West Africa Mission Fund
Executive Summary

October 27, 2026

West Africa Missions Fund was formed to concentrate a large percentage of its efforts in the region of West Africa and in global problem areas worldwide such as we are now seeing in The Ukraine. WAFM's approach is to use partnerships with Christian Based organizations such as Compassion International or other church and nonprofit organizations to provide children's education, evangelization food security, clean water, and construction as tools in reaching both children and their families with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. A second target would be by working through central governments to alleviate the effects of weather events, national disasters or the effects of war. For that reason WAMF is targeting The Ukraine assuming that hostilities cease in the near future. Agreements are already in place for that support.

The WAMF approach is to assist with such programs as: aquaponics installations growing fresh fish and garden vegetables; clean water through drilled water wells and sky water installations; reduction of garbage and trash to generate electricity along with increased sanitation and low cost housing using rapidly constructed, and low cost housing. These processes may also be used as tools to reach the general population with increased food security and better living conditions..

Financially, WAMF has set a goal of $150 million USD to finance this vision into being and to sustain its initial operations. The reason for targeting West Africa is as follows. The reason for targeting The Ukraine is obvious from the daily newscasts.

The United Nations defines Western Africa as the 16 countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. (See West Africa Map - Attachment 1) The official language in eight of the countries is French, six of the countries list English, one country speaks Portuguese, and one country speaks Arabic. Each of the countries also has tribal languages with numerous dialects that are spoken. The most recent population of West Africa is estimated at about 479 million people. The region is one of the fastest growing regions demographically and economically on the African continent.

Islam is the predominant religion of the West African interior and the far west coast of the continent:

- **Muslims:** 51.69% (including 50.67% Sunnis, 0.01% Shias, and 1.01% Islamic schismatics)
- **Christians:** 36.53% (including 19.51% Protestants, 11.89% Catholics, 8.63% Independents, and 1.02% unaffiliated Christians)
- **Ethnic religionists (Traditional African religions):** 11.36%
- **Baha'is:** 0.07%
- **Agnostics / Atheists:** 0.30% combined (0.28% agnostics and 0.02% atheists)
- **Other faiths** (Buddhists, Hindus, Jews, etc.): Less than 0.05% combined [1]

Islam was introduced to the region by traders in the 9th century. Christianity was largely introduced from the late 19th century onward, when missionaries from European countries brought the religion to the region West African Christians are predominantly Roman Catholic or Anglican; some Evangelical churches have also been established. Christianity has become the predominant religion in the central and southern part of Nigeria, Southern Ivory Coast, and the coastal regions stretching from southern Ghana to coastal parts of Sierra Leone. As with Islam, elements of traditional African religion are mixed with Christianity.

As West Africa's population booms and its economy continues to expand, the opportunities for businesses to trade across the region are vast. Despite this, economic growth rates in most of the countries are lagging and poverty remains high. Essentially, West Africa's farmers and firms produce and trade in highly localized markets and do not achieve the sufficient economies of scale required to attract broad-based investments that could accelerate growth and reduce poverty. This is due to a number of constraints including inefficient transportation and trade barriers along corridors and at borders, a heavy reliance on family and informal sources of financing, and an insufficient supply of reliable and affordable power. These factors result in West African products being uncompetitive in the international marketplace.

The area of West Africa is 1.97 million square miles vs United State with 3.8 million square miles. Thus, West Africa has about half the size in area of the United States but has slightly more in population.

Christian Children’s Education and Outreach

We believe that we will be able to offer services that are not now offered by other ministries. WAMF would come alongside with its own programs and join with the other’s long local experience and provide all or some of the services mentioned above: aquaponics - fresh fish, fresh vegetables along with jobs directed towards supported families, clean water;; electricity generated by garbage collection, again with priorities to supported families and low cost housing. (See attachments 2-5)

Attachment 1
West Africa Area Maps



Attachment 2
Aquaponics

Aquaponics will allow WAMF's ministry to provide free fish and vegetables to supported families, and low cost food to the market place. It will also provide jobs for the growing and packaging of the fish and vegetables especially to the families who have supported children in the educational/feeding program. Below is information on one of the commercial sized aquaponic units. Some commercial units are much more compact than this unit.

Commercial Aquaponic Systems

- Profitable
- Dependable
- Efficient
- Sustainable

Complete Packages

Plant sizes can be tailored from small units for small groups or expanded to commercial where the need for a larger unit dictates. Training and extensive documentation is available to ease the startups of each plant. Supervision will be coordinated with partners and nonprofit organization in order to provide active supervision.

Expandability

Commercial systems come in modules that can be duplicated for expansion, allowing a grower to easily increase size as the business grows.

Continuous Harvests, 365 days per year

The vegetable crops from these systems can be harvested daily to meet market demand. Our systems are designed for continuous vegetable production, 365 days/year. Each commercial system uses multiple fish tanks for staggered harvesting. With tilapia that means you will harvest a tank full of fish every 3, **4** or 6 weeks. If you use two modules, you will harvest a tank full

of fish every 2 or 3 weeks. With 3 modules, it is every 1-2 weeks, and so on.

