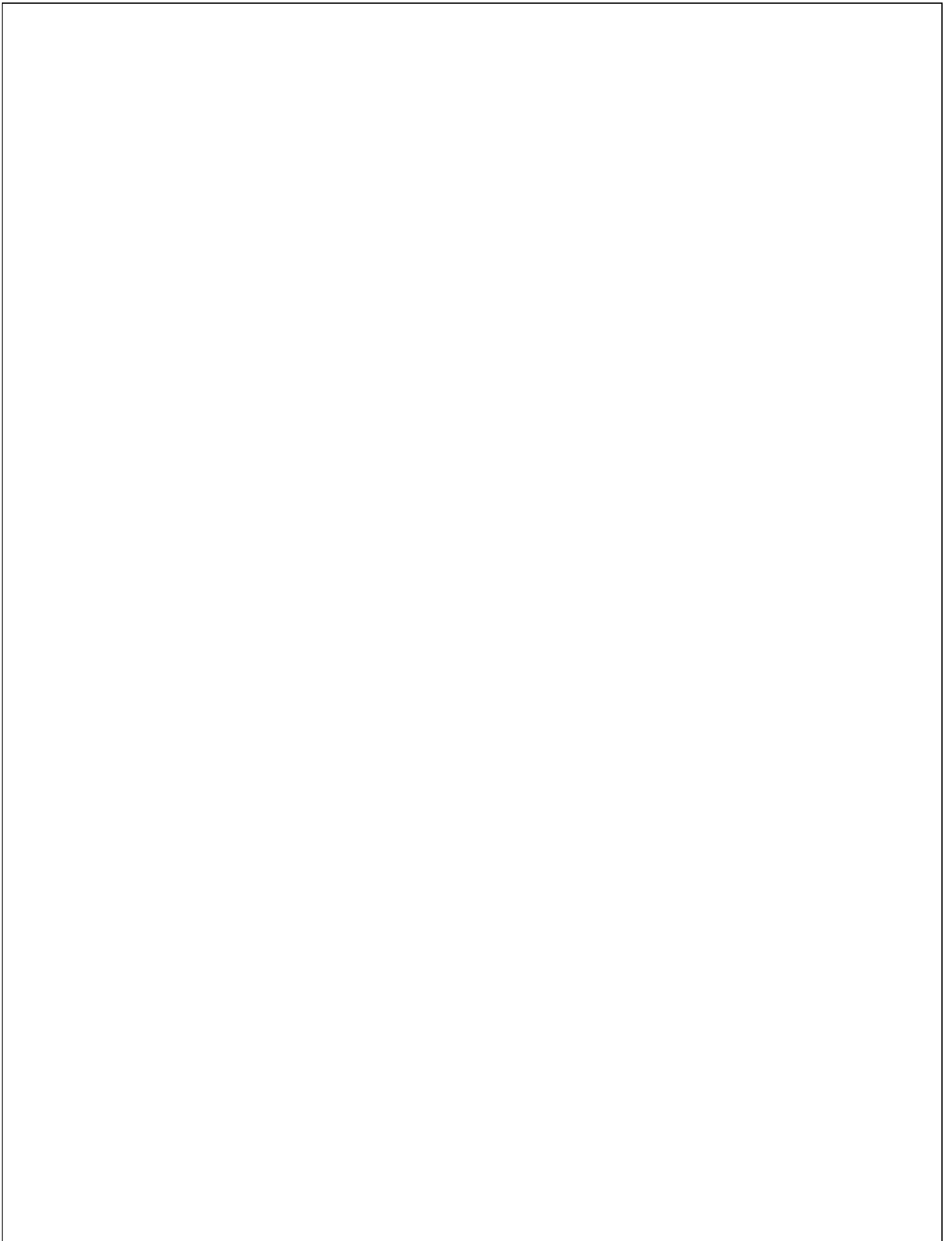


Solving The Refugee Crisis

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“We are at a watershed, where success in managing forced displacement globally requires a new and far more comprehensive approach so that countries and communities aren’t left dealing with this alone”
- **Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees-2017**



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The refugee crisis has hit a high mark with over 82.4 million people displaced, plus another 10 million expected from Ukraine, and it is stretching the capabilities and willingness of nations. Many of which are showing a heroic effort toward humanity, however like a boy heroically plugging the holes in a dam with his fingers, it is an effort that will fail. Like the rush of water that comes with the failing dam, a nationalistic wave is being felt worldwide and will only grow more violent and common.

Being a long-term soldier, I hate to say that heroics are a wasted effort but that is the case here. The general approach has been to try to help people in countries that have their set population and culture using underfunded and understaffed refugee camps. History, from Genghis Khan to the Palestinian crisis in the Mideast onto today, has shown us that this has never worked and does not work. In fact, we know that refugee camps can only be a short-term fix.

Refugee camps in and of themselves make very little sense. They cost the host countries, do not contribute to the long-term well-being of the refugees nor do they contribute to the host nation in any way. Refugee camps can be a host to disease, a criminal hot spot and do long term harm while providing short term relief.

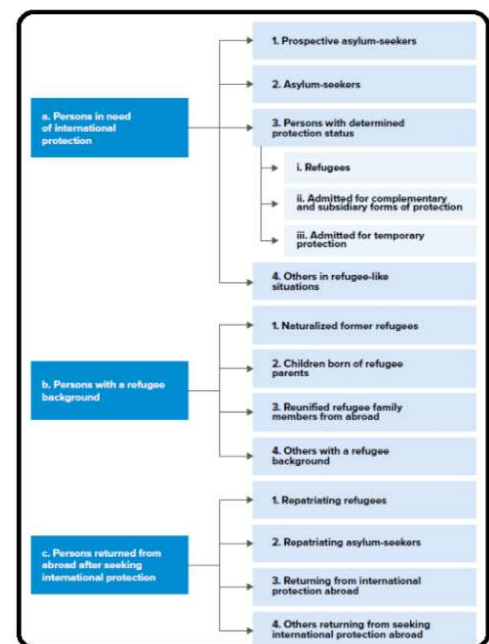
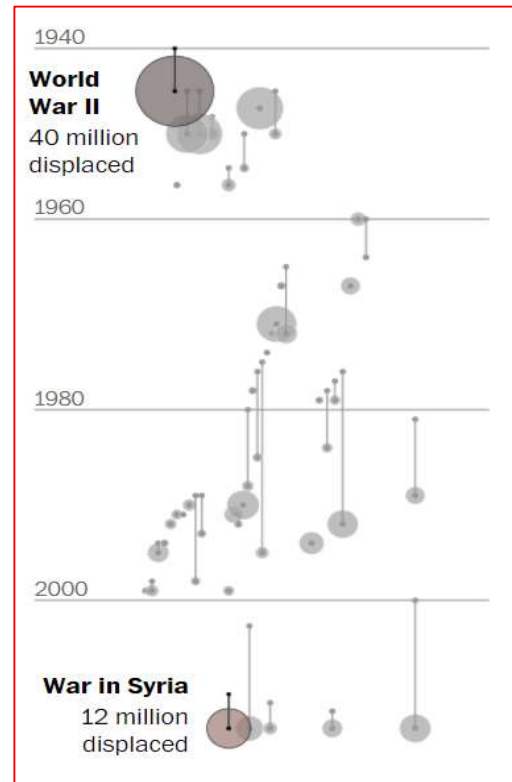
The worst problem, though, is that the idea of refugees is thought of as a short-term problem. Unfortunately, every time there is war and famine there are refugees. Since World War 2, and longer, the world has had a refugee crisis. Perhaps the greatest was during the reign of Genghis Khan in 424 AD or that caused by the Sea People around 1200 BC.

It is time to stop treating it with a band aid fix!

What is needed is a buffer country to act as a place for refugees to go to. A country that has a base population of the 4.2 million stateless people plus 400,000 other endangered people and is capable of bringing in much more as an itinerant population.

This plan would not be able to help all the 82.4+ million people that have been forcibly displaced nor should it try. With the way that forcibly displaced people are defined by the UNHCR, most would not seek or accept this solution because they have never left their country and have no plans to. This includes those that have been evacuated to another part of their country due to floods, famine, drought and other short term reasons

Another large portion of the refugee population are short term and will return home such as those fleeing conflict zones and other problems with an intent to return as soon as the problem is no longer present



Many others are currently settled in hosting countries such as Germany, Turkey and others. These have been there so long that they are essentially part of that country's population with children and relatives that hold that nation's citizenship.

This plan would concentrate on the 4.2 million stateless people and those seeking asylum. After becoming self-sufficient it would work to help further relieve the ongoing refugee crisis by allowing resettlement of a large number of refugees on either a permanent or temporary basis. **It would be enough to empty every major refugee camp and clean up the EU and US border refugee crisis and is aligned with the 1967 Protocol!**

The plan that can do this is not a low cost one, but it is not as expensive as one might think. Amazingly creating a new stable country can be done for \$40 billion which can be acquired.

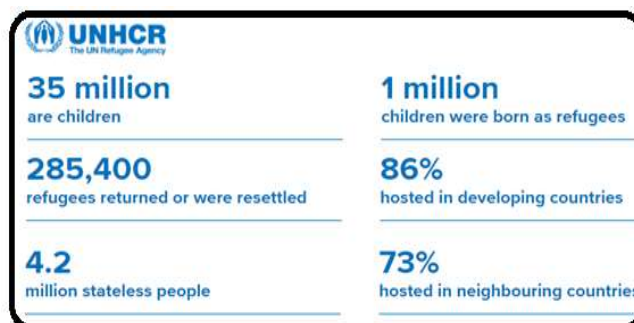
How can you create a new country?

While creating a new country is not easy, it is possible. To create a new country you need only five things; land, people, a government, legitimacy which is given through recognition by other countries and, for the country to last, it needs an economy.

Land can be acquired. There are currently several uninhabited islands with enough resources and space that could be used to start a country if the country holding it would release it, which can be in their best interest.

The population is available. The refugee crisis is the reason for a new country and provides a population for it.

Forming a government has to be part of the plan. This plan creates an NGO 501c corporation and then uses it to develop a country and completes its task when the new country elects its government.



Phase 0 goes into getting the land from a country by getting it to allow a new country be created this gives it recognition but Phase 0 goes further to use help from UNHCR to get it recognized by the UN.

