

**FAO, Rome
Thursday 18 August 2011**

Aquiess RAINAID Drought-Famine Relief, Horn of Africa



Dadaab – August 3rd Aquiess Directors, David Miles and Dr Mahendra Shah present the RAINAID solution for recovery.

Aquiess presents a humanitarian RAINAID campaign, using their weather modification technology to bring an early end to the devastating drought-famine in the Horn of Africa. Directors Mahendra Shah and David Miles went from the July Emergency FAO Summit in Rome, to meet leaders in Nairobi, Kenya to discuss the innovative strategy to END the Drought-Famine using oceanic-rain, with government and UN agencies.

Summary

Aquiess is offering its rainfall technology to break the drought by bringing gentle soaking rain to the region well within the next 45 days. “This is our capability, for example used in 2005 (Project Albatross) in Australia, to draw oceanic rains into the Murray Darling Basin, Eastern Australia, which ended the drought,” says David Miles, CEO of Aquiess.

While the foremost priority is emergency relief aid to save lives, there can be no end to the humanitarian crisis, until the rains come and the drought is broken.

The UN has officially declared a famine in southern Somalia and on 25th July 2011, Government Ministers, bilateral donors and representatives of philanthropic foundations, Banks and NGOs gathered at a high level FAO meeting to mobilize the response to the intensifying famine crisis in the Horn of Africa. The agenda covered how much and what type of relief aid is required - when and where, soliciting and ensuring delivery of pledges, organizing communications, logistics, security and ground support for humanitarian teams.

“The images of hunger we are seeing from Somalia, brings back the memories of October 1984 when the world leaders gathered in Geneva to respond to the famine across all of sub Saharan Africa. That time some 35 million people were affected. The world community promised this would never happen again and that we would tackle the underlying causes of lack of development that so often results in drought turning into famine. Well here we are in 2011, facing a drought induced famine tragedy in the Horn of Africa. We cannot and must not fail to deliver timely and relevant relief aid and at the same time put in place the RAINAID actions for an early recovery,” says Mahendra Shah, former Director of Monitoring and Evaluation of the UN Office of Emergency Operations in Africa, 1984-1986.

After two consecutive years of poor rainfall, current predictions for the next rainy season in October 2011 are that it will likely fail for the third season running, with the consequences of severe famine yet again. If this occurs, the number of people affected will rise from current estimates of around 12 million to over 20 million.

RAIN AID is the key to an early recovery in the Horn of Africa, seriously affected by repeated failed harvests and cycles of drought which have destroyed livestock and crops and left their populations without the means of recovery for years to come. There can be no recovery and sustainable agricultural development without water and thus the critical need for gentle rain to break the persistent drought conditions must also be on the Agenda of the FAO meeting tomorrow morning.

Having spent a decade developing their resonance weather system technology, Aquiess is in the unique position to offer a tried and tested solution to this famine, with a long list of independently recorded results. The company has been successful in more than 80% of cases, delivering oceanic rainfall to combat drought, famine and wild-fires in Australia, UAE, Saudi Arabia and USA. Bill Pollock, Chairman of Aquiess

International emphasised, “the need to develop public-private partnerships to deliver such innovative technologies to meet challenges such as the humanitarian crisis we are facing today in the Horn of Africa.”

Aquiess presents the merit, protocol and methodology for applying this unique weather modification technology to the current crisis. It would commence immediately and run until the drought can be broken. This technology is based on systematic delivery of an electromagnetic waveform that resonates with atmospheric weather patterns, to adjust the path of rain bearing cloud systems. These signals can influence global moisture flow patterns and harness the natural moisture ‘rivers’ in the atmosphere to divert these to targeted destinations to create rainfall.

Bill Pollock, Founder and Chairman of Drake International, a Global Human Capital Development Company, has supported and championed the vision of Aquiess since 2005. Mankind has conquered space, even travelled to the Moon, but the key to humanity’s survival is to be able to adjust and manage weather systems in order to support sustainable dryland agriculture presently impacted by climate change and global warming.

