America Continental 2000 - B**usiness Plan**

To build SHELTERS for Typhoon Haiyan Survivors in the Philippines

I. Summary

AMERICA CONTINENTAL 2000, INC. (AMECON 2000) was created in Dallas, Texas on December, 1999 as an unincorporated, charitable, private, voluntary non-profit association. Then, America Continental 2000, Inc., was incorporated with the same name and filed on September 29, 2003 under the Internal Revenue Code Section 501 (c) (3) with different purposes and located in Coral Springs, Florida. The Corporation succeeds the unincorporated charitable association of the same name with duration in perpetuity.

The main purpose of this corporation is **to perform charitable activities in mitigating disasters and development assistance** in North and South America, including the Caribbean, in the form of engineering and technical consulting, assisting local organizations and governments in preparing and responding to disaster of all kinds. However, the vision is not limited to this part of the world, and as the organization grows in its ability to respond to situations as they arise and meet needs, the scope of action will be widen.

To alleviate the impact of the Typhoon Haiyan or Yolanda in the Philippines and to aid the victims (approximately 2.0 million people of all ages and classes) who find themselves in the street, without shelter, food, water, hygiene facilities, medical attention and schools; **AMECON 2000 is planning to build SHELTERS with prefabricated buildings for different purposes, such as shelters for single family, or clinics, schools, orphanages, operation's centers and/or centers to provide hot meal inside camps or designated areas.** Also, the reconstruction of single buildings around the cities or towns on sites, which will be selected by the Government. This temporary shelter camps would accommodate the victims and relieve to some extent, their suffering **until a decision is made to rehabilitate the country and permanent homes can be available for the victims.**

Additionally, AMECON 2000, is planning to provide the following services:

- Construction of new power generation systems including the use of solar energy systems, and renewable energy systems.
- Construction, repair and installation of chain link fences to secure the distributions centers, military areas and camps,
- Build new distributions centers in strategic sites in Manila and provinces, in order to improve the food distribution logistics, and
- Others projects to support the NGO's and International Cooperation Agencies.

To carry out this plan, AMECON 2000, will need the endorsement of the Filipino Government and/or international cooperation agencies, in order to have access to the necessary international funds for the rebuilding and recovery program.

The final budget for the execution of the shelters will depend on the suppliers, country of origin and market prices. So, we will be providing the final cost for the shelters, when all the information on site is available. However, America Continental 2000 has an appeal to raise 1 million in USA to build the first group of shelters & 12 health centers for the **Typhoon Haiyan** (Yolanda) survivors in the Philippines.

This amount is for the construction of shelters, and doesn't include the other activities listed above.

The funds will be administrated accordingly with accounting principle and control, and monthly progress report will be generated to the Government, donor institutions, and quarterly unaudited financial statement will be produced.

II. Introduction

2..2 Engineer Raymark Clement, got the vision to create an organization to provide engineering and technical support for disaster mitigation, when he was in Mexico City, during the earthquake that struck the city in 1985. The Corporation succeeds the unincorporated charitable association of the same name with duration in perpetuity.

2.3 The Corporation is organized to perform charitable activities within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code Section 501 (c) (3) and Chapter 496, FS. Specially, the Corporation **is organized to provide disaster relief and development assistance** to the continents of North and South America. The Corporation provides disaster relief and development assistance in the **form of engineering and other technical consulting, providing equipment and materials** necessary to carry out advice and other organizational and consulting services designed to assist local organizations and governments in preparing for and responding to disasters of all kinds, including ones caused by terrorism, environmental contamination and water drought.

Since 1999, America Continental 2000, has been involved in sending humanitarian aid and disaster relief to different countries in the Western Hemisphere. Some of these countries are Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and United States.

On 2010, right after the earthquake in Haiti, the organization sent a large quantity of medical supplies through the Miami Medical Team, who have more than 250 Doctors involved with the medical assistance in Haiti. Also, had a team to assist in the disaster relief operations the week after the earthquake. The team was there during 2 months.

2.4 AMECON 2000, was working in partnership with a group of Dominican Republic Engineers in the design of shelters to bring a rapid and functional solution to the constraint situation Haiti was facing as a result of the disaster caused by the earthquake, but finally the international community under the leadership of the UN, adopted another design due to costs.

