## Asia - Republic of Korea / Wando Group Interview

- 2 Interviewers: Francesco, Manon, Hakyung
- 3 Interviewees: Pastor, Director at center, Host in charge of workcamps, parents of a child who
- 4 participated in the workcamps

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- 6 Francesco (F): ... (asking for the permission to record) Everytime we wanted to do the
- 7 special project, Yonghan always said, "Um, Wando!" So, this year, we are trying to do
- 8 something special, which is to understand what is the impact of the workcamps for the
- 9 volunteers, on one side, and for the community, on the other side.
- 10 Pastor (P): Um, first of all, Wando is the region where it is the farthest from Seoul and the
- most southern area in Korea. Also, it is an island. Especially, in 2002, when the workcamp
- 12 firstly took place here, it was even held in Nohwado (Nohwa Island), which is one hour away
- from Wando, even. The children living there especially had less or no chances to be exposed
- 14 to the culture and education, furthermore, same like now, the parents were very eager to
- educate their children English. However, there were no private schools for teaching them out
- of schools and no opportunities for them to be exposed to different cultures and different
- people. Then, we thought, it is hard for us to go abroad, in economic and realistic problems,
- why not inviting them to here and giving the children to experience different cultures and
- 19 English so that the children would be globalized and feel the need for learning English? So
- we tried, and it worked well. First of all, when the children meet foreigners, they no longer
- 21 felt scared or intimidated, but they could easily get used to communicating with them.
- Despite the language boundary, the children felt close to the new people who they met. Then,
- some of the children got interested in learning languages and studied hard, such as Japanese,
- English, etc., through chatting with Japanese people on the net, which let us see the children
- 25 changed the attitude toward studying.
- 26 F: In fact, since we need to present Wando to our colleagues and other 10 countries that are
- 27 doing the same thing. We need to know a little bit even more, how it started and also,
- especially, when was the first year he came to Wando and what you are doing, what kind of
- 29 activities you do?
- P: Yes, we started at 2002, as far as I remember. But, since it was so long time ago, I am even
- 31 confused. In the camp, there is a culture exchange activity where the children and the
- 32 campers exchange their own different cultures, for example cooking their own foods,
- 33 experiencing different cultures, singing own songs, dancing traditional dances, introducing
- 34 the cultures to one another... Also, from our side, we let the foreign campers learn Korean
- 35 culture, such as learning Taekwondo and/or Samulnori (Korean traditional percussion quartet),
- so all together the children and the campers can spend time together and have fun. On the last
- day, we altogether have a festival, which the campers really enjoy. (Translator (T): "Then,
- 38 what was your initial motivation to start the workcamps here?") The initial motivation was to
- 39 break distance and fear towards foreign people, which are the biggest barriers for the children

- 40 to become globalized. Secondly, you know, we do not really feel or realize the importance of
- learning English, but the children get taught English so much at school. So, I wanted them to
- 42 know the importance and the need for learning 'real' English as a medium for communication
- by being exposed to the foreign campers and to the new cultures of them. Furthermore, since
- 44 they get to meet diverse people, I wanted them to have a bigger vision and dream in their
- lives, to see beyond the community and the country, but to the whole world.
- F: We can actually ask about the festivals, because we were reading some of the reports of the
- past years. And we saw, at the end, in the last year, there were always this kind, more 'open'
- 48 festivals, which before looked more 'inside' the center. So, we can just ask about if it's
- something a bit new, or a new step even to involve more people around Wando, not just the
- 50 children, because it looked like that.
- P: Before, we cooked foods first and then invited people to share and enjoy the foods together.
- 52 Then, we wanted to make it bigger than just cooking and enjoying the foods together, to
- having a performance, even. So, we go to the performance stage and invite people. For the
- cooking and food part, we just set it aside as a separate schedule. In the past, the campers and
- we cooked the traditional dishes from all over the world, then we invited the villagers around
- 56 here, for example, French, Italian, British cuisine... More or less six countries, since we had
- 57 had the campers from more or less six countries. Then it got changed to the performance and
- 58 festival.
- 59 Director at center(D): At the festival, we have asked for help to the entertaining/music band
- of the county office, ending up with having an association with them. Then, people hearing
- the Samulnori sound wonder about the noise and the sound, then come to the performance
- place. Then, people get to know about the performance and this kind of culture, but I am not
- really sure there is any communication, though...
- 64 F: And, that was actually the next question, which can be two questions. So, the first, for the
- most important, how do the children participate? Since they see the before and the after and
- during, are they happy with the way of participating? And then, if someone else, apart from
- the children, has been involved? Especially, year after year, as the community has enlarged
- around the project? So, first the children, then if someone else... (Since the pastor has to
- leave, giving him one final question first) Maybe we can ask this question, then. For all these
- years, what is the most significant change this project brought?
- P: It is not on a large scale, but I would say, the children. The children who have continuously
- 72 participated have changed a lot. The children who participated for the first time were quite
- scared and intimidated, but now they are not scared at all and get easily used to the new
- people and new environment. In the past, they were really scared that they needed at least 2-3
- 75 days to feel comfortable and close to the campers. However, now, since they have
- participated in the camps year after year, they changed and have no more fear or distance.
- D: Then, since more and more people get to know about the workcamps, it gets more and
- 78 more attention, and gets connected on a community scale, for example, the district office, the