As the nation and its infrastructure is built an economy is developed. This economy will be robust enough to take care of its people and have a fairly even import/export ratio.

So where does that money come from and where does it go?

Appendix 11 explains the best possible method for obtaining the funds that are required to enact this plan, however much it would still come from other sources. The next few paragraphs will assume that 'The Nuclear Option' is not used. The primary fund sources will be; business ventures, market access, surplus donations, self-funding, low cost lending and an IMF and/or similar loan.

Whenever 4,600,000 people go anywhere, business love the opportunity to follow in return for a chance at cashing in on the \$20 billion a year opportunity. In order to do this they will set up stores, warehouses and other facilities at their cost. These items they

will provide are calculated into this plan and therefore are funded by the businesses. In addition they are often willing to pay for access to markets by building roads, public buildings, miscellaneous infrastructure, donating items such as computers or school desks and with cash donations.

The United States Department of Defense has a current surplus on hand estimated at being worth \$150 billion. Other countries have similar surplus items. The items range from books to bulldozers to busses and on to fighter jets and Frigates. Many of these can be used to offset costs that are allotted for in this plan. Construction equipment and military items would be of particular use in this plan.

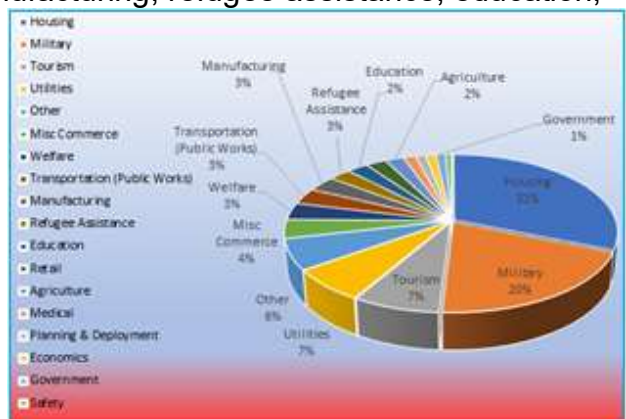
The International Monetary Fund will be asked for a loan of \$20,000,000,000 to be used for building apartments, hospitals, schools and infrastructure. A public sale of all businesses and farms established under this plan and excess equipment will be used to pay down this debt, leaving the country with a modest national debt. This will be paid out of the national budget at an expected \$250,000,000 per year or less rate. The sale will be done as 3 separate sales. The first sale will be restricted to management and employees. Second sale will be restricted to citizens and the rest will be open to all bidders.



Self-funding occurs when taxes and rents paid by the employees of the new nation in Phase 1 and 2 transition to the primary funding for the new nation. Another minor source is items such as machinery and museum collections which are borrowed and not given. While these are calculated as bought some could be borrowed or on a rotation schedule.

Which brings us to expenditures.

The money expended would be used in eighteen critical areas: housing, military, tourism, utilities, commerce, welfare, transportation, manufacturing, refugee assistance, education, retail, agriculture, medical, economics, government, safety and miscellaneous and overruns. This plan calls for 32,000 buildings to be built in 5 cities on 4 islands using 6 ports and 4 airports The rough draft breakdown and method of accomplishing this is in the appropriate appendixes.



All of the items listed in this plan are needed for some function of a nation. The cost of the items were determined through estimates based on previous sales, industry data and other accurate sources. All estimates are without adjustments for quantity and were calculated at the highest rate. Overestimates of cost will serve to fill anticipated underestimates of cost and items that were not anticipated. These will be further defined in the appropriate phase within the budget guidelines.

Four (Maybe Five) Phases

This plan is designed to be done in four distinct phases with clearly defined gates. This is done so that it can be tranching into 4 natural tranches. While there is a fifth phase only 4 of these phases is considered as being part of this plan.

Phase 0 has the goal of establishing a 501c corporation and getting a non-governmental organization (NGO) designation to obtain the land as a separate country and to do beginning environmental and planning work. The expenditures are for staff, travel, lobbying, design work and land purchases. It can be tranching with \$8,800,000 for admin and \$241,200,000 for later land purchases and lobbying promise costs is set as a place holder. The first \$2,300,000 can also be

Phase 0	\$	250,000,000
Phase 1	\$	7,854,281,000
Phase 2	\$	22,254,535,000
Phase 3	\$	9,641,184,000
	\$	40,000,000,000

tranching, off the \$8,800,000, for 5 month planning and lobbying period. If the nuclear waste program is successful (see Appendix 11) no further money would be needed. Additionally with the possibility of the land being granted and political donations being done by using future contracts the remainder of the \$250,000,000 Phase 0 cost may also not be needed.

Phase 1 is the initial construction of utilities, transportation and housing. This phase introduces the first 45,000 immigrants to the country with many being hired to do the construction and to support the population as it grows. It is important to note that the immigrants are being hired to fill very specific positions at this point and are bringing family with them so initial infrastructure must be completed by contractors as part of Phase 1.

Phase 2 is where the main construction of the cities, government, schools, medical and recreation facilities occur. Most of the steady population is established by the end of Phase 2. Workers are taxed throughout the phase at 20% and have a \$500-\$750-month family housing cost. The priority of the taxes received is for government services such as medical, education, police, etcetera. The population by the end of Phase 2 will be 4,316,000.

Phase 3 completes the initial construction and boosts the economic engine. The end of the phase population would be 4,600,000. The government would be completely functioning and elections scheduled before the end of the phase. The military would be established in this phase.

Phase 4 is an operational phase after the end of the project and is characterized by self-sufficiency and an intake of 100,000 or more refugees per year.

Phase	Goal	Gate	Time required	Cost	End Phase Population	Notes
Phase 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Create corporation to facilitate this plan * Get permission to use islands as new country * Establish International recognition * Conduct Environmental Impact Studies * Create Environmental Damage Abatement Plan * Design cities and infrastructure * Determine possible suppliers * Establish Budget and Sources * Establish National Bank * Constitution written 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * USA recognition as separate country * Environmental Impact Mitigation Strategy complete * Mar. camp & Supplier Plan complete * Airport coordination between FAA & international authorities * International bank recognition * Recognition by UNHCR * Refugee plan created 	6 months	\$ 250,000,000	0	<p>Contracts and lobby groups (oil, wheat, milk, etc) should be able to get Senate and Congress votes but land sales price used as campaign donations for and against politicians should also help.</p>
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establish man camp * Build 3 ports (Attu, Agattu & Kiska) * Construct utilities (electric, water, sewer, roads) * Construct 2 airports (Attu & Kiska) * Construct 1 Sprung Arena (for temporary/multi use), 6 factories, 21 stores, 6 warehouses, 3 schools & 100 apartment buildings * Establish 750 farms * Establish Immigration system * Fill apartments with new citizen construction workers and families * Establish foreign embassies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 3 Airports operating * 3 Port facilities operating * Mar. camp established with stores & arean * 750 farms established and populated * 6 factories, 21 stores, 6 warehouses, 3 schools & 100 apartment buildings constructed and operating/filled * Immigration system established and functioning 	6 months	\$ 7,854,281,000	31,500	<p>Refugees will be hired at \$12-18 per hour (\$15 per hour average) with an expectation of 2080 hours worked in a year for the construction operations. As infrastructure becomes more stable their family members will be allowed in. When that occurs all members will become citizens. Store and other jobs will be filled by family members. Taxes at 20% will pay for medical and other staff.</p>
Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Construct cities * Construct Hospitals & establish medical system * Build Military Bases * Establish critical government offices (D.U., Police, Fire, Welfare, Senior Security, etc) * Populate cities * Establish economic engine * Schools open * College and Vocational School's built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cities built & populated * Military established * Government Offices functioning * Medical system functioning * Unemployment at less than 8% * Schools graduate first class 	1 year	\$ 22,254,535,000	4,316,500	<p>Continue hiring refugees but bringing their families with them. All of them as citizens! Most of the positions would support construction but many would be consumer and 3rd/4th party support. All positions would be taxed at 20% and all families would pay rent. Money collected would go to support activities and government functions.</p>
Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Complete North Pole tourist town (Casino, Park, Ski areas, etc) * Government fully established all offices and functions operating * Election dates set * Infrastructure completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Elected government takes over 	6 months	\$ 9,641,184,000	4,600,000	<p>During Phase 3 all infrastructure for housing, utilities, transportation and economic well being are completed. Government is set to transition from corporate to elected according to constitution drawn up in Phases 1 and 2. Support is weened off with most functions being paid for with collected taxes and rents. Only critical economic stimulus is included.</p>

Phase 0

Phase 0 is the planning and administrative approval phase. In order to make all the activities legal a corporation would have to be created to create the country. This corporation would have a main office in Washington D. C. and an operational office near the islands-probably in Anchorage.

The first actions of the corporation would be filing itself as a 501C and opening accounts. It would then contract with an employment firm to hire a lawyer, a paralegal, an assistant for the CEO and a salesman. While an employment firm would be used, none of the people will be considered temporary. The firm is used only as an interim human resources and payroll department.

Phase Goals & Timeline	Population	Time
Phase 0 A Primary purpose is to establish corporation to conduct this plan and hire key staff; CEO, lawyer, assistant, salesman.	0	2 weeks
Phase 0 B Primary purpose is to get USA approval for gifting of Near and Rat Islands. Meanwhile plan out cities and get preliminary building costing.(alt Canadian or Mexican Islands)	0	6 months
Phase 0 C Primary purpose; Get Un recognition through UNHCR, set up diplomatic relations, create constitution, basic laws and economic, populating plan, and medical plans. Conduct environmental studies and plan out cities. Contract for construction.	0	6 months

CEO

The CEO is responsible for providing strategic, financial and operational leadership for the company and will closely coordinate and work with the investors and senior leadership team. He will be overall responsible for the accomplishment of the mission and will act as the lead program manager. Will be assisted by an administrative assistant. Tom Fessenden will fill this role.

CFO

Will lead a team tasked with ensuring all transactions comply with good accounting practices and that the best method of acquiring, storing and spending are used. Must be able to understand and create complex international financial transactions. Must be able to communicate financial information in a manner consistent with sector norms. Khalid Payenda (former Afghan finance minister) might be a good fit for this role.

