

## **NPI's 2010 Report & 2011 Plans**

(for EIN 85-0433956)

**Overall:** NPI has, and will continue to, sustain and effectively expand its efforts to research, develop, demonstrate & teach innovative self-help solutions designed to assist impoverished populations, worldwide, to rapidly attain self-sufficiency and well-being – while also conserving resources and acting to protect our environment. A major part of this work is NPI's self-help distance education programming presented via NPI's own website ([www.needfulprovision.org](http://www.needfulprovision.org)). NPI has some 800 distance education users daily.

**Special Projects:** David A. Nuttle, NPI's President, continued to perfect his Civic Action and Survival information, posted on NPI's website, for use by U.S. troops and coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as NGO/ UN volunteers working in hazardous areas such as Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Nuttle has made a related NPI website posting for his "Remote Areas Development Manual" written for Peace Corps.

**Planning Efforts:** In 2010, NPI's staff worked to plan a model school garden project for CO, NM, UT, AZ, and the Navajo Nation, as well as the development of a new desert food crop, Facai --- and a new biochar kiln to make biochar to improve soils/ crop yields for smallholder farmers, worldwide. In addition, NPI worked to perfect an odorless, waterless community composting toilet, that also produces green electricity, for refugee camps, slums, and rural/ tribal villages without sanitation. Kansas State Univ., Langston Univ., & The Univ. of Arizona are all assisting in this work that will continue into 2011.

**Training Centers:** With the limited resources available, NPI has supported and will continue to sustain its training centers for beginning and disadvantaged farmers, in NE Oklahoma, Kenya, India, and Mexico. The most significant funding available was a \$22,000.00 grant (in 2010), from the Greystone Foundation, for work in Mexico. A similar grant is anticipated in 2011. In India, NPI anticipates a possible 2011 \$2 million USAID grant to train over 200,000 Tibetan refugees in sustainable, low-input, organic farming. NPI has also requested \$400,000.00 (from USAID) to expand training of farmers in Kenya, during 2011. (USAID funds must be approved by the U.S. Congress.)

**Patent Sales/ Royalty Income:** During 2010, NPI sold seven proprietary technologies/ patents owned for \$7 million to Neu Verde Energy (NVE). NVE had delays in obtaining its funds, so the closing (payment) date was delayed until March 2011. Royalty income due for NPI's work on the MAC rescue (STOL-type) aircraft, and GIT Satellite two-way, satellite-type pager, was not paid in 2010, as expected, due to unusual/ repeated delays in government contracts. These funding delays forced NPI to do more with less by utilizing a large number of volunteers. I hope expected funds will arrive the early part of 2011.

**Self-Help Item Manufacturing & Barter:** In 2010, NPI continued plans to start a unique social enterprise, Quick Lift, Ltd. (QL2). QL2 would manufacture self-help items, such as solar-powered ovens and solar-powered refrigerators, in Kenya ---and trade such goods to impoverished African villagers needing these items. Trade goods, such as Neem seeds and other African products, could be sold to others for cash. If NPI's added funding does become available in 2011, this innovative development project will proceed.

**Specialized Training:** NPI worked w/ the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) in the planning of advanced training courses for minority, disadvantaged, and beginning farmers, ranchers, and forest land owners. In addition, a related effort was undertaken for agricultural and safety training for U.S. Peace Corps volunteers preparing to undertake projects overseas. These efforts await USDA and/or Peace Corps funding.

**Modifications to Training Site:** During June 2010, NPI started the process of major modification of its Oklahoma training site (used to train disadvantaged farmers), to plan and prepare innovative, Third World-type farming systems, as well as making many improvements in basic security models. All this is in preparation for training Peace Corps volunteers to prepare for their new agricultural assistance assignments in high threat areas, overseas. The full and final modifications will hopefully be completed in 2011.

**Change of Office(s):** NPI elected not to continue the lease/ purchase option on its existing office facilities ---on a property that joins NPI's above said Oklahoma 45-acre training facility (owned by NPI). Due to a shift in geographic focus, NPI opened a field office in Dolores, CO and leased a training facility there. These new facilities support NPI's 2010 & 2011 work on the large, pending school gardening project in the four-corners area (CO, NM, UT, AZ, & the Navajo Nation). At about the same time, work was initiated on planning a new "zero net-energy" office model NPI hopes to construct, in Oklahoma (in 2011), to provide offices that will facilitate future Peace Corps training.

