

PROPOSAL AND PLANNING NEW CITY GUINEA -BISSAU AFRICA



Numi Kingdom City

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Vision for New City future Summary

Millions of People will be forced to relocate from their homes by 2100 due to rising sea levels, increased flooding, and rising temperatures, causing loss of land, infrastructure, and water and food resources. Sustainable City Project is organizing the resources and talent required to build new, sustainable cities in strategic locations around the World and the United States to complement the sustainability work being done by existing cities. Existing cities will not be able to absorb and support all the people migrating from our coastal communities. Without new sustainable cities, economic disaster – housing shortages, mass unemployment and crippling inflation – will be the result. Building new sustainable cities will ensure our country's ability to make a smooth transition through the turmoil we are facing that risks our economic security. At the same time, our work will drive innovation and investment that creates jobs across dozens of industries at every level of employment ensuring sustainable economic growth and renewed prosperity for our citizens for generations to come. Achieving our mission will connect people with economic opportunities and deliver clean water, energy, and food. Sustainable City Project is reimagining how we must live together and interact with our planet not only to adapt to climate change and population migration but to prosper in the face of these challenges.

Estimated costs for Project

Numi City Guinea-Bissau Africa: \$55 billion
Population: 310,000 to 705,000
Price per resident: \$65,000

Outlook Mission:

To protect and prepare Numi Kingdom for the impact of climate change and the largest population migration in our history due to rising sea levels, flooding and increasing temperatures. Sustainable City Project's mission is to bring together the best people, the latest research and technology, and the most creative city planning and design talent from around the world to build the first sustainable city in The Gambia from the ground up – starting now! With an ever-growing global urban population, it is necessary to find new solutions in urban planning. Around the world there are more and more countries deciding to build entirely new cities. These ideas, if executed properly, can be potentially very beneficial for economy, living standard and environment. Let's look at some of the benefits and downsides of building a brand-new city.

EXAMPLES FROM THE PAST

While currently our exploding world population basically forces us to build new cities, creating entirely new cities is nowhere near a contemporary phenomenon. Not all cities started centuries ago and gradually grew from dwellings into villages, into towns and eventually cities. Most cities that were built from scratch can be found in the 'new world'. Some examples are:

1. **Canberra, Australia**

While there was a long dispute about which Australian city (Sydney or Melbourne) was going to be the capital, the Australian government solved this matter by creating an entirely planned city in the middle of the country. While its nowhere near the size of the two giant coastal cities, Canberra is home to about 400.000 inhabitants and houses all governmental buildings.

2. **Brasília, Brazil**

A prestige project in the middle of the Amazon rain forest, Brasília was founded in 1960 and is now the 3rd most populous city in the country, after Rio de Janeiro (its former capital) and São Paulo. Due to its modernist architecture and uniquely artistic urban planning. It has also been named "City of Design" by UNESCO in October 2017.

3. **Astana (now Nur-Sultan), Kazakhstan**

The capital of Kazakhstan is truly a sight to behold: this metropolis is riddled with skyscrapers and one of the most modern cities in Central Asia. World-renowned Japanese architect [Kisho Kurokawa](#) designed the master plan of Astana. As of march this impressive example of urban planning was renamed Nur-Sultan.

4. **Washington DC**

After the US independence in 1790, a new site for a capital city was to be appointed by then-president George Washington. While the start of this city was turbulent (the White House was burned down by Canadians in 1812), it is now one of the most recognizable capital cities in the world.

New times, new cities

The cities mentioned above are already finished, but there are new planned cities in the making. For example, **Indonesia** is looking at changing the location of its capital, Jakarta. The reason behind this is rather sad: due to overpopulation and rising sea levels the city is slowly sinking. Within 10 years, the Indonesian government wants to move all government offices to [a new location on the island of Borneo](#). According to the Indonesian government, the new location will not require to cut down any more rainforest, however, [environmentalists are sceptic](#).

Forest City, Numi Kingdom

The Numi Kingdom project in the making is Forest City in The Gambia. This pinnacle of urban planning is going to house about 30,000 people and will be considered a green city. For this project, the Numi Kingdom planning to ask Italian architect Stefano Boeri (of the Beri Kolon Forest). Forest city is due to be completed in 2027, will host 30,000 people and over 1 million plants of 100 different species. The combination of smart and sustainable makes this an urban planner's dream project.