Lawyer

Will lead a team tasked with ensuring all transactions comply with corporate laws and regulations. Duties include preparing and reviewing documents, assessing partnerships, and negotiating deals. The lawyer will file the forms for nongovernment organization with the United Nations as one of his first duties. In addition, he will create a team to write a constitution for the emerging country and will work with lobby groups to ensure passage of needed legislation. Will also be a key member of political strategy team. Will be assisted by a paralegal assistant. A law firm may be retained until a hired lawyer can be found.

Salesman

Will create rapport with key personnel and act as a liaison between the corporation and political organization and action committees, individuals and donors. Since part of his duties will be discovering economic advantages, the salesman will require a BS or MBA with an international marketing major or emphasis. The administrative and paralegal assistant will be made available to help with these activities.

As soon as key personnel are hired and the legal formation of the corporation is completed a lobby firm will be retained and a search will begin for additional key people. This will include accountant, human resources professional, architect, more lawyers, engineers, economist, teacher, environmental scientists, nurse and others. Before those people are hired an office building near Washington DC will be bought and furnished (later this will become the embassy.)

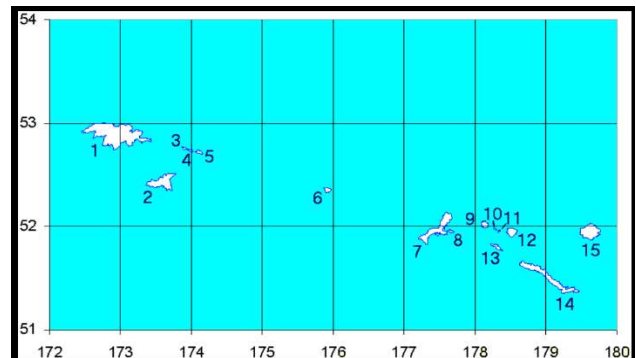
The first 6 months of Phase 0 will be characterized by an extremely fast pace with multiple events occurring at the same time. This will require good communication and a quick legal review system for everything. Everyone will be involved in making contacts and lobbying congressmen, senators, businesses and political action committees. A healthy entertainment budget will be used to this end.

The most important goal is the granting of land to be the new country. The 3 most likely candidates are Near and Rat Islands in the Aleutians, Guadalupe Island off Mexico and Kunghit Island off Canada. All could be successful but they also all have detractors. The best option is the Near and Rat Islands.

Land	Size (sq mi)	Population	Ownership	Type	Notes		
Near & Rat	801	0	USA	Volcanic	Shemya airbase	Has runways	Seismically active
Galapagos	3040	25000	Ecuador		UNESCO World Heritage Site		
Ururup	550	0	Russia (Japan)	Volcanic	Ownership disputed	Has dilapidated runway	Salmon/wood
Iturup	1212	7500	Russia (Japan)	Volcanic	Ownership disputed	Has runway	Rhenium/wood
Shikotan	87	2100	Russia (Japan)	Volcanic	Ownership disputed	Has runway	wood, cod, crab, kelp
Revillagigedo Islands	61	75	Mexico	Volcanic	UNESCO World Heritage Site		
Isla Guadalupe	94	231	Mexico	Barren	Narco Risk	Has runway	
Graham Island	2456	3858	Canada	Wooded		Has Runway	Wood
Kunghit	83	0	Canada	Wooded	Close to Graham Island	No Runway	Wood
Desolation Islands	2786	10-45/100	France	Barren	No Runway	Icy and wind swept	Native sheep

Of the three likely candidates, Guadalupe and Kunghit islands have the most favorable climate. Unfortunately, both are fairly small at 83 and 94 square miles which is prohibitive since building projects under this plan would take 12 square miles not including road space-although building higher could be possible there. Additionally, Kunghit Island is separated by only 1 mile from Moresby Island which would permit exodus of refugees-hence giving Canada a refugee problem in trade for some islands which would not be in their best interest. On the other hand, Guadalupe island has a small population of 50-250 people but is close enough to mainland Mexico to have narco-terrorism problems, since a fledgling country would be an opportunity for them.

This means that the United States' Near and Rat Islands appear to be the best choice for several reasons despite the harsher climate. The islands have around 800 square miles of land a fourth of which is habitable, with the rest being a former nuclear test site, volcanic or low-level land. They have no permanent population and the only long-term population is a military installation of the USA which could be leased back to the USA. The weather while being sub-arctic is not excessively extreme due to favorable ocean currents. The fishing zones are excellent for several varieties and the land on Attu, Agattu, Kiska and Amchitka have supported agriculture in the past. The islands are 150 miles away from the nearest inhabited islands and the nearest population center would be 250 miles away. Amchitka Island could be used as an international nuclear waste storage site since it was previously used as a nuclear testing site and is still

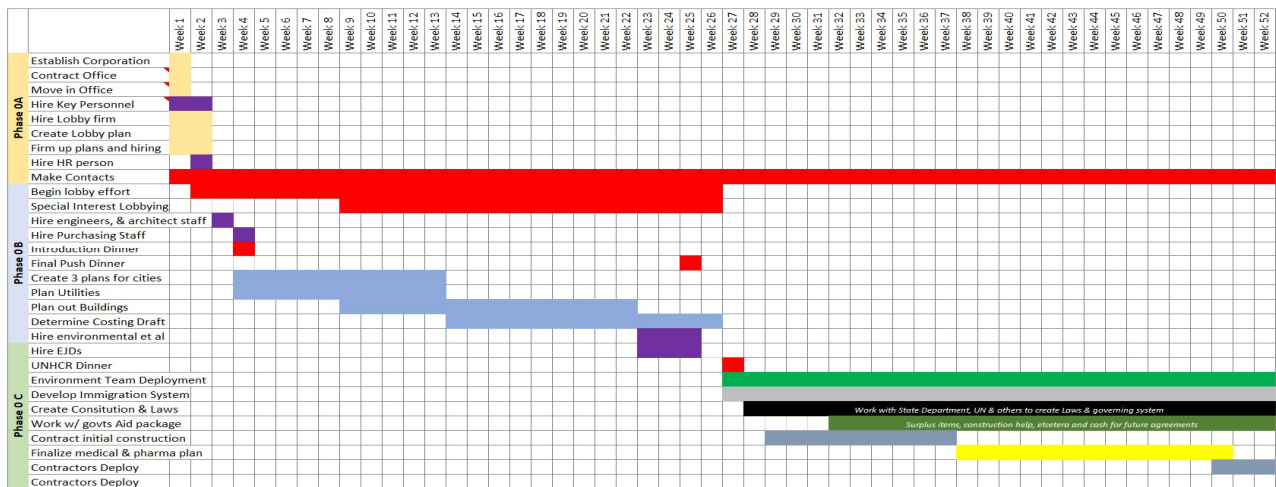


contaminated. This could support part of this plans cost while generating jobs and income (see Appendix 11.) This plan will assume that the Near and Rat Islands are allowed but it is easily adaptable to several others.

Every site that has been identified is part of some sort of ecological preserve (although none are critical ecological resources except the Galapagos Islands which was eliminated because of population) so in order to do the least amount of ecological harm an environmental team will be sent out to collect samples, make observations, conduct analysis and make recommendations. After a construction plan is made, with their input, the environmental team will create mitigation plans and work to ensure the environment is protected. This plan will be as 'green' as possible and should have minimal impact on bird habitats.

Environmental teams will begin by establishing a base at Navy Town and revitalizing that airfield as much as possible. They will live off the leased boat, or in a tent camp, while conducting their research. They will be tasked with rough revitalization of the airfield. The base they establish will later serve as the base for the contractors and main immigration point for hires in Phase 1 and 2.

Anthropologists will be needed to determine the best way to recruit and train refugees. Refugee counselors and assistants will work with refugee camps to do the actual recruiting and screening of refugees. It is likely that in order to publicize and recruit candidates, in camp refugee admins will need to be hired at a prevalent camp rate.



NOTE 1: As mentioned briefly, there is an opportunity to take advantage of the Amchitka nuclear testing sites to help fund this project and to bring in annual income for the new nation (see Appendix 11.) These sites are contaminated and have radioactive materials in the soil at some depth. This makes it a perfect place for waste nuclear material storage without harming the environment or people. The facility would be expensive because of the need to withstand 9.0 earthquakes and tsunamis but by being 200'+ above sea level and using modern design methods it is quite feasible.

NOTE 2: Article 4 Section 3 of US Constitution—"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

Anticipated US Congressional Votes after Lobbying

State	Congressional Votes	Leading Export	Incentive	Expected	
				Yes	No
Alabama - 9 votes	7	transportation equipment	Automotive	5	2
Alaska - 3 votes	1	fish & and other marine products	land, Fishing		1
Arizona - 11 votes	9	computer & electronic products	Border	9	
Arkansas - 6 votes	4	transportation equipment		1	3
California - 55 votes	53	computer & electronic products	Agriculture, Oil, Immigration	26	27
Colorado - 9 votes	7	computer & electronic products		1	6
Connecticut - 7 votes	5	transportation equipment			5
Delaware - 3 votes	1	chemicals			1
Florida - 29 votes	27	transportation equipment	Immigration,	20	7
Georgia - 16 votes	14	computer & electronic products	Soybeans, Peanuts, Cotton	10	4
Hawaii - 4 votes	2	transportation equipment			2
Idaho - 4 votes	2	computer & electronic products		1	1
Illinois - 20 votes	18	machinery, except electrical	Caterpillar	16	2
Indiana - 11 votes	9	transportation equipment	Agriculture	8	1
Iowa - 6 votes	4	machinery, except electrical	Grain	4	
Kansas - 6 votes	4	transportation equipment	Wheat	4	
Kentucky - 8 votes	6	transportation equipment	Automotive	6	
Louisiana - 8 votes	6	petroleum & coal products	Oil/Ships	6	
Maine - 4 votes	2	fish & and other marine products	fish		2
Maryland - 10 votes	8	transportation equipment	Agriculture	4	4
Massachusetts - 11 votes	9	computer & electronic products		1	8
Michigan - 16 votes	14	transportation equipment	Automotive	13	1
Minnesota - 10 votes	8	computer & electronic products	Food, Target,	7	1
Mississippi - 6 votes	4	petroleum & coal products	oil	4	
Missouri - 10 votes	8	transportation equipment		4	4
Montana - 3 votes	1	chemicals	Oil	1	
Nebraska - 5 votes	3	food manufactures	Grain	3	
Nevada - 6 votes	4	primary metal manufacturing	Casinos	3	1
New Hampshire - 4 votes	2	computer & electronic products			2
New Jersey - 14 votes	12	chemicals	electric heaters	6	6
New Mexico - 5 votes	3	computer & electronic products	Border	3	
New York - 29 votes	27	miscellaneous manufactured commodities	Grapes, vegetables	20	7
North Carolina - 15 votes	13	chemicals		7	6
North Dakota - 3 votes	1	petroleum & coal products	Oil	1	
Ohio - 18 votes	16	transportation equipment	Automotive	8	8
Oklahoma - 7 votes	5	machinery, except electrical	Wheat, Beef	5	
Oregon - 7 votes	5	machinery, except electrical		2	3
Pennsylvania - 20 votes	18	chemicals		12	6
Rhode Island - 4 votes	2	waste and scrap	Environment	2	
South Carolina - 9 votes	7	transportation equipment		4	3
South Dakota - 3 votes	1	food manufactures	Food	1	
Tennessee - 11 votes	9	transportation equipment	Automotive	6	3
Texas - 38 votes	36	Oil & Gas	Oil, Border	36	
Utah - 6 votes	4	primary metal manufacturing		2	2
Vermont - 3 votes	1	computer & electronic products	climate		1
Virginia - 13 votes	11	chemicals	gov services	9	2
Washington - 12 votes	10	transportation equipment	Fruit	10	
West Virginia - 5 votes	3	minerals & ores	energy	3	
Wisconsin - 10 votes	8	machinery, except electrical	Cheese, Milk	8	
Wyoming - 3 votes	1	chemicals	oil	1	
Totals	435			303	132

