The area of Kiruddu is covered by missionary help in various forms: doctors, teachers and other non-profit organizations, who are coming to support local communities, to show a human solidarity.

To help raise those activities, we have decided to design a place, which will support those initiatives by creating a peaceful environment and surroundings. Place, that will emphasize and develop local culture and architecture at the same time.

The project assumes creation of a cultural and educational center for volunteers and missionaries cooperating with the foundation “African Children”, which for many years supports the local community in various areas of life.

The building will play a role of a local cultural center, with numerous classes and workshops for children. The form of the building allows for creation of a safe space inside an open atrium, which at the same time can serve as a local forum, thanks to specific terrain formation.

The orientation of the building in relation to the sun, as well as the use of natural ventilation and cooling methods lead to beneficial microclimate for studying and resting. Such environment is created both inside and outside of the building.

**Educational and Cultural Center in Kirudda, Uganda**

**Architectes Sans Frontières Poland**
THE BUILDING AND ITS USERS

The general idea for the building is based on the assumption of internal courtyard, which acts as a place for meetings and cultural events. All entries to the buildings are located around the courtyard. Communication areas that surround the central point are covered by openwork structure, ensuring users comfort regardless of sun or rain. One building, which is dedicated to both indoor classes and outside activities, is open to the courtyard side with a roofing that spans all over it and casts cooling shade on its users.

Despite its closed shape the whole Center remains open. Thanks to the way the entrance was designed, it invites guests to come inside.

Users collaborating with the Foundation will be co-authors of the place: according to the local tradition, building walls can be decorated with wall paintings and colored fabrics could be hanging inside rooms.

SOCIAL HABITAT CREATION

The roof extends well beyond the pillars to keep walls in shade and avoid overheating of the building. Additionally, the communication area was covered with open brick panels, to protect users from sun and rain, allowing air to circulate. Extended roof surfaces also helps to collect rain water (through gutters directly to tanks inside the building). Plan includes an ecological sewage treatment system, which can serve as an example to demonstrate this idea to locals during workshops organized by Foundation.

An important assumption is the creation of natural methods for the treatment of gray water and the use of rainwater. During the construction of the project workshops will be carried out that will increase the awareness of the local community about possible ways of taking care of hygiene in their farms and houses, not only in Kirudda, but also in other areas in Uganda.

[Diagram of Educational and Cultural Center in Kirudda, Uganda]
RESPONSIVENESS TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

In order to reduce costs of realization and simplify the construction process, building blocks use recurrent six pillars modules, defining rooms and communication areas. The light structure of the roof consists in two grids based on the pillars. Depending on needs, the space in axis between pillars can remain open, closed with a full wall, or wall with doors or windows.

We plan on using concrete pillars, brick walls and wooden roof structure covered with metal sheets, but it could be possible to adapt materials depending on availability of local materials. Modularity enables phasing of the construction, and facilitates future extension of the project.

The whole site forms a compact one storey set, in color and material harmony with the landscape. Exposed elements of the construction provide a subtle sculptural detail that draws attention.

One of the most important assumptions is also the use of architectural materials and solutions referring to traditional local architecture. The project is to initiate a social movement that will allow cultivation of craft and folk traditions, while promoting sustainable development and green solutions.
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

In order to reduce costs of realisation and simplify the construction process, building blocks use recurrent six pillars modules, defining rooms and communication areas. The light structure of the roof consists in two grids based on the pillars. The space in axis between pillars can depending on needs remain open, or closed with a full wall, or a wall with doors or windows. We assume to use concrete pillars, brick walls and a wooden roof structure covered with metal sheets - but it would be possible to adapt materials depending on what is locally available.

Using modules enables staging of the construction, and facilitates future extension of the project.

BUILDING SHAPE AND CLIMATE

The roof extends well beyond the pillars so that to keep walls in shade and avoid overheating of the building. Additionally the communication area was covered with open brick panels to protect users from sun and rain, enabling air circulation.

The extended roof surfaces also helps to collect rain water (through gutters directly to tanks inside the building). We are also going to create an ecological sewage treatment system, which can be presented to locals as an example during the workshops.