- 79 local self-government committee, the county office, etc... Also, especially, this year, we had
- another center involved together. It started to have some connection in the community with
- 81 other associations or organizations, then it started to get well-known and got bigger and
- bigger. So, people came to know the fact that our center has this kind of activity, workcamp.
- P: So, these days, schools even get quite interested in the workcamps, so they wanted to let
- 84 their children participate in the camp. In the past, we had to try hard to get the students
- participate in the camp, but now the schools found the value in the workcamp and sent some
- students to the camp.
- D: So, it became a very important event and activity in the center.
- 88 (The pastor left, and the translator tries to ask again the parents of the children who
- 89 participated in the workcamp.)
- 90 T: So, was your daughter or son in the workcamp...?
- 91 Parents (P): Both of them.
- 92 F: Very good, then please tell us. (laughter)
- 93 T: So, you must have heard a lot about the workcamp from your children, what was nice and
- 94 what was not nice, etc... Were they happy about it? (laughter)
- 95 P: I was actually at the camp site.
- 96 T: Oh, interesting. How was it? Feel free to tell us anything about it.
- 97 P: Our daughter was already in high school and our son has participated in the workcamps
- 98 since he was in the last year of middle school. Since she was already busy with studying
- being in high school, she could not really participate in the camp, fully. She just took part in
- the camp from time to time, when she was free from school. She told us she really liked it.
- For our son's case, he had a really big distance and fear towards the foreign campers. So, at
- the beginning, he had some hard times to get used to the new people. But, overall, I felt he
- overcame a lot and had a very good experience from the workcamps. He was quite fine with
- 104 English at school, he is quite good at 'studying' English at school, in fact. However,
- whenever he met a foreigner, he became frozen, you know, the very natural feeling for
- 106 Korean people to feel intimidated and scared to actually speak out English. So, when he was
- in the camp for the first year, he did not know anything but just took part in. Then, in the
- following year, when he entered a high school, he didn't want to participate in the camp. He
- had some hard times to overcome it, I assumed. I suggested him to challenge himself one
- more time and participate in the camp in that year too, but he felt too burdened about it and
- uncomfortable that he didn't want to come to the camp. But I pushed him a bit, so he did
- participate in the camp, in the end. Then, after the camp, he told me that he overcame, like
- 113 80-90% with that issue. Then, he visited the United States in this February for a month and he
- 114 could understand and was actually able to speak English there. He was a good example to

- overcome his difficult issue through the workcamps. Now, he is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of high school,
- and he told me that he could understand what people there spoke to him for being a high
- school student. Another good one I saw was to meet a Korean American person, the person
- being born abroad and not knowing Korea, but knowing Korean language and having
- American culture. I guess he was very helpful for my son to get comfortable with English and
- 120 new people.
- F: And, he actually saw the camp. So, I am quite interested in knowing how they got to know
- about the camp and how they got involved with them...
- P: I volunteer at this center. So, I am like a staff or a family member at this center. I even
- have some fear or distance toward the foreign people, so I wanted to come and visit here. I
- am in my 50's, which makes me not very strange to have that kind of fear with foreign people.
- So, being a local villager living around here, seeing the campers from around the world year
- after year, I came to feel very comfortable with them. Also, seeing the children getting along
- 128 with the campers by playing sports and games together, I was surprised and interested to see
- how close and intimate they get to be, in natural ways. I was even just watching them in the
- camp, but came to feel close to them. It made me find this workcamp very nice and good.
- F: Actually, that's quite interesting, because, in Busan, we had the same impression. Just by
- seeing the people working together is already a big change in their feelings. So, maybe to
- 133 complete what we asked, to the lady who manages things, are there other people from the
- 134 community or the volunteers at the center who are involved in this way, maybe they are not
- daily attending, but still they are watching or sometimes helping, or sometimes just telling
- other people... Who else is around? Or, cooking and helping... Just to have an idea of who is
- around the camp?
- D: Well, I already told you about cooking international foods and inviting local people, right?
- In 2013, we did the same and invited people, but not many people came. So, that was why we
- changed the way to the festival with songs and dances. There were some people who visited,
- but they didn't really stay long. Some people did come to enjoy the foods.
- Host in charge of workcamps (H): She was in the workcamps in 2013, right?
- 143 Manon (M): Yes, yes.
- 144 H: Yes, she somehow looked familiar to me.
- D: Yes, same for me, too. For me, foreign people look somehow very similar, so I thought I
- was just confused, but I was right. (laughter)
- 147 T: Yes, yes. She was very happy to come back here so she was taking pictures in front of the
- center and is enjoying time here. (laughter)
- F: So, maybe again, I don't know exactly for whom, but the example of their son going to the
- U.S. and feeling even more comfortable is quite good. One thing we want to know in general

