pursue, and practice conservation. We need to create a culture in which hunting is a way of life and primary means of conservation and economic growth.

Conservation by definition, is a careful preservation and protection of something, especially, planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation and destruction.

We believe in sustainable use, meaning that a limited number of animals are harvested, and that the proceeds are used to protect and maintain the greater population. Through sustainable hunting being selective about which animals are harvested.

With an ever-growing global population, it is now more critical than ever before for the custodians of vast wilderness areas to enforce and promote sustainable use of habitat and wildlife. Wildlife is a renewable natural resource and when managed properly, if it is nurtured and replenished resulting in a continuous and profitable resource for the country and the local villagers, thus making it sustainable.

This is only possible through deploying field rangers to conduct extensive anti poaching programs, building road networks to reach unchartered areas of the conservancy and upgrading and installing new waterholes to attract game to centralised areas where they can be counted, observed and monitored.

Conservation also does not solely happen with anti-poaching. Community education and interaction are critical. To educate local communities on the wildlife's value, learning villagers to co-exist with nature and teach them the values of conservation.

Hunting provides the necessary proceeds to fund anti poaching and wildlife management awareness programs for local villagers. But it is not enough to do an extensive sustainable project, therefore additional funds are needed to fund this project, to secure the wildlife in this conservancy for future years to come.



RIVERDEEP DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

PROJECTS 2023 - 2027

ANTI POACHING TASK FORCE

Poaching is a rising concern in the nature conservancies of Namibia, according to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's (MEFT) statistics in 2022, 87 rhinos were poached for their horns in Namibia, up a staggering 83% on the figure for 2021, when 45 were killed.

The most concerning of all is that 61 of the Rhino's that were killed, were of the rarer black rhino species and 26 were white rhino's. In recent years, rhino poaching had been increasingly brought under control in Namibia, after 101 rhinos were killed in 2015, with more than half of those poached in 2022, it is of great concern that our nature conservancies are under attacked by organised crime syndicates, that is involved in illegal animal trade.

Commercial poachers, particularly those of high-target species like Rhino's and Elephants, are becoming increasingly sophisticated and determined, adopting aggressive tactics to fulfill their missions.

It has become apparent that anti-poaching task forces need to adopt a more competence-based approach for protecting nature conservation areas, they need to address the need for improved capacity building of rangers involved in anti-poaching, sufficient vehicles to conduct these operations and new updated equipment to conduct surveillance.

The Riverdeep Development Foundation must be on the front line of Anti-poaching due to the large number of white and black rhino's that were relocated by the government to the Nyae Nyae conservancy. This project was done to introduce species back into nature, to where they belong, but now they are under threat by poachers, with no one to protect them.



ANTI POACHING - TASK FORCE RESPONSE UNIT PROJECT

Anti-poaching rangers must have access to structured training that includes law enforcement and military components, up-to-date intelligence and equipment generally reserved for law enforcement and military use. To be effective, efficient, and to ensure the safety of individual rangers as well as the team, anti-poaching rangers require training in appropriate law enforcement, paramilitary and surveillance-related disciplines. The deployment of insufficiently trained rangers will result in the failure of operations, leading to rangers being killed or seriously injured. Anti-poaching, particularly in the defense of high-target species, even when steered by an intelligence-led approach, is sometimes a largely paramilitary-style operation. At times and in certain areas it may even involve the defense of assets against armed militia-type units which cross the Botswana border neighboring the Nyae Nyae conservancy to conduct their attacks.

Underselling the seriousness of the task faced by anti-poaching rangers can jeopardize the safety of the rangers and security of a protected area. Similarly, the need for rangers to be able to understand and properly implement activities in accordance with applicable laws and court requirements is vital to achieving effective control of poaching.

The Riverdeep Development Foundation will introduce training courses and guidelines for anti-poaching operations and will be developed upon a deep conservation message that runs throughout the training and filtrates into the learner. It is this ongoing message and mindset of commitment toward natural resource protection and respect for communities and the law that will distinguish the anti-poaching ranger from the culture ingrained in a typical soldier. Recruiting, selecting and training the right people for the job are crucial elements in the development of an effective ranger force. A solid foundation needs to be built this starts at selection and training.