Commercial System Specifications

The Large Commercial w/LFB (with Living Filter Beds) is the complete Large Commercial model PLUS multiple Living Filter Beds. The Living Filter Beds allow you to grow more produce while utilizing all of the waste from the system.

- **Lettuce Production:**
  - 80,000 - 110,000* plants/year (about 220 - 300* lettuce plants/day)
    *depends on lighting plan
- Vegetable Production from Living Filter Beds
  - 10,000- 12,000 bunches of greens, -or- a variety of other vegetables
- **Fish Production:**
  - 6,000 lbs. whole tilapia/year (harvest just over 384 lbs./every **4** weeks)
- **System Dimensions:**
  - Minimum greenhouse size or area indoors: 66' x 136'
    (8,976 sq. ft.) to accommodate system and optional
    equipment
- **Estimated Labor per day:**
- 15 - 20 hours/day in greenhouse Large Commercial with Living Filter Beds System Cost:

Systems Include

Fish tank(s) with predrilled holes

Patented ZDEP® filter: tanks, stands, plumbing, water pumps

Accelerated Plant Nursery *with* germinations trays: frame, hardware, channels and plumbing

Water pump(s)

Air pump or blower and aeration components

Net Covers for fish tanks

Attachment 3

Clean Water

On of the most inexpensive way of providing clean water in coastal, humid climates it through the use of Skywater Machines. Skywater may be produced from single family units up to commercial units. WAFM has entered into discussions with the Colorado Clean Water and Power in order to place their SKYWATER units into the coastal regions of West Africa. Their supplier has demonstrated the ability to produce 2,000 liters of water per day from the atmosphere using 100 percent renewable energy.

In inland countries, well drilling is a more economic method of supplying fresh water. WAMF's approach in these areas will be to join with Christian well drillers to provide water in areas not reached through municipal facilities or where municipal facilities are inadequate.

Attachment 4
Electricity & Garbage Reduction

The unit listed below will allow both the clearing of current garbage collected by mobile units as well the massive landfills that exist in almost every nation's large cities in the world. Clean, high qualify electricity can be made available to local missions as well as increasing the availability of electricity to local communities. As pointed out above these units may be either mobile or stationary at landfill locations. Obsolete electric generation plants may also be converted for consumption of garbage.

MOBILE WASTE PLANT

WPP Energy's Mobile Waste Plant is a high potential revenue producer as it can be configured during the manufacturing process to produce either Syngas or Hydrogen gas as its output. In a 24-hour day, when loaded at full capacity, the MOBILE WASTE PLANT generates gas of 28,800m3 which can then be stored and then transported by truck or pipeline. Both Syngas and Hydrogen can be used a fuel source for power generation or sold in the open market.

Taiwan is WPPE's first client for this Mobile Waste Plant technology and successful deployment in Taiwan will bring the massive Chinese market as Taiwan is considered to be a leading indicator for Chinese Energy and Environmental technology adoption.

MOBILE MSW CONVERSION PLANT CONTAINERS

A complete mobile solution packaged in a Truck or Sea Container form that is ready to collect and receive Organic and Non-Organic Solid Waste including Household, Industrial and Health Service, shreds and feeds into an oven (without the presence of oxygen) generating the synthesis of materials incinerated, a fuel gas, composed mainly of CO (carbon monoxide) and H2 (hydrogen). This solution is capable of collecting, processing and converting 36-72 Tons of MSW per day, PER MSW UNIT, with Zero Pollution. (MSW is domestic solid waste including plastics, waste sweeping, grass and garden pruning's. Not only can it be deployed on the back of a flatbed truck but it can be put on the ground, preferable near a landfill site where it can receive from incoming trucks and when experiencing downtime from no MSW deliveries it has a constant source of MSW feedstock to gasify by drawing down existing polluting landfill deposits.

WASTE ENERGY SUMMARY

We are seeking to implement the roll-out of our disruptive technology - the Manufacturing of the MSW Conversion 20' and 40' Container Facilities which will eliminate 96% -100% of landfill use and enable the present landfills to convert their waste with zero carbon footprint. We project

There is no shortage of waste in the world, and we also recover from landfills, all waste that has been put into the ground and convert it to green renewable energy.

From a charitable perspective, we need to provide this technology to third world countries where health problems abound, and waste dumps pollute their drinking water shortening their lives. We also need to provide this as a disaster relief mechanism to clean up debris, after mother nature crosses that path, and help to provide electricity to bring the area back to normal as quickly as possible and not have another Puerto Rico.

Sanitary Facilities -

There's one thing that all 7 billion of us have In common. No matter where we live, what we look like or what we believe in, when nature calls, we all go and do the same thing. But that's where the similarity ends.

At the "bathroom privileged" end of the spectrum, we're seeing a shift in how people view and utilize their bathrooms - from a strictly functional place to carry out their "business" to a place of a calming, relaxing and even entertaining experience.