David Miles, Director, industrial designer - scientist and founder of Aquiess, comments: “Civilisation has always diverted rivers in the ground to water crops, we have opportunity to now divert rivers of precipitable moisture in the atmosphere and deliver rainfall to where it is needed. Tapping into these atmospheric rivers will enable humankind to turn dry lands wet to modify seasonal weather patterns for sustainable agriculture and food security.”



Dr Mahendra Shah, Aquiess Director of International Planning and Communications, an expert on food security, climate change and sustainable agriculture, added: "Year after year the drought in the Horn of Africa has defeated local populations to a point where they have no means to survive under present conditions. There is a viable solution with RAINAID that can bring to deliver a turnaround for the four countries impacted by this terrible famine. We look forward to briefing you on this vital Aquiess RAINAID campaign.

David Miles, Mahendra Shah are attending the High-level meeting at FAO on 18th August 2011 and are contactable via details below or through the Hotel San Anselmo, Rome.

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Horn of Africa Status

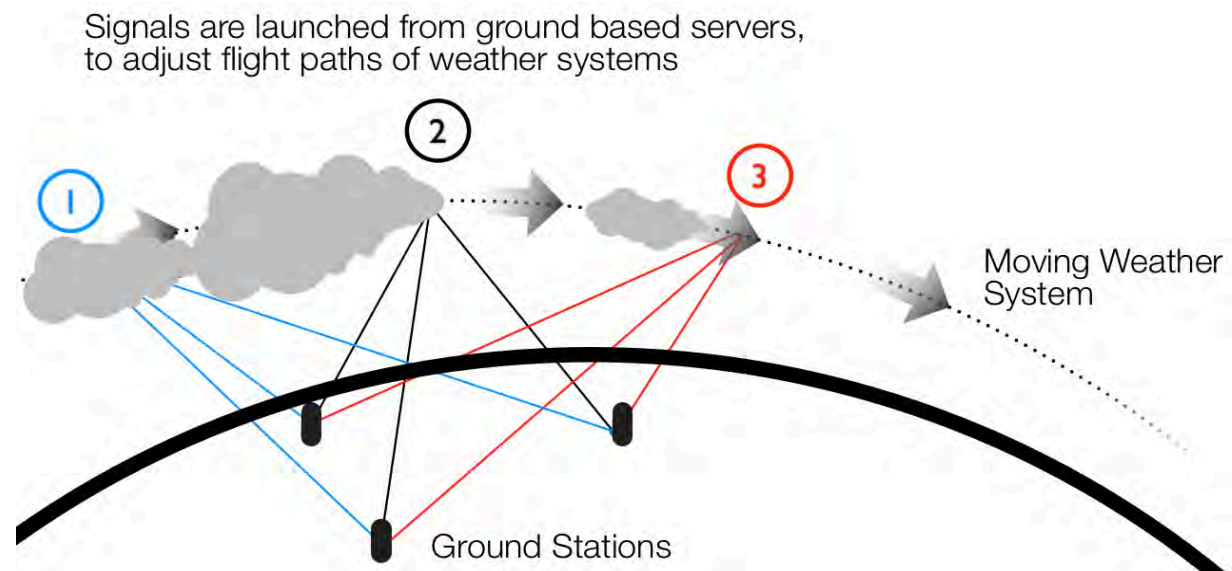
August 2011, Rome

Over 15 million people affected in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. This number is expected to rapidly increase as any family food stocks are depleted and coping capacity is eroded. This region has faced drought-induced famine emergency in 2006 and 2008-2009

Failed harvests have caused food shortages, and severe water scarcity.. Livestock, on which pastoralist communities depend, are dying from a lack of grazing land and water. In Kenya and Somalia, food shortages have already reached the emergency stage, and the Kenyan government has declared a national emergency. The Horn of Africa weather forecast highlights that the region will remain seasonally dry in the period to September. The normal rainy season starts in October but current predictions suggest that rainfall is very likely to be below average.