Training and retraining of the anti-poaching ranger force will need to be constantly revised and implemented. Adequate thought must be put into training development firstly, one must determine which subjects rangers need to be trained in by completing a job specification that covers what the ranger is required to do. This is best done once a complete threat assessment for the conservation area in which the ranger works has been carried out. A job analysis is then conducted to determine what level the ranger is at, and the final training solutions are determined from this analysis. Training of the rangers also needs to be assessed in order to determine whether the training outcomes have been achieved.

Basic training courses will be provided first to provide rangers with the bare minimum skill set required to conduct anti-poaching activities safely and effectively. This course will be designed to transform a civilian into a functioning member of an effective unit which has law enforcement and paramilitary capabilities.

Advanced courses will be introduced after this training, to expand on the concepts that have been learned in the basic training. The advanced course will be subject to specific anti poaching situations and will provide for a more in-depth understanding of the concepts and applications of anti poaching. This training will be largely field based. Advanced courses does not only provide for advanced skill learning, but also ensure field rangers maintain currency and professionalism in their field.

The head of protection will schedule team and section training on a monthly basis to revise tactical drills, procedures, first aid and to ensure the training remains exciting and varied to keep the rangers fit and ready for action.

FUNDS REQUIRED TO LAUNCH PROJECT

- 20 x Ranger uniforms (2 uniforms per ranger) - \$ 100 per uniform
- 10 x Ranger semi automatic rifles AR 15 based platform - \$ 1000 per rifle
- 2 x Single Cab 4x4 Toyota Land cruiser vehicles to conduct anti poaching patrols - \$ 65,000 per vehicle
- \$ 1,500 worth of fuel p/m for Anti poaching patrol vehicles
- \$ 1,000 worth of food and toiletries p/m for rangers on scouting operations
- \$ 300 per Ranger salary p/m
- \$ 20,000 for Basic and Advanced anti poaching training course for Rangers

Equipment Cost	\$ 142,000
Training Program Cost	\$ 20,000
Monthly Running Cost	\$ 5,500 p/m x 60 months (\$ 330,000)
Total project cost for 5 years	\$ 492,000



ROAD NETWORK & WATER INSTALATION

Water Development in Nyae Nyae Conservancy is a crucial factor to take into consideration. The Conservancy has 20 water points spread throughout the nearly 3,500 square miles of area. This waterholes is responsible to supply water for 40,000 villagers and nearly 2000 elephants that lives permanently within the conservancy.

This is not nearly enough to satisfy the current water consumption needs within the area, since elephants consume on average 25 gallons of water per day per animal . Villagers main income stream is through agriculture, taking most of the water supply that is available. Leaving animals exposed to search water in other remote areas of the conservancy that is not accessible by vehicles of game rangers. This leads to an increase in poaching activity since rangers cannot patrol areas to monitor game counts and poaching activities since no roads are available to travel on.

Riverdeep Development Foundation decided to implement a Road network and Water installation project in remote core areas where wildlife occurs the most.

By building new roads in this remote areas and constructing new water points for game use only, will enable rangers to get a more exact game count and also enable rangers to scout unchartered areas for poaching activities. This will also limit human animal interaction where animals and farmers compete for the same water source.

Local village water points are often destroyed by elephants looking for water, so water points had to be protected from the elephants by villagers, leading to elephants and other game to search for alternative water resources, driving animals out or core protected areas into unchartered unprotected areas that expose them to poaching activities.

Riverdeep Development Foundation has identified 5 core areas in the unchartered part of the conservancy where animals consume water at natural waterholes on a daily basis. The first step will be to construct roads in order for water drilling machines to reach this central points within this core areas. Watter drilling needs to occur and solar pumps need to be installed, pumping water in to natural water reservoirs, that only fill up during rainy seasons to ensure that water is supplied year round and keep animals away from local village water access points. This will give rangers access to new areas for poaching patrols and improve game count statistics to a more exact number.