Container city of forest

Forest City: Numi Kingdom Green Star? Forest City is a large-scale mixed-use USD \$55 billion mega-development project to be comprised of four artificial islands. The largest island, Island 2, will be largely comprised of residential units. Island 1 will house Forest City's central business district, shopping malls, the IT industrial park and others. The remaining two islands will include a convention center, additional hotels, a customs and border control clearance area, as well as duty free shopping. Initially projected to be 1,978 hectares (4,900 acres), the project was scaled back to 1,386 hectares (3,400 acres) in the wake of environmental impact assessments, but nonetheless remains The Gambia largest overseas real estate project.²¹ Forest City has a gross buildable area of 48 million square feet, with an estimated total construction budget of 1,993,992,728,000 Gambian dalasi (USD \$55 billion).



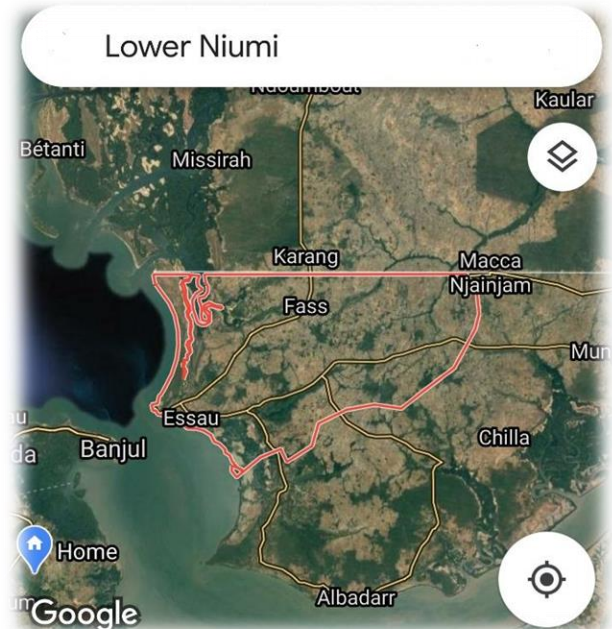
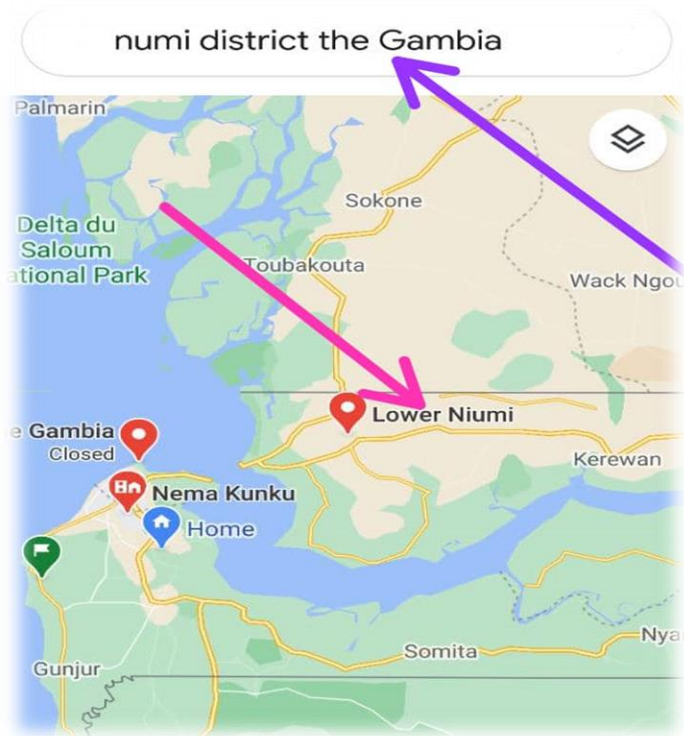
History

The **Kingdom of Niumi**, also known as the **Kingdom of Barra**, was a West African nation at the Gambia River. **Niumi** was located at the mouth of the river and extended nearly 60 kilometres (40 mi) along and north of its north bank.