Phase 1

Phase 1 is the initial construction phase. The purpose is to establish enough infrastructure to move into Phase 2. This will begin by establishing naval and airport facilities and housing around them. The ports will have warehousing and factory facilities built to support the construction activities. All the initial infrastructure will be built by contracted labor. Once enough infrastructure and utilities are in place apartment buildings, stores and other commercial buildings will be built.

A large population of around forty thousand will be established by hiring qualified candidates from refugee camps. This will include managers, project managers, laborers, stockmen, carpenters, steel fabricators, electricians, masons, accountants, cooks, drivers, plumbers, welders, machinists, heavy equipment operators and other construction and construction support related occupations. All personnel will need a favorable international background screening report to be hired and naturalized. This could take up to 30 days and cost as much as \$500. The fees will be paid by the applicant out of his future pay. There should be no delay caused by criminal screening since contractors would take at least 60 days for initial builds. Child marriages will be ended in the immigration process as anthropologically allowable.



All naturalizing workers are taxed throughout the phase at 20% and have a \$500 month family housing cost. Workers will also pay home utility costs. The taxes collected in Phase 1 will pay for medical services, police and other essential services. All payments will be done in the new country money which will have a 1-1 exchange rate with the US dollar inside the country. Cash and coins will be contract minted until the mint is operational on Attu Island. Coin metal value will be face value at 5 cent, 25 cent, \$1 and \$5 values. \$1 and \$5 coins will be silver all others will be copper. A national bank will be organized in Phase 0 and established in Phase 1.

All of these services and others such as rent collectors, utility employees, store clerks, cooks, and others will be the spouses and family members of hired workers. Approximately 5,750 construction workers, 250 other staff such as management and medical and 1500 farmers will be hired with an expected population of 31,500. This is limited by the number of housing units available at the end of the phase.

The workers will be divided into 40 twenty-five man and 80 fifty-man teams. These will include one or two electricians, two or four electrician helpers, one or two plumbers, two or four plumber helpers, one or two crane operators, two or four heavy equipment operators two or four lead workers, one or two masons/concrete workers, two or four masons/concrete helpers and twelve or twenty-four laborers. Additionally, there will be twenty-five 25 man finishing teams made up of 2 supervisors, 12 drywall men, 6 finish carpenters, 2 granite workers and 3 tile men. Supporting them will be 150 truck drivers, concrete plant operators, utility operators and others. These teams will erect approximately 1900 buildings in 6 months. In order to do this the buildings must be prefabricated before coming to Attu. They then will be assembled and erected. Some such as warehouses, factories and hangers will



take less than a week to construct, while others such as 10 story apartment buildings may take longer.

Medical staff will be recruited from eastern European countries which have a high medical staff per population rate and a low medical staff salary rate. For example, Romania has achieved 260% of WHO recommended doctor per person ratio and has an average doctor salary of less than \$12,000 per year PPP (*Romania Average Salary Income - Job Comparison (worldsalaries.org).*) Russia has 440% at less than \$50,000 also.



Hospitals, clinics and medical offices would be built in Phase 2. Until these are built medical wards on the ships would provide routine care of the work force. Several containers would be converted to medical offices for emergency medical care at job sites. The goal would be to treat minor illnesses, treat minor injuries and stabilize severe injuries for transport. As families are brought in the medical services will increase with completed flex buildings becoming a temporary hospital. Hospitals in Anchorage will be used for emergency support which will be coordinated prior to construction start. The use of a medical ship from either Japan, South Korea or USA will be asked for in the aid package request but is not budgeted directly.

In order to process the immigrants, control purchasing, maintain the budget, seek further funds, schedule shipments and other critical tasks, an admin section that was hired in Phase 0 would be needed to be retained. Mostly they would work out of Washington, D.C. or Anchorage, Alaska but will move to Attu and establish the government in the process. All government positions at this time will be appointed by the CEO. The NGO formed in Phase 0 will become the national government in Phase 1 and will turnover control to the constitutional government to begin Phase 4. Measures will be created to ensure this occurs.

1500 farms will be built during this phase along with a grain terminal and other facilities to support them. Each farm will have two aquaculture buildings capable of producing 9000 heads of lettuce or similar vegetable and 1600 lbs. of tilapia per month combined using hydroponics. It will also have a small animal building for 1000 chickens and 1000 rabbits. This would provide on average 50 dozen eggs per day and 100 lbs. of rabbit meat per month. Additionally, each farm would have 10 goats that should produce 90 gallons of milk per month for 10 months per year. There would be an equipment shed built for each farm. The farmers would stay in a duplex/triplex with 2 or 3 families per farm. The ownership of the farm would be split between the 2 or 3 families and mortgaged to them. All attempts will be made to ensure that the families will be related in some way. All farmers would need to attend agriculture classes. All farms will have backup generators to ensure a power outage does not cause a loss of crops. Waste vegetable material will be composted to extract useful chemicals and materials. Rabbit fur will be sold as an export or used to support a fashion industry.



The order of construction during this phase would need to be; establish air and sea ports, establish key manufacturing such as concrete plants, establish utilities, dig in main utility lines (water, gas, sewer, data, and electricity), build main highways, housing, farms, warehouses, flex buildings, and factories, and then build banks and stores. Many of these would be done simultaneously, such as farms and housing. The lowest priority would be to build a stadium for meetings and recreation. Aircraft hangers and the main airport terminal would be critical to completing early in Phase 1. All buildings built during this plan are permanent except single container buildings such as offices, planning rooms, lunchrooms and medical facilities. Utilities will be connected to the buildings as they are built. Multiple designs and manufacturers will be used to construct as much as quick as possible.



During the main highway build the Battle of Attu monuments would be marked off as a national park and appropriate protections would be enforced.

Money is allotted in Phase 2 for the construction of a national park out of this area. During the construction and into Phase 2 and 3 World War 2 military items, found throughout the Near and Rat Islands, would be brought to this area creating a park where boardwalks, trails and markers will tell the history of the site. All appropriate reverence toward the dead will be shown throughout the construction process and afterwards.



All suspected areas of the planned construction effort will undergo a bomb sweep in Phase 1. Explosive demolition teams will be on hand to control and destroy any discovered ordnance. All workers will have UXO training. Historical items and sites will be classified and marked off for later archeological study. Plans may be adjusted around archeological findings if it is deemed necessary by the environmental team.

Phase 1 is expected to take 6 months but relies on early contracts and planning. It could run as long as 9 months. Phase 2 will begin when the following have occurred;

- * 3 Airports operating,
- * 3 Port facilities operating,
- * Man camp established with stores & medical support,
- * 1500 farms established and populated,
- * 20 factories, 21 stores, 300 warehouses, 5 schools., & 100 apartment buildings constructed and operating/filled,
- * Immigration system established and functioning.

Phase 2

Phase 2 is the main construction phase with the country operating and most functions beginning in this phase. The country will receive the bulk of its population as quickly as buildings can be built. Priority will go to housing and population support such as stores, warehouses, hospitals, clinics, and other such supporting activities. In this phase over 40,000 buildings will be built in 5 cities on 4 islands using 6 ports and 4 airports while simultaneously importing over 4,300,000 immigrants. 3 ports will grow organically.

Entire sectors of cities will be completed before being populated. This will ensure that people do not crowd construction areas and will minimize risk of injury and noise complaints. City sections will have at least 2 elementary schools, 1 junior high school, 1 senior high school, electricity, water, sewer, apartment complexes, no less than 3 stores, fire services, police services, a cellular telephone tower covering the area, a hospital covering the area, a bank and no less than 2 restaurants. Two sections should open per week in Phase 2. Later construction may share some assets such as schools and stores and will not be complete city sections but more akin to fillers.



The city section population will be approximately 60,000 people (20 apartment buildings.) All of these people will have a criminal background check and will be hired for positions opening in construction, factories and supporting industries or will be their family members. All new arrivals will be by aircraft with 250 flights per week. A fuel tanker will be needed to support the flight schedule. The establishment of a national airline is done in this phase and for this reason, however none of the aircraft planned would be effective to bring people in from most countries. The airline would support the immigration and cargo transfer needed in this phase as a regional airline. Therefore, the support from other nations would be required for long distance flights. The cost would be paid out of this plan and reimbursed to it from immigrant wages.

In a manner similar to a military reception station, immigrants will be greeted by a worker that has been trained to teach them the basic system and rules in a 2 to 4-hour class before sending them to their housing. All apartments will be assigned with preference given to keep friends and families together as neighbors. The head of each family for each apartment must sign the lease. Countries exporting refugees are expected to provide the flights although immigrants may owe the cost of the flight.