FUNDS REQUIRED TO LAUNCH PROJECT

\$ 10,000	Bulldozer Hire per waterhole for building roads
\$ 10,000	Water drilling machine Hire per waterhole
\$ 8,000	Solar panels and solar water pump instalation per waterhole
\$ 6,000	Fuel Estimate for construction per waterhole
\$ 200	Salary p/m per general worker - 10 workers needed for 2 months per waterhole
\$ 2,500	Came trail cameras 5 per waterhole to be installed to monitor game counts.

Cost per waterhole

Equipment Hire Cost	\$ 20,000
Water Installation Cost	\$ 8,000
Fuel Cost	\$ 6,000
Labor Cost	\$ 4,000
Game Count Cameras	\$ 500 (\$100 per unit)
Total project cost	\$ 38,500 per waterhole - 5 waterholes needed

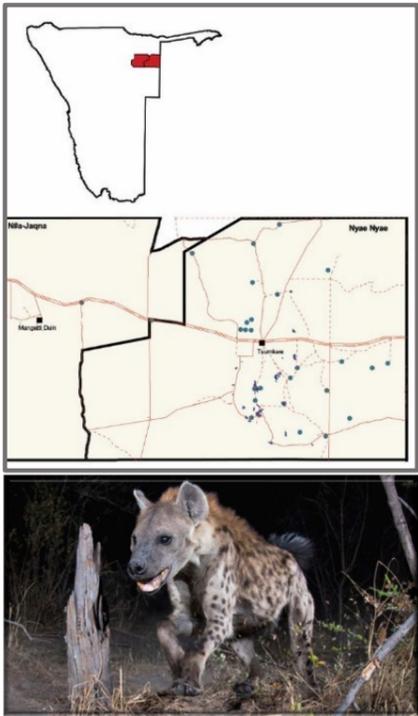


NYAE NYAE & N#A-JAQNA CONSERVANCIES

2020

FULL MOON WATERHOLE COUNTS:

Animals seen during the count



Species	//Aocha	//Xaechhe	//Xoucha	Baraka	Boboha	Buffalo 1	Buffalo 2	Buffalo 3	Buffalo 4/Kiewiet	Buffalo 6	Djokhoe	Elephants Straw	G!aloan	G=aing=ooq	Grenspos	Gura	Kameel Pan	Klein Dobe	Makalani	N#ama Pan	Nhoma Pan	Nhoma pos 1	Nhoma pos 2	Nyae Nyae Khabi	Nyae Nyae	Piering	Renoster Pan	Taragaga	Tebaraku	Tsumkwe	Xinni Xuri	Total
Buffalo						138	3	59	4																							204
Duiker	1	1										1					1	1				2	2				15					25
Eland						7	6	11	11	5				10					1							1	18					70
Elephant	195	29	124	35	53							127	90	39	96	79	358	58	108	8	19	36	90	1	25	36	23	122	28	1,779		
Gemsbok																	1		3		10	8				10	12				46	
Giraffe																	9														9	
Hartebeest			4		27																		3								34	
Hyaena	3			3	1							12	1						1	2	9	3	2	1	3	6		1	2	50		
Jackal	5	4	3	1	1							2	4	1		1			18		3	5	5		3	3	1	5		62		
Kudu	27	27	18	17	20	1		1	1		28	16	78	8	6	21		34	1	33	12					20	1	3	6	379		
Leopard	1						2	2						1											5	6				1	19	
Lion		2																								3					7	
Ostrich												8										2									11	
Roan	2		7	6	1							6	4			6		9	3	2			14			16			2	78		
Springbok		41	2									68												67	197						375	
Steenbok			2		1							1		1						1						9					15	
Warthog		2	3		7			1				3				8			1		3	26	9	2	4	14			9	92		
Wild dog			5									5							3	5		5				9	34	2			68	
Wildebeest	10	19	18	11	47							2	15			27					14		7	5	30				120		325	