2.5 The installation of a shelter camp will alleviate many problems and will bring a sense of peace and security to the victims who are currently on the streets. The shelter camp will provide temporary protection while we await the rehabilitation of the country and the Government's capability to offer homes to the victims.

2.6 Because there is a significant amount of victims injured as a result of the typhoon that need periodical medical attention but not hospitalization, AMECON 2000, has included in the shelter plan, the construction of **clinics or health centers.**

2.7 Associated with the installation of a shelter camp, there will be an essential need to administrate and manage the camp in order to keep discipline, order, security and protection for the victims, AMECON 2000, has also included the construction of administration offices, general and maintenance warehouses.

2.8 The accommodation of the different buildings in the camp site will be in a functional manner to assure the best orientation of infrastructure to minimize the heat from the Sun and facilitates the air circulation from the winds.

Learning from the mistakes of the past.

From our experience in Haiti, we learned to develop our own plans, designs and projects.

Although we have always maintained our mission and vision within the parameters of nonprofit organizations, never received a penny of the United Nations nor the Clinton-Bush Foundation.

Private, commercial, millionaires and lucrative contracts, were very noticeable.

The quality and standards of the United Nations for the emergency shelters and transitional shelters are well below the minimum that any human being deserves. During the emergency phase are only tents and/or blue tarps and in the recovery phase are small matchboxes.

So now for the devastation left by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, we prefer not to come empty-handed or without materials and resources to make our humanitarian work.

This is a plan to build decent, spacious and safe shelters for Haiyan Tyfon survivors. To achieve the objectives we decided to use the excellent platform that provides **GlobalGiving Foundation**, to get our own funds required to develop this plan.

We trust in God and in the good will of the people and companies who support us with their donations.

III. Needs/Problems

3.1 There are approximately 2.0 million victims on the streets without shelter or place to stay. There is an **urgent need to build the facilities in order to move the people from the streets as quickly as possible.** This situation raises the risk of developing extreme contamination in the cities, towns and provinces, contamination that can become uncontrollable. In addition, the distribution of food and water for the victims is a significant constraint because of the desperation due to hunger and thirst. **It is urgent to provide SAFE transitional shelters for the victims.**

3.2 Currently there is a need to select areas within the cities and the provinces to build and install the shelter camps. We assume this responsibility is the Government's, to select and indicate the areas where camps should be set up.

3.3 Another issue is the division of the cities and towns to segregate the numbers of people and bring them to each camp that will have the capacity to accommodate them. We assume that this task will be the Government's responsibility as well.

3.4 Clearance of the property of rubles and debris is another important issue in order to use the land to install transitional shelters.

3.5 Construction of new water and sanitary systems for the transitional shelters and shelters camps.

3.6 Construction of new power generation systems, including the installation of solar energy and other renewable energy systems to the new facilities.

3.7 Construction, repairs and installation of chain link fences to secure the distributions centers, military areas and camps.

3.8 Build new distributions centers in strategic sites in Manila, others cities, towns and provinces, in order to improve the food distribution logistics.

3.9 This disaster has destroyed most of the infrastructure and has left the victims with no protection, food, water or medical attention. **Children in particular due to their innocence and defenselessness; are in urgent need of attention.** Another situation affecting the children and youth of the Philippines is the lack of schools and recreation facilities which were destroyed by the Typhoon Haiyan. These are critical issues to be resolved.

IV. Goals/Objectives

4.1 AMECON 2000 plan for the construction of shelters is designed to best meet the victim's needs taking into account that these shelters will be **typhoon and earthquake resistant.**

4.2 As for our expectations, the rehabilitation of the country will take at least 10 years, and during this time, the shelters will be a temporary solution to house the victims until the rebuilding of the cities and towns progresses and allows settling the victims in their own

homes. **These shelters are above the United Nations standards** and will be temporary facilities for the victims; nevertheless, the infrastructure can be converted to be used as schools, clinics or any other purpose that the Government may decide.

4.3 Our proposal includes **different sizes of buildings for different use,** as a solution to mitigate the present situation in a functional manner with a real humanitarian objective and goals to accommodate the victims, always under the nonprofit vision and framework. Actually, we have the designs for heavy duty buildings, which can be used as shelters, clinics, schools, and centers to provide hot meals up to 1200 people at the same time.