- is people from the center who participated in other types of programs 'after' the camp, as a
- direct consequence. Students, or other things maybe 'thanks to' the workcamps could either
- go to the abroad or participating in other volunteerings, or activities...
- D: Well, some have penpal friends. (H: "Philippines, Philippines...") Oh, the students have
- been to the Philippines in this February.
- 156 T: For what kind of program?...
- 157 H: For volunteering. We went to help to build a kindergarten, taught the children there
- 158 Samulnori, etc.
- 159 T: For how long?
- 160 H: For 4 nights 5 days.
- 161 F: So, some of them are same children, who were in the workcamps?
- 162 H: Yes, all of them. So, we could explain to the children about going to the Philippines for
- volunteering with the example of workcamps. We said, "Like the volunteers came from
- abroad here, this time we are going to the Philippines to volunteer." Then, they were
- understood easily and well.
- 166 M: So, they are all from the workcamps?
- 167 T: Yes, yes.
- 168 F: Then, maybe, we can, even if it's difficult question always... Because it was one of the
- objectives that the pastor mentioned as well, it was the change of the way to see the others,
- but, for us, it is also interesting to know if they changed the way they see themselves, and
- Wando, and valorizing the local culture, or... themselves.
- 172 M: Or, even personally, maybe.
- 173 F: Yes, even personally. So, yeah, maybe the parents shared the way how he looked changed
- but also, for the community, if they look at the center... She mentioned the center became
- kind of attractive, if they see there are changes in the way they see themselves?
- D: Well... These days, we do feel everywhere is globalized. Before, people used to think that
- globalization is not their stories, not my business, feeling far from that concept. But, now, we
- do feel close. I guess this kind of change happened.
- 179 T: Yeah, so you are saying you feel that kind of change in Wando, too?
- D: Yes. When the workcamps firstly started in Wando, it was the time when people came to
- see the foreigners. So, at that time, people took pictures of the foreign campers and hung it in
- the district office or wherever, feeling so proud and amazed to see foreigners. It was in
- Nohwa island. So, it means that we could only see the people and the community around us,

- but it made us see beyond our community by getting exposed to new and different people.
- Even, a person like me says "global, global..."
- F: Okay, then maybe then, if I am allowed to ask the important point for us... Very important
- part of your center and your community is, of course, your religious belief. And, um, having
- 188 worked in the countries that, for example, France, people are very attentive to this... I know
- that, at some moments of the life in this workcamps, it was raised as, not as a problem, but as
- something that shouldn't be pushed too much. So I am wondering if that affected the way
- they felt about themselves, because it's obviously not something bad. On the contrary, it
- brings us the project, but I know that some volunteers don't like the idea of being associated
- 193 with religious group directly, no matter how good is the project, so I am wondering if that
- was somehow making them less happy or whatever... It's delicate, but it's quite important
- and I know it's good, as well... How they could perceive this kind of attitude from some of
- the volunteers and eventually how they expected, because I know at the end the volunteers
- are actually very happy and they forget completely if it's religious or not religious.
- 198 M: If they had to deal with...
- F: Exactly. How they dealt with... if it happened, directly to them. Maybe here is not the case.
- 200 How they dealt with it and how they felt.
- D: Muslim... When there was a Muslim camper, she wanted to have some religious rituals
- 202 here at the center. So, it was the example that we told her that we didn't want them to happen
- 203 here at the center. Because we did not have something having religious belief in it, there was
- 204 no complaints about it.
- 205 H: So, we brought them to another place to do the rituals. We did tell her that, inside the
- center, we didn't want the rituals happen.
- 207 T: Then, where did you bring her?
- 208 H: At the accommodation, in another room.
- D: About the foods, like they don't eat pork, we ask them, in advance, or if there is any
- vegetarian. So, when there is some pork or meat menu, we prepared other menus for them.
- F: Just to explain more the reason we asked is it's brave decision to open to all culture. It's
- 212 quite easy to find volunteers who have the same beliefs and bring them here, but still you
- 213 have a lot of cultures. But, with no major problems, because everyone has the same faith or
- big culture, let's say. But, they decided to open to really everyone, so that's why we ask about
- 215 the possible conflict, because if they solved that, they actually have really peace in the world.
- 216 That's why we were very interested in that aspect
- 217 M: And that's the goal of the workcamps.
- F: Exactly, so just to appreciate they made a courageous decision to do it, and that's why we
- asked because that's what we want to do.