In order to build so many buildings in such a short time while having a population that requires sustenance and utilities that require energy inputs, only 1 port will be used to bring in food, fuel, clothing and sundry items. That port will be one of the three on Attu Island. All other ports will be dedicated to bringing in construction materials and related items. Airports will be used to transfer food from farms and ports to separate islands. Trucks will be used to distribute it to stores and warehouses. As a result of this luxury items will be restricted-not prohibited- hence limiting food items to basics with some exceptions for morale. Farms should be at



full production and supplement the food supply considerably by this time. Port and truck scheduling will be critical to ensure uniform flow.

Many software suites will need to be created and or adopted for this project before Phase 2 starts. A modified version of SAP can be used for port and truck scheduling while TrainingElevator can be used for training and orientation purposes. Other databases, scheduling and personnel processing software may need to be developed specifically for this project. Immigrants should be able to create the needed software packages.

A project management hierarchy of several levels will be used to manage the work and material flow. This will include approximately 400 personnel and be made up of engineers, project managers, logisticians, safety managers and administrative personnel.

The 35,650 workers will be divided into 100 twenty-five man and 500 fifty-man teams.

These will include one or two electricians, two or four electrician helpers, one or two plumbers, two or four plumber helpers, one or two crane operators, two or four heavy equipment operators two or four lead workers, one or two masons/concrete workers, two or four two masons/concrete helpers and twelve or twenty-four laborers.

Additionally, there will be ninety 25 man finishing teams made up of 2 supervisors, 12 drywall men, 6 finish carpenters, 2 granite workers and 3 tile men. These teams will erect approximately 40,000 buildings in 12 months.

Supporting them will be 3600 truck drivers, concrete plant operators, port operators, airport staff and others. Building suppliers will be expected to provide some equipment such as cranes and bulldozers, however a base amount is provided in the plan for the purchase of 230 cranes.



In order to complete so many buildings in such a short time, buildings must be prefabricated before coming to Attu. They then will be assembled and erected. Some such as stores, restaurants and gymnasiums will take less than a week to construct, while others such as 10 story apartment buildings, midrise office buildings and hospitals will take longer. Teams may work 3 or more buildings at a time. Advanced preconstruction and modular building techniques must be used to meet the timeline. Earthquake, fire, electrical, heating and other building code compliance is critical to the success of this plan, so 400 code inspectors will be trained and used to ensure compliance.

By the end of Phase 2 all the hospitals and most clinics, surgical suites and other medical offices would be staffed and operational. Most of these positions are included in the 35,650 mentioned above. The remainder would be funded by co-pays from the patients. While medical care would be free, a copay is collected to discourage unneeded medical treatment. The copay may be waived for poor and emergency care if approved by the head nurse.



Many positions (35,650) in Phase 2 are specifically listed as being paid under this plan such as teacher, firemen and other government employees. However, taxes are collected in Phase 1 to pay these positions and other government services. The

reasoning is that taxes under Phase 1 will not be enough, and these positions will be more costly to establish than to operate despite the delayed hiring, caused by having to wait on construction to create the need. It would be impossible to determine the exact cost of filling these from immigrant pools, but the phase goal is to have all of them filled and therefore money is allotted to it.

All naturalizing workers are taxed throughout the phase at 20% and have a \$500 month family housing cost. Workers will also pay home utility costs. The taxes collected in Phase 1 will pay for medical services, police and other essential services. All payments will be done in the new country money which will have a 1-1 exchange rate with the US dollar inside the country and will work to maintain that outside the country. The national bank will be the primary ATM operator and bank. The utilization of other currencies will be discouraged by poor exchange rates with the bank. Money collected will fund the government operations as the federal budget in Phase 3.



In economics there is a question of whether gifting aid actually hurts because it takes the retailer out of the equation and violates the right to choose. To answer this question this plan will not gift objects or cash. Instead, it will gift redeemable gift cards that are exchangeable for objects from the retailers that will be reimbursed at an agreed rate. It is the decision of the gift card holder whether it is redeemed or not and for what style or brand. Most welfare programs under this plan will work in a similar fashion.

Island governments will act as states and collect an additional 1% from payrolls and 1% from employers other than those paid by this plan, e.g. stores, banks, etcetera. Money collected by islands will be used to form the island government, provide security services, supplement school services and provide help to the poor. All budgets will be based on collected money and not future projections. For the first year a budget will be based off the previous quarter's collections.

Phase 2 is expected to take 12 months but relies on early contracts and planning. It could run as long as 18 months. Phase 3 will begin when the following have occurred;

- * Cities built & populated with over 11,000 apartment buildings and at least 4,316,000 inhabitants
- * Government Offices functioning at federal and state level
- * Medical system functioning
- * Non plan populated businesses have 75% of positions filled
- * Schools populated with an approved curriculum and mandatory attendance

Phase 3

Phase 3 is the transition phase. During Phase 3 the remainder of the construction occurs but is very much reduced from what occurred in Phase 2. As a result, over half of the construction workers will need to transition to other positions. Meanwhile the new country transitions from being supported by this plan to being self-supporting. In this way Phase 3 is about creating jobs and a stable economy.

Self-supporting will mean that the imports and exports are equal to the task of supporting the population. Although 1500 farms were constructed in Phase 1 and increasing the number of farms should be a priority, it is unlikely they will be able to feed the population therefore food will need to be imported.

It is very likely that Agattu Island, which is the only Aleutian Island that is not volcanic, contains oil and/or gas reserves. Despite that, gas and oil for generators and transportation will need to be imported. Raw materials for other goods will also need to be imported and converted into useful goods inside the country. This will be from importing wheat instead of flour so that it can be milled and processed before being sent to stores and bakeries, thus creating jobs, to importing sheet steel to make products from.

All raw material imports will look closely at the related waste products, e.g. wheat chaff, and how to use them as a raw material. Only raw materials that are cost efficient to import will be done this way.

In order to promote the needed positions, create internal sales and build an export market a business lending program will be used along with grants for critical need businesses and research. The criteria for the lending of money will be; need of the money, need of the service provided, feasibility, jobs created, export potential and ability to repay. Grants will have the same criteria except for ability to repay. All new businesses will receive their first contract from the government in some manner. Additionally, all immigrant aid packages will be in a form that requires them to use the stores and banks such as food stamps instead of food and furniture gift card instead of furniture.

The entertainment and tourism industry will be a major part of Phase 3 with the installation of an amusement park, importing animals for the zoos and borrowing of museum collections. The casinos built in Phase 2 will open as casinos instead of hotels and government offices-which was there use after being built. The City of North Pole will open the ski resorts and other activities as winter approaches and will be supported by cruise ships and an intensive marketing effort.

The military bases are to be built in Phase 3. It is anticipated that air force and naval bases will grow organically from air and seaports with buildings built for importing and segregating as part of the ports being turned over for military use when construction winds down. Meanwhile buildings budgeted as military will be built to replace those built for civilian use. This will be figured out in more detail in Phase 1 and 2. Ground force bases will require a more specific effort but the use of the airfield on Amchitka and the future construction of a



nuclear waste fuel depot may cause the planned base to be built in a similar manner to naval and air forces bases.

Government offices and leadership housing will be built in Phase 3. This will include a federal palace that will be the home of the executive leader of the country, several hundred employee offices and a guard barracks. This will be in a plaza set aside as a tourist and government location with a legislature building, a high court building, a library, a museum and a Muslim, Christian and Buddhist conglomeration church. Additionally similar but smaller palaces will be built for island government executives and their staff. These will be elaborate ornate structures for the purpose of creating national pride and giving the immigrants a symbol of leadership and pride of home.



The exact form of government will be decided in Phase 0 with corporation leadership until an elected government takes over ending Phase 3. Many positions hired under the plan as government positions will remain as government employees until an elected government replaces or terminates the position. This affects approximately 900 federal and several dozen island level government employees. It is not expected that there will be much of a change since necessity will protect many of the positions and the constitution will protect the purpose of the country.

Phase 3 is expected to take 24 months but its completion relies on economic and government stability. Phase 4 will begin when there is a peaceful transition to elected government.

Appendix 1

About the Author

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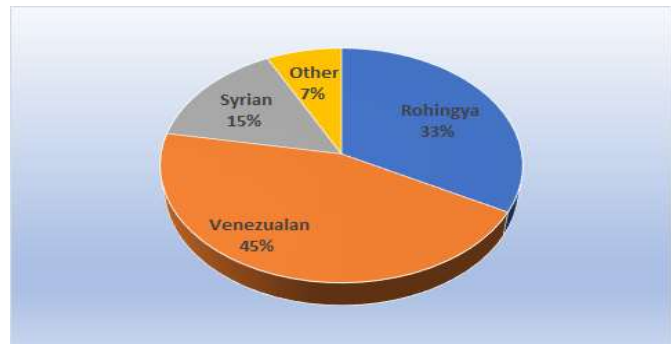
Appendix 2

Phase 4

Phase 4 is listed as an appendix because it is not a phase of this plan but rather what happens after. Since Phase 3 and this plan ends when the elected government takes over, a stable state must be created before that. This appendix describes the stable state that is left for the new government.

For peaceful elections to occur the military, police and government offices must be established and positions filled. Laws will have been anthropologically adapted from the European Union and United States laws and communicated to the population. Television, radio stations and official web sites will be used to communicate new laws and for other public service purposes. For minor violation police will issue warnings and small fines to educate the population. Severe violations should be obvious or instructed such as a prohibition to honor killings and severely dealt with.

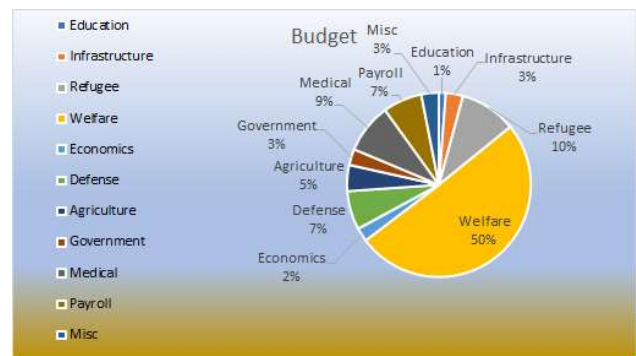
The people will be a mixture from refugee camps around the world. They will have agreed to be there and have been cleared legally. The estimate is 50% would be Christian and 50% would be Muslim. A large portion will be Rohingya, Venezuelan, Syrian, Iraqi, Mexican and others. The national language will be English but all languages will be taught in the school as second languages.



