VirtualBuildASchool

A Global Effort to
ensure a right to a
inspired education

revised edition
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1.0 Executive Summary

   VirtualBuildASchool is a idea under construction to design a (MMOG) application that raises money to build schools. Each player would challenge their friends to put the most parts on a school. Your 100 dollars just bought so much drywall, lights, etc. The goal to get the most badges on your profile page. Money raised held in each participating schools educational account. A feature on the game showing for example, contractor fee's-overhead- profit, Architectural fees, for a decorative concrete steel/block frame school. Gamers start a petition/vote in their community to decide what money should be allocated where. Even challenge other cities and communites to get constuction done the quickest for national bragging rights in each grade category. Once the target cost estimates, are raised in a participating online community construction in reality begins. A game desinged with breakthrough graphics to make it a learning expirence in construction technology, and regional planning. Are objectives are to create as many new schools around the World in accordance with the UN's Millenium Development Goals 2015. Also possibly break the online gaming record for most concurrent accounts logged onto the same server. As the worldwide smartphone market grows we hope to continue to be a part of the solution for growth. We hope to quickly integrate into mobile applications as well. We also hope to partner with companies, NGO's and non-profits, like Nortrop Grummen, NASA , UN Foundation, Conrad Foundtion to further increase our effectiveness. We hope to use this method to improve and influx global school systems with new constuction. Possibly create a trend which creates economic growth, not just in constuction, steel, and other industries involved but in the educational ranking of each each country who plays.

1. The number of children attending primary school has exploded over the last ten years, thanks in large part to the tremendous resource mobilization campaigns and political commitments arising from the World Education Forum in 2000 (see Box The goal to achieve universal primary education (UPE) by 2015 is far from certain at the global level.Countries that have managed to expand access to primary education are now faced with greater demand for secondary education. The next area of focus now has to be on expanding access to both levels of education, while seeking to improve the quality of learning services provided.

2.1 Our Objectives

1. Virtual BuildASchool is being established to provide a vehicle to help implement Millenium Development Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education. Also to protect the basic right to education.

2. Virtual Build hopes to use UN, Unesco, and UIS statistics to create a new approach to building schools. We are creating a game that uses a algorithim made of this info to pinpoint locations for new school construction. LDC's are rotated in sequence. The last number on this list automatically sends objectives to a country outside the LDC's in order of need. Countrys can also create their own schools to strengthen their commitment to the EFA, gender, and literacy goals.

3. adult literacy, Literacy gets short shrift: 771 million people aged 15 and above live without basic literacy skills. Governments and aid agencies give insufficient priority and finance to youth and adult literacy programmes.

4. quality of education, Quality could be improved:Enrolments in early childhood care and education programmes have remained static. Fewer than two-thirds of primaryschool pupils reach the last grade in 41 countries (out of 133 with data).

In many countries, primary teacher numbers would have to increase by 20% a year to reduce pupil/teacher ratios to 40:1 and to achieve UPE by 2015. Many primary-school teachers lack adequate qualifications.

5. gender-parity- in 2005 gender parity was missied by 94 countries out of 149 with data out of 149 with data:86 countries are at risk of not achieving gender parity even by 2015. 76 out of 180 countries have not reached gender parity at primary level, and the disparities are nearly always at the expense of girls. 115 countries (out of 172 with data) still have disparities at secondary level, with boys being under-represented in nearly half, in marked contrast to the primary level. I think also more research should go into transition rates for schools with one gender classrooms. We would encourage new VirtualSchools to adopt this practice.

6. Increase The Effective Transition Rate 50 % in all countries Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling Enrolment in primary education has continued to rise,reaching 89 per cent in the developing world. But the pace of progress isinsufficient to ensure that, by 2015, all girls and boys complete a full course of primary schooling. The UIS developed a new indicator, the effective transition rate, to show the likelihood of a student moving to a higher level of education. It reflects the estimated transition of students from one education level to the next regardless of repetition.

7. Increase Net enrolment rate (NER). Described as the total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

8. Increase the Gross enrolment ratio) (GER). The number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group following the official secondary school graduation age.