- 220 (Translation and people understanding and nodding)
- F: Okay, so maybe to become more practical, what kind of results, I mean, if they think back
- all the activities that they did, which one they would tell us, like "Oh, that was nice" or "That
- year, we did some things that were very well and special..." The highlights of the camp, not
- just this year...
- D: For the highlight, of course, the festival. For this year, we went to the Korean traditional
- 226 folk painting museum, which the campers really liked and appreciated. It is located in
- 227 Gangjin, so we rented a big bus to go there.
- 228 M: Is it still in the harbor, is it open... is it still the same? The festival... Where was it taken
- 229 place?
- D: This year we could not make it to the same place, so it took place in the church. Every
- year, we had it in the outdoor stage in front of the beach. Manon must have performed in the
- performance in the outdoor stage too, right? (Manon says yes.) This year, another event was
- already there, so we could not rent it. Anyways, we had a typhoon at that time so we could
- 234 not have used it.
- 235 H: And, by the way, last year, the campers and the students made a video with many places of
- Wando as background. Not only the campers but also the students really liked making the
- video and like the time. Also, there was a national UCC contest, so we submitted the video
- and won a prize there. It was very meaningful since both the campers and the students liked it.
- 239 If you can see it there (pointing at the banner hung on the wall), it is one scene in the video. I
- 240 think it was very nice to have something that they could share and enjoy together. Also, it was
- like a summary of the camp, since it had not only the workcamps but also some places at the
- center and in Wando, too. But also we won a prize, so we were very happy about it.
- 243 M: Did they tell the volunteers?
- 244 H: To submit the video, we needed to get the permission from each person in terms of the
- portrait rights, so an email was sent to all the volunteers, in advance. Therefore, they should
- know the video was submitted but not sure they know if it won a prize or not... Anyways,
- 247 there were only 10 winners all over the country for the community child centers.
- F: Okay, very nice, very good. So, for the challenges and the suggestions... Maybe, to the
- parents, we can ask the suggestions? What can be improved or what kind of activities they
- 250 would like the camp to have? If they can remember some of the activities, also that the son
- and the daughter mentioned significantly...
- 252 P: The campers draw/make the introduction of their own countries a lot, right? Of course, I
- 253 found it very nice and interesting. However, in fact, those information about the countries, we
- can find them on the net, too. I wish they could have been more professional and prepared to
- introduce their own countries. So, when introducing their own cultures or foods, well, I don't
- 256 know how it would sound to the host staffs and to the director here, but I thought it was the

information that we already knew and quite widespread in Korea too already. About foods, as well, I wanted it to be more special and more traditional. However, if we are given the foods that we can also buy in Korea, then it does not mean some unique or traditional ones, I assumed. So, in my opinion, it would be better if the campers are more prepared to know more about their own cultures and be able to tell us. Of course, I have seen the introductions that the campers made on the wall, like Vietnam, France, Vietnam, etc., then I thought 'Oh, those things and information, I can find it on the internet and some of them I already know.' In my thoughts, something called as 'culture exchange' means a person from a certain region meets another person from another region and introduces his/her own 'unique' culture. For example, not just about their whole country, but also about the region where s/he is from, like there is a unique characteristic about 'Wando', different from the whole 'Korea'. Also, we have talked about Samulnori, which is also quite different region by region, with different beats, instruments, names, feelings, values in it, etc. So, it must be same for the other countries, right? They must have somewhat different culture in a specific region, a unique one. So, as long as that unique culture is introduced and understood, it is also understood how the camper acts and thinks like that, to the other campers. So, I somehow want this kind of aspect can be strengthened and practiced well. When my son was in the camp, he met a camper from the U.S., named 'Dan', who was very helpful to him. Also, my son met a camper from Vietnam and he came to me and told me that he tried a very unique Vietnamese food that the camper from Vietnam cooked for him and the camper promised him to cook it once again if he could come to Vietnam in the future. So, he told me that it was a very special experience to try and taste the food that was cooked for him. Although he is not being able to keep communicating and talking to the camper now, since he is in the high school being busy with studying, but he told me that it was a very unique experience. So, it reminds me of that it is also important to pay personal attention to each kid. For example, if the children and the campers are divided into groups, it would be nice to give each child sincere attention, not just pretending it. It's because it would give the children the real feelings of being taken care of and it may change their lives. Of course, since there are already programs made to be done during the camp, it is understandable but still I sometimes felt the campers were not leading the programs, but being dragged by the programs just to finish the programs. Also, this place for being a center for marginalized children, as you may know already, it would be not easy to deal with the children here and their education level is not really good, since they are the ones who need to be protected and have less chance to be educated. So, sometimes it does not work to make them globalized or whatever. In this kind of situation, I assume communication and paying sincere attention to them are much more important, but I have once felt the campers were not really willing to do their best, just feeling tired and not taking it seriously. It would be easier to have some physical activities, but it wouldn't be so, if some intellectual activities and communication in English are needed. So, when this kind of situation happens, if the campers pay just a bit more sincere attention and take it a bit more seriously, then it would turn out to be much better. Anyways, the campers are also coming to volunteer and do their best, so they should be prepared to understand the children as the ones who need more protection and attention and this place too. Of course, I would it would be hard to do it in less than one week, I want the campers to be a bit more prepared, then it would make differences,