All employees will have paid taxes for the previous year averaging 6 months and every family and business will have paid rent again averaging 6 months. Below is the proposed balanced budget for Phase 4. Since defense spending is relatively low welfare, with retirement, is significantly enlarged. Infrastructure improvements are included in this budget as a 911 call system, the creation of an emergency management agency, additional agriculture capability and 2 more power plants to handle the additional refugee related construction. Of course, this is all open to changes as the plan develops.

Category	Value	Tax Rate	Collected
Wages Earned	\$ 49,504,000,000	20%	\$ 9,900,800,000

Category	Sub Category	QTY	Rate	Collected
Rental	Apartment	1,115,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,345,000,000
Rental	House	2,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 24,000,000
Rental	Duplex	40,420	\$ 9,000	\$ 363,780,000
Rental	Business	8,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 255,000,000
Loan Repayments	Business	280,000,000	5%	\$ 14,583,333
Fines, Licenses, Fees, etc				\$ 495,040,000
				<u>\$ 14,398,203,333</u>



Expense			
Refuge Resettlement (Camp, tvl, processing, food etc)	\$7,000	100,000	\$ 700,000,000
Space Program			\$ 17,000,000
Welfare 4%	\$ 4,800	184,000	\$ 883,200,000
Social Security 6%	\$ 9,000	276,000	\$ 2,484,000,000
Unemployment 10%	\$ 6,000	460,000	\$ 2,760,000,000
Rent forgiveness program	\$ 6,000	184,000	\$ 1,104,000,000
Starter Packs (assist immigrant families)	\$ 1,000	40,000	\$ 40,000,000
Refugee Family Assistance Program	\$ 720	40,000	\$ 28,800,000
Refugee Food Assistance Program	\$ 360	552,000	\$ 198,720,000
New business first contract program	\$ 25,000	800	\$ 20,000,000
Business loans	\$500,000	500	\$ 250,000,000
Business loans	\$50,000	1,000	\$ 50,000,000
Business Grants (avge (\$50-10K)	\$25,000	250	\$ 6,250,000
Research Grants	\$100,000	200	\$ 20,000,000
Army			\$ 393,500,000
Navy			\$ 257,500,000
Air Force			\$ 323,150,000
Observatory			\$ 1,200,000
Medical Research Center			\$ 30,000,000
Gov Pay	\$35,000	1,400	\$ 49,000,000
Teacher Pay	\$37,000	15,000	\$ 555,000,000
Teacher Asst Pay	\$9,000	15,000	\$ 135,000,000
Police Pay	\$37,000	2,000	\$ 74,000,000
Intell Pay	\$36,000	200	\$ 7,200,000
Fireman Pay	\$37,000	300	\$ 11,100,000
Doctor Pay	\$85,000	2,000	\$ 170,000,000
Nurse Pay	\$37,000	4,000	\$ 148,000,000
EMT Pay	\$35,000	2,000	\$ 70,000,000
Pay Dentist	\$76,500	60	\$ 4,590,000
Dental Asst	\$37,000	120	\$ 4,440,000
Embassy Ops	\$2,500,000	11	\$ 27,500,000
School Ops	\$150,000	180	\$ 27,000,000
Scholarships (100% 20-25)	\$6,000	24,000	\$ 144,000,000
Gov air ops	\$250,000	21	\$ 5,250,000
Safety Services Ops (police, fire, etc)	\$2,000,000	25	\$ 50,000,000
25MW power station	\$25,000,000	8	\$ 200,000,000
Immigrant Processing and Education	\$150	100,000	\$ 15,000,000
Public Works Budget			\$ 100,000,000
Farms	\$650,000	200	\$ 130,000,000
Immunization Program (Voluntary)	\$30	2,300,000	\$ 69,000,000
Medical Programs	\$200	4,600,000	\$ 920,000,000
Medical Facility Operations	\$500,000	60	\$ 30,000,000
Apartment 10 Story 100 Unit	\$1,100,000	400	\$ 440,000,000
Factory, 1 Story	\$3,700,000	20	\$ 74,000,000
Nation Building			\$ 48,000,000
100x200 greenhouse (pharma)(w/ generator)	\$250,000	100	\$ 25,000,000
100x200 greenhouse (food)(w/ generator)	\$250,000	2,000	\$ 500,000,000
Salt extracting plant	\$5,000,000	2	\$ 10,000,000
Jail budget	\$4,500,000	2	\$ 9,000,000
Maintenance			\$ 30,000,000
Emergency Management Agency			\$ 80,000,000
911 system w/ building etc	\$5,000,000	6	\$ 30,000,000
APA			\$ 95,000,000
Foreign Affairs			\$ 50,000,000
Loan Payment			\$ 250,000,000
Gov Ops	\$12,000,000	12	\$ 144,000,000
Misc			\$ 99,803,333
			\$ 14,398,203,333

Appendix 3

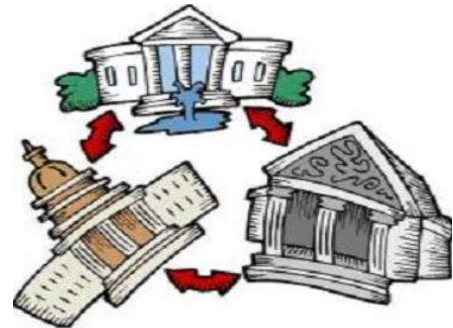
A Constitution

During Phase 0 a constitution will be written that will act as the supreme law of the new country. Although what exactly is in it will be decided in Phase 0 there are some items that must be there. The constitution must set up how the government will be run, how it will be elected, give rights to the people, provide a consistency of purpose and it must be a living document. It is critical to long term success that the government is not extractive and be as inclusive as possible. However, the inclusivity must be constrained so that a sudden surge does not infringe on the rights of the current population and to maintain economic and diplomatic consistency.

For the document to be a living constitution it will need to be editable by the government, but it should not be easy to change to ensure that it retains control. By requiring 75% of the legislature to agree on a change it will remain relevant and stern. The consistency of purpose should be added into the constitution by having a line that says 10% of the federal budget must go to helping refugees and that defines refugees as someone seeking entry or someone who entered within 365 days.

A few parts that should be in any modern constitution is addressing digital rights, religious freedom and its implications and universal health care. All of these should be contrasted against the common good. These also need to be defined in a way that is not interpretable as meaning anything else.

The government should be a 3-part representative government with checks and balances among a legislature, supreme court and an executive section. The legislature should be elected by the people in non-jerrymander able districts for 1 specific term and not be re-elect able. The legislature should have 4-year terms with $\frac{1}{4}$ elected every year. The executive should be elected directly by the people for 1 specific term and not be re-elect able. The high court should also be directly elected by the people but have lifelong terms. This 3-part system should provide checks and balances inside the government. Political parties and nonsensical alliances should not be allowed.



A bill of rights for all the people should be included and it should make all people equal, however it should address affirmative actions also. With the understanding of equal rights, it should also address how temporary people will be governed and what rights they have specifically. It needs to specifically say when the bill of rights applies so that Guantanamo-limbo-land does not occur.

The military and who it reports to by position should be defined. Additionally, the role the military will have and what rights the people have in relation to it need to be defined in detail. Quartering provisions, martial law and restrictions, and methods of ensuring loyalty and graft need to be addressed.

Appendix 4

Economy

The economy would be based on a slightly controlled free market economy. The economic goal is to balance imports with exports as much as possible while promoting circulation. This would be done by adding tariffs to luxury items and items that can be produced internally. The collected tariff would then be applied to critical imports to lower their price. This method would work to keep a positive current account balance near zero.

Budgets, government spending and diplomatic efforts should always lean toward maintaining a low unemployment rate and an entrepreneurial spirit. To this end and to reduce the public debt to the IMF, businesses created under this plan will be sold off to investors with the managers and employees having first choice. This will be done with the national bank handling an IPO thus creating a stock exchange. These businesses will have created over 900,000 jobs which remain critical to the economy.

It is estimated that waste nuclear fuel and material storage could account for 20% of the nation's foreign sales. This should bring in billions a year of foreign currency while solving another worldwide issue in a manner that does no further ecological harm. The remainder of the exports will be in the form of small items that can be produced from few resources and digital services such as software and customer support. Many of the businesses will be determined through contracts in Phase 0 and 1.

The largest sectors of the economy will be services with 210,000 employees, manufacturing with 90,000 employees, government and medical with 40,000 employees, construction with 20,000 employees and warehousing/shipping with 20,000 employees. Some key facilities will be the refineries, distilleries, pharmaceuticals, clothing, food processing and automotive factories.

The automotive plant will produce electric and low speed vehicles for use on the island roads. This plant will design, test and build the vehicles inside the country using as few foreign resources as needed. The vehicles will be similar in size to 4 passenger UTVs, will be restricted to 40MPH and have a sales price around \$7500. Other small vehicles will be imported as competition.

There will be a robust tourism industry with ski resorts, museums, swimming areas, zoos, parks, shopping, casinos, cruise ships and various sporting activities. This will be centered around a North Pole Christmas theme. The purpose is to bring in foreign currency to counter import expenses. A public affairs and advertising campaign will support this and may extend into other economic aspects also.



The pharmaceutical company will produce medicines such as aspirin, alcohol, charcoal, penicillin, amoxicillin, atropine, polyethylene glycol, morphine, cough syrup (Menthol, Guaifenesin, Ephedrine Compound), camphor, heparin, coumarin, povidone iodine, gamma butyrolactone and others for non-export use. The pharmaceutical company will have its own greenhouses and will have contracts with slaughterhouses. In the words of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, “Geographically distributed manufacturing capacity is needed for improved global health security.”

The Budget for Phase 4 includes significant government spending that is done, at least in part, to create and promote industries. Defense spending alone has the creation of Kevlar weaving industry and silica aerogel industry which could become some important civilian export industries.

All land and buildings will belong to the government and will be rented to the inhabitants. This is done to control housing costs, protect ecological resources and to provide federal income.

In order to promote foreign sales while maintaining equitable pay, a \$14 per hour minimum wage will be established in Phase 1 of this plan. This would be similar to a \$10 an hour minimum wage in the USA due to no additional taxes to the employer based on the payroll. Also, medical costs, unemployment, worker’s compensation and retirement is paid by the government reducing the employees need to save and the employers taxes. Employees will pay 20% payroll tax and 1% state tax. While employers will pay up to 1% state tax and a profit (income) tax. Both employees and employers will pay rent on their homes and businesses.

Expected Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure Approach)

The nation is expected to have a GDP in excess of \$54,808,810,669. Based on 6% unemployment rate and equal import export levels.

Economic Value		
Total Wages	\$	49,504,000,000
Wages after taxes	\$	39,603,200,000
State Taxes	\$	495,040,000
Rent	\$	6,000,000,000
left over income	\$	33,108,160,000
Imports	\$	5,304,810,669
Internal Spending	\$	27,803,349,331

Note: The “minimum wage” is intended to be a prevalent wage so that 50% of jobs are paid at that rate. A few jobs such as those that may receive tips and those that either are part time or are associated with education, either training or teacher support, may be at lower hourly wage. This is estimated to be around 15%. Jobs that require increased experience, skills or knowledge should be a higher wage. The average should be around \$1 per hour higher than the minimum wage. As the nation matures this will become irrelevant but is here for planning purposes.

Appendix 5

Construction

One of the critical components of this plan is the construction of over 46,000 buildings, including over 11,100 that are 10 stories or more tall, in a short amount of time. In order to do this, costs and time to construct have had to be minimized while maintaining a very high standard since the construction zone is seismically active. This will require a 5 step, 5 crew process that begins after utilities have been laid to the site area;

- groundwork completed including bringing utilities into the base,
- concrete poured,
- building erected,
- plumbing, data and electric installed
- building finishing is completed.

Most buildings will be built using advanced premanufactured steel systems. This method requires each piece to be made in a factory and then shipped to the assembly location. Walls, floors, stairs and other components are preassembled with electrical and plumbing components in them and installed as subunits. Using similar methods Broad Engineering has built a 10-story apartment building in 1 day using containerized units. Containerized building sections may need to be used.



In order to get all the material to the construction location port classification, priority and shipping control will need to be very robust. Additionally, all of the loads will need to be compact and within weight restrictions. No time or space can be wasted, and nothing can be overweight! A well-designed software and throughput-based process will need to be either developed or leased. Handling and transportation equipment will need to be serviced every afternoon so night crews can deliver material to job sites before workers arrive. This will prevent clutter on roads, ports and job sites.

RS Means states that mechanical, electrical and plumbing labor account for 15-20% of the project costs while planning and project management accounts for 10-20% of the total construction cost. By paying labor separate from building costs and relying on a few designs with only minor changes these costs can be eliminated. Thus, the only other building costs are materials and shipping.

Contract supervisory, management, engineering and procurement personnel will be provided by the 501c NGO set up in Phase 0. Material suppliers are expected to have quality control and supervisory personnel on site during erection. The costs of the expert staff are calculated into economies of scale price reductions and administrative costs. Code enforcement will be done by independent personnel.

Buildings will be extremely similar in design. To break up the monotonous look some designs will be taller than others with the same number of stories and high rise (10-15 story) buildings will have 20-30 different designs which is about 350-450 of each. The skins will also vary with colors, balconies, wall materials ranging from laminates to glass of different colors. Some of the city sections will be single unit complexes

while others will be separate buildings. This will require multiple contractors and probably several countries to make all the buildings in the time crunch. While reliance on China would be easy it is not recommended. Additionally, construction and material contract promises should be used to foster lobbying in Phase 0.

Stores, malls, auditoriums, warehouses, factories and many government buildings will be different size but similar steel buildings. All of these will be the same type of steel building as seen on many farms in the USA. The simple design and roll in insulation, that these structures use, make construction quick. It is feasible for a crew to erect 2 or 3 per day depending on size. Facade and finishing work would be done by a second crew at the same pace. In the case of strip malls one building may be several stores and could be completed in 1-2 days.



Companies constructing their own buildings will need to be coordinated for port and storage usage, crane rental and other such things. Locations will be approved and laid out by the design and engineer team. The priority will vary from facility to facility but will be generally equal with similar facilities e.g. warehouses, food stores, etcetera. RORO ships are included in the plan Phase 1 and could be used to create makeshift albeit regulated temporary ports.

Building costs are expected to run from \$161.46 per square meter up to \$3767 per square meter. These numbers are much higher than Alibaba pricing (\$15-\$25) from several different vendors and are consistent with RS Means costing at the 90210-zip code minus architecture and labor costs. Labor is calculated based on project total time divided by man hours and given a margin of error benefit to ensure adequate timing and shipping costs. No economies of scale were used during this project planning but would be used during construction.

It could be assumed that since this is starting fresh with a clean pallet that zero emission cities would be the way to go. While this is commendable, and should try to be achieved, the expense and time required make such a goal nearly impossible. Despite that, advanced insulating, heating, water recirculation and many other systems should be used as much as possible. In fact, every effort for clean sustainable infrastructure should be made. 'Green' systems should be incorporated as much as possible in every building and every system.

Appendix 6

Health and Medical Services

The health and medical system shall be designed around total universal health care. This shall include hospitals, clinics, dental offices, surgical suites, immunization programs, education programs, research and more. All medical professionals will be paid by the government at a set wage. Medical care outside of the government system shall be permissible but discouraged. Government doctors will be taxed on a flat tax rate while non-government doctors will be progressively taxed in the same manner as other workers.

In order to attract medical professionals a recruiting campaign will be done in Eastern

Europe which has a high percentage of doctors compared to population and has a low average wage for doctors. The WHO recommends 20 doctors per 10,000 population. This new country will have 4 federal and 2 state doctors per ten thousand. This is low but is better than refugees currently have and will improve over time. To restrict unneeded care, a \$20-\$50 copay will be assessed per visit unless waived by a doctor during critical visits. The money

Specialty	Quantity	Quantity Each				
		Hospital, 3 Story	Hospital, 6 Story	Nursing Home	Outpatient Surgery Center	Medical Office 2 Story
Internal medicine	124	5	14	1		3
Pediatrics	129	8	12			3
Family Medicine	438	18	26	2	4	10
General surgery	249	6	15		12	
Psychiatry	142	6	8	1		4
Neurology	63	3	6			2
Pathology	32	3	5			
Geriatrics	142	3	5	4		2
Obstetrics and gynecology	103	10	13			
Hematology	97	5	7		2	1
Radiology	158	6	9	1	4	1
Anesthesiology	224	8	12	1	8	
Emergency Medicine	99	9	18			
	2000	90	150	10	30	26

collected will pay for other non-listed medical personnel. Medical volunteers, such as what used to be candy strippers, will be encouraged and trained before use.

The medical system has legal oversight and administration, a research center, a pharmaceutical company, one main hospital, nine smaller hospitals, twenty nursing homes, fifteen outpatient surgery centers, fifteen medical office buildings and an outreach for education, quit smoking, substance abuse prevention and immunization.

Facility	Quantity	Doctors	Nurses	EMT	Dentist	Dental Asst	Regulatory & Staff
Hospital, 3 Story	9	90	180	100	1	2	3
Hospital, 6 Story	1	150	300	100	5	10	7
Nursing Home	20	10	20	10			1
Outpatient Surgery Center	15	30	60	0			2
Medical Office 2 Story	15	26	52	40	3	6	1.2
	60	2000	4000	1800	60	120	102

To increase the number of people in the medical field, a medical education/job training program will be started. This program will start people out working as a CNA and gradually promote them up while they attend college classes and earn respective degrees until they become doctors or settle on another landing spot such as LPN. The credential will not be transferable to other countries but will be more than adequate for internal use.

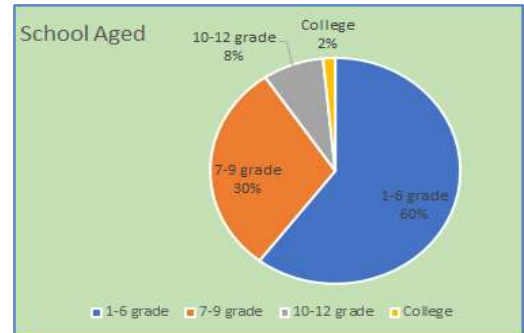
A pharmaceutical company will be created to supply the medical industry with easy to make medicines such as aspirin, alcohol, charcoal, penicillin, amoxycillin, atropine, polyethylene glycol, morphine, cough syrup (menthol, guaifenesin, ephedrine compound), camphor, heparin, coumarin, povidone iodine, gamma butyrolactone and others. These should be for non-export use at first. The pharmaceutical company will have its own greenhouses and will have contracts with slaughterhouses. It would have the ability to prepare vaccines to prevent local disease outbreaks.

Medical research will be used to study and identify diseases to predict and prevent outbreaks. This is important to have in the Aleutians because of the unfreezing of sub arctic taiga releasing unknown viruses and bacteria. It will also help identify outbreaks and unusual diseases. It will work closely with the WHO, CDC and medical schools.

Appendix 7

Education

The education system shall be 5 tier education with elementary, primary, senior and college levels. All children must attend from 5 years old until either achieving 12 years of education or 16 years. The final 3 years will be a mix of online and classroom. A correspondent high school completion shall be online for people over 16. College and vocational school will be available and paid by the student except for federal scholarships based on national need. This falls under a modified 6-3-3H-2-2 system.



All schools will have a 5-day week with 7 hours per day of classroom or online time. Teachers will be supplemented by aids and volunteers to reach a 30 student to 1 staff ratio in class and 100 to 1 online or better. Teacher, teacher aid, administrative and school operations for 1-12 grades are paid from the federal budget. Higher education is paid by tuition and other fees. State level funding may improve any of these numbers. This amounts to 15,000 schoolteacher, 15,000 teacher aids, 460 school administrators, 312 federal college employees. This is in 120 elementary schools, 50 junior high schools, 30 senior high schools 2 colleges and 3 vocational schools. Having more, but smaller, schools is worth considering.