9. (Focus) On The Countries With The Most Educational Need. Education will play a key role in halving the number of people living in extreme poverty. We hope to raise the public expenditure per pupil to as balanced as close a level as possible. Part of a equal right to education is ensuring every child one day has nearly the same per capita amount spent on there education. Every goverment has a obligation as well to do there part to ensure this takes place as well. Famine and hunger have to be priority when disaster happens. There is no excuse for a slow response with todays technology. Every country today has enough technology to construct solar refugee pods. Virtual Build hopes to ensure each country cannot neglect this issue every again. It will be a topic by the global community of compassionate citizens. We hope to at least try to inspire everyone to think about having a surplus of supplys before a event takes place. Every dollar invested in this method pays for itself in lives. Pays for itself in less money spent by governments in a crisis which in turn stays in the economy. Stays in education.

3.1 Phase One - Open a dialogue with all prospective builders in Virtual room. Begin debate on how to build schools that will try and increase the pace for (UPE) 2015. Discuss ways how this school will increase the quality of education, and bring gender parity.How will this school be different from others schools in the area. Strategy is important because the teams that raises these numbers the most could have their plan used in future projects.

1. The ministry of education approved the preparation of bid documents so that a maximum guaranteed price could be estimated. After the bid documents are prepared and the board receives a maximum guaranteed price, construction can begin.

2. Rethink this saying, a VirtualBuildRoom approved bid documents with the assistance of The Ministry of Education so a maximum guaranteed price could be set. Nearly two years of virtual building and fundraising culminated in a ceremony at the schools new location. Each new school will have multiple phases that are dependent on the completion of at least one section before the next section can begin. Phase one, two, three.

3.3 A VirtualBuild online room orgaization meeting may go like,

  1. Chat Topics -Importance of Framing Selection.

     WORLDPEACESIGHT - wrote,   Voted:Senior Client Manager   "The selection of structural steel for a building's framing system brings numerous benefits to a project. All other materials are measured against the standard of structural steel and structural steel is still the material of choice. These benefits include: Speed of Construction"   *current build commitment $500.00

 2.FOUNDATION4SCHOOL - wrote   Voted:Director of Construction
"Other materials may be able to start field work sooner, but the rapid design, fabrication and placement cycle with structural steel will allow the framing system to finish sooner and be available earlier to other trade. Structural steel enhances construction productivity because of its shop fabrication while maintaining tight construction tolerances. Field placed material will always lag behind the productivity curve. Productivity enhancements for construction will occur not in labor based field activities, but in shop based technology enhancements."
                            *current build commitment $1000.00

 3.UN MODERATOR- wrote
"Increasing public expenditure for secondary education is needed in low-income countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where the secondary GER is extremely low and public financing for this level is insufficient. Additional resource mobilisation for secondary education is necessary and could be achieved in two ways: i) finding new sources of financing; and ii) reallocating funding from primary and tertiary levels to the secondary level. While the ability to allocate new funding to secondary education could be constrained by weak tax bases and will certainly depend on the overall macroeconomic environment, intrasector reallocation will depend on whether primary education is already at or near universal access"

3.4 Create innovative ways to maintain each (build commitment.) Each commitment is like a bid for a certain part of the schools construction. For example players may decide in a phase-1 build meeting to create a financial consulting company tomaintain there commitment. For this reason a (moderator) will be on hand with the latest expertise on business developemnt. Will walk each team through the steps of a planned fundraising method. Will also direct teams towards long term business developement to maintain this delicate balance. The socioeconomic conditions that neglect education create poverty just as poverty creates neglect in education.

1. To help achieve this goal VirtualbuildASchool hopes to make education available where, conflicts, disasters, or economic crisis have hindered progress. Places where injustice and poverty have made achieving a education impossible. We hope to end situations that may be the result of years of territorial dispute with equal opportunity in education. Through education we close wounds and heal grivences with a possibility of self upliftment.

2. Not only that it prevents those in are society who feed on imprisonment for financial gain from further expanding their unfit facilitys without regard to human rights or fairness. Prevents those who have ingrained hatred and beliefs that its your given right to enslave, from doing more harm.

3. By creating more physical classrooms with this usage of online gaming we are also working towards increasing the teaching workforce globally. In sub-saharan Africa the number of teachers needed is the current teaching force. So with each new school we hope to institute teacher training programs that help raise standards for teacher certification.

4.1 Mission

The mission of VirtualBuildASchool is the pursuit of the following principles. Increase enrollment in rural areas with classroom availability. Increase the quality of education for urban and rural communities worldwide. Create charter quality schools who partner with universitys and businesses. Create primary, middle, and highschools that use the above principle of cooperation. Recreate the vision of what a school is and change youth perceptions about learning

Use the interaction of online gaming to collect data and create schools desingned to the specific needs of the local population. A community with a aerospace industry could build schools that focus on aerospace engineering. A rural community with agricultural prospects might focus on this technology. A rural African school that trains and creates students with agricultural robotics geared diplomas.

4.2 To improve the quality of teaching and learning in situations to increase preparedness, response and recovery. We hope to make Virtual Build into a real time tool for educational emergencies. People with resources, information, or capital, all navigating, cyberspace to wherever need may be. UN data again used to pinpoint which areas of the LDC's need assistance most and ways to improve access to quality of education during emergencies. Your philantrophy helps dispacth stabilazation teams after each future disaster. Which includes rescue, emergency shelter and solar refugee housing as well as immediate quick assembly (school's in a box) schools. In the game we want to simulate the actual conditions to give it a since or urgency and place you in the shoes of the inflicted. Every country should be doing there best as spoken about in these transcripts to protect teachers and students in conflicts.

4.3 (Double The Aid Allocated to Basic Education
Complement the flow of funds with analytical support)

Aid for basic education is still inadequate: At US$4.7 billion in 2003, bilateral aid to education   – 60% of which still goes to post-secondary education – has increased since 1998 but remains well below the 1990 high of US$5.7 billion. Total aid to basic education accounts for only 2.6% of Official Development Assistance; within this category, adult literacy's share is minuscule. While aid to basic education will likely increase in line with overall aid, its share would have to double to reach the estimated US$7 billion a year necessary just to achieve UPE and gender parity. Disproportionate volumes of bilateral aid go to middle-income countries with relatively high primary enrolments. By mid-2005, the Fast Track Initiative had resulted in pledges of only US$298 million. Progress towards Education for all steady progress has been made since 1998, especially towards universal primary education (UPE) and gender parity among the poorest countries, but the pace is insufficient for the goals to be met in the remaining ten years to 2015. Major Education for All challenges remain:

5.1 Keys To Success

1. Create a system to ensure education in emergencies - UN General Assembly Thematic Debate on Education in Emergencies

• Worldwide, approximately 75 million children are not enrolled in school; more than half of them are living in conflict-affected states. Millions more are living in situations affected by natural disasters.

• In conflict zones, 20 million girls are out of school, and girls account for only 30 per cent of the refugees enrolled in secondary school.

• In the coming decade, the world faces a shortfall of 18 million primary school teachers; and the areas that most need education personnel are countries affected by emergencies and disasters.

• It is estimated that 70 per cent of 1.1 million camp-based adolescents were not enrolled in formal secondary education in 2007, compared to 20 per cent of the 1.9 million children of primary school age who were out of school.

• In 2008, education represented 4.6 per cent of all humanitarian needs, but received only 3.2 per cent of all humanitarian funding.

• In the next decade, up to 175 million children are likely to be affected every year by the natural disasters brought about by climate change.

• Every additional year of formal schooling for males can reduce the risk of their becoming involved in conflict by 20 per cent.

• The devastating earthquake that struck Wenchuan County in China's Sichuan Province in May last year left thousands of children dead and damaged more than 12,000 schools, or 40 per cent of all the schools in Sichuan, and another 6,500 schools in neighbouring Gansu Province.

• In Pakistan, the earthquake that hit the northeastern areas of Balochistan province on 29 October 2008 damaged some 300 schools in the worst affected districts of Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai – 85 per cent of schools in these areas - as well as 124 schools in the neighbouring Quetta district. More than 31,000 students were affected.