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for sure. Also, for example, if people hear about Vietnam, most of the people think the country to be inferior to Korea. However, after my son met the camper from Vietnam, he changed the way to think of Vietnam and was very happy to get personal and sincere attention from the camper very much, he told me. We met the camper from Vietnam after the camp once again. I was also there to get invited because I was volunteering, as well. I could see how happy my son was, to meet that camper again. I was very surprised and amazed to see how close they became.

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D: I do agree with him, but still, in my opinion, the volunteers are not some people specialized in volunteering or in workcamps. They also paid some money to join the workcamps so I am just really thankful for them. At this center, we have quite many students who need careful attention and protection, but still I saw the campers were being very nice and kind to them, which would have been not easy. So I wanted to thank them a lot. Especially, this year, there were quite many challenged children. Of course, it would be nice to have the campers prepared more and specialized, but still I thought they were doing very well. Well, you know, it's always never ending for parents to have much better... (laughter)

P: (laughter) Yes, yes. But since I was asked to point out some things to be improved... If I was asked to say good points of the workcamps, I would have said other things. In fact, I really thank the campers a lot, too. In general, if you see the walls, you can find a lot of introductions of the countries that the campers made, right? Also, even if the children have lower understanding abilities and education levels, if they repeat what they are learning, they are capable of learning things, as well. If you give up on the kids, because they have lower education levels, they just end up being there, only. As the children are taught how to read alphabets and so on, they learned a lot. So, since we all know this already, when I am asked to speak about the things to be improved, I told you those things. So I wanted to tell you some more shocking things like that. Likewise, you told me you also didn't know there were differences in Seoul Samulnori and Wando one. (T says yes.) People also don't know that kind of fact. So, if people know about this, people get interested and try to know more about it. Anyways, these days, at school, we do have a lot of multiculturalism-related classes. So, it can be also said that the classes at school might be much better, since it is given by the professional lecturers. At the workcamps, the children are able to be exposed to the foreign campers and to communicate with them. So I want them to have more detailed, specific, and unique culture information. For example, the interviewers must know some unique characteristics of their own hometown or places, not just like perfumes or fashions from Paris. So, if it is introduced and understood well to the children, they would get interested and eventually they would like to visit there, like my son who wants to visit Vietnam, not just to the tourist attractions. Some things they, for being local people from that region, may know more...

F: To answer and also tell him that we are on the same line, the difficulties in the camps like Wando is that in the other camps the volunteers do this among themselves and that's part of our job, so they have this deep contact where they really share about themselves, they are interested in the cultures, thanks to this contact. And then maybe they renew the path of the painting the wall. But, here, they have to do it among themselves and with the children, but for them probably the children, they see, as the job that they have to do, while the real job they have to do is what he described. So I think we also need to train our leaders in a different way for camps where the job is still same, meaning getting deep personal and culture, while I am afraid that we still consider that job like we teach something to someone. But, we do need to come close to them as well. That's why maybe it will take a bit more time because you need to do that twice, among the volunteers themselves and with the children. But this is very important, I totally agree.

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P: Yes, yes. I see how the camps are being practiced, already knowing that kind of situation. But, for being the parents, the children also invest time and energy for being here too, right? So the parents want their children learn and gain something, such as overcoming the fear or whatever, like the pastor mentioned, or something like the children were interested in that country or the region and we met campers from that place so it was worth, something like this. Even though the children have lower education level, it doesn't mean that they have no interests in other countries or places. My son did tell me a lot, after having been to the U.S., he felt that he overcame the fear from the workcamps already and he came to have a dream to volunteer in other developing countries. Seeing him trying to do what he wants to do by saving money for it and so on, I saw the value of the workcamps and want this to go on for a long time. But, on the way to sustain the workcamps, you know, the issues like I was telling you about... The campers would have felt it too, but also the communication and community spirit that we could also recognize here... Although the campers would leave after the camp, we stay here and are able to talk to you guys like this, so I want them to have more willing to mingle with the children and community... I also know it would be hard. For being parents, it can be seen that they had some communication problems or issues or something is going wrong... So, I wish it could be more systemized and well-developed, as time goes by. It's because I have seen some campers not willing to do what the leaders asked to do, or something like this.