A 7 person accreditation board will approve school validity through testing and success rates to the curriculum decided by a separate 7 person curriculum board. A 21 person staff will support the two boards in their work.

	Anticipated Students	Teachers	Ratio	Aids
1-6 grade	920,000	10000	92	10000
7-9 grade	460,000	4400	105	4400
10-12 grade	120,000	600	200	600
College	24,000	Paid by student/Scholarships		

College and Vocational Schools will be a satellite campus of an accredited college until it can achieve its own accreditation through a reputable source. This is reminiscent of how colleges have campuses on US military installations. The colleges shall offer 2, 4, 6 and 8 year degrees in engineering, chemistry, education, medicine, business, law, psychology, arts, automotive, computer science/programming, sociology, anthropology, biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy and government.

Medical school will be an OJT/academic program of CNA-EMTA-EMTB-LPN-RN-PA-MD while achieving 8 years specific college course work. The intent of this process is to create trained medical professionals at all levels while also ensuring medical doctors are not exported after graduating.

Basic education must be completed to standard rather than to fill time. All schools are expected to work with the next school or employer to ensure the needed requirement is filled. Using this customer styled relationship schools should be able to demonstrate a connection to jobs to foster buy in from parents.

Children will be required to attend school and parents will be fined for lack of attendance. Anthropologists will work to ensure the most effective means is used to promote education among the refugees. Incentives will be used and adult education will be made available and be tethered to hiring and promotion qualifications as much as is feasible.

Appendix 8

Agriculture

This plan calls for the creation of 1500 farms initially with an expectation of doubling or more over time. Regardless it is unlikely to be able to grow enough grain or to be able to produce enough dairy based milk for a 4,600,000 population. However, the more that is grown internally the less that needs to be imported. The food supply will be supplemented by the fishing industry and imports.

Each farm can produce 1800 dozen eggs, 9000 head lettuce/celery, 100 lbs. rabbit meat, 90 gallons goats' milk & 1600 lbs. of tilapia per month. This is collected each day and sent to factories that inspect, slaughter, clean and pack it before shipping to stores. Egg sorting and cleaning, butcher shops, milk processing and other agriculture processing plants shall be separate from the farms to encourage more involvement and oversight.



Fodder is gathered by plowing soil and planting clover along with some additional vegetables and strawberries. Additionally, fodder hydroponic systems are used to supplement outside agriculture. The fodder is used for goats and rabbits. Most grain for animals is imported and stored in silo management systems at ports before being sent to storage at the farms. Imported grain for feed is estimated at 184,463 tons (614,875 cubic meters) per year.

A two or three-family duplex is provided at each farm for the farmers and their families. A school bus picks up children for school and a regular passenger bus route is also available. Farming operations may be subsidized and federal training is available. Farms are owned by the farming families as a cooperative with all profits split equally.



Farms will be equipped with all equipment needed including back up and wind powered generators to ensure the protection of the hydroponic food supply. Farmers are paid for goods they sell and must buy grain and other supplies.

Enzyme based artificial milk plants will be established to produce nondairy milk and milk products as the main source of dairy. These will be built in Phase 1 with redundant bioreactors.

FodderPro 3.0 Commercial Feed Systems can produce tons of feed daily. Ideal for commercial organic farms, large goat farms, commercial poultry operations etc. Only one-man hour of labor per ton needed.

Appendix 9

Utilities

Electrical power is generated in this plan by 100 30MW power stations and 100 5MW wind power generators. This provides 3.25 GW of electricity with a surge capacity of 5.0GW using digital control desks to ensure proper distribution. Total calculated usage of all homes, factories and other users is estimated to be under 3.1 Gw/hr. All diesel-powered generators will have a 45-day supply of fuel on site storage capacity. Electrical supply shall be done by underground cables. Simpler and less costly systems may be available. The final design and layout of all utility systems will be decided in Phase 0.



Except for Amchitka Island where water is brought in, water will be acquired from wells and stored in tanks after gravel filtering. It will then be purified, UV disinfected and treated before being sent through underground pipes to the buildings where it will be used. There will be 10 water treatment plants.

After water is used, it will be sent by underground pipes to one of 10 wastewater treatment plants. Once there the non-biological solids will be removed and the remainder will be treated until safe to send into the ocean. Ocean water will be back flowed and mixed in to minimize desalinization areas.

Communication system shall be mostly cellular with cities having several towers each. The cellular system shall terminate in a main operations center on Attu Island. This center shall have all the customer service and technical support assets for it along with; servers, data racks, switches (which will also be at the towers) and long-range communication gear. Money is provided in the plan for a communication satellite launch, but this is probably not needed. Additionally, an underwater combination telephone, digital and television cable running from Attu to Agattu and on to Kiska and Amchitka islands ensures communication between islands.



Ten radio stations and four television stations are built as part of this plan to provide news, entertainment and public affairs messaging. These stations will be organized ethnically based on refugees and be available to all people. They will be 'advertise for profit' organizations and will use the earnings for maintenance, personnel and subscriptions to networks. They will be sold off to investors through an IPO at a later time. A portion of the air time of each will belong to the government for announcements, public events and other nation building or safety related items.

Federal police and fire departments will be established throughout the country. This will include 10 fire stations hosting 150 fire trucks and 500 professional firemen. Volunteers will be trained and used as needed. The police force will have 15 police stations, 300 SUVs and be staffed by 2000 police staff. There shall also be 4 federal prisons that are capable of holding 1564 prisoners.

Appendix 10

Justifications

For most of the items listed in this plan, such as housing, the reason they are needed is self-explanatory, however some may need further explanation. While all the explanations fall back to what is needed to create a country; land, people, government, recognition and an economy they also fall in line with the other needed item-morale. Morale includes such things as the want to be there and what is best described as national pride. While these may seem like niceties, they are needed to ensure the nation's survival.

With the rise in narco-states, the inability of police forces to fight them and the current world tensions a military will need to be formed along with defense alliances. All forces will have their duties described in the constitution and would be limited by it. They would also rotate often from duty station to duty station as individuals to ensure loyalty to the country over commander and prevent military uprisings.

The ground forces part in the plan is limited to one motorized infantry division, one or two guards' battalions and one armored battalion. It is limited to 5500 soldiers. Much of its duties would be as a ceremonial guard, as an emergency force to ensure stability and would also be the embassy guards. Military expenditures would be designed to support the economy. It would meet applicable NATO STANAG standards so that it could deploy to help UN missions as needed.

The naval forces would patrol the exclusion zone, interdict illegal shipping and perform maritime rescue. They would be tasked with ensuring all fishing is done legally and with permit. Under this plan they would be limited to logistics, patrol vessels and a few small frigates.

The air forces would be mostly patrol and support services but would need to have some bite. They would support naval interdiction efforts, search efforts, and exclusion zone patrols. The air forces would also have a secondary logistic and emergency support mission.

An observatory and a low-cost space program is included in this plan as example projects to boost STEM awareness as a long term economic improvement. The observatory being in the far north with an almost unparalleled view and low cost is an obvious need hence income opportunity with a better climate than the Alaska Arctic Observatory. The nation may need a satellite system and, if it can be done for low enough of a cost, a space program may be the better way to go. Modern technology and manufacturing methods make this a possibility for a new nation that should be exploited.



Several items are also for economic value. The museums, swimming pools, stadiums, amusement park, malls and to a lesser extent the executive's palace and other decorated government offices are mostly for bringing in tourist money. The secondary purpose is to use them to improve the morale of the people and to help build a nation. The palaces and other such buildings are of course also offices and military housing at the same time. It is important that the refugees see the new nation as their new nation and not another refugee camp for it to be successful.

Appendix 11

Nuclear Option

This plan could be almost completely funded by providing a long term solution to the nuclear waste problem. Essentially, this would work by creating a for profit company that would contract to store nuclear waste at an up front and an annual fee. The nuclear waste would then be stored in an especially constructed facility.

Currently there are over 2,500,000 cubic meters of nuclear waste throughout the world and over half has no long term storage plan. This waste will take more than 70,000 years to become safe therefore it must be stored in a safe environment. The United States has these facilities, as do a few other countries, and Canada is currently building one for \$12,000,000,000 with an estimated \$2,000,000,000 annual operating cost. This is cost prohibitive for some countries and uneconomical for most, though.

This plan would establish a for profit multinational corporation mostly owned by the nation created under this plan. This corporation would charge approximately \$150,000 per cubic meter to store nuclear waste as an up-front cost. It would also charge a maintenance fee of approximately \$5,000 per cubic meter per year.

In return all waste would be stored in an especially built facility, preferably on Amchitka Island at the nuclear testing site, which is already contaminated. The upfront costs would be used to build a single facility on the island, that is capable of withstanding 200' tsunamis and 9.0 earthquakes, to hold nuclear waste.

All outer sides would be sloped at a 30 degree angle to deflect tsunami impacts and flooring will be made from flexible concrete that is fiber reinforced. A ducrete layer will be sandwiched in the flexible concrete to ensure radiation shielding. The storage units will be solidly designed single modules so that they can break off and be recovered if needed.



The facility would cost around a quarter of the "up front" total collected with the remainder paying for the Refugee Nation. Hotels and other facilities will be built at the site to house personnel and find ways of recycling, reusing and or de hazardizing the waste. All paid up subscribing countries will be allowed to send scientists, guards and other stake holders to the site as needed. All other access to the island will be strictly controlled. A guard battalion and other military units will be on Amchitka and will either directly be tasked to guard the facility or will be in support of guarding the facility.

The facility will store low level, intermediate level and high-level nuclear waste. It will not store mill tailings. Transuranic waste may be accepted on a case-by-case basis. All deliveries and containerization of the waste will be the responsibility of the donor country. The facility will be 3 miles long and 1 mile wide with 2 levels of floor space. Total floorspace will be 30,000,000 sq ft (3,716,090 sq m). It is expected to hold 500,000 cubic meters of nuclear waste. The cost to construct the facility is estimated at \$15,000,000,000.

Science, engineering, office and laboratory buildings will also be on site. Paid up waste owners may conduct experiments with their waste upon approval from site management in accordance with national and UN guidelines and procedures. Experiments will only be for determining ways to recycle, reuse and / or de hazardize the waste.

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