In addition, we have smaller typical buildings to support the daily operations of NGO's, International Cooperation Agencies, United Nations, Military personnel and any other entity proving services to the victims. We have categorized the use of the small building as fallow: manager and supervisor offices, technician's offices, entertainment facilities, warehouse, maintenance shops, neighborhood kitchens for victims and volunteers and administration facilities.

4.4 Within the approximate 2.0 million victim population, there are different conditions: married or unmarried, couples with our without children, single males and females, orphan children and infants, and seniors victims. Some of these survivors will be selected to carry out management and supervision duties in the rehabilitation of the cities, towns, and villages either by the Government, international cooperation agencies or private companies. For this category of individuals, we propose a supervisor for the shelter, considering that the responsibility will require more space, to concentrate in the planning after work hours and keep confidential documents of their duties in their room. A shelter for married or unmarried couples with or without children also should be essential to allow them some privacy and better care for the children. These shelters will use bunk beds to accommodate more people. The single adults (male and female) shelters will be separated in order to avoid promiscuous situations. These shelters will accommodate more victims with the use of bunk beds as well.

4.5 All shelters will have external hygiene facilities with showers, toilets, washbasin, and laundry sink for hand washing clothes with a clothesline. Eventually, washers and dryers can be installed upon the stabilization of the victims in the camp.

4.6 Presently there is a need to identify selected areas within the main islands or at the surrounding towns and villages to build and install the shelter camps and transitional shelters. We assume this responsibility lies on the Government's capability to select and indicate the areas where camps can be set up.

4.7 It is also recommended that each camp is fenced to avoid persons who don't belong to a particular camp to enter without permission. This will facilitate some security and order. The camp will also provide parking spaces for vehicles used by the administration, victims, NGO's, International Cooperation Agencies and visitors. The description of each facility is given as follow:

Goal A

Dormitories (see Appendix A):

<u>Manager and Supervisor shelters</u>:

4.8 The manager and supervisor shelters will be 32 rooms; each one will accommodate 8 persons making a total of 256. In each room there will be 4 bunk beds and a small area for a closet or lockers. The facility will also have four hygiene areas with 3 showers, 3 toilets and 3 washbasins each, and a small space with a sink to be use by the janitorial services.

4.9 The shelter is designed to resist typhoon winds and seismic activity; therefore, in the future, these shelters will serve as refuge during typhoon season.

4.10 It would be best if these shelters (manager and supervisor) are equipped with wireless internet facilities.

Shelter for married and unmarried couples with or without children:

4.11 The same infrastructure proposed for the manager/supervisor shelters, is recommended to be used to accommodate the married or unmarried couples with or without children. The difference is that in this shelter, have 4 bunk beds of three levels which will serve to accommodate 384 victims. It will be the camp managers who will define the rules to accommodate the victims under this status and their family size.

4.12 The hygiene facility will be allocated outside of the shelter as an attachment to the infrastructure, equipped with showers, toilets and washbasin. The number of these will depend on the number of victims accommodated.

4.13 A laundry area with a clothesline will also be allocated outside of the shelter for hand washing of the victims' clothes until washers and dryers can be installed.

4.14 The shelter is provided with a small room to keep essential items for the shelter as bed sheets, blankets, towels, extra pillows and other accessories. These shelters are also designed to resist winds and seismic activity; also intended to be used as Typhoon shelters in the event of any natural phenomenon.

Shelter for single male and female:

4.15 The infrastructure of this shelter is similar to the other two. It is recommended to accommodate the single male and female victims in separate shelters. The shelter is also designed to use bunk beds in order to house as many victims as possible.

4.16 The shelter hygiene facility will also be allocated outside of the shelter and equipped with showers, toilets, washbasin and space for use of the janitorial services.

4.17 Laundry area and clothesline will also be located outside of the shelter.

4.18 As the other shelters, these ones are also designed to resist Typhoon winds and seismic activity and to be used as Typhoon shelter when needed.

Shelter for children and infants:

4.19 The Typhoon Haiyan has generated a significant numbers of innocent victims, all children and infants, most of them orphaned. The shelter recommended is the same as the other ones mentioned above, but adapted to the condition of the class of victims.