Culture

Numidia (Berber: *Inumiden*; 202–40 BC) was the ancient kingdom of the Numidians located in northwest Africa, across parts of what is now Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. The polity was originally divided between the Massylii in the east and the Masaesyli in the west. During the Second Punic War (218–201 BC), Masinissa, king of the Massylii, defeated Syphax of the Masaesyli to unify Numidia into one kingdom. The kingdom began as a sovereign state and later alternated between being a Roman province and a Roman client state.

Numidia, at its largest extent, was bordered by Mauretania to the west, at the Moulouya River, Africa Proconsularis to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the north, and the Sahara to the south. It was one of the first major states in the history of Algeria and the Berbers.



[Guinea-Bissau Africa Lower Niumi New City](#)

Green Numi Kingdom City (Numi towers) Guinea-Bissau Africa



Green Architect design Project



Kingdom Towers This designed a pair of 56storey skyscrapers in The Gambia that will be built using Prefabricated Prefinished Volumetric Construction, making them the tallest prefabricated buildings in the world.

Named Avenue South Residences, the pair of high-rise residential tower blocks will be built within an existing housing estate in The Gambia.

Kingdom chose to contrast the existing building with a modern-looking structure that was designed using modern, (Containers) prefabricated construction techniques.





The architecture studio expects to see a variety of benefits for using prefabrication to construct the skyscraper over traditional methods.

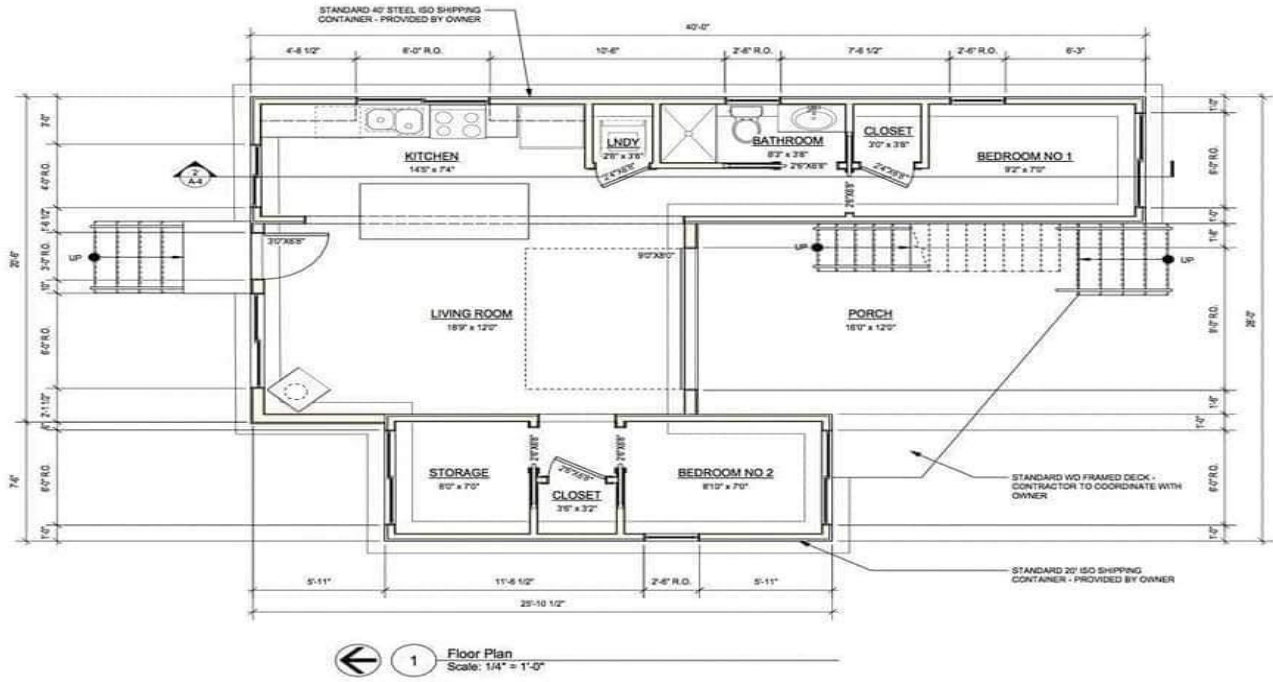
"It will encourage a better construction environment as the bulk of the installation activities and manpower are moved off-site, it minimizes dust and noise pollution and improves site safety.