**Urban Farming:** During 2010, NPI assisted 89 Montagnard (Dega) tribal refugee families (from Vietnam) with plans for urban farming in Greensboro, N. Carolina. This approach is being used because the Dega were farmers, and they want to farm in the U.S., but need to keep their day-labor jobs (in Greensboro) until they can make a living from their planned urban farming operations. NPI is also planning an urban farming center in Cortez, Colorado, to be used for a farming internship program for high school seniors who desire to start farming careers. Many of these Cortez-area youth are Navajo or Ute Mountain Ute. Funding has been requested, from USDA, so these efforts may proceed in 2011. (These urban farming efforts also indirectly support NPI's school gardening program by bringing farming close to "target" schools, in high poverty urban areas.)

**Quality Jobs Creation:** In order to help create jobs for the unemployed, while providing income to make NPI mostly self-funded, NPI is planning a series of social enterprises based on several of its patents owned; e.g. NPI's patents for algal-biodiesel production, "PentaGardens" (for urban farming), odorless community composting toilets, biosecure poultry houses, biogester kits, and assorted self-help items. (The subject inventions were donated to NPI by myself and Hill Trammell, in the case of said toilet.) If NPI has a patent sale closing/ royalty income in 2011, as indicated above, this effort will proceed.

**Possible Foundation Support:** NPI has had, and continues, communications with Howard G. Buffett (son of Warren Buffett) who is a wealthy farmer and entrepreneur very interested in assisting with agricultural development projects, in Africa. In 2010 he worked to advance the new Howard G. Buffett Foundation to undertake and sustain such development efforts throughout Africa. Our current discussions relate to a joint project

for undertaking a counter-desertification and Facai (food) production demonstrations on one or more of the vast desert regions of Africa ---isolated areas w/ large numbers of impoverished, nutrient deficient populations. (Deserts cover 35 percent of all land.)

**Situation Analysis:** With some 1.3 million charities, and a reduced availability of federal and states funding for charitable projects, there is an increased focus on the use of social enterprises, as a means for charities to become mostly self-funded. This trend is both necessary and the only means for some charities to survive. A few large, well-funded charities have been able to sustain donation levels by limiting efforts to single, popular causes, and spending ever increasing amounts on fund-raising. NPI has rejected this latter approach while electing to follow the former self-funding idea.

The recent global economic, food, energy, and political crises, as well as more security hazards, make it more difficult for charities to operate. U.N. agencies, NGOs, USAID, and the Peace Corps, are having many volunteers assaulted, kidnapped, or killed each year. Yet, increasing numbers of natural disasters and terrorist-caused disasters have caused a much higher demand for relief and assistance activities by charitable groups as well as government organizations. The competition for skilled volunteers has thus been increasing, and the wages paid to these volunteers have inflated as a result. Afghan government officials are now complaining that the NGOs have offered higher wages to their qualified technicians/ administrators --- with the result being a loss of the people needed to make Afghan government operations effective. This problem is only a single example of many new types of new problems for NGOs (charities).

Far too many governments/ government officials are influenced by arrogance, ignorance, greed, and corruption, with the result being frequent failures, in many areas. Populations under these governments therefore suffer while seeking relief from an assortment of "aid" organizations. With increasing loss of funds and volunteers, at a time of greater need(s), these NGOs (charities) do not have enough "thumbs" to "plug-all-the-holes-in-the-dike." Governments often fail to effectively respond to major disasters, as seen in the USG (U. S. Government) failure in the case of its 2005 hurricane Katrina response. NGOs now have very limited resources to "fill-the-gap." Moreover, the ever growing problem of corruption has greatly reduced the effectiveness of NGO responses. As an example, U.N. evaluation of 2004 Asian tsunami indicated that only about 20 percent of critical relief items actually reached local victims of that tsunami.

As a single charity, NPI can have only a limited influence in helping to meet, or resolve, the above stated problems. We can only make ourselves aware of the issues, and do our very best to contribute to the attainment of effective solutions. On an immediate basis, NPI can do little unless and until reliable sources of funding are found, or until NPI has achieved a sufficient level of self-funding. This is the immediate challenge for NPI, and it is one that shall determine NPI's future viability and successes.

*David A. Nuttle*

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**President**

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