Technology for rain

Aquiess has tested a technology, which utilizes an electromagnetic wave-form that can influence weather patterns remotely. This signal can be launched multiple times at a moving weather system to adjust its direction and velocity. Generally the signals are launched from ground-based servers and triangulate on a moving rainfall system. Utilizing a satellite feedback-loop to observe, review and re-launch signals, multiple 'adjustments' are created to influence pathways of the atmospheric 'rivers,' of precipitable moisture.



Aquiess has intervened in over 40 rainfall projects, many on massive scale.

This technology has been deployed for Government and private observers, with greater than 80% success rate. During 2005 it was used to break the Australian Drought and the successful results and economic benefit was presented to high-level government. But due to an imminent election, the government was suddenly changed and the project, with its dramatic results, put aside.

But the scale of successful delivery was exactly the same as is required during the next 3 months for the Horn of Africa:

aquiess announces on Monday 25th July 2011, the project to bring timely rain and end the famine. The company has commenced discussions with FAO toward a future Public-Private Partnership (PPP), once results of this crucial demonstration are evaluated.

aquiess deployed on a similar scale in Australia and broke the devastating 2005 drought within 5 months



The Aquiess team are contactable for interview after attend the High-level meeting at FAO. They will be available for consultation during the course the week in Nairobi, via the contact details below:.

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Mahendra Shah

Director, International Planning and Communications

Dr Mahendra Shah's professional work is concerned with sustainable agricultural development, food security, climate change, international farmland investments and international negotiations. He is the co-author of IIASA – World Bank Report International Farmland Investments and Food Security, Laxenburg, Austria, September 2011. He is currently Aquiess Director of International Policy and Communications. During 2009-2011 he was Coordinator of the Global Dryland Alliance and the Director of Programme and Senior Policy Advisor, Qatar national Food Security Programme.

From 2001 to 2009 Shah was Senior Scientist in Land Use Change and Agriculture as well as Dean of Young Scientists Summer Program and Coordinator of the United Nations Science and Policy Relations at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria (IIASA). He coauthored the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit Report "Climate Change and Agricultural Vulnerability" and the 2009 OPEC Fund for International Development/IIASA Report on "Biofuels and Food Security".

From 1997 to 2000, Dr. Shah served as Executive Secretary to the "CGIAR System Review" at the World Bank and coauthored with Maurice Strong "Food in the 21st century - from Science to Sustainable Agriculture." He was a Special Advisor to the Secretary General of UNCED during 1991-92 and prepared the 1992 Earth Summit report "The Global Partnership for Environment and Development - A Guide to Agenda 21".

During 1988-89 he served in the UN Office of the Coordinator for Afghanistan as Director of Information and during 1984-86, he was Director of Monitoring and Evaluation Division, UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa. From 1977 to 1983, he was a Senior Scientist with the Food and Agriculture Program at IIASA and coauthored the 1983 UNFPA/FAO/IIASA "Land Resources for Populations of the Future."

Dr. Shah received his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1971 and started his career as Assistant Professor at the University of Nairobi (1971-1977) and Economic Policy Advisor for National Development Planning at the Kenya Ministry of Economic Planning (1974-76).

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David Miles, CEO

David is an innovator in the field of environmental technologies with an industrial design background, from Australia. He commenced his design-technology career within a heavy vehicle manufacturer in Australia (1980's) and went on to work in Industrial Design consulting, eventually to pursue innovative environmental technologies and solutions. His focus also embraced introduction of enterprise-wide Risk Management for government agencies within Australia, during early 1990's. David developed and tested a new weather modification technology and established the company Aquiess in 1999. The results of two decades of pursuit had finally culminated in delivery of rainfall utilizing an environmentally safe, electromagnetic wave-form. This signal, managed through a software-hardware interface is deployed to influence weather behavior incrementally.

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