4.20 A daycare type of arrangement with a playground can be a good solution to house the children who are under school age; for children in school age a dormitory type is suggested. It is the Government's decision to make the necessary arrangements as of how this shelter should be managed and the furniture to be used.

4.21 Because children require special attention and need more delicate care, we recommend that the hygiene areas should have the same arrangement as the manager/supervisor shelters, with the addition of one bathtub in each area for the infants.

4.22 We recommend furnishing these shelters with two level bunk beds for the children and cradles for infants.

4.23 The shelters' laundry area will be the same as the other shelters which we assume will be attended by adults.

4.24 Like the shelters before, this infrastructure is designed to resist Typhoon winds and seismic activity, to be used as Typhoon shelter when necessary.

Goal B

Dining rooms (See Appendix B):

4.25 This infrastructure is smaller than the dorm shelters and is designed as an open area without walls in the dining salon. The dining shelter is composed of three areas, dining salon, buffet area and kitchen.

4.26 The hygiene facility is located outside of the shelter, which is equipped with toilets and sinks for men and ladies.

4.27 The infrastructure is also designed to resist typhoon winds and seismic activity. However, because the dining salon is an open area, in the event of a typhoon, shutters walls should be installed around the salon area in order to use the infrastructure as typhoon shelter.

4.28 Depending on the number of victims that will be accommodated in the shelter camp, it is probable that more than one complete dining room will be necessary to be installed in order to attend all victims.

Goal C

Entertaining Area:

4.29 Due to the psychological distress of the victims and suffering for the tragedy our proposal has considered providing shelter for an entertainment facility to help in the therapy to relieve the emotional stress of the survivors. The shelter will have space for a playground for children, a media center with HDTV with DVD, a video library, music component, a recreational area for table games as domino, chess, bingo, a pool table and a ping pong table, etc. In the open areas available on the land, we recommend creating a

soccer field for the youth and adults, to have recreational time; we assume that this is the national sport of the country.

Goal D

Clinics or Health Centers (See Appendix C):

4.30 The Typhoon Haiyan originated significant numbers of wounded, diseased and injured victims that need medical attention after being stabilized. There is a lack of clinical facilities to attend the injured survivors who need periodical attention with no requirement to be hospitalized. To solve this, we recommend the installation of clinics in each camp using the shelter model and adapting it to be a modest clinic facility.

4.31 This infrastructure is also designed to resist Typhoon and seismic activity.

Goal E

Schools (See Appendix D):

4.32 There is a significant amount of schools that have been destroyed by the Typhoon Haiyan. Children in different levels of education are at risk of losing their educational year and even their future education if solution to build a shelter school is not put in place for them to continue with the education. Our proposal, has considered using the typical building as a school facility with 17 classrooms and central integrated toilets; thus, enabling children and youths to continue their education. We would like to see this solution alternative to coordinate with school principals to reorganize the system and resume the classes as soon as possible.

4.33 Like the other shelters, this infrastructure is designed to resist Typhoon and seismic activities.

Goal F

Administration Office, General Warehouse, maintenance and vehicles (See Appendix):

4.34 Each shelter camp needs to be managed by independent contractors specialized in camp administration, and a catering contractor who will take care of all administration of camp kitchens. This contractor and management services will require office facilities and a warehouse to keep camp items inventories and maintenance materials. We recommend the use of the model shelter proposed for the use of the contractors' administrative offices, general warehouse and maintenance. The infrastructure will be equipped with hygiene facilities (toilets and sinks).

4.35 The administration of the camp will need to use vehicles for the transportation of victims, for use of the clinics, school, and for the operation and maintenance of the camp. Parking spaces for the camp vehicles should be provided around the administration area in order to keep control of the fleet.

4.36 Use a large mobilization of heavy equipment for debris removal. The general idea is to hire and rent all the heavy equipment in order to expedite the land clearing.

Utility services:

Water and sanitation infrastructure:

4.36 Because currently the conditions of the water and sanitation services in the cities, towns, and villages are unknown, we are recommending a request to the town's water company for a detailed explanation of the situation regarding the town's utility services. We will also request a guide to start the perforation of water well and septic tanks if these are needed. If water has to be obtained from the ground via well, an elevated water reservoir tank should be installed as well to bring the necessary distribution pressure of the water to the camp facilities. For sanitation, the most likely solution would be to build a septic tank and arrangements should be made with the water and sanitation company to clean the septic tank periodically.

