

KAIRA LOORO

ARCHITECTURE COMPETITION PRIMARY SCHOOL

1° PRIZE

5,000€ - INTERNSHIP - CONSTRUCTION

INTERNSHIP AWARDS at

KENGO KUMA & ASSOCIATES, Japan

SBGA | BLENGINI GHIRARDELLI, Italy

EMBT ARCHITECTS, Spain

JURORS OF THE COMPETITION

KENGO KUMA (KKA)

BENEDETTA TAGLIABUE (EMBT)

AGOSTINO GHIRARDELLI (SBGA)

MANUEL AIRES MATEUS (AMA)

RAUL PANTALEO (TAM)

MPHETHI MOROJELE (MMA)

EMMANUELLE MOUREAUX

SAAD EL KABBAJ

DRISS KETTANI

MOHAMED AMINE SIANA

PRIMARY SCHOOL

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INTRODUCTION

The right to education is one of the fundamental and inalienable rights of any person, as well as a principle established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, yet for more than 600 million children worldwide, this right is not guaranteed due to fragile economic, political and health conditions, the presence of conflicts, natural disasters, stereotypes and socio-cultural prejudices.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, most schools are not able to offer services that can protect the student, make them feel safe, and foster the develop-

ment of their potential.

Without a quality education, children will not be able to acquire the necessary skills to cope with life's problems and find useful employment to make them independent, and they will not be able to participate in the decisions that affect them, thus putting their future at risk.

We are looking for a new school model that can protect and foster the development of every child's potential!

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Education is the basis for improving the lives of people and communities, and is the necessary tool to make them self-sufficient. With the UN 2030 Agenda, one of the fundamental goals is indeed to enable quality education for all children. In recent years, there have been significant global achievements in school enrolment. The basic level of literacy has improved significantly and equality between girls and boys in primary education has been achieved. However, few countries have achieved this at all educational levels. However, what has been done so far is not enough, and even today millions of children in the world do not enjoy the right to education.

Although school enrolment in developing countries has reached 91%, 57 million children are still excluded, and more than half of them live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Also aggravating the situation is the lack of adequate teaching materials and infrastructure compatible with an ever-increasing need.

In other situations, however, many students arrive to class hungry, sick or exhausted from child labour or household chores and, often, school facilities are not equipped to provide food or health support. The majority of schools in Sub-Saharan Africa do not have toilets, changing rooms, or canteens, and the school infrastructure is reduced to a succession of walls and classrooms, often made of concrete bricks. In such environments, it is difficult to stimulate the students' psyche and develop their full potential, as well as to protect their right to education, life and health.

Education is the fundamental tool for acquiring the analytical, technical, organisational and decision-making skills, as well as strengthening one's self-confidence and determination necessary to make life's important decisions on the basis of awareness and knowledge. An uneducated adult may, in fact, not be able to understand, and thus resolve everyday situations with repercussions that may affect the health, economy and future of the family, as well as the entire community.

Notes:

In-depth documents and reports on the topic are available for participants.

Ressources:

<https://www.unicef.org/>

<https://www.globalgoals.org>

<https://unric.org>

<https://unstats.un.org>

<http://www.education2030-africa.org/>

<https://www.undp.org/>

91
PERCENT

Enrollement in primary education in devloping coun-tries has reached 91 percent.

57
MILLION

Still, 57 million primary-aged chil-dren remain out of school, more than half of them in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1
IN 4

In developing countries, one in four girls is not in school.

50
PERCENT

About half of all out-of-school children of primary school are live in conflict-affected area.

103
MILLION

103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 percent of them are women.

6
OF 10

6 out off 10 chil-dren and ado-lescents are not achieving a mini-mum level of pro-ficiency in reading and math.

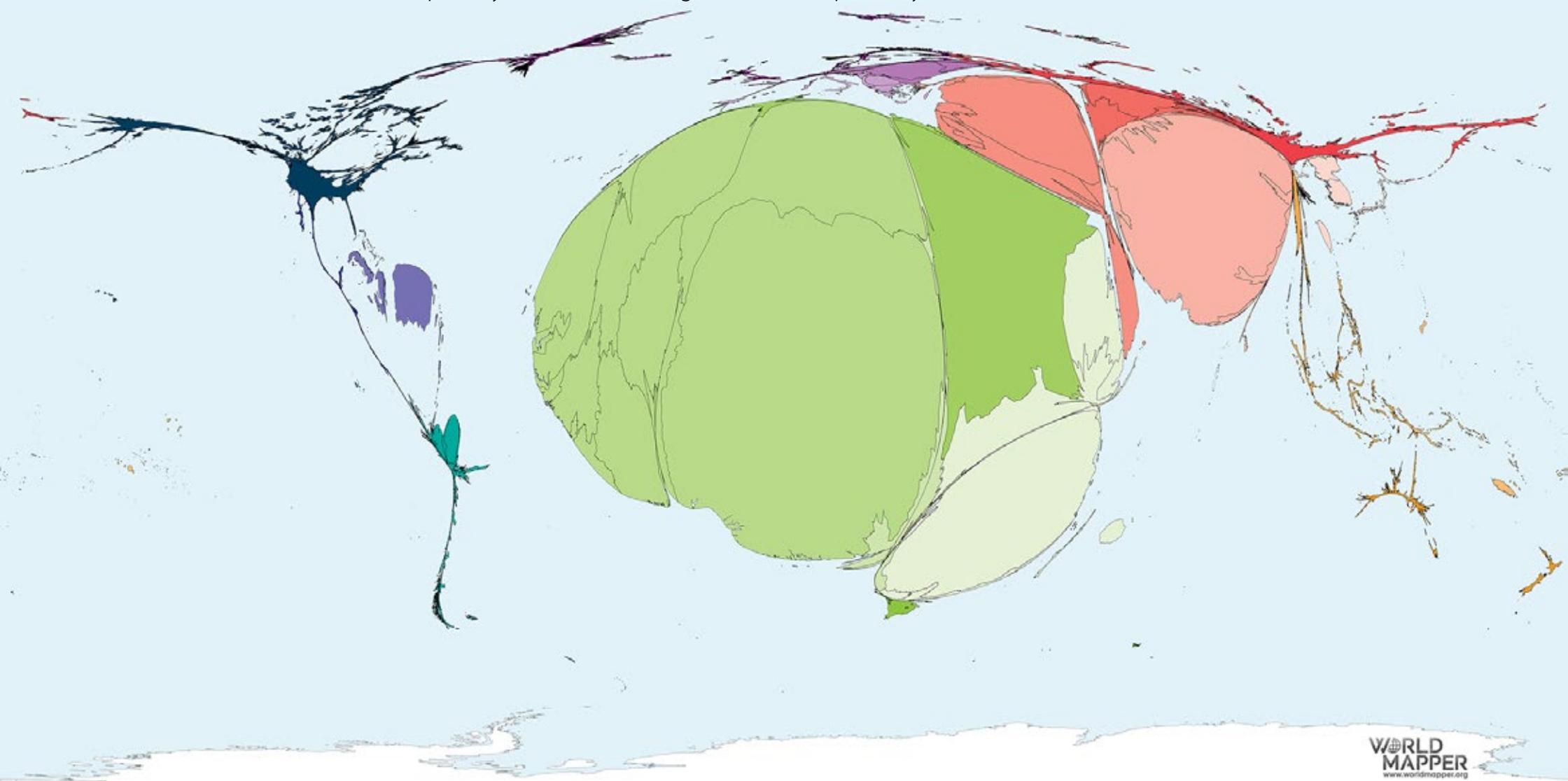


Global overview

Not attending primary school

The size of the territory is proportional to the school-age population (from 5 to 10 years old) that does not attend primary education. Nigeria, Pakistan and Sudan top the list of territories with the largest number of children not enrolled in primary education. The highest

rate of children between the ages of 5 and 10 who do not attend primary school is found in Eritrea, where only about one in two children are enrolled, followed by Djibouti and Sudan with 66 and 70 percent respectively.

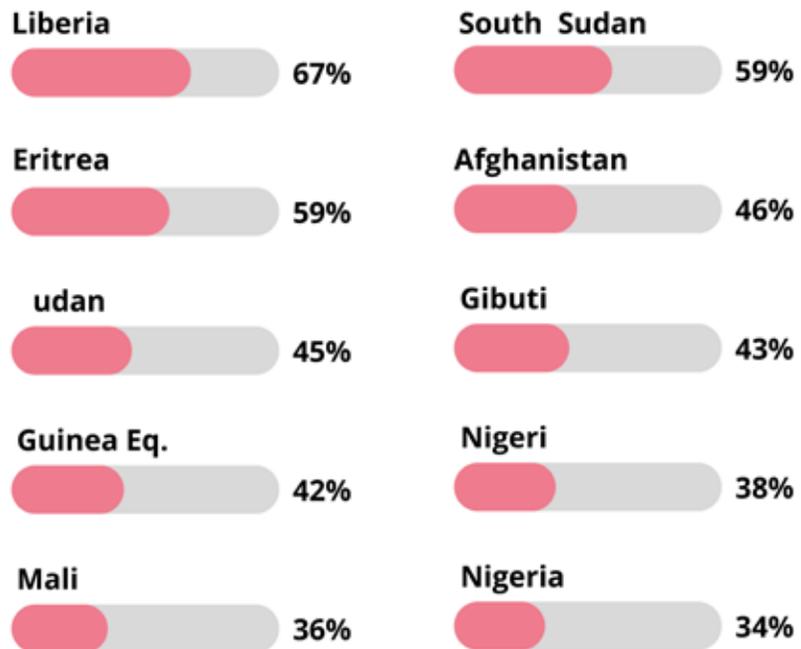


**800 MILLION
CHILDREN IN THE WORLD
ATTEND SCHOOLS WITHOUT
SUFFICIENT HYGIENIC
AND SANITARY CONDITIONS**



Ranking of the 10 countries where education is denied

The list is dominated by the African continent due to numerous wars and widespread poverty in the rural ambeinte. In countries where there are wars, uneducated children are more likely to be recruited as child soldiers and in poor countries to be employed in child labor.



Source: Unicef

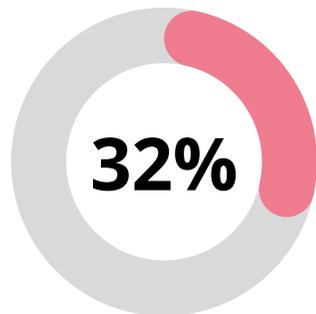


Child labor



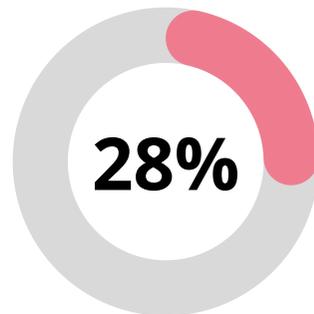
One third of the schools in the world do not have basic services

Schools without drinking water



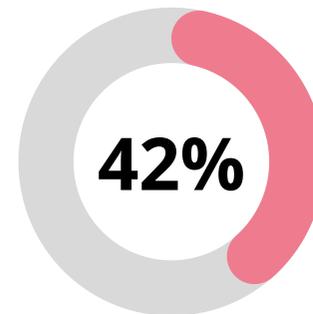
Impact on **546 millions** of children

Schools without bathrooms



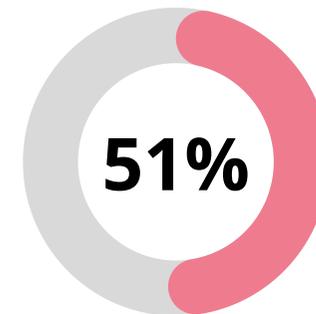
Impact on **539 millions** of children

Schools without sinks



Impact on **802 millions** of children

Coverage of toilets in Sub-Saharan Africa

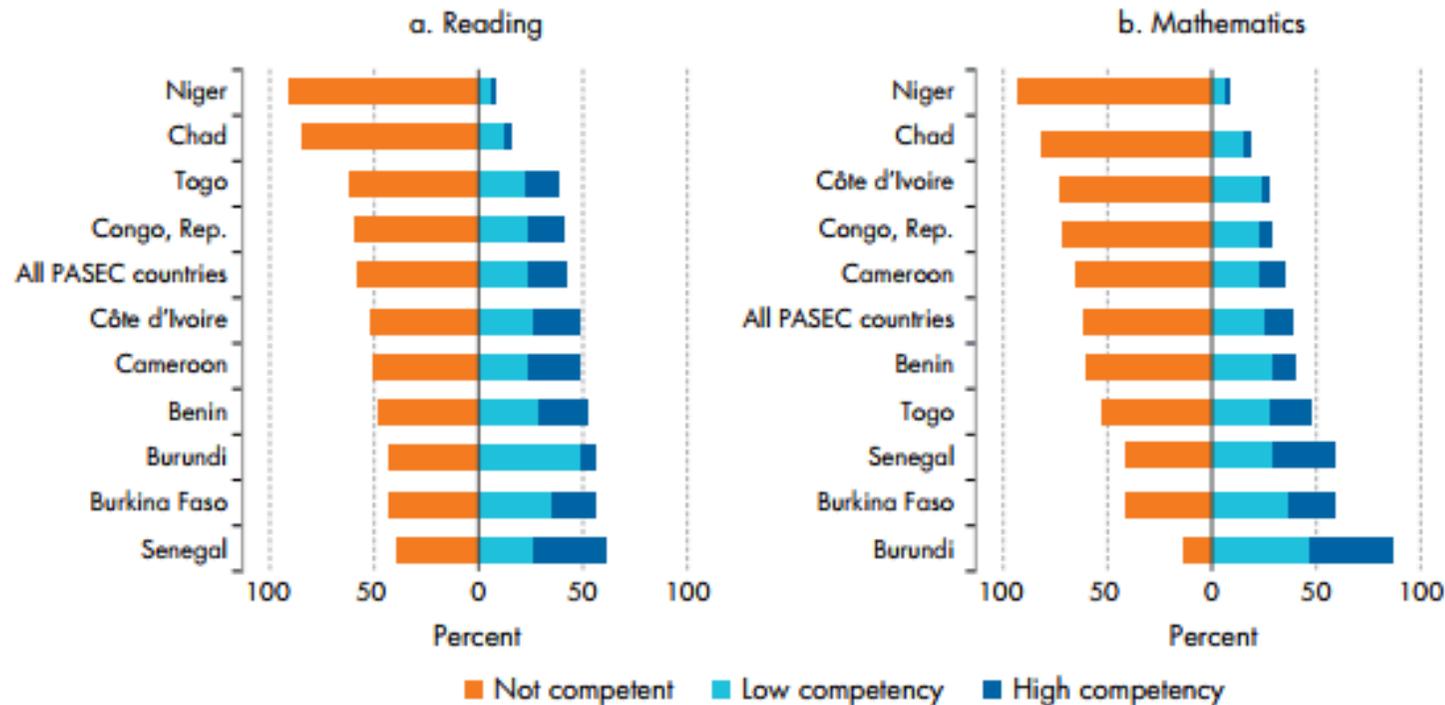


Impact on **450 millions** of children

Percentage of students in West and Central Africa insufficiently proficient in reading or mathematics

Due to the lack of infrastructure and school materials, political and economic instability and a shortage of staff, many students, especial-

ly in sub-Saharan Africa, do not acquire sufficient literacy and mathematics skills, with consequences that affect work and private life.



Source: World Development Report (WDR)

PROJECT FRAMEWORK

National context

The primary school project is to be designed for the rural areas of southern Senegal. This is a country in western Sub-Saharan Africa bordering the Atlantic Ocean, Mauritania, Mali, Gambia and Guinea.

The national population is almost 18 million, concentrated mainly in the major urban centres and the capital, Dakar. The territory, mostly flat, stretches over about 200,000 km², on the hydrographic left of the river of the same name and the catchment areas of some smaller rivers such as the Gambia and the Casamance in the south, where lagoons develop.

The territory also extends into the so-called 'Sahel': the transition zone between the arid Saharan and humid regions of Guinean Africa.

The population grows where the environmental conditions are best, along the coastal strip and in the immediate vicinity. While the interior, largely arid or semi-arid, sees a sparser population, with clusters along the course of rivers, where water availability is greater.

The capital has about 2.6 million inhabitants and contains a large part of the country's urban population; in fact, the other urban centres of national importance have smaller population sizes (100,000 - 200,000 inhabitants). The Senegalese population is made up of many ethnic groups, the majority being Wolof, about 43%. Other widely spread ethnic groups are the Serer, Pulaar, Mandinka, Mandjak, Mancagn,

Diola and Balante. The southern part of the country is predominantly home to a wide variety of cultures, while in the north Wolof and Serer are more widespread. Wolof is the most widely spoken language, while French is the official language.

Religiously, about 95% of the population is Sunni Muslim, 4% Christian and 1% animist.

The climate is tropical, with a long dry season in winter and a wet season in summer, the length of which increases from the north (about 3 months) to the south (6-7 months). From a geo-morphological point of view, the country has predominantly lateritic-sandy soils, while near the river valleys the soils are clay-sandy and clay-loamy. Rice is cultivated in these areas.

The dry season (December to April) is dominated by the hot, dry wind known as Harmattan. Annual rainfall can vary greatly between the north and south (600 mm in Dakar, compared to 1,200 mm in the south). The highest temperatures are recorded in the hinterland, where highs are reached in Tambacounda with 48° C, while in the other regions average temperatures vary from a high of 40° C to a low of 18° C, depending on the season. The northernmost part of the country has a hot desert climate, the central part has a hot semi-arid climate and the southernmost part has a tropical climate.

Economically, Senegal appears to be one of Africa's least fragile nations, with a good level of development of the industrial and service sectors, however mainly concentrated around the capital. Agriculture, on the other hand, is the main sector since it employs the majority of the population especially in rural areas, where urbanisation rates are less than 10%.

The south of Senegal

The southern region, beyond the Gambia enclave, is called Casamance, after the river of the same name, and is divided into three administrative regions: Ziguinchor, Sedhiou and Kolda, totalling about 1.5 million inhabitants.

It is one of the least developed areas in the country, with an average urbanisation rate in rural areas of 8% and an average poverty rate of around 90%. The location is purely agricultural and the rural villages have an average of 1,500 inhabitants. The main towns of Ziguinchor, Kolda and Sedhiou have populations of 200,000, 65,000 and 30,000, respectively.

In the rural areas of Casamance, the quality of life is among the worst in the country, due to lack of development, lack of resources and infrastructure, and climate change, which severely affect agro-pastoral activities that are the primary source of self-sufficiency. Here, poverty is at its highest with 97% of the population; 88% of families have no access to drinking water; 60% of the population lives in dwellings without direct access to electricity and 98% of the dwellings have no sewage system; 60% of children leave school before high school.

The ideal plot

The primary school project has no set plot. The architecture could be conceived in any rural area in the South. Urban centres and regional capitals are therefore to be excluded. For these reasons, no framework is required of the participants, who can envisage an ideal plot in any rural village and according to the characteristics defined in the call for entries.



Africa / Senegal



Landscape in a valley



Mosque in rural area



Streets in rural areas

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Education in the country is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and sixteen. The Senegalese education system provides pre-school education, primary education, secondary general or technical-vocational education and higher education.

At each of these levels, alongside public education, there is also private education, which has become much more diverse and developed in recent years.

In pre-school education (3 to 5 years), nursery schools and 'Case de tout-petis' are the most common, and often belong to the private sector. The presence of such facilities is more concentrated in urban areas and major cities. Dakar has 32% of the country's facilities. While in the most disadvantaged regions, such as the south and the extreme west, the average number of facilities is 2-3% of the entire country. 40% of the pupils in these facilities live in rural areas, resulting in hygienic and economic difficulties.

Primary education has the highest demand in the country and is attended by children between 6 and 11 years old. The study cycle is divided into six years as follows:

Phase 1: Initial Courses (IC) and Preparatory Courses (CP) ;

Phase 2: first-year elementary courses (EC1) and second-year elementary courses (EC2) ;

Phase 3: first-year medium courses (CM1) and second-year medium

courses (CM2).

At the end of the elementary cycle of studies, the student obtains, under examination, the Certificate of Completion of Elementary Studies (CFEE).

There are almost 10,000 facilities in the country, 15% of which are private. 30% of the facilities are located in the capital.

The average enrolment rate is now 86%. The success rate in obtaining the CFEE is highest in Dakar (64%) and lowest in Diourbel (48%). This distinction can be traced back to the poor socio-economic conditions in rural areas. In this respect, children in primary education who decide to drop out of school are much more at risk of falling back into illiteracy.

The facilities themselves are often, especially in rural and peripheral areas, in inadequate condition to guarantee the hygienic and sanitary protection of students and foster the best psycho-physical conditions for learning. In fact, only 70% of schools have toilets and water access points (the maximum 90% in Dakar, the minimum 35% in Kedougou), 30% have access to electricity (the maximum 90% in Dakar, the minimum 12% in Sedhiou) and 50% have an enclosing wall (the maximum 93% in Dakar, the minimum 20% in Kolda).

After obtaining the 'CFEE', one can continue on to middle school and obtain the 'Brevet de fin de études mediennes' (Certificate of Comple-

tion of middle school studies) (BFEM), which eventually allows one to move on to secondary studies and obtain the 'Baccalaureate'.

There are approximately 2,500 secondary and 1,000 higher education facilities in the country. In the transition between primary and secondary school, there is a dropout rate of between 35% (Dakar) and 60% (Sedhiou). On average, 60% of students completing secondary school enrol in general or vocational-technical education. Final examinations are highest in Louga (42%) and lowest in Sedhiou (26%)

Schools in rural areas

In the rural and southern areas of Senegal, primary schools are made of bricks produced on site with sand and cement, or, in less affluent areas, of unfired earth bricks. The building is normally developed in a single structure composed of a succession of classrooms arranged in parallel, all having an entrance to the outside. The roofs are mainly made of sheet metal without insulation. Windows are often locally produced in iron, or made of wood and sheet metal frames. The floor, where present, is a sand and cement screed.

Many schools are unfinished, with bricks left exposed. The finish, where present, is made of sand and cement, and rarely painted with oil paints.

Very few schools have a connection to the water supply network, as this is often absent in rural areas. Water is sometimes collected in bins from wells near the school, or there are community wells nearby, whose water is often contaminated.

The toilets, in the absence of a sewage system, are pits dug in the ground tens of metres away from the classrooms.

Not all classrooms have a formal environment. On average, the schools consist of 2 or 3 classrooms, which contain between 40 and 80 students.

Many schools are overcrowded and local communities are working to set up temporary classrooms made of sheet metal or thatched millet and bamboo canes. These classrooms, although temporary, become permanent in the absence of resources to build new brick classrooms. Finally, there are no indoor courtyards, laboratory rooms, classrooms, canteens or infirmaries.

Participants will be sent documentation photos of schools in rural areas today.

Note: Situation Economique et Sociale du Sénégal, Agence national Statistique du Senegal
Ministère de l'Education national du Senegal.

Images: Schools in rural areas of Senegal - Copyrights Balouo Salo - Humanitarian Organization



An unfinished school



Interior of a temporary classroom



School in a rural area



Interior of an elementary school



Extension of a school with temporary classes



School in precarious conditions

THE PROJECT: THE NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL

The aim of the selection process is to select an architectural model of a primary school that can raise the level of education for children, secure the right to study, ensure health and provide the psycho-physical and health conditions necessary to develop each student's potential. A facility that is not only limited to school courses, but that can host cross-curricular activities is ideal, a place that is not only a school but also a community. Through architecture, shapes and colours, the aim is to create a model that inspires confidence in the students, the community and the authorities. A unique and symbolic, yet simple, place of identity in which every child can find themselves and begin to build their future.

The project must be conceived as feasible in a process of a humanitarian intervention and self-construction, i.e., without qualified personnel and with the direct participation of the local community; it must, therefore, meet certain construction requirements, namely:

- **be easily achievable through sustainable and self-constructing technologies**, which therefore do not require the use of heavy vehicles and complex equipment;
- **make use of natural and/or recycled materials**, available in the area, so as to limit the economic-environmental impact and generate profitability in the area;
- **be integrated into a rural setting.**

The architecture must have the following spaces or settings developed in one or more bodies, according to the applicant's idea:

1. **Classrooms.** There must be six classrooms with an average of 25 students each.
2. **Offices.** There should be offices for management, and a meeting room for the teaching staff.
3. **Laboratory area.** There should be a flexible space for organising recreational activities and laboratories for the students.
4. **Sickroom.** There will be an environment for dealing with student injuries or illnesses.
5. **Canteen.** A space is to be set aside for the preparation and provision of meals for underprivileged students.
6. **Storage.** There should be a storage room for school materials and equipment. 20
7. **Toilets.** Facilities for students and school staff will have to be provided.

The design must comply with the following characteristics:

- Maximum indoor area of 650 m² for the previous areas;
- Ground floor only. Upper floors are therefore not permitted;
- The total cost of building materials alone (earth, concrete, wood, etc.) must not exceed €70,000;
- Give preference to the use of natural materials available in the sur-

rounding areas, scrap and recycled materials;

- Promote sustainable and environmentally friendly construction technologies;

- Be easily self-constructed, with unskilled personnel and without the use of heavy vehicles;

- The design of electrical, water and furniture installations is not required;

- No territorial framework is required;

- The design of surrounding areas and the street is not required.

Participants will be sent (after registration) additional materials necessary for the development of the project:

- Factsheets, prices and pictures of the main materials;

- Images of schools and homes in rural settings;

- Layouts of the papers to be submitted.



Entry to the school

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

it is a fundamental human right



Indoor of a classroom in senegalese rural school

AWARDS

1ST PRIZE

5.000 € + Building

Internship at Kengo Kuma & Associates

Sharing with partners

Exhibition & Events

Publication on the book

Official plate

Certificate

2ND PRIZE

2.000 €

Internship at EMBT Architects

Sharing with partners

Exhibition & Events

Publication on the book

Official plate

Certificate

3RD PRIZE

1000 €

Internship at SBGA | Blengini Ghirardelli

Sharing with partners

Exhibition & Events

Publication on the book

Official plate

Certificate

2 HONORABLE MENTIONS

Sharing with partners

Exhibition & Events

Publication on the book

Certificate

5 SPECIAL MENTIONS

Sharing with partners

Exhibition & Events

Publication on the book

Certificate

20 FINALISTS

20 TOP 50

Exhibition & Events

Publication on the book

Certificate

All awarded projects will be published in the competition's official book, on the official website, and on social networks of the competition. All projects will be transmitted to all media partners, international architectural websites and magazines. All projects will be shared with international, national and local institutions and associations.

JURY



Kengo Kuma

Kengo Kuma & Associates
Japan

Kengo Kuma was born in 1954. He established Kengo Kuma & Associates (KCAA) in 1990. Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo after teaching at Keio University and the University of Tokyo. KCAA projects are currently underway in more than 30 countries. He is considered one of the most influential contemporary architects, universally recognized for his sustainable approach and devoted to respect for the environment and tradition.



Benedetta Tagliabue

Benedetta Tagliabue – EMBT Architects
Spain

Benedetta Tagliabue studied architecture at the Istituto di Architettura di Venezia (IUAV) and currently acts as director of the international architecture firm Miralles Tagliabue EMBT, founded in 1994 in collaboration with Enric Miralles, based in Barcelona, Shanghai and Paris. Among her most notable projects built are the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, Diagonal MarPark, the Santa Caterina market in Barcelona.



Agostino Ghirardelli

SBGA | Blengini Ghirardelli
Italy

Agostino Ghirardelli earned a degree in architecture from the Università degli Studi di Genova in 1999. He has collaborated and has been Partner of several International Firms, has worked in New York and Paris and has supervised construction sites all over the world. He focuses both in the research and the design phase of Architecture and Urban Planning projects. To this end he collaborated with public institutions and he was a lecturer for various international institution.

JURY



Manuel Aires Mateus

Aires Mateus
Portugal

Manuel Aires Mateus was born in Lisbon in 1963. He graduated from Faculdade de Arquitectura de Lisboa (1986) and he collaborates with Francisco Aires Mateus, with both having founded the studio Aires Mateus in 1988. In teaching, he collaborates with several universities since 1986, such as the Harvard Graduate School of Design, the College of Architecture, Art and Planning of Cornell University, the Oslo Architecture School, the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Ljubljana.



Raul Pantaleo

TAM Associati
Italy

Raoul Pantaleo is involved with the practice of social communications and graphic design for various Public Administrations and non-profit organizations. Raul Pantaleo is one of the co-founder of "studio TAMassociati" a practice which specializes in socially oriented projects in critical areas. Among the main awards received : the LafargeHolcim Awards Acknowledgement prize (2017), Aga Khan Award (2013), Zumtobel Group Award (2014)



Mphethe Morojele

Mpheti Morojele Architects
South Africa

Mphethi Morojele is owner and founder of the MMA Design Studio, an award-winning architecture and design studio based in Johannesburg, South Africa. The practice has collaborated to produce some of the most iconic and culturally important projects in South Africa and continues to expand its portfolio on the continent with projects in Ethiopia, Uganda, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho and Burundi.

JURY



Emmanuelle Moureaux

Japan

Emmanuelle Moureaux is a French architect and artist living in Tokyo. She is founder and director of “emmanuelle moureaux architecture + design” in Tokyo. Associate Professor at Tohoku University of Art and Design since 2008, Emmanuelle’s laboratory explores the possibilities of color through a project she named 100 colors lab.



Saad El Kabbaj

Maroc

Born in 1978 in Casablanca, Saad El Kabbaj studied at the Ecole Nationale d’Architecture of Rabat, Morocco where he graduated in 2003. During his studies, he had some experiences abroad (Greece, Tunisia and Egypt). He opened his office in Casablanca in 2005 and works on a various range of projects. He currently teaches at the UIR University in Rabat.



Driss Kettani

Maroc

Born in 1978 in Fes, Driss Kettani studied at the Ecole Nationale d’Architecture of Rabat, Morocco where he graduated in 2003. He has spent his childhood in Côte d’Ivoire before coming to Morocco in 1996. After some collaborations, he opened his office in Casablanca in 2005, working on some housing, office projects and design. He currently teaches at the Mohammed VI Polytechnic University.



Mohamed Amine Siana

Maroc

Born in 1979 in Casablanca, Mohamed Amine SIANA graduated from the Ecole Nationale d’Architecture of Rabat, Morocco in 2004. He collaborates since 2000 with different architects and had some abroad experiences before opening his own office in Casablanca in 2005. He works in different kind of projects: interior, housing, health, design. He currently teaches at the UIR University in Rabat.

REGISTRATION

Participants can enter individually or in teams with a maximum of 5 people. At least one member must be 35 or under (at the time of registration). The registration fee varies depending on when registration is made, as indicated below:

Early registration - €60/team

Normal registration - €90/team

Late registration - €120/team

The registration process is illustrated below:

1. access the 'registration' area on the competition website;
2. complete the required fields, registering the team and paying the entry fee by credit or debit card, or PayPal;
3. at the end of the registration process, the team leader will receive a 'registration successful' email containing the Team ID (team identificationcode) to be used for participation in the competition, downloads, and the link to upload the project by the deadline.

Instructions: Check your spam mail if the 'registration confirmed email does not arrive within 2 days of registration and check that the e-mail address info@kairalooro.com is not in your blocked addresses or spam mail. You are advised to register and send your projects early. By registering, you confirm that you have accepted the regulation of the competition.

CALENDAR & DEADLINES

Registrations

"Early" from 13/01/2023 to 28/02/2023 (h 11.59 pm UTC+0)

"Normal" from 1/03/2023 to 9/04/2023 (h 11.59 pm UTC+0)

"Late" from 10/04/2023 to 15/05/2023 (h 11.59 pm UTC+0)

Project submission deadline | 11/06/2023 (h 11.59 pm UTC+0)

Jury evaluation | from 25/06/2023 to 01/07/2023

Winner announcements | 10/07/2023

Notes:

The distinction between "standard", "normal" or "late" registration does not affect the delivery date for the designs, which is unequivocally set.

[[CLICK HERE TO GO DIRECTLY TO THE REGISTRATION FORM](#)]

SUBMISSION MATERIALS

All participants must send their proposals using the following documents:

• **n.1 A1:** a design in which the project is presented and illustrated with text and images.

Characteristics: dimensions 841 x 594 mm (A1), PDF format, 300dpi, maximum size 30 mb, in English, landscape layout.

File name: A1_TeamID

The following must be shown in the table:

- a. design concept;
- b. graphical designs (plans, sections, brochures, construction plans), scale and type sufficient to describe the project;
- c. 3D views (renders, sketches, or photos of models).

• **n. 1 report:** a text document (in English) with a written description of the design project.

Features: English language only, A4 in PDF format. The use of images in the report is not permitted.

File name: A4_TeamID

The following must be summarised in the report:

- a. Design concept (max. 600 words)
- b. Use of materials (max. 300 words)
- c. Assembly/construction process (max. 300 words)

d. Estimated cost of materials (table)

• **n.1 cover:** an image (render, sketch, or photo of model) with no text, to be used as cover of the project. The use of text on the cover is not permitted.

Features: JPG format, dimensions 1920x1080 pixel, 300dpi, landscape orientation, maximum size 10 mb, no text.

File name: Cover_TeamID

The TeamID and templates (A1, Cover, Report) will be sent by e-mail to the team leader after registration has been confirmed. The text in the designs must only be written in English. All designs must be in the requested formats. The TeamID is not permitted to be entered on any design under penalty of exclusion. The TeamID code received after registration should be used exclusively to name the files (A1, cover, report), as indicated above. Designs sent in formats other than those specified will lead to the design being excluded (reasons for exclusion).

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Projects will be assessed by the jury, taking the following parameters into account:

1) Architectural quality

Originality and innovation of the design process which can moreover generate an architectural design that meets the functional, social and formal needs stipulated by the project.

2) Construction and materials

The choice of construction technology and sustainable and environmentally friendly construction materials for an architectural model that is also able to be self-built, and which uses local resources.

3) Flexibility and integration with the environment

The ability for the architectural design to adapt itself to the various activities stipulated by the project and to ensure that it is in keeping with its social and environmental context.

Mentions are not cumulative. The allocation of mentions will take place for those projects that do not come in any of the first three places, and which receive the largest number of mentions from the jury. Honourable mentions are selected by the organisation and/or the President of the jury.

The competing projects may, before going before the jury, be pre-selected by the organisation or by an appropriate committee on the basis of the evaluation criteria, their compliance with the requirements of the competition, technical and economic feasibility, the originality of the proposal, the clarity of presentation, compatibility with the competition theme and the architectural quality of the design proposal, also in compliance with the evaluation criteria and the competition requirements.

FAQ

The competition website shows responses to some frequently asked questions. Participants will be able to request further clarification for the entire duration of the contest and before the established deadline from the following e-mail address: info@kairalooro.com.

Responses will be published exclusively in English in the site's FAQ section. Questions similar to those already present on the site will not receive a response.

THE OBJECTIVES OF KAIRA LOORO

Kaira Loooro is a not-for-profit architectural event, organised by the Balouo Salo humanitarian organisation, which is aimed primarily at students and young architects, engineers, or designers.

The name of the competition comes from the Mandinga language: an ethnicity that is widespread throughout Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, and Mali. It means 'building peace' or 'architecture for peace', that is to say, an approach aimed at building a supportive environment in which peace reigns.

The objective of the event is to raise awareness of humanitarian topics in the international community, while at the same time raising funds to build charitable projects to which the proceeds are donated.

The objective of the competition is also to offer international visibility and opportunities for professional development to talented young architects.

The competition promotes a sustainable approach, incentivising research into architecture capable of offering a concrete response to climate change and humanitarian crises.

The winning design will be assessed and, where applicable, constructed as a charitable project by the Balouo Salo organisation, which will verify its technological, humanitarian and economic feasibility with the context of the beneficiary. The organisation may then reserve the right to make modifications to the design to make it more viable and involve the winners, acknowledging, in any case, that the team members are the creators of the architectural concept. Where

the design does not meet the criteria of the organisation, it will be able to construct another awarded design.

Construction will be co-funded from the proceeds of the competition, coming from the registration fees that will therefore constitute a charitable donation.

All awarded projects are to be understood as donated free of charge to the Balouo Salo organisation, who may also construct, share and donate them to other organisations, partner institutions and ministries who are committed to developing rural communities in Africa.

The competition has no profitable purpose, and the entire proceeds are donated to charity.





Winner of Kaira Loro 2020 - Project by Aleksandra Wróbel, Agnieszka Witaszek, Kamil Owczarek from Poland



Winner of Kaira Loro 2019 - Project by Changze Cai from China



BALOUO SALO

Balouo Salo is an independent charitable organisation with the objectives of solving social emergencies, contributing to the improvement of the living conditions of disadvantaged communities in developing countries and raising the awareness of the international community on the issues of emergencies, climate change and human rights. The words 'Balouo Salo' are in the Mandinka language, the majority ethnic group in the area in which the organisation will intervene, and were chosen by the village chief of a locality in southern Senegal. Their meaning is 'a bridge to life'.

The organisation's main humanitarian activities include:

- Promoting accessibility to drinking water by building infrastructure such as dams, wells and boreholes equipped with purification plants that provide free purified water to limit health risks;
- Improving public health by building facilities and infrastructure, donating medical supplies, as well as training health personnel and the community;
- Protecting the right to education through projects that improve the school system by building or renovating schools, training students and teaching staff, and donating school materials and supplies;
- Carrying out communication and training activities on human rights, anti-discrimination and inequalities, seeking to create a society based on justice and equal rights;
- Involving local and international communities in activities and

projects through conferences and seminars, but also during construction processes, in order to create awareness and social responsibility.

All Balouo Salo projects are developed and implemented with the direct involvement of the beneficiary community, in order to achieve the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency, and are entirely financed by private donations and fundraising events including 'Kaira Looro'.

Images:
Balouo Salo's Humanitarian projects - www.balouosaloo.com







REGULATION

1. Entry requirements

1.1. This competition titled 'Kaira Loro' is a fundraising event organized by the 'Balouo Salo' association to support its humanitarian projects.

1.2. The competition is open to anyone who wishes to register.

1.3. This competition is a "contest of ideas" and does not qualify as a prize event pursuant to art. 6 of the Presidential Decree 430/2001.

1.4. Each participant must be between 18 and 35 years of age at the time of registration, upon verification of a valid identity document.

1.5. The personal data of all participants will be processed exclusively for the purpose of the activities linked to this call in compliance with the legislation pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 196/03. Any refusal to process personal data is an impediment to participation in this call for competition.

1.6. The 'Balouo Salo' Association, in compliance with current privacy legislation, is entitled to verify the data provided by participants by requesting a copy of an identity document.

1.7. The participants are solely responsible for the truthfulness and correctness of the data provided. The 'Balouo Salo' Association disclaims all responsibility in this regard.

1.8. The announcement and the regulations are fully accepted by all participants to the competition at the time of their registration.

1.9. The place of jurisdiction for the resolution of any dispute arising under this Regulation is Catania, Italy.

2. Participation Modalities

2.1. Registration to compete in the 'Kaira Loro' Competition can be done individually or in a team.

2.2. In case of team participation, a maximum of 5 participants can register as a team and at least one team member must not be older than 35 years old at the time of registration. The Team Leader chosen by the team is the only individual authorized to interface with the organizers of the 'Kaira Loro' competition, except when, in case of necessity, another participant is delegated with this task.

2.3. Once the team is registered, the team composition cannot be changed except for proven health needs.

2.4. Participants can use the competition materials made available by the 'Balouo Salo' Association exclusively to develop the project, unless prior authorization is received from the 'Balouo Salo' Association upon request.

2.5. Participants are prevented from disseminating material relating to their project prior to the publication of the list of the winners.

2.6. By accepting these regulations, the participants agree to maintain a behaviour that complies with the principles of loyalty and fairness towards other participants and to the 'Balouo Salo' Association.

2.7. By participating in the competition, participants refrain from engaging in discriminatory and/or racist attitudes and insults towards other participants and/or the organization. Participants are under an

Under art. 6 letter a) of Italian Presidential Decree no. 430/2001, the "Kaira Loro Competition" does not constitute a prize competition given that its objective is the presentation of projects or studies in commercial or industrial fields where the assignment of awards to the author of the chosen work serves to acknowledge the activities and works carried out and their intense commitment, serving also as an encouragement in the interests of the general good.

obligation not to engage in any conduct that could harm the image of the participants and/or the 'Balouo Salo' Association. The violation of these principles will be dealt with in the competent sites/fora.

3. Participation Exclusion clauses

The following projects are excluded from participation to the 'Kaira Looro' Competition:

- 3.1. Projects presented in other languages than English.
- 3.2. Projects containing identification marks of the participants.
- 3.3. Projects dependant on incomplete or non-compliant material. Even a single file named in a way that does not comply with the indications of the competition announcement grants a cause for exclusion of the Project presented.
- 3.4. Projects dependant material uploaded after the deadlines indicated in the competition announcement.
- 3.5. Projects presented by a team with no member between 18 and 35 years of age at the time of the team registration.
- 3.6. Projects disseminated before the publication of the list of winners.
- 3.7. Projects not considered to be the result of the exclusive ingenuity of participants.
- 3.8. Projects that violate any of the rules and conditions listed in the Competition announcement.

4. Registration fee

- 4.1. A registration fee applies to every registered project.
- 4.2. It is possible to propose more than one project: a different Team Leader must be appointed for each project presented.
- 4.3. Considering the humanitarian purpose of the initiative and that

registration fee is entirely donated to the 'Balouo Salo' Association, the registration fee is non-refundable, independently of the competition outcome.

4.4 Under no circumstances will the registration fee be refunded.

5. Contest participants and preselection

- 5.1. The organizers can amend the deadlines of the competition to ensure a correct or better progress of the competition.
- 5.2. The 'Balouo Salo' Association is not responsible for any server malfunctions. Participants are therefore invited to register and upload projects well in advance of the deadlines set out in the competition announcement.
- 5.3. If deemed necessary, the 'Balouo Salo' Association can proceed with a pre-selection of the participating projects considering two elements: first, the evaluation criteria indicated in the 'evaluation criteria' section of the Competition announcement; second, compliance with the humanitarian purpose of the 'Kaira Looro' Competition and of the 'Balouo Salo' Association. This preselection is carried out by the members of the 'Balouo Salo' Association itself or by a delegated committee.

6. The Jury

- 6.1. The decision of the jury and the 'Balouo Salo' Association is final, there is no right of appeal.
- 6.2. The members of the jury play their role in favor of the 'Balouo Salo' Association on a voluntary basis in light of its humanitarian purpose. The 'Balouo Salo' Association intends to operate in order to protect the moral and professional image of its members and the members

of the jury of the 'Kaira Looro' Competition.

7. Awards

7.1. A single prize is awarded to winners, whether participating individually or as a team. The prize includes both bank commissions and taxes. In case of team participation, the prize is awarded to the team leader or the chosen delegate belonging to the team.

7.2. The winners are required to submit the additional documentation required for the purposes of the activities of the 'Balouo Salo' Association.

7.3. The chosen projects will be advertised on the channels and in the official book of the competition, and promoted in the relevant media channels. The images, drawings and texts of the winning projects will be at free disposal of the association. The winning projects are intended to be donated to the 'Balouo Salo' Association which, therefore, acquires the right to use and reproduce them in any channel without limits of means, time and space.

7.4. If the 'Balouo Salo' Association decides to proceed with the actual implementation of the winning project, the association is entitled to make changes and adjustments to improve the project's technical feasibility and economic sustainability. In no case will the eventual realization of the project create any obligations for the 'Balouo Salo' Association towards the winning team or third parties.

7.5. The realization of the winning project or other awarded projects is communicated to the team leader of the winning team.

7.6. The right to authorship of the architectural concept is always respected as an unavailable right.

8. The 'internship award'

8.1. The length, methods and period of the "Internship award" at the architectural firm depend on the availability of the firm. The host firm may request the Curriculum Vitae, portfolio and an interview with the winning team to verify their academic and/or professional requirements. Passing any interview is a necessary condition for starting the internship. Failure to pass this selection phase does not constitute responsibility for the 'Balouo Salo' Association.

8.2. Travel expenses are the responsibility of the winners. The award cannot be transferred to someone outside the project team.

8.3. The internship must take place within one year from the publication of the competition results. Travel expenses are covered by the winner/s.

9. Intellectual Property

9.1. The submitted projects must be original and the exclusive result of the participant's ingenuity. Once presented, they are considered as such by the 'Balouo Salo' Association which is exempted from liability towards third parties.

9.2. The intellectual property (referring exclusively to the architectural concept) of each awarded project is equally attributed to all team members.

9.3. The 'Balouo Salo' Association retains the right to assess and exclude non-compliant projects in case of allegations or reports of plagiarism made against the awarded projects.

10. Disclaimer Clauses

The organizers of the 'Kaira Looro' Competition, the members of the

'Balouo Salo' Association and the members of the jury are exempted from liability in the cases listed below:

10.1. Use of false or incorrect information by participants.

10.2. Violent, racist or disparaging attitudes on the part of the participants towards other participants or third parties.

10.3. Infringement of Plagiarism and/or Copyrights clauses committed by the participants.

10.4. Any action violating the ethics of the initiative and/or damaging the humanitarian image of the 'Balouo Salo' Association, and any behaviour causing material or immaterial damage to the beneficiaries of the humanitarian projects supported by the competition.

10.5. The 'Balouo Salo' Association reserves the right to present an action for damage in the competent sites for any violation listed in the article 10 of the current regulation.

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