F: In fact, one of the suggestions that they take is the change in something in the way we train our leaders, especially if they have to interact with the people, not build the walls, that's for sure. And, for sure, I will also bring back to the other partners in the other countries who send the volunteers, maybe to put more importance on the preparation, even if it's in Korea. Because, usually, most organizations that send volunteers they have a culture preparation for those who go to developing countries. But, they don't have it for Japan or Korea, even if the culture is very different. Because, they think, economically they are developed. So, maybe we can suggest them that, since they would need to interact much more and present their culture, they can include preparation also for Korea, Japan, and China, where they don't have because they are, let's say, rich countries. Just to show them that we take it on board and suggest this kind of things...

D: And, also, in terms of dates of the camp. It's too short to just get to know among themselves for the campers, but they need to be in a hurry to prepare for the camp. For example, they came on Monday and the camp started on Wednesday, so it was too short to get

to know the campers themselves but they needed to get to know the children, so quick, as well, which was one of the difficulties. Also, for example, if they go back on Monday, not Saturday, after Sunday, then they would be able to have the performance on Sunday, when here are lots of visitors and guests. So, it was hard to push things forward, under the condition that the campers don't even know about each other but they needed to be in the projects already. It didn't give enough time to get to know other campers, the children, the projects, and many others. So, in my opinion, the dates can be improved. Let's say, the campers come here on Tuesday, not on Monday, then the campers would have enough time to get to know each other and start the camp. About preparing more specific introduction of the countries or program-wise, it can be improved by ourselves. But, for the dates, I think it could be improved like this. 

F: So, like different activities, or even a bit longer to give more time? What would be the suggestion? It's actually the guy in Busan said the same... At the beginning, they should spend some more time together, and then start the work together, so... Because we don't have many days... So I am thinking what would be the suggestions, more days, and then the first day focusing on that or simply focusing on that and less days of work... which can be more effective? I don't know which way they would prefer... It becomes a bit technical, but it's important...

 H: Wando, for being a tourist attraction, has a lot of visitors on the weekend. To have the performance on the weekend, let's way, we need some more time. We are not talking about having more days of the camp, but the change of the dates. Not having the campers coming on Monday and leaving on Saturday, but having them coming on Tues or whenever, then leaving on Monday, which would give us more time to prepare. It's because we need to perform on the weekend, but with the existing schedule, we can only have one weekend. In this case, we have not enough time to get to know each other and have the camp, but if we chance the dates, we would be able to use the dates more efficiently by having two weekends.

D: Yes, it would be easier for not only the campers, but also for us to run the camp, too.

F: In fact, many camps in France start on Friday, then on Saturday and Sunday they just stay in group and start working on Monday. Okay, so, it's about different dates, adapting to the schedule. It makes quite a lot of sense. Okay, that's very good. I am sorry that we ask about this, but it's an important question for all the NGOs in the world and volunteering. How do they support on hosting 15 people for 2 weeks? How do they manage, practically, on the accommodation and transportation, because I know they rented a bus for the visit?

D: For this year, we got some funding from the local community center committee, so we could rent the bus to go to the museum. So far, we have got some funding for the programs from a NGO called Busrugy (T: it is a missionary international developmental NGO). However, from this year, we would no longer be able to get the funding from them. So, we are trying to find another way to get funding from elsewhere, by submitting a proposal and so on.

- T: Can I ask more about that Busrugy?
- D: We were a member in that organization and had some membership there, which we didn't
- use, so we were able to use the membership by having it as the funding for the workcamps.
- 424 H: It was the last year to get the membership, so we are trying to find another way.
- F: And, the level of the local government, there is no direct organization...?
- D: From the local community, we are not sure. If we ask for some funding, they would decide.
- T: Then, from the district or country office, don't you have any funding?
- D: We are trying to do so. We are trying to build a network related to this camps and center.
- F: Are they many other international events, in Wando?
- D: Not that I know of. I don't think we have any, in Wando. In terms of English camps, there
- should be some at public schools. But, something, like workcamps, to have multinational
- participants, I don't think there is any. So, introducing and promoting this workcamp as a
- culture exchange program, we are thinking to submit a proposal and advertise it, to the
- district or country office.
- F: Okay... Does she remember how many different nationals they hosted, since the beginning?
- I don't know if they count or not, I am just curious to know if they know how many people
- they hosted and, especially, how many different nationalities...
- 438 D: No, no. Too many, there were. (laughter)
- 439 F: But is there any country or region that you want to know? If we have any special occasion
- 440 to bring from Kenya, or the U.S., or Brazil... Is there a country that they want to discover
- more, for some reasons? Or, Italy... (laughter)
- D: There were some from Italy, too. (laughter) There were from Spain, Russia, Thailand,
- 443 Vietnam, Poland... I think, quite many countries, quite many.
- (The parents left and having some breaks by having some more tea and water...)
- T: So, for 15 years, it must have been long. It is one of the very few workcamps which have
- lasted for this long time.
- D: Yes, but we did have some breaks in between, too. Like two years...?
- F: What I want to ask is when the center started? And who organized the camp before the
- center was made?
- D: This center was established in 2011. Before the center was made, we had the camps in the
- 451 Antioch church nearby. Then, once, we held it in the social welfare center. At that time, we
- had more or less 40 children. Other than that time, we held the camps in the church and held

- 453 the camps here at the center from 2012.
- F: And, how many children are participating now?
- 455 D: More or less 20 children.
- 456 F: So, maybe you can ask... because you didn't start asking from the beginning, we can just
- know a little bit more about what they do? And, since when they are involved in the center
- and the workcamp?
- D: I am the director at this center, and this lady (pointing at the host) have been in charge of
- the workcamps. I am more involved with taking care of meals, since just two (or, three) of us
- cannot take care of all the things in the workcamps, people in the church help us, so I am
- more involved with that. But this host staff manages the programs.
- 463 M: Do they still, I mean, for the meals it was in the church... Is it still outside the center?
- D: We have meals downstairs. For the other things, we do it in the second floor.
- F: Then, maybe, we can just ask the same question that we asked, also to the pastor. But,
- when they think back all the things they have done, what is the most significant change that
- they can see the most?
- D: Since I have talked a lot, maybe you can hear from the host? (laughter)
- 469 T: No, no. We will need your talk too. (laughter)
- D: Of course, we can see the change in the children. That's for sure. For me, I think the fact
- 471 that the workcamp is getting settled in this community seems to be a big change. Let's say,
- before it was a program which was only inside our center, but now it spread out and became a
- big event. It's because I could feel the atmosphere to cooperate and have a partnership with
- other organizations and other people. It feels like the workcamp became something we could
- share together.
- 476 H: For me, I have two things I could really notice. Firstly, after the camp, I could really feel
- 477 the children getting brighter and more lively and active. It is being repeated, but once again,
- 478 the children are having not just lower education level, but also loneliness, since some of them
- have no parents and live only with grandparents... So, they are also marginalized in a sense
- of 'relationship'. At the beginning, most of the children are so shy that they try to avoid the
- campers when the campers tried to talk to them. It's because they are not used to have a close
- relationship, which makes the campers embarrassed and baffled. So I had to explain these
- characteristics of the children to the campers, the characteristics that the children are not used
- 484 to expressing their feelings and to this kind of relationship. So, after the children went
- 485 through this kind of communication and activities, they became much more active and
- brighter. For example, last year, I saw the boys, who were particularly not used to expressing
- 487 their feelings, making a kakao group and talking about what they did on that day and how
- 488 they felt, like feeling sad, tired, missing the campers, etc., and having small talks. There have

been a lot of campers who paid sincere attention to the children. Since they tried to become close to the children, by paying more attention and asking what they liked and so on. Through this kind of program having sincere relationship and sharing things together, I saw the children filling the empty gap in their minds. Even we, having too much work and less time, cannot really pay personal attention to each kid every day. So, I thought it was very effective for the children to get sincere attention and meet diverse people. Like it was said earlier too, the schedule of the camp is quite tight. At 5 p.m., after the activities and classes are done, we let the children go home. But, this year, there were some physically challenged children, who had to stay for a bit more. Then, the campers who must have been tired after the activities stayed until they went back home and tried to take care of them, even after the schedule, which made the children feel encouraged and supported. Secondly, as the children have really less opportunities educationally and culturally, unlike the children in the cities. They are not just the children in Wando, but the marginalized children in Wando, which makes them even less chances to be educated and enjoy the culture. So, the workcamp experience gives them to be exposed to many people and get educated, as well. So I think it has lots of potential values in it. I think, if they went to the Philippines without this experience, it would have been much harder to make them understood about what they were doing, also they would not have been able to do as well as they did. However, since they have the workcamp experiences, they were doing very well, to get along with the children there too, even with the language barrier since the children there were too young to be able to speak English. Still, they could get along with the children there well, and took care of them. Of course, we did lots of work in the construction, but it was more rewarding to see them being able to get along with the people there. Although I cannot see the 'something' as a result, I could see something is growing in the children and the potential value in them. So I want them to keep experiencing this kind of experience. So, we are very thankful for the volunteers, but there were not enough ways to thank them. Every year, here come the volunteers with different characters and colors, but all of them, I am very thankful for. In the first year I came to this center, it was the first year to have the performance. So, it was more 'messy' and needed a lot of preparation. Even we did not know what to do and how to do. Still, the volunteers made it very well and worked hard on it, which was very thankful. In the last year, many of the volunteers were interested in education, so it was very well done to have a personal contact with each kid. This year, it was very thankful to see the campers staying after the schedule to take care of the children, even in their free time. So, after the camp, we wanted to thank them too, but on the farewell day, the volunteers usually have the time by themselves. So, we wanted to have that kind of time together too.

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F: Yes, it's important as well, in the same reason with what the parent was saying to feel they are actually close, personally. They are not the job of the volunteer, but they are still... Very nice. Thank you so much. Then, very very last question for both of them... Since we live of the different dreams of the communities, what is their dream for the next workcamp, if they plan to have another one? Or, in general, one thing they really want to do, in next year or in next 10 years? If they can share just one dream for the center...

D: Well, I don't think we can get out of the frame which is set from the beginning, because

the leaders and the participants are different every year. So, I think it would be hard to make 531 the program better, program-wise. Maybe we could work on motivating each participant to be 532 willing to... like the parent mentioned... to be prepared for the camp in detail. However, I 533 still somehow think that we are asking too much to the volunteers. I am not sure what the 534 pastor would have in his mind, but, for me, I want the children to see beyond what they can 535 do and see here. Through the camp and through this community, the children who are living 536 in this southernmost region could see the world. I want them to be able to see farther and 537 538 higher, being able to know there are this and that countries and these diverse people. So, I want them to have self-esteem and confidence in themselves although they are living in this 539 southernmost part, some of them with no parents, living with grandparents, or without mother 540 or father, and so on. I want them to have confidence in them as one human being and be able 541 to have a vision and dream, by living for the future. In my opinion, if the children and/or the 542 campers participate in the workcamp like travelling to the mountain or to the sea, there would 543 be nothing to learn and gain from the camp. So, I want them to be able to know the value of 544 the human relationship. Since the children are marginalized, most of them are not confident 545 about themselves, so I want them to be able to have what they want to do, like visiting the 546 camper's country, and what they want to do in the future. 547

- F: Never too demanding. They can do it. Ask, ask more. (laughter) Good, good. Thank you so 548 much. Do you have some questions? 549
- D: Well, we feel like being a beneficiary, in fact. So, we just thank the volunteers, always. It's 550 because, if I imagine, I don't think I would be able to do the same like the volunteers have 551 done. So, for me, if we ask more and more, it feels like we ask too much to the volunteers. 552
- 553 Well, some people who have seen the camps for several years, because it just looks like the children and the campers are having fun and exchanging cultures, they just think it's no big 554
- deal and they think they don't need to come anymore. So, of course, it would be good to have 555
- the campers prepared much better, but I still think it would be too much. (laughter) It's 556
- 557 because every time I see the volunteers work hard, I feel sorry and thankful for them. I think
- 558 it is going very well, like this. (laughter)
- H: I have a question. We always have this and that to ask from the volunteers, but we are not 559
- sure what the campers want to gain and experience from the workcamp. So, I want to ask you 560
- what the campers expect during the workcamp and if they have something that they want us 561
- to do for them. 562
- F: We have the statistics from the reports. Maybe we can answer just in general. We know 563
- 564 what they want, those who apply for Wando and the two main things are to interact with the
- children and to interact among themselves, because of the workcamp setting, to discover new 565
- culture... These are the two. But, also in general, to close the circle of the project, we are 566
- actually asking few hundreds of the volunteers all over the world, what they want. I mean, 567
- why they do it, in general, to understand also better if what we are doing in the project still 568
- also corresponds to the volunteers themselves expect. But, definitely for Wando, we know, 569
- because we asked them. They wanted to interact with the children and that was the reason 570

- 571 number one to join this camp, not because of the seaside, luckily. And the second is to know
- 572 other people.
- 573 H: This year, we went to the folk painting museum, to let the volunteers experience a new
- 574 thing here. To go there, we needed to make a reservation, in advance, but I could not ask the
- volunteers in advance, since it would be in such a hurry if I did after they come to Wando...
- D: Yes, so, if we had the information before they arrive in Wando, it would be helpful for us
- 577 to decide what to do with and for the volunteers.
- 578 H: So it works like we decide what to do and just tell the volunteers that we will do this.
- 579 D: Luckily, they enjoyed it, a lot.
- F: I think the half answer that I can give, is that, while we are asking what they want, the
- most important thing, because sometimes maybe they want to go to the beach three times
- instead of two, the important thing is whatever they think as an activity should be an activity
- 583 where they learn something, something about Korea, something about the children, or about
- the center, about anything, but as long as they plan to do something which helps the
- volunteers learn something, then it's going to be perfect. Sometimes doing activity that you
- don't want to do, it's actually good to learn new things. Otherwise, you keep doing something
- again and again... It's good that they worry but they shouldn't worry too much about what
- they want to do.
- D: Since last year, we have been doing Samulnori every year, because we thought Samulnori
- 590 could be something that the foreign volunteers could have wanted to experience. That was
- 591 why we chose that activity, something that they could do with the children together. Or, since
- it has the sea, going to the beach with the children is, of course, possible. Something from
- 593 which the volunteers can learn is quite limited here, in