However, at the "other end" are the 40% of us - 2.3 BILLION PEOPLE - who don't have access to a clean, safe. and sustainable toilet.[1]

This is a big deal, since poor sanitation contributes to the death of over 800,000 children a year. Diarrhea kills 2,195 children every day-more than AIDS, malaria, and measles combined. Diarrheal diseases account for 1 in 9 child deaths worldwide, making diarrhea the second leading cause of death among children under the age of

5. Which means that by the time you've finished reading this paragraph, another child died because they didn't have access to something most in the "flush and plumbed" modern world takes for granted.

At Zuloo, we believe access to sanitation, water, and hygiene is a human right, and yet about 2.3 BILLION people in our world lack access to basic sanitation services, such as latrines or toilets. This causes devastating effects on the health, safety, and well-being of nearly half the people on our planet.

Since our inception as a benefit corporation, Zuloo has helped support the toilet and clean water initiatives of our 501c3 non-profit affiliate charity, Zuloo Humanitarian Outreach (ZHO) around the world. However, we haven't done it alone. ZHO's work has been supported by a network of like-minded individuals, businesses, donors and nonprofit organizations working together toward a common goal: bringing clean, safe, and sustainable sanitation (toilets) to the 2.3 billion of the Earth's poor and unprivileged.

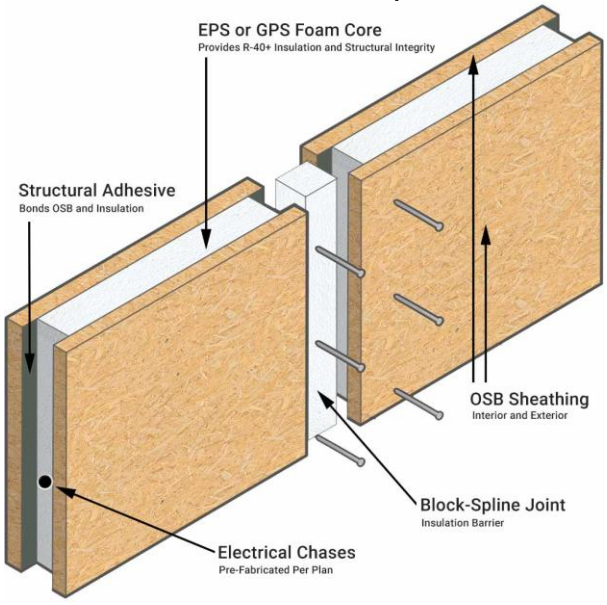
Attachment 5
Housing and Church Construction

SIP (Structured Insolated Panels), ICF (Insulated Concrete Form) and construction. ICF is a building method that uses interlocking, hollow foam blocks—typically made of expanded polystyrene—stacked like Lego bricks. Some forms are reinforced with steel rebar and filled with poured concrete, staying in place permanently to serve as high-performance thermal insulation and structural walls. Additionally, there are computer printed concrete houses that provide additional options.

How the Concrete Process Works

- **Stacking Blocks:** Workers dry-stack the lightweight foam blocks on site without mortar, inserting horizontal and vertical steel rebar.
- **Pouring Concrete:** The interior core is filled with fluid concrete, which cures to form a solid, monolithic concrete wall.
- **Leaving Forms In Place:** Unlike traditional wood or metal forms, the foam panels are never stripped away; they become a permanent part of the wall assembly.

Structured Insulated Panels

- Structural Insulated Panels (SIPs) are prefabricated wall and roof panels composed of lightweight, closed-cell foam insulation sandwiched between structural grade OSB facings.
- Check out the diagram below to get a better visual understanding of the internal and external components of a SIP.
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How Does SIP Work?

- The assembly of a panelized structure is incredibly efficient. Each individual panel is precision cut and labeled in a factory under controlled conditions, then shipped to the job site. The panels arrive as 4’x8′ or 8’x24′ sections ready to be lifted into place.
- In the brief video from the Structural Insulated Panel Association below, you can see how each panel is set into place, creating the home’s exterior shell.

- ## Key Benefits

- **Energy Efficiency:** Provides continuous insulation with high R-values, cutting heating and cooling bills drastically.
- **Extreme Durability:** Resists high winds, tornadoes, earthquakes, fire (up to 4-hour ratings), rot, and mold.
- **Sound Attenuation:** The thick core and foam layers significantly block exterior noise.
- **Airtightness:** Eliminates drafts and thermal bridging, creating a quiet, stable indoor environment.

- ## Common Drawbacks

- **Higher Upfront Cost:** Initial construction costs typically run 4% to 9% higher than standard wood-frame or stick-built homes.
- **Thicker Walls:** The composite wall assembly takes up slightly more interior or exterior square footage.
- **Harder to Remodel:** Cutting or modifying the concrete-and-foam core later on requires specialized tools.

Each of the other type construction systems have similar type benefits and drawbacks.