"Besides, it also enhanced project quality control. Off-site fabrication in a controlled factory environment can produce higher quality end products."



Green Community homes floor plans





What is the potential profit?

GDP per capita is generally fairly high within cities - around \$75,000 per person per year. It is conceivable that capital costs could be made up through taxation and fees over a period of time.

What are some examples of cities and their total up-front capital costs?

New York City: Between \$500 billion and \$2.5 trillion

Population: 9 million

Price per resident: \$55,000 to \$170,000

King Abdullah Economic City: \$55 billion

Population: 20,000 to 1.8 million

Price per resident: \$30,000 to \$2.15 million

Dholera City: \$30 billion

Population: 37,000

Price per resident: \$810,000

Songodo City: \$40 billion

Population: 80,000

Price per resident: \$500,000

Masdar City: \$20 billion

Population: 45,000 to 50,000

Price per resident: \$400,000

Columbia: \$1 billion

Population: 3,000

Price per resident: \$333,000

Khazar Islands: \$100 billion

Population: 1 million

Price per resident: \$100,000

Fuzhou: \$5 billion

Population: 110,000

Price per resident: \$45,000

Roger Weber is a city planner specializing in global urban and industrial strategy, urban design, zoning, and real estate. He holds a master's degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Research interests include fiscal policy, demographics, architecture, housing, and land use.

THE IDEAL

Green city best described as a loose association of cities focused on sustainability, the emerging "green cities movement" encompasses thousands of urban areas around the world all striving to lessen their environmental impacts by reducing waste, expanding recycling, lowering emissions, increasing housing density while expanding open space, and encouraging the development of sustainable local businesses.

Perhaps the archetypal green city is Curitiba, Brazil. When architect and urban planner Jamie Lerner became mayor in 1972, he quickly closed six blocks of the city's central business district to cars, delighting residents and business owners alike. Today the pedestrian-free zone is three times larger and serves as the heart of the bustling metropolis. Lerner also put in place a high-tech bus system, greatly reducing traffic, energy usage and pollution; the move also encouraged density around transit hubs and thus preserved open space in other areas that would have likely turned into suburbia. Today the bus system still goes strong, and three-quarters of the city's 2.2 million residents rely on it every day.

Another green cities leader is Reykjavik, Iceland, where hydrogen-powered buses ply the streets and renewable energy sources - geothermal and hydropower - provide the city's heat and electricity. London, Copenhagen, Sydney, Barcelona, Bogota and Bangkok, not to mention Sweden's Malmo, Ecuador's Bahia de Caraquez and Uganda's Kampala, also score high for their green attributes and attitudes.

Green cities abound in North America, too. In 2005, Portland, Oregon became the first U.S. city to meet carbon dioxide reduction goals set forth in the landmark (if ill-fated) Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement forged to mitigate the threat of global warming. Seattle, Washington also committed to meeting Kyoto's goals and has persuaded 590 other U.S. cities to do the same under the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. And Vancouver, British Columbia draws 90 percent of its power from renewable sources while its metro area boasts some 200 parks and more than 18 miles of accessible waterfront.

San Francisco is a leader in green building, energy efficiency and alternative energy, and has been on the forefront of the battle to reduce plastic usage. Austin, Texas is fast becoming a world leader in solar equipment production and has made great strides in preserving open space. Chicago has invested hundreds of millions of dollars revitalizing its parks and neighborhoods and has built some of America's most eco-friendly downtown buildings. It is also working to provide affordable clean power to low-income families. Of course, many would argue that New York City - with its densely packed housing, reliance on mass transit and walking, and recent green policy moves by Mayor Bloomberg - may be the greenest of all.

While there is no formal green cities organization, per se, many groups have sprung up to help urban areas achieve their sustainability goals. Green Cities Events, for one, hosts conferences around the U.S. at which local experts, policymakers and business leaders share ideas for greening their region. And International Sustainable Solutions takes urban planners, developers and elected officials on tours so they can check out some of the world's greenest cities to glean first-hand what works and what can be applied back home. This earth is my home and I want to keep it a Green Kingdom.



HRM King Muad'Dib Jamel

Martin Banda TBLD: