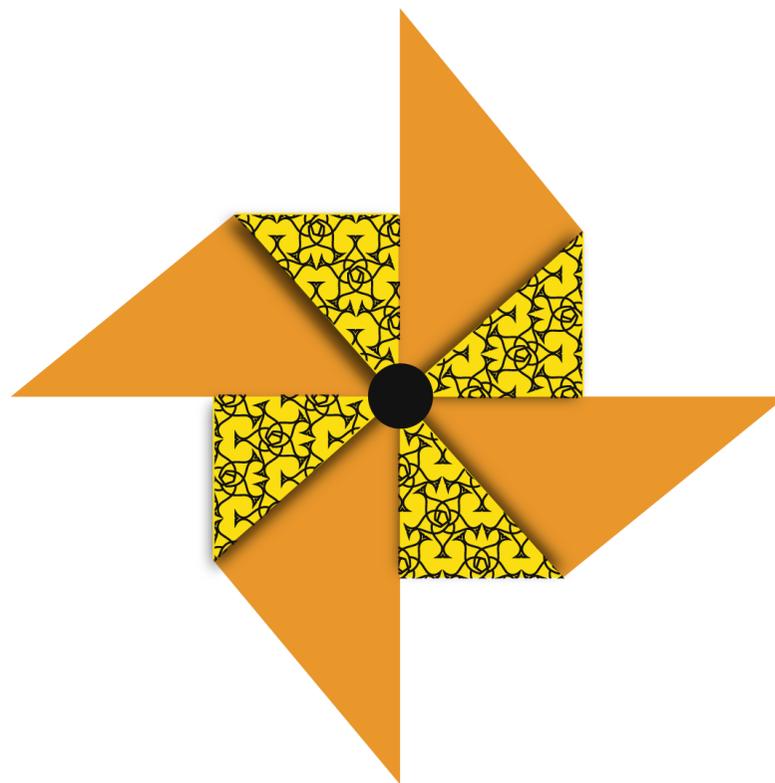


CULTURAL CENTRE  
« Sunu Xarit Aminata »  
in tribute to Nerea Pérez-Arróspide Navallas

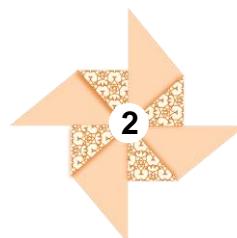


ASSOCIATION 'HAHATAY SON RISAS DE GANDIOL'

## **INDEX**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Presentation and Project Summary.....                            | 3  |
| 2. Background and Rationale.....                                    | 3  |
| 3. Context - Senegal and Gandiol .....                              | 5  |
| 4. Objectives and Expected Results .....                            | 7  |
| 5. Implementation (description of activities and schedule).....     | 8  |
| 6. Social Engagement, Economic Feasibility and Sustainability ..... | 10 |
| 7. Visual Identity.....   | 12 |
| 8. Architectural concept, Techniques and Materials.....             | 13 |
| 9. Organisation, monitoring and Evaluation .....                    | 18 |
| 10. Construction budget.....  | 18 |
| 11. Construction budget.....  | 19 |
| Annex 1 – General Budget .....                                      | 20 |
| Annex 2 – Preliminary Schedule of Construction.....                 | 21 |

***"Children are the fundamental subjects of development and the essential engines of social change and transformation for the future."***



## 1. Presentation and Project Summary

This project aims to build a multipurpose centre, consisting of a library and several multipurpose classrooms, mainly focused on promoting the non-formal education of Gandiol's population (Senegal). Such buildings will function as meeting spaces, stimulating the participation and empowerment of the local community, a key tool for sustainable development.

The centre, originally designed by the architect Nerea Pérez-Arróspide, will be built in her posthumous honor, and will be managed by the Association 'Hahatay son risas de Gandiol' ([www.hahatay.org](http://www.hahatay.org)), of which she was member. Nerea was a very dear person and cultivated a multitude of friends in Senegal, Spain (her home country) and around the world. Her positive and contagious character inspired her colleagues and friends to work together and help build a fairer world. Hence, anyone who knew her knows that completing this project is not only the best tribute, but will also contribute to a good cause: the development of the community concerned by the project.

**This projects aims at ensuring sustainability in the construction process itself, using local and recycled materials along with eco-friendly and participative techniques, as well as sustainability in its use through time, assuming that the community, with its own initiatives and projects, has the potential to generate structural changes in their society.**

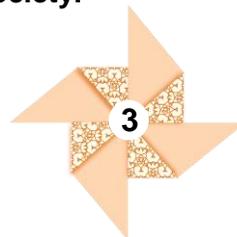
**Therefore, it is necessary to propitiate spaces in which the community can meet, exchange ideas and empower itself.**

Following the principle to place local needs at the heart of all initiatives, but without neglecting the need for architects and other technicians as intermediaries, this project intends to value and include community knowledge and endogenous materials. Thus, a comfortable gathering space will be created, pursuing to enhance different forms of complementary and transformative education, which will promote social inclusion and the autonomy of the local community.

## 2. Background and Rationale

'Hahatay son risas de Gandiol' is a non-profit association working for the development between Senegal and Spain, in the areas of volunteerism, awareness on migration issues and cooperation. In Senegal, it works mainly within the commune of Ndiebene-Gandiol, in the region of Saint Louis.

Over the last few years, through Summer and Christmas Camps with volunteers from Spain, other parts of Senegal and the youth of Gandiol itself, the association has been shaping a site right next to the primary school of Pilote Barre, using mostly recycled materials to build a children's playground and a pre-school small classroom.



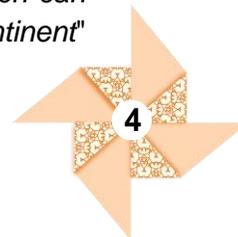
Following Hahatay's principles, all constructions must involve participatory and educational processes, in which the expertise and knowledge of people of all ages is valued. Also, all initiatives must pay special attention to environmental issues and the use of local resources and techniques.

To carry out its projects, since 2013, Hahatay benefited from the expertise of Nerea Perez-Arróspide, who, as a member of the association, had already designed the concept of this Cultural Centre. Paying tribute to Nerea, who contributed significantly to the field of cooperation as an architect and as a person, but also sharing the same values and ideals, her family and friends decided to carry on with the idea and implement this project in partnership with Hahatay. In this context, one of the main conceptual pillars of this Cultural Centre is the thesis developed by Nerea: Rethinking educational facilities in development scenarios, completed in May 2015. Such a document is based on four case studies from Senegal, in which the author analyses how traditional and cultural values influence the performance and quality of educational facilities.

Nerea proposed that educational facilities must build local capacities from the construction process itself, and should also aim at creating a comfortable environment, which facilitates cultural and social exchanges, and the dissemination of values that go way beyond formal education. Mainly, Nerea believed that "*children are the catalyst for change and the hope of Africa*" and to ensure their education "*is the only way to ensure a committed youth which can fight for the economic and social development of their continent*"

(thesis fragment). For this, architecture cannot emerge as a simple physical and instrumentalist mean to mitigate the immediate needs of the population. Rather, it should be the trigger for participatory and empowering processes, where technicians and users act as social beings together, in an ethical and harmonious manner.

This is the spirit of the '**Cultural Centre Sunu Xarit Aminata**' developed below.



### 3. Context - Senegal and Gandiol

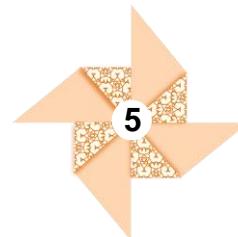


Image 01: Geographical Boundaries of Senegal  
Image 02: Location of Gandiol

Senegal is a priority country for the Spanish Cooperation since, despite having achieved solid economic performance and steady growth rates in recent years, the living standards of the population remain very low. It occupies position 154 in the Human Development Index (HDI) - according to UNDP's report from 2013 (more than 186 countries evaluated). Therefore it is considered a country with low human development (World Bank Group, 2015).

The local population can be defined as young, as 63% is under 25 years old; which means that there is great potential for development. However, the country maintains an adult literacy rate of 40% and enrolment rates of young people have yet to improve: 71% of children from six to thirteen years are enrolled in primary schools, but only 16% of the population over thirteen is enrolled in secondary education (AECID, 2013, p.3).

Around 70% of the population live in rural areas. Infrastructure is not only inadequate but also scarce, and the local government has difficulty in meeting the current needs. Rural territories are essential for the country's development, as agriculture is a major economic activity - 60% of the total population work in the sector. Educational facilities in these dispersed areas function as elements of cohesion, bringing the community together.



Regarding the issue of education in Senegal, it is the government's responsibility to ensure a system of education for all its citizens. The Senegalese Constitution - Articles 21 and 22 - assures this right. The State recognizes the need for access to primary education to all children aged 6 to 12 years.

However, when implementing the legislation, there are continuous obstacles to overcome. In addition to the low level of school facilities, school fees are a barrier for many families. Their financial situation and the lack of information and awareness of some parents causes low school enrolment rates as they need to increase their income or decrease house spending. As a result, young boys are put to work or young girls are married at a young age. Besides, many of these children are sent to Koranic school, where they receive only religious education.

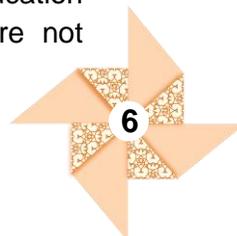
This process often triggers a vicious cycle of poverty. Families' immediate economic needs are an obstacle towards children reaching a level of education which will allow them to have better job opportunities, enhance their social and economic welfare, and contribute to the development of their region. The school is not seen as a tool for development and an investment for the future. Rather, it is seen as another expense. Moreover, the fact that formal education is in French and not in Wolof (mother and only language spoken in most families) does not help to promote its usefulness, because the practical application of such studies is not obvious.

Currently what is understood in Senegal as non-formal education usually concerns the 'Daaras' (Koranic schools). There are not

many different models, which consider civic and citizenship values, the role of youth in the development of their community (particularly young women), and the responsibility to participate in community life.

In the field of non-formal education, Hahatay works since 2012 in promoting recreational activities amongst children and young people from Gandiol, organising camps twice a year during the holiday periods. There, transversal values and ideas are developed, such as multiculturalism, environmental awareness, conflict resolution and gender equality. There have also been task forces to plant trees, clean public spaces, and even thematic cinema forums with the local youth. As for the field of formal education, Hahatay manages a scholarship system for 25 families, in order to provide more opportunities for their children.

In sum, there is a lack of communal places in Gandiol for young people to meet and discuss ideas, debate, enjoy a safe and healthy leisure, access free cultural activities or where they can propose and implement activities developed/devised by themselves.



#### 4. Objectives and Expected Results

##### General Objective:

Contribute to the development of Gandiol through an educational project that promotes a more committed, responsible and empowered youth.

##### Specific Objective 1:

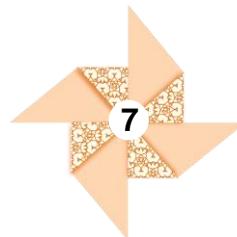
Construction of the Cultural Centre 'Sunu Xarit Aminata', based on sustainable architecture and participatory techniques, from the project phase to its completion, where technical, environmental, social and cultural knowledge can be exchanged reciprocally between the community and technicians, in a non-hierarchical, manner.

##### Specific Objective 2:

Provide Gandiol's locals with a space suited to their needs, where they can develop an educational model based on values, and where community participation is encouraged as a tool for sustainable development.

##### Expected Results:

1. The design and content of the Centre must be in line with the plans left by Nerea Pérez-Arróspide, and always open to continuous and permanent participation (by the local community or others who wish to engage, through personal participatory meetings or through social networks).
2. The construction of the Centre is made seeking maximum social participation.
3. Different community actors, especially young people, draft together with Hahatay a plan defining the Centre's management philosophy and content.



## 5. Implementation (description of activities and schedule)

### Activities:

#### Concerning Result 1

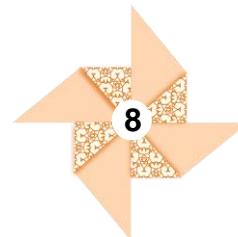
- R1.A1. Review of the concept developed by Nerea with necessary adaptations and preliminary sketches
- R1.A2. Previous list of materials and techniques to use and logistics strategy. Preliminary budget.
- R1.A3. Definition of quality control method for the first stages of construction.
- R1.A4. Preliminary technical drawings (plans, views, physical or electronic models)
- R1.A5. Revised budget (more definitive list of materials, suppliers and labour)
- R1.A6. Launching of website and social networks (twitter, Facebook, G +, YouTube, Pinterest).
- R1.A7. Participatory Workshops in Gandiol.

#### Concerning Result 2

- R2.A1. Execution of the construction in partnership with a local architect or engineer and maximum involvement of the youth and community of Gandiol.
- R2.A2. Monitoring and quality control of the construction.
- R2.A3. Delivery of the work and inauguration of 'Cultural Centre Sunu Xarit Aminata'

#### Concerning Result 3

- R3.A1. Participatory Meetings coordinated by Hahatay on the Centre's principles with different community actors (other associations, schools, families, mayor and local leaders, young locals and children).
- R3.A2. Draft document including the Centre's principles, management strategies and structure, in order to provide guidelines and ease its appropriation by locals, therefore its long term sustainability. Draft activities work plan and budget for the first six months.

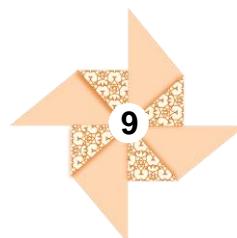


## Schedule:

|  | nov-15 | dic-15 | jan-16 | feb-16 | mar-16 | apr-16 | may-16 | jun-16 | jul-16 | aug-16 | sep-16 | oct-16 | nov-16 | dic-16 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Regarding Result 1</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A1. Review of the concept developed by Nerea with necessary adaptations and preliminary sketches  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A2. Previous list of materials and techniques to use and logistics strategy. Preliminary budget.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A3. Definition of quality control method for the first stages of construction.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A4. Preliminary technical drawings (plans, views, physical or electronic models)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A5. Revised budget (more definitive list of materials, suppliers and labour)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A6. Launching of website and social networks (twitter, Facebook, G +, YouTube, Pinterest)   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R1.A7. Participatory Meetings in Gandiol   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| <b>Regarding Result 2</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R2.A1. Execution of the construction in partnership with a local architect or engineer and maximum involvement of the youth and community of Gandiol.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R2.A2. Monitoring and quality control of the construction.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R2.A3. Delivery of the work and inauguration of 'Cultural Centre Sunu Xarit Aminata'   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| <b>Regarding Result 3</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R3.A1. Participatory Meetings coordinated by Hahatay on the Centre's principles with different community actors (other associations, schools, families, mayor and local leaders, young locals and children).   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| R3.A2. Draft document including the Centre's principles, management strategies and structure, in order to provide guidelines and ease its appropriation by locals, therefore its long term sustainability. Draft activities work plan and budget for the first six months. |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |

## NOTES:

1. Please consider that the construction will coincide with the rainy season in St. Louis, even though it is not usually abundant.
2. The drafting of the Document mentioned in R3.A3 can be developed through the summer camp.
3. The months of October, November and December are reserved for possible construction delays and/or the establishment of the Centre Management Team.
4. The detailed construction schedule and the budget will be constantly adapted incorporating the feedback from the participatory meetings and fundraising objectives.



## 6. Social Engagement, Economic Feasibility and Sustainability

The viability of the project depends on two main elements:

1. The appropriation by the youth and other locals
2. Fully funding the Centre, allowing quality work

Here, it is important to mention that, in our current context of development, participatory methodologies and strategies are understood as something fundamental for communities' empowerment and the success of projects over time. Thus, the community is no longer seen as a simple beneficiary of a project. Rather, it becomes a key subject, contributing to the planning, discussion and implementation of ideas (Mitlin and Thompson, 1995). Especially in this case, taking into account the philosophy behind the Centre, participation means greater ownership of the project by the community, especially young people, who will be able to claim it as their own from the first steps of the construction process to later management and running of the centre.

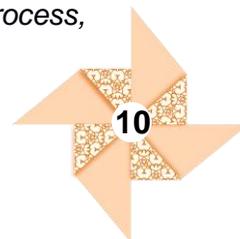
On the other hand, the presence of technicians (architects and engineers) is also crucial, because it contributes to ensure a training process for the community and the achievement of a sustainable future (Nerea Pérez-Arróspide, 2015).

*"Finally, we must also highlight the presence of international organizations and other financing agents as important actors in this process. Together with architects, other local technicians and the community, they are naturally a part of the participatory process,*

*and are essential for an effective response to the challenges regarding the social and economic development of the community"* (Nerea Pérez-Arróspide, 2015)

At the economic level, funding is pursued through various means, from crowdfunding using social networks to citizens' initiatives. Therefore, every interested person can support the project, helping not only with donations, but also with ideas, manpower and other initiatives.

Ongoing supervision and long term sustainability of the project will be supported by the local association 'Hahatay son risas de Gandiol', where Nerea Pérez-Arróspide worked for more than three years. The association is creating a youth section which will be encouraged to participate in this project as well as other actors, seeking the appropriation by the community.



A participatory approach will govern all phases of this project and the principles below should be followed:

- Inclusion: An open environment for all people, directly or indirectly concerned by the construction of the Centre, so everyone can participate in the conception, construction or further management.
- Equal Collaboration: Recognising that each person has its own abilities and knowledge, and therefore have the right to participate in the process, regardless of their social and cultural position, titles, or status.
- Transparency: the budget, funding, and all spending will be publicly available (both to those who donated and anyone else who wishes to see it).
- Sharing of leadership and responsibilities: Even though hierarchical structures might be necessary at some points of the project's implementation, there must be constant dialogue and exchange of opinions, always seeking for a maximum consensus in decision making processes.
- Community empowerment: local participants with specific skills or knowledge will be encouraged to take the lead in relevant tasks. In addition, participants and technicians will teach and share their knowledge and experiences with each other.
- Interactivity and Closeness: not only local participants, but also all contributors (even if distant) should feel involved and contribute, not only with money, but also with ideas, human capital, values, empirical knowledge, etc.

Note: the above mentioned elements are an interpretation and adaptation of ideas in the work of Anantha Duraiappah, Pumulo Roddy and Jo-Ellen Parry (2005) - *Have Participatory Approaches Increased Capabilities?*



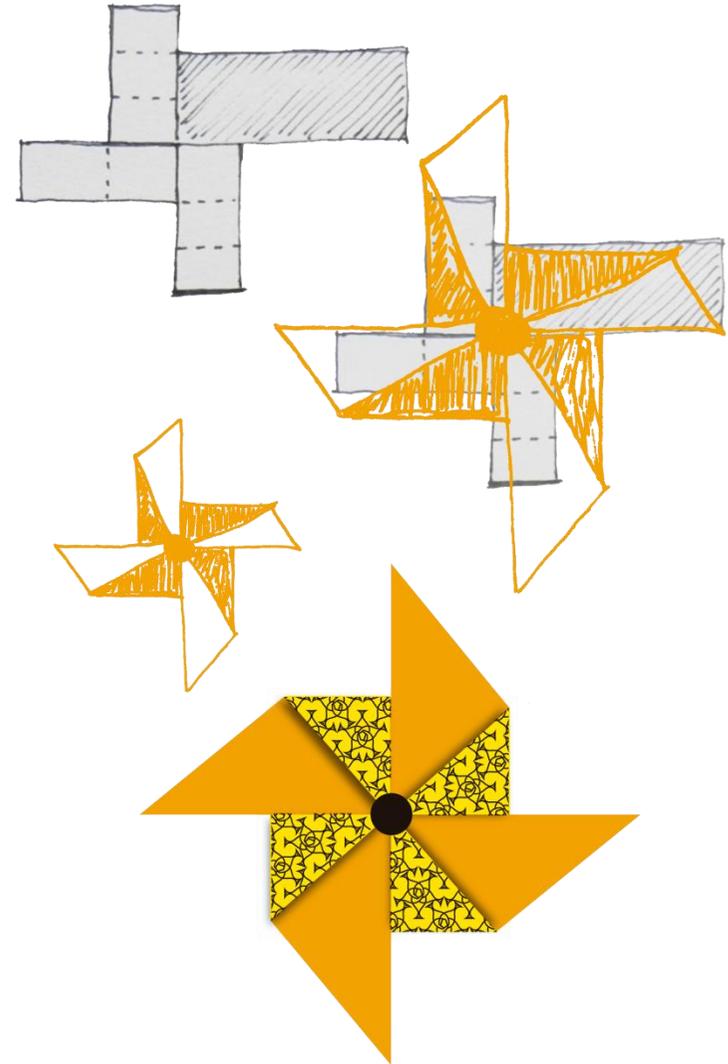
## 7. Visual Identity

Although the project is managed by 'Hahatay Son risas de Gandiol', it is independent of other governmental or private structures. Therefore, the Centre has its own logo, inspired by the first sketches of Nerea and further developed into a symbol of sustainability and joy: a windmill.

The windmill is a tribute to our friend Nerea and to the principles guiding this project, which were so strongly defended by her:

**The windmill is sustainability, clean energy, it is air, it is sun, it is playing and having fun. It is letting yourself flow with the wind. It is getting involved. It is like Nerea: a bird that took everything good from the South and from the North.**

Image 03: Logo concept based on Nerea's sketches.



## 8. Architectural concept, Techniques and Materials

The Cultural Centre Aminata was, from its very beginning, designed to operate in a holistic manner, covering uses related to education and culture, and functioning way beyond a simple space to study or store books.

The original concept of the project, designed by Nerea (Image 04), consists of four modules that represent the major "macro-uses" to be carried out at the Center: (1 and 2) open classrooms, (3) library / debate or study room (4) administrative building / reception.

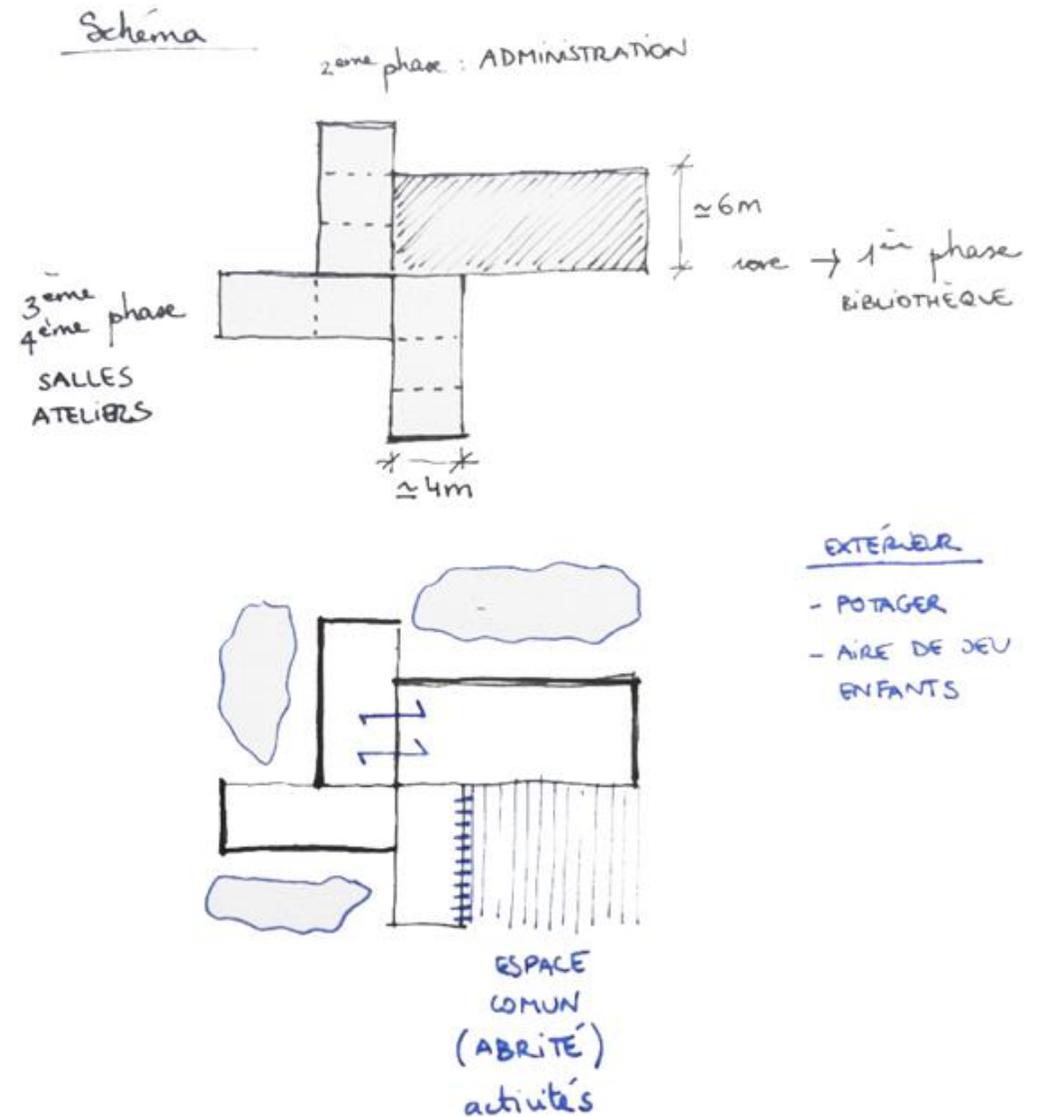
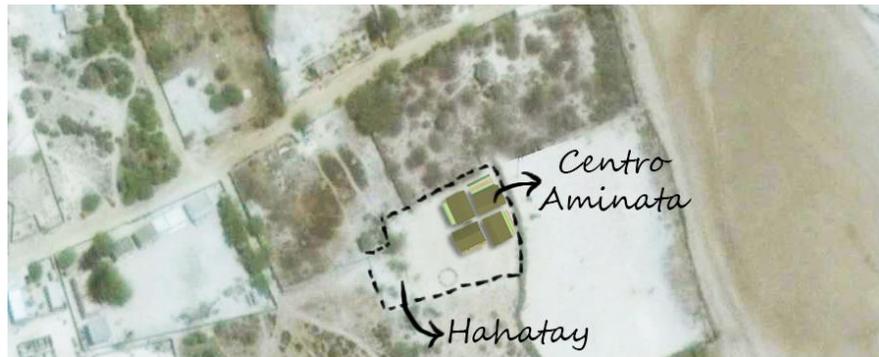
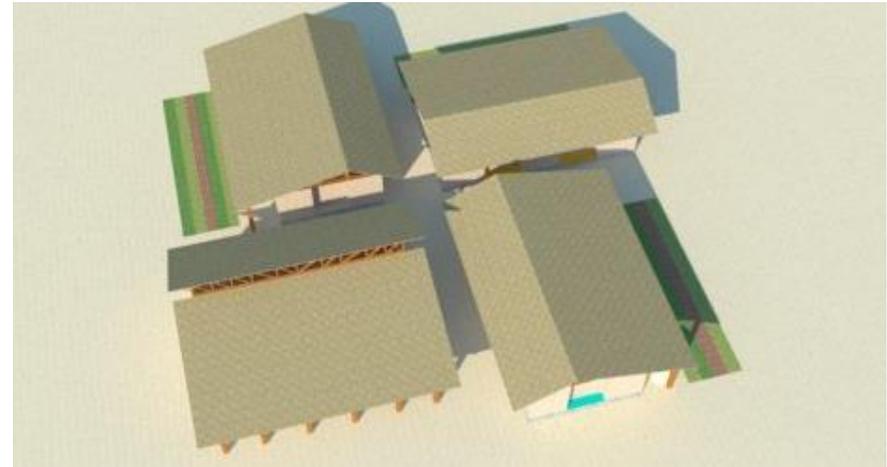


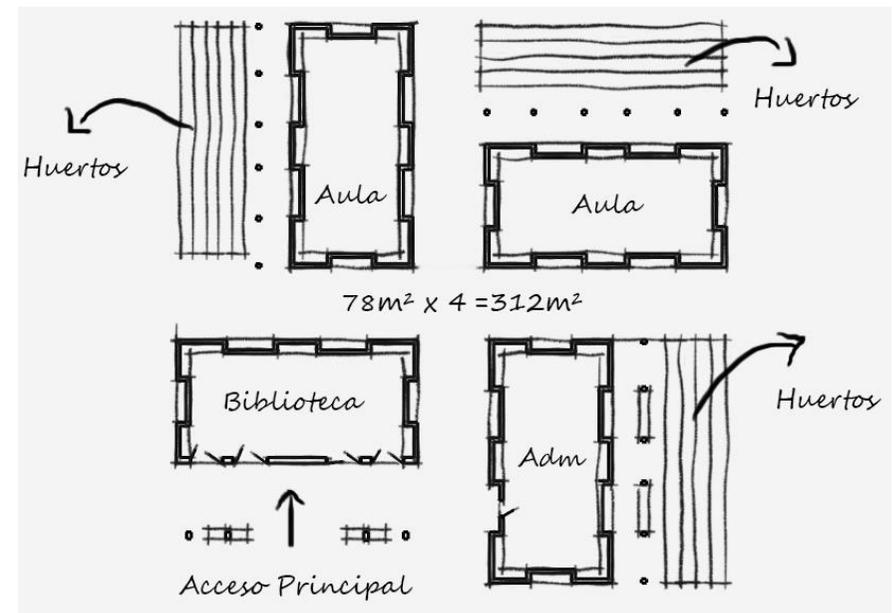
Image 04: Original drawings by Nerea Pérez-Arróspide



Based on the drawings of Nerea Pérez-Arróspide and taking into account possible setbacks related to the construction, the modules were separated into four distinct structures. Structurally, the modules are very similar, which will facilitate and fasten their construction. However, the Library module, which will be the main building of the complex, was designed with a different façade with 4 colourful doors and a long, shaded and cozy porch, which marks the entrance to the Centre. The other three modules also include roofs, but with simpler structures and smaller porches. The three modules are differentiated by the colours of their windows, creating a cheerful and inviting atmosphere.



Images 05, 06 and 07: Construction site with Centre location (lower left). Top view of four buildings (top right). Ground floor (bottom right). Note: legends are in Spanish.



With regard to construction materials, all buildings were conceived to use as much endogenous and ecological materials as possible, which could be adapted depending on availability and cost. The walls are made from adobe bricks, produced in the region of Saint-Louis. Concrete blocks are used only at the base, to protect the adobe from soil moisture, and at some specific points, to receive the weight from the ceiling. Benches with recycled wood will also be distributed under the porches, creating small living spaces where people can relax and chat (Image 08).

The roofs are made from wooden structures, and will be covered by sheets of zinc or steel (better waterproofing) and local vegetation cover (typha, straw, etc.) to ensure better thermal and sound insulation of buildings.



Image 08: Main facade of the complex, showing the Library (left) and the administrative building (right). Around the buildings, there will be orchards, watered by the rainwater collection system (1 point of collection per building), which will also improve sustainability and environmental education of the community.



Image 09: Side facade of the Center, showing the benches, orchards and the rainwater collection system.

Following Hahatay's principles to build and design with sustainable and recycled materials, the participatory meetings and workshops will also contemplate the developing of ideas to use plastic and glass bottles, construction residues, recycled wood, cardboard, old tires and other materials of the sort to build furniture, windows and doors, provide natural lighting, among others. Therefore, the design of the Centre is in constant change, shaped by the community's desired and the knowledge exchanged.

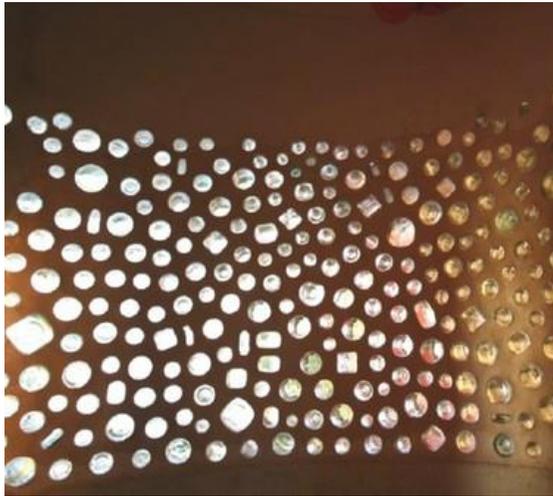


Image 10: Wall lightened by glass bottles

Image 11: Furniture using the recycled wood of traditional fishing boats in Senegal (abundant in the region of Gandiol)

Image 12: Old tires as elements of landscape (planters, orchards, etc).

## 9. Organisation, monitoring and Evaluation

For organisational and monitoring and evaluation purposes, different coordinators will be designated. The ad hoc team will consist of Thaisa Comelli and Ana Martin in the technical department, Ainhoa Perez-Arróspide in the administrative department and fundraising at institutional level, Roberto Miguel and Natxo Iruarrizaga on the audiovisual communication and social networks department, Laura Feal on the general issues and financial management department, and Mamadou Dia on the administration at local level, site management and adaptation to the context. A local architect / engineer will be further assigned, and will continuously monitor the work along with Mamadou Dia.

The webpage of the Centre and the related social networks will be moderated and updated by the ad hoc team so donors, volunteers, locals and other stakeholders can always be informed on the development of the project.

At the end of the process, everyone who was part of the project will be invited to participate in the final evaluation, taking into account all the experiences and sharing learning throughout the participants. The final evaluation will be published on the webpage.

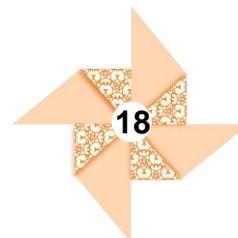
## 10. Construction budget

According to local sources, the cost per m<sup>2</sup> in North Senegal is around 130 euros. The library will have an estimated area of 73 m<sup>2</sup>, the Administration 45 m<sup>2</sup>, and each of the classrooms 60 m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the estimated cost for each of the buildings is €10,000, €6,000 and €8,000 respectively, with a total cost estimated in around €38,000, including some furniture, solar panels and a rainwater collection system.

As the centre is divided in four separated modules, the construction can be progressively built as funding gets raised: the construction of the first module (library) will start as soon as sufficient funds are available.

The Annex presents an estimated general budget, including furniture, complementary sustainable techniques, manpower, and other logistical and human resources contemplated through this document and fundamental to the project. The final price of materials and labour availability will be confirmed once in the field, and the budget will then be adapted accordingly.

The total cost amounts currently about €57,000, under conservative assumptions (see budget in next page). 14% will be financed by the beneficiaries NGO that are managing the



project, while external funds will be seek to cover the nearly 50,000 remaining euros (86%).

|   | SOURCE OF FUNDING |                  | TOTAL COST OF OPERATIONS |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|   | AMINATA/HAHATAY   | EXTERNAL FUNDING |                          |
| <b>A.I. CURRENT DIRECT COSTS</b>              | <b>6.850,00</b>   | <b>7.908,00</b>  | <b>14.758,00</b>         |
| A.I.1. Evaluation                             | 3.650,00          | -                | 3.650,00                 |
| A.I.2. Technical services                     | 300,00            | 6.560,00         | 6.860,00                 |
| A.I.3. Materials (perishables)                | 1.000,00          | -                | 1.000,00                 |
| A.I.4. Financial costs                        | -                 | 48,00            | 48,00                    |
| A.I.5 Communication costs                     | 900,00            | -                | 900,00                   |
| A.I.6. Travel costs                           | 1.000,00          | 1.000,00         | 2.000,00                 |
| A.I.7. Local personnel                        | -                 | 300,00           | 300,00                   |
| <b>A.II. DIRECT INVESTMENT COSTS</b>          | <b>900,00</b>     | <b>38.013,47</b> | <b>38.913,47</b>         |
| A.II.1. Infrastructure                        | -                 | 30.940,00        | 30.940,00                |
| A.II.2. Sustainable techniques                | -                 | 6.073,47         | 6.073,47                 |
| A.II.3. Equipment and materials for inventory | 900,00            | 1.000,00         | 1.900,00                 |
| <b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (A.I + A.II)</b>        | <b>7.750,00</b>   | <b>45.921,47</b> | <b>53.671,47</b>         |
| <b>B. INDIRECT COSTS</b>                      | <b>-</b>          | <b>3.220,29</b>  | <b>3.220,29</b>          |
| <b>TOTAL COST (A + B)</b>                     | <b>7.750,00</b>   | <b>49.141,76</b> | <b>56.891,76</b>         |

14% 86%

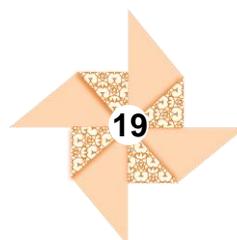
All changes to the budget that may occur considering materials, logistics, manpower, etc. once the team is on the ground, will be constantly updated and shared via the webpage, as per our transparency principle, key to this project. It will also be done with the objective of ensuring the viability and sustainability of the Centre while trying not to over increase the budget.

## 11. Construction budget

The NGO Aminata, created in order to carry out this project, and the NGO “Hahatay son risas de Gandiol”, responsible for the monitoring and the sustainability of the same, will:

- Give visibility to the donors and funders through the website, and other social media networks
- Deliver quarterly reports including achievements and expenses, and always keep an open two-way communication providing any information that can be shared and that is requested by partners, donors, funders and collaborators
- Create and promote spaces to improve the participation and involvement of all the members and supporters of Aminata and this specific project, from fundraising to the construction of the centre itself
- Collaborating entities can be included in a nameplate (or similar) once the centre is finalised as a recognition to their support

**"The future of humanity is the heritage of the childhood"**



## Annex 1 – General Budget

|  | Ud                      | Nº    | €        | Total €          | %             | SOURCE OF FUNDING |                   | COMMENTS  |
|--|-------------------------|-------|----------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
|  |                         |       |          |                  |               | AMINATA/HAHATAY   | EXTERNAL FUNDING  |   |
| <b>A.I. CURRENT DIRECT COSTS</b>                     |                         |       |          | <b>14.758</b>    | <b>25,94%</b> | <b>6.850</b>      | <b>7.908</b>      |   |
| <b>A.I.1. Evaluation</b>                             |                         | 5%    | 73000    | 3.650            | 6,42%         | 3.650             |                   |   |
| <b>A.I.2. Technical services</b>                     |                         |       |          | <b>6.860</b>     | <b>12,06%</b> | <b>300</b>        | <b>6.560,00 €</b> |   |
| Site manager   | lump sum                | 1,00  | 2.000,00 | 2.000,00         | 4%            |                   | 2.000,00          | Once a week   |
| Site supervisor                                      | lump sum                | 1,00  | 2.500,00 | 2.500,00         | 4%            |                   | 2.500,00          | Everyday  |
| Workers  |                         | 1,00  | 2.000,00 | 2.000,00         | 4%            |                   | 2.000,00          | To be determined once the teams on the field          |
| Webpage hosting                                      | annual cost             | 2,00  | 30,00    | 60,00            | 0%            |                   | 60,00             |   |
| Workshops in Gandiol                                 | workshop                | 6,00  | 50,00    | 300,00           | 1%            | 300,00            |                   | Participatory workshops with community                |
|  |                         |       |          | -                | 0%            |                   |                   |   |
| <b>A.I.3. Materials (perishables)</b>                |                         |       |          | <b>1.000,00</b>  | <b>0%</b>     | <b>1.000,00</b>   | -                 |   |
| Lot of books, games...                               | kit                     | 1,00  | 300,00   | 300,00           | 1%            | 300,00            |                   |   |
| Lot of materials for handicrafts...                  | kit                     | 1,00  | 500,00   | 500,00           | 1%            | 500,00            |                   |   |
| Lot of materials for specific activities             |                         | 1,00  | 200,00   | 200,00           | 0%            | 200,00            |                   |   |
|  |                         |       |          | -                | 0%            |                   |                   |   |
| <b>A.I.4. Financial costs</b>                        |                         |       |          | <b>48,00</b>     | <b>2%</b>     |                   | <b>48,00</b>      |   |
| Bank costs   | month                   | 24,00 | 2,00     | 48,00            | 0%            |                   | 48,00             |   |
| <b>A.I.5 Communication costs</b>                     |                         |       |          | <b>900,00</b>    | <b>2%</b>     | <b>900,00</b>     |                   |   |
| Broadcasting material printing                       |                         | 1,00  | 300,00   | 300,00           | 1%            | 300,00            |                   | Leaflet, piggybank, stickers                          |
| Fundraising material                                 |                         | 1,00  | 600,00   | 600,00           | 1%            | 600,00            |                   | Bracelets, Bday cards...                              |
| <b>A.I.6. Travel, lodging, per diem</b>              |                         |       |          | <b>2.000,00</b>  | <b>4%</b>     | <b>1.000,00</b>   | <b>1.000,00</b>   |   |
| Technical managers                                   | vuelos                  | 2,00  | 500,00   | 1.000,00         | 2%            |                   | 1.000,00          | Architects (Thaisa, Ana)                              |
| Project managers                                     | vuelos                  | 2,00  | 500,00   | 1.000,00         | 2%            | 1.000,00          |                   | Project managers (Aino, Rober)                        |
|  |                         |       |          | -                | 0%            |                   |                   |   |
| <b>A.I.7. Local personnel</b>                        |                         |       |          | <b>300,00</b>    | <b>1%</b>     | -                 | <b>300,00</b>     |   |
| Coordinator  |                         | 3,00  | 100,00   | 300,00           | 1%            |                   | 300,00            | Hahatay personnel. Project start up (Management plan) |
|  |                         |       |          | -                | 0%            |                   |                   |   |
| <b>A.II. DIRECT INVESTMENT COSTS</b>                 |                         |       |          | <b>38.913,47</b> | <b>68%</b>    | <b>900,00</b>     | <b>38.013,47</b>  |   |
| <b>A.II.1. Infrastructure</b>                        |                         |       |          | <b>30.940,00</b> | <b>54%</b>    | -                 | <b>30.940,00</b>  | ~ 130 euros / m2                                      |
| Library  | m2                      | 73,00 | 130,00   | 9.490,00         | 17%           |                   | 9.490,00          |   |
| Administration                                       | m2                      | 45,00 | 130,00   | 5.850,00         | 10%           |                   | 5.850,00          |   |
| Multipurpose room 1                                  | m2                      | 60,00 | 130,00   | 7.800,00         | 14%           |                   | 7.800,00          |   |
| Multipurpose room 2                                  | m2                      | 60,00 | 130,00   | 7.800,00         | 14%           |                   | 7.800,00          |   |
| <b>A.II.2. Sustainable techniques</b>                |                         |       |          | <b>6.073,47</b>  | <b>11%</b>    | -                 | <b>6.073,47</b>   |   |
| Solar panels   | panels and installation | 1,00  | 4.573,47 | 4.573,47         | 8%            |                   | 4.573,47          |   |
| Rainwater collection system                          |                         | 1,00  | 1.500,00 | 1.500,00         | 3%            |                   | 1.500,00          |   |
| <b>A.II.3. Equipment and materials for inventory</b> |                         |       |          | <b>1.900,00</b>  | <b>3%</b>     | <b>900,00</b>     | <b>1.000,00</b>   |   |
| Computers  |                         | 3,00  | 300,00   | 900,00           | 2%            | 900,00            |                   |   |
| School furniture                                     |                         | 1,00  | 1.000,00 | 1.000,00         | 2%            |                   | 1.000,00          |   |
| <b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (A.I + A.II)</b>               |                         |       |          | <b>53.671,47</b> | <b>94%</b>    | <b>7.750,00</b>   | <b>45.921,47</b>  |   |
| <b>B. INDIRECT COSTS</b>                             |                         |       |          | <b>3.220,29</b>  | <b>6%</b>     | -                 | <b>3.220,29</b>   |   |
| Incidentals  |                         | 3%    |          | 3.220,29         |               |                   | 3.220,29          |   |
| <b>TOTAL COSTS (A + B)</b>                           |                         |       |          | <b>56.891,76</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>7.750,00</b>   | <b>49.141,76</b>  |   |
|  |                         |       |          |                  |               | <b>13,62%</b>     | <b>86,38%</b>     |   |

## Annex 2 – Preliminary Schedule of Construction

|         | Monday    | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |              |  |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|--|
|         | May       |         |           |          |        |          |        |              |  |
| Week 1  | 23        | 24      | 25        | 26       | 27     | 28       | 29     | Week 1       | Set the perimeter of the modules, and digging holes (footing)  |
| Week 2  | 30        | 31      |           |          |        |          |        | Week 1       | Mixing and application of the concrete base  |
|         | June      |         |           |          |        |          |        |              |  |
| Week 3  |           |         | 1         | 2        | 3      | 4        | 5      | Week 1/2/3   | Curing concrete  |
| Week 4  | 6         | 7       | 8         | 9        | 10     | 11       | 12     | Week 4 a 10  | Construction of walls (approx. 8 days by module - 30 days delay foreseen)  |
| Week 5  | 13        | 14      | 15        | 16       | 17     | 18       | 19     |              |  |
| Week 6  | 20        | 21      | 22        | 23       | 24     | 25       | 26     |              |  |
| Week 7  | 27        | 28      | 29        | 30       |        |          |        |              | Review: If we have enough people, the structure of the rooftops can start while the walls of the modules are completed |
|         | July      |         |           |          |        |          |        |              |  |
| Week 8  |           |         |           |          | 1      | 2        | 3      |              |  |
| Week 9  | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7        | 8      | 9        | 10     |              |  |
| Week 10 | 11        | 12      | 13        | 14       | 15     | 16       | 17     |              |  |
| Week 11 | 18        | 19      | 20        | 21       | 22     | 23       | 24     | Week 11/12   | Construction of roofs (3 days by module)   |
| Week 12 | 25        | 26      | 27        | 28       | 29     | 30       | 31     | Week 11/12   | Workshops and preparation of doors and windows   |
|         | August    |         |           |          |        |          |        |              |  |
| Week 13 | 1         | 2       | 3         | 4        | 5      | 6        | 7      | Week 13      | Application of zinc/steel cover (1 day per module)   |
| Week 14 | 8         | 9       | 10        | 11       | 12     | 13       | 14     | Week 14      | Application of vegetation cover (approx 2 days per module)   |
| Week 15 | 15        | 16      | 17        | 18       | 19     | 20       | 21     | Week 13 a 15 | Adobe coating and soil preparation   |
| Week 16 | 22        | 23      | 24        | 25       | 26     | 27       | 28     |              |  |
| Week 17 | 29        | 31      | 31        |          |        |          |        | Week 16/17   | Finalization of constructive details, furniture, delays, etc.  |
|         | September |         |           |          |        |          |        |              |  |
| Week 18 |           |         |           | 1        | 2      | 3        | 4      | Week 19      | Opening celebration  |

\*\* The schedule is subject to variations depending on the availability of manpower and funds obtained.

- It is estimated that for the completion of the work in 4 months 5-6 people should be dedicated to it full time.

- 4 months are considered reasonable to build the basics (foundation, walls, covers), and that from there only the supervision of an architect is needed (floors, painting and other things can be done little by little).

- It is estimated that a construction worker puts around 400 bricks a day and 13,000 bricks are estimated in the four modules. With a single worker all walls will rise in 32 days of work. With two workers the time would be reduced by half. With more staff, other things can be built in parallel: the walls, the structure of the roof, etc.