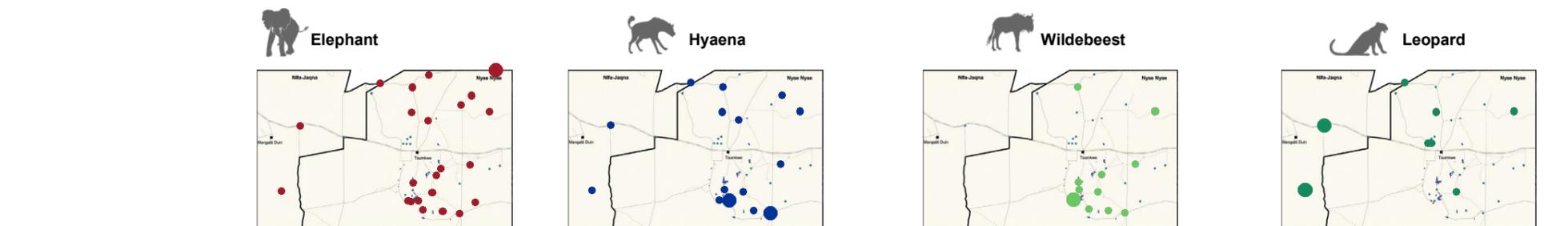
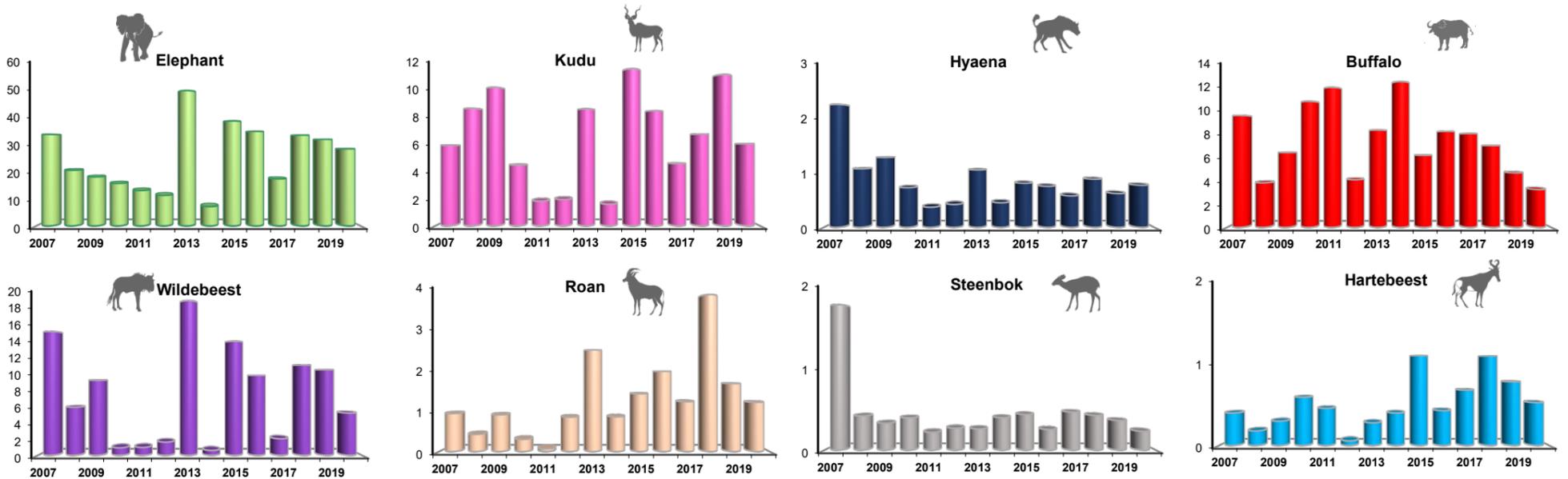
Columns in grey shading are waterholes in N#A-jaqna conservancy, the remainder are in Nyae Nyae.