Electric energy:

4.37 The electric utility situation in the country is not known at this moment, particularly in the main islands. We are under the assumption that there is no reliable electric service at this moment. To overcome this we recommend the use of electrical generators which would be isolated to minimize the noise. This temporary energy use will enough until the town's public utility provides the service directly from the distribution system.

Goal G

Typhoon Shelter:

4.38 Because the Typhoon season will start in April, five and a half months from now, and the Philippines are exposed to this atmospheric phenomenon every year, our proposal, as we have mentioned before, includes shelters with the necessary strength to winds and seismic activity. We recommend using the infrastructure model proposed as a typhoon shelter to protect the residents.

V. Procedures/Scope of Work

5.1 It is essential that the Filipino Government, with the help of engineers, select several sites around the main islands to build shelter camps for the victims with the following facilities:

5.2 Dormitory shelters for adult couples constructed with enough resistance to be used as typhoon shelters with a minimum of 60 MPH to 150 Miles per hour winds. Shelters will include showers, toilets, and sinks, for men and women. Each shelter will be equipped with temporary cot/beds, bed sheets, blankets, pillows, towels, hygiene facilities and mosquito nets.

5.3 Dormitory shelter for single women constructed with the same specifications as the one for the adult couple with all the facilities as mentioned in point 5.1.

5.4 Dormitory shelter for single men constructed with the same specifications as described in point 5.1 with the same facilities.

5.5 Dormitory for orphan children with a special area for the infants and the appropriate beds/furniture according to their age and with all the children and infants hygiene facilities. Children with parents can stay in the couple shelters.

5.6 Because the same infrastructure will be used and adapted for different uses. The shelters for the dining room, school, clinic, operation's centers and administration office and warehouse, will have the same construction procedure.

5.7 The implementation of the shelter plan, will consider recruiting, training, testing local Filipino workers and volunteers in different fields of activities, from management and supervision to security guards, mason, plumbers, electricians, heavy equipment operators, etc.

VI. Timetable

6.1 The determination of timetable for the execution of the shelter's construction will be on an approximately base. It will be subject to solutions of conditioned circumstances, availability of construction material, selection of qualify workers and other special technical and legal requirements. The start up of the work will be determined by the government in the selection of land sites and how many of them will be necessary according with the size of the population to be assigned to each shelter camp.

6.2 The mobilization of personnel, materials, tools and construction equipment will be a factor to consider in the establishment of the timetable.

6.3 The estimated effective time for the construction of the shelters varies depending of the shelter's sizes. And will take approximately from 1 to 35 days upon the cleaning and preparation of the site and having the materials on site.

6.4 The following is the summary of phases to be considered in the construction of shelters.

Phase One

- Debris removal and clearing the land,
- Mobilization of personnel, materials, tools and heavy equipment,

Phase Two

- Construction of temporary shelters for recommended uses,
- Installation of utility services, water and sanitation and electricity

VII. Budget

7.1 The cost and budget figures presented are base on an estimated lump sum and is specifically for the infrastructure without the furniture, kitchen, clinic and office equipment, due to unavailable information because of the disaster created by the

typhoon. The total estimated cost of this plan to build the first group of shelters is base on an engineering estimation of $1,000,000.00 USD. After the execution of this plan, the program will be open and awaiting for funds allocation to continue with the program. The total cost of the program will depend on the number of shelters that is needed to be built, to house the 2.0 million victims. The site preparation and other cost as mobilization of personnel and heavy equipment are not included.

7.2 The budget administration will be with the implementation of project accounting system, internal control, audits, quarterly report system of the expenditure and determination of fund availability to complete the work. Generation of unaudited financial statement will be prepared for information of the financial situation of the project as deem necessary. Monthly progress report with technical advances and economic issues will be prepared on a monthly basis for information for the Government international cooperation agencies and donors institutions.

7.3 The following are the estimated figures of different work to be carried out in each phase:

Phase one

- Debris removal and clearing the land, US$24,000
- Mobilization of materials, tool and equipment US$76,000

Total US$100,000

Phase two

- Construction of shelters US$900,000

Total Project cost **US$1,000,000**

- These are the engineering estimated costs to build the first group of shelters for different uses.