• On 7 November 2008, more than 90 children and teachers perished in Haiti after their school collapsed because of poor infrastructure. Hurricanes and tropical storms that pounded the country in August and September damaged nearly 1,000 schools.

• In Zimbabwe, the education crisis which started last year saw a marked depletion of teachers in schools, plummeting school attendance rates from over 80 per cent to 20 per cent and postponement of national school exams. This year, schools were opened two weeks late, exam results have not been released and learning only resumed in some urban areas for the few who could afford to subsidize teachers' salaries and pay exorbitant tuition fees in US dollars

5.2 Sixty-third General Assembly GA/10812 (supplemental attachments)
      Thematic Dialogue on Access
      to Education (AM & PM)

1. Protecting Right to Education Has Fallen Victim to Culture of Neglect; States Are Urged to Make Schools Safe Havens, Criminalize Attacks against Them "Let us find ways to assure that we are feeding young minds, as well as bodies; creating safe havens for learners, as well as their larger communities," the President of the General Assembly, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, said at the opening of the Assembly's day-long thematic dialogue on access to education for people caught in conflicts and disasters.

2. With the fundamental right to education denied to an estimated 75 million children worldwide, nearly half of them in conflict-torn countries, today's three interactive panels explored why the world community needed to act now. They considered the means of making education work and looked at ways to move forward. The participants underscored the need to include education as an important part of the humanitarian response to conflicts and natural disasters and stressed the international community's collective obligation to fulfil the right to education for all. The final panel addressed the measures the international community could take to end impunity, guarantee greater protection of students and teachers, and ensure quality education in emergencies

6.1 Oragnization Summary

1. VirtualBuildASchool is a nonprofit agency providing a fast track like initiative to achieve Primary enrolment targets in Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals MDGs 2015.The program will form partnerships with local school boards/ministrys to help form new schools.

2.1 Start-up Summary
Our start-up expenses are mostly, legal costs, and expenses associated with opening our office.

1. Start-Up Fees, The majority of are start up fee's will go into software development. People to determine the best strategy for designing and implementing a application of this scope. Once that process is completed we hope to make it a near autonomous extension of the United Nations work. Although this organization could one day employ thousands it is still peace and compassion work. We hope to build a organization of like minded people who want to better their community and future for youth. Socially responsible initiatives in education and infrastructure require diligent trained people to put the wheels in motion. We also seek UN assistance in this area. Of course the organizations I mentioned earlier would be my choice for a board of trustees. Are plan in using these socially responsible organizations is self explanatory. The use of a steel company that invest in poverty is common sense. People to orchestrate the projects and assemble the construction mechanisms. Also a entire emergency response network would require each participating country to designate equipment for education assembly teams like helicopters and cargo drops for the quickest action to ensure education is not inturrupted. What makes this project different from the current school in a box concept is this is coming from the VirtualBuild Room. So its a network that could possibly reach closer than a response from outside a area. We see a Hurricane approaching a region and our team is already making estimates and putting people in place. Not only quick assembly schools but we also want to develope Solar Refugee Housing that saves lives in refugee crisis as well. The goal is to create housing which is created with materials that are cool as well as mosquito repelling. A device which uses basic technolgy sold in every department store. Powered by solar energy making it a beacon for learning. War torn regions where children are left without proper housing are priority. Making it a investment in human lives. These employees salary analysis has not been factored yet because of a lack of a clear estimate of their job requirments. My vision is to create large Domes which could house hundreds. Capable of being partitioned and used for multiple floors. Every similar project I have seen to this day uses small structures which seem unstable. This I hope will be a way to rapidly accelerate all the work the UN and the Alliance of Nations have put in place.

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Read more:
http://www.bplans.com/nonprofit_youth_services_business_plan/organization_summary_fc.php#ixzz1goBExwZX

Publications list

UNESCO GLOBAL EDUCATION DIGEST 2011 Comparing Education Statistics Across the World, UIS Institute For Statistics,International Standard Classification
of Ed ucation (ISCE D97)

The Millennium Development Goals,Report 2007,2010, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK,Food and Agriculture Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; International Telecommunication Union; UNESCO; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UN Population Division; World Bank; World Health Organization - based on statistics available as of June 2010.