Waterhole estimates

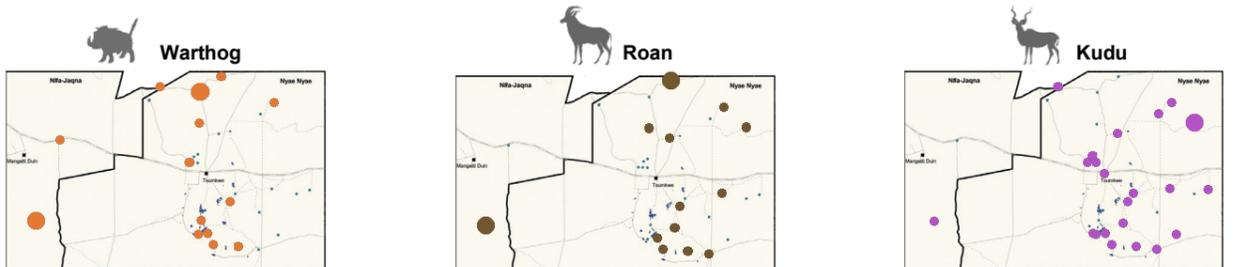
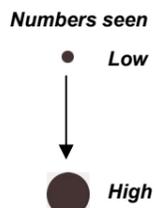
Population Estimates

Species	DF	Count days																								Total	Breeding estimate	Line Transect estimate	Waterhole estimate	Local estimate	Accepted estimate									
		//Aocha	//Xaechhe	//Xoucha	Baraka	Boboha	Buffalo 1	Buffalo 2	Buffalo 3	Buffalo 4/Kiewiet	Buffalo 6	Djokhoe	Elephants Straw	G!aloan	G=aing=ooq	Grenspos	Gura	Kameel Pan	Klein Dobe	Makalani	N#ama Pan	Nhoma Pan	Nhoma pos 1	Nhoma pos 2	Nyae Nyae Khabi							Nyae Nyae	Piering	Renoster Pan	Taragaga	Tebaraku	Tsumkwe	Xinni Xuri		
Buffalo	1																																102		102	300	300			
Duiker	4	2	2																																50	1,370	50	3,000	2,000	
Eland	4																																		140	942	140	200	200	
Elephant	1.8	175	26	112	31	48																													1,601	730	1,601	1,200	1,000	
Gemsbok	4																																		92	1,733	430	92	800	600
Giraffe	4																																		92	18	100	18	50	40
Hartebeest	2			4		27																													34	3,264	430	34	400	550
Hyaena	2	3			3	1																													50		50	180	150	
Jackal	2	5	4	3	1	1																													62		62	300	200	
Kudu	2	27	27	18	17	20	1		1	1	28	16	78	8	6	21		34	1	33	12						20	1	3	6			379	1,935	1,100	379	1,500	1,000		
Leopard	2	1	2																																19		19	150	100	
Lion	2		2																																7		7	8	5	
Ostrich	4																																		22		265	22	300	200
Roan	1.5	2		5	4	1																													59		240	58	200	250
Springbok	4		82	4																															750	2,379	750	600	400	
Steenbok	4			4		2																													30		1,895	30	2,000	2,000
Warthog	2		2	3		7			1																										92		95	92	150	200
Wild dog	1			2																															34			34	100	80
Wildebeest	1.5	8	14	14	8	35																													244	1,600	2,655	244	1,000	1,300

Trends: Animals per day per waterhole



Distribution:

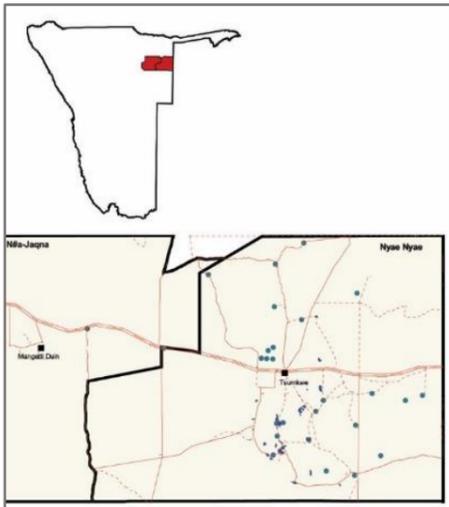


NYAE NYAE & N#A-JAQNA CONSERVANCIES

2022

FULL MOON WATERHOLE COUNTS

Animals seen during the count



Species	//Aocha	//Xaeche	//Xoucha	Baraka	Boboha	Buffalo 4/Kiewiet	Buffalo 5/BOBo	Daus	Djokhoe	G/aIoan	G=aing=oqo	Grenspos	Gura	Kameel Pan	Klein Dobe	Kxocha	Nhoma Pan	Nhoma pos 1	Nhoma pos 2	Nyae Khabi	Nyae Nyae	Piering	Renoster Pan	Tebaraku	Xamsa	Xinni Xuri	Total
Buffalo						103	135																				238
Duiker		9		2						2		1		2	1	5		1	4			3	2	1	1		34
Eland						36	53							34			5					14	28				170
Elephant	55	26	18	5	430	1		11	131	164	87	25	39	54	3	87	57	22	59			10	161	66	462	132	2105
Gemsbok		10		14	4		6					5	10	17		12	2	11				12	16			13	132
Giraffe							2							10					5			2					19
Hartebeest		17			10				2						15	9										7	60
Hyaena		2		3	2				1		2	2	1	1	4	3		1	5			6	5		4	3	45
Jackal		2	4	4	1				4				6	3	8	3	2	1	4	3	4	4		4	4	4	61
Kudu	25	22	22	38	64	19	7		10		46	32	8	22	36	26	32	2	9		15	9	3	4	31	10	492
Leopard		3		1		2					1		1	3	2	3	1	1		2		6	3		2	2	33
Lion														4	1					2				2			9
Ostrich			13													14				12	27						66
Roan	1	3		39	3				2	4				5	19	9	10		3						32	130	
Springbok				46																18	48						112
Steenbok		2		2	1				1	2		1		4		7	1	1			2	2			2	3	31
Warthog	4	1	8	21	9	1			2		2	5	3		1	3	7	14	2	5	6			9	6	109	
Wild dog		10												4	3				30			15	15			15	92
Wilbeest	7	13	35	17	251			2		5	14			27		3	42			39	7		20	140	33	655	
Zebra													8							4					65	77	

Columns in grey shading are waterholes in N#a-jaqna conservancy, the remainder are in Nyae Nyae.

Waterhole estimates

DF = drinking frequency

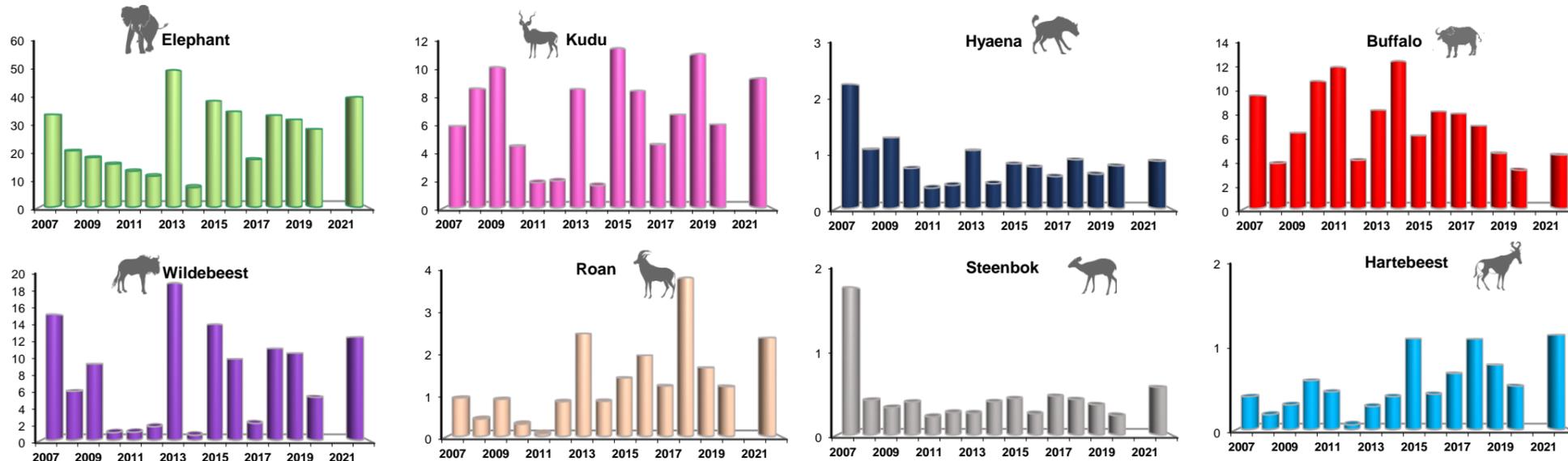
Species	DF	//Aocha	//Xaeche	//Xoucha	Baraka	Boboha	Buffalo 4/Kiewiet	Buffalo 5/BOBo	Daus	Djokhoe	G/aIoan	G=aing=oqo	Grenspos	Gura	Kameel Pan	Klein Dobe	Kxocha	Nhoma Pan	Nhoma pos 1	Nhoma pos 2	Nyae Khabi	Nyae Nyae	Piering	Renoster Pan	Tebaraku	Xamsa	Xinni Xuri	Total
Buffalo	1						52	68																				119
Duiker	4		18		4						4		2		4	2	10		2	8			6	4	2	2		68
Eland	4						72	106							68			10					28	56				340
Elephant	1.8	49	23	16	4	387	1		10	118	148	78	22	35	49	3	78	51	20	53			9	145	59	416	119	1894
Gemsbok	4		20		28	8							10	20	34		24	4	22				24	32			26	264
Giraffe	4							4							20					10			4					38
Hartebeest	2		17			10				2						15	9										7	60
Hyaena	2		2		3	2				1		2	2	1	1	4	3		1	5			6	5		4	3	45
Jackal	2		2	4	4	1				4				6	3	8	3	2	1	4	3	4	4		4	4	4	61
Kudu	2	25	22	22	38	64	19	7		10		46	32	8	22	36	26	32	2	9		15	9	3	4	31	10	492
Leopard	2		3		1		2					1		1	3	2	3	1	1		2		6	3		2	2	33
Lion	2														4	1					2				2			9
Ostrich	4			26												28					24	54						132
Roan	1.5	1	2		29	2				2	3				4	14	7	8		2						24	98	
Springbok	4				92																36	96						224
Steenbok	4		4		4	2				2	4		2		8	14	2	2			4	4			4	4	6	62
Warthog	2	4	1	8	21	9	1			2		2	5	3		1	3	7	14	2	5	6			9	6	109	
Wild dog	1		5												2	2			15			8	8				8	46
Wilbeest	1.5	5	10	26	13	188			2		4	10			20	2	32			29	5		15	105	25	491		
Zebra	1													8							4					65	77	

Population Estimates

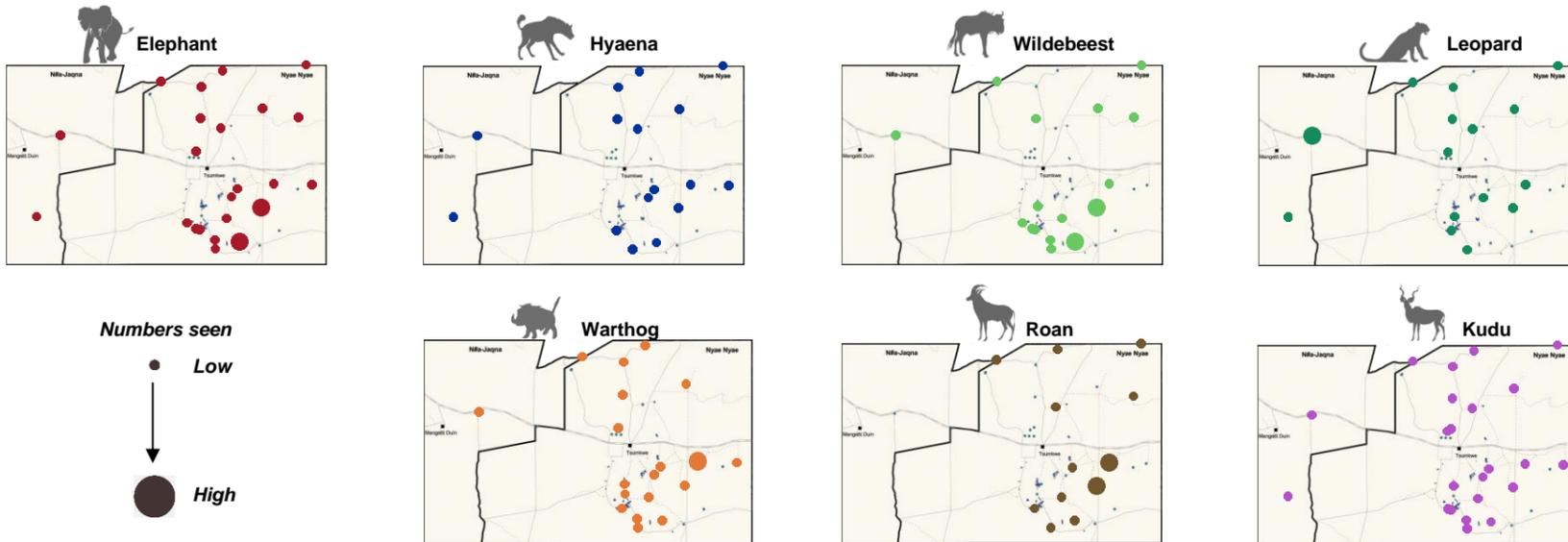
Species	Introduction Years	Introduced	Breeding rate%	Breeding estimate	Line transect estimate	Waterhole estimate	Local estimate	Accepted estimate
Buffalo*	1996	29	15	420		119	350	300
Duiker					1,760	68	2,500	2,000
Eland	2000-2005	269	15	1,200		340	200	200
Elephant					1,660	1,894	1,500	1,500
Gemsbok	1999-2012	379	12	6,300	835	264	1,000	800
Giraffe	2012	10		20		38	50	25
Hartebeest	1999-2012	542	10	4,800	178	60	400	200
Hyaena						45	150	100
Jackal						61	200	200
Kudu	2000-2005	360	15	8,900	2,940	492	1,500	1,500
Leopard						33	150	85
Lion						9	10	8
Ostrich					264	132	300	300
Roan					150	98	200	300
Springbok*	2000-2003	633	7	1,500	975	224	600	450
Steenbok					1,590	62	2,000	2,000
Warthog					310	109	200	300
Wild dog						46	100	80
Wilbeest	1999-2012	193	15	3,200	5,490	491	1,000	3,500

*Reduction in Growth rate as ecological carrying capacity is achieved

Trends: Animals per day per waterhole (counts were not undertaken in 2021)



Distribution:



OTHER RIVERDEEP DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION PROJECTS

Primary Village School Project

Building of 3 new schools within the Nyae Nyae Conservancy - \$ 435,000 (\$145,000 per school)

Teacher Education Funding Project

Study bursaries for 3 local teachers at University of Namibia - \$ 10,000 per teacher

Funding current anti poaching operations

\$ 1,500 p/m - \$ 18,000 per year - 500 miles drive weekly to monitor border lines and poaching activity.

Feed the Children Project

\$ 2000 p/m to feed 150 learners per school - 5 schools are part of this program (750 learners)

School clothing project - \$ 8,250 per school

\$ 55 per child - 5 schools , 150 learners per school - Warm clothes and blankets to learners for cold winter months

Community Greenhouse Project

\$ 30,000 per greenhouse to provide community with fresh produce - 37 villages are part of this project

Rabbit Farm Project

\$ 55,000 for rabbit farm to provide community with a alternative protein source - 37 villages are part of this project, current game utilised is not enough to sustain protein needs of community.

Feed the Community Project

\$ 3000 p/m to provide maize flour, rice and basic necessities per village - 37 villages are part of this project (approximate 5500 villagers)

Church Transport Project

Two 4x4 vehicles to be purchased for church to enable pastors to visit remote areas to spread the word of Jesus - \$ 35,000 per vehicle.

Riverdeep has a big project in 2024 to install a \$ 200,000 solar system to provide all 37 villages with power, Contributions from donors will be wonderful to bring light to the community and powers the villages of the disadvantage bushmen people.