  The total cost of the shelter program depends on the number of shelters to be built as per the requirement of the Government. The mentioned unit cost include:

  - The materials, tools and equipment,
  - Construction trailer for materials during constructions,
  - Security,
  - Storekeeper,
  - Social security for workers,
  - Administrative expenses,
  - Transportation for materials and labors,

- Technical Direction.

NOTE: The lump sum above is just an initial portion to start the project. More funds will be required at a later date in order to continue the work, under the Shelters Program.

7.4 The above figures for the shelters are only orientation cost and all will be subject to review when the final design based on onsite conditions should be evaluated and the designation of the camp site is indicated. The mentioned oriented lump sum, are base on the present shelter material in Virginia, USA and work force from Philippines. We have not estimated an orientation cost for the electricity interconnection, and installation of water and sanitation, because of unknown conditions of the services in the country, and the point of connection on the camp site, that will be selected by the government.

VIII. Key Personnel

8.1 The personnel, who will be responsible for completion of the project, as well as others involved, are listed as follow:

- Engineer Raymark Clement, President and Founder of AMECON 2000
- Hector Mayol, Chief Financial Officer,
- Engineer Juan R. Cid, Executive Engineering Director, AMECON 2000
- Engineer. Ramon F. Cruz, Director of Structural Design,
- Engineer Fernando Sanchez, Operation Director,
- Pastor Robert Lagrange, Counseling and Special Projects,
- Miguel Apaza, Counseling and Special Projects,
- Position open for Filipino citizen, Executive Director of Social Services,
- Position open for Filipino citizen, Director for Community Development,
- Position open for Filipino citizen, Disaster Relief Manager,
- Position open for Filipino citizen, Disaster Relief Manager,

IX. Endorsements

9.1 The following persons listed are members of AMECON 2000, Inc., which are involved in the support of the project with the preparation of this proposal and technical data;

Individuals:

- Engineer Raymark Clement, President and Founder of America Continental 2000, Inc. (AMECON),
- Hector Mayol, Chief Financial Officer, AMECON,
- Engineer Juan R. Cid, Executive Engineering, AMECON,

- Engineer Ramon Cruz, Director of Structural Design, AMECON,
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- Fernando Sánchez, Logistics & Operations Director, Florida, AMECON

- Roberto Lagrange, Director of Special Projects, Florida, AMECON,

- Domingo Santos, IT Technical Manager, Florida, AMECON,

- David Esquenazi, Executive Director Operation and Marketing, Florida, AMECON,

- John Escobar, Supervisor Electrical Division, Florida, AMECON,

- James Kanter,PE, Vice President Director Federal Government Relation, Florida, AMECON,

- Engineer Antonio Clement, Executive Director Renewable Energy, Panama, AMECON,

- Julio Chen, Director International Relation, Florida, AMECON,

Companies:

- HD Smith
- GlobalGiving Foundation
- Seneca Group
- Carousel Land Development Inc.
- Volunteers Match Org
- Network for Good
- Guidestar Org
- Just Give Org
- Jet Blue
- Arq. Gabriel Del Hiero Ecuador

- Constructora Cruz Molina (Ing. Ramón F. Cruz T.)
- Constructora Cruz & Cruz S.A. (Ing. Edwin Cruz)
- Arq. Felipe Rodríguez

X. Next Steps

10.1 AMECON 2000 appreciates the opportunity to present this proposal to the members of the Filipino Government, which is oriented to help in the relief of the disaster created by the typhoon, and looks forward to work in Philippines for long term. We, also will like to suggest several actions from the authorities, which we believe is essential to initiate the execution of the project.

Action 1

10.2 We recommend creating an Executing Unit reporting to the appropriate government authority or Ministry, to coordinate the execution of the shelter program and be the liaison on behalf of the government with the different contractors that will be involved in this program, in particular with AMECON 2000 for the work suggested.

Action 2

10.3 Because the victims are part of the enormous population that required attention, we recommend the identification of sites for the installation of the shelters camps as we proposed as soon as possible, to provide accommodation to the victims, and temporary relief for the country, from the pressure and stress of the survivors, allowing the government to work in planning the rehabilitation and organize the institutional structure of the country.

IX. Appendix

❖ Will be submitted at later time with all the designs, blueprints, technical information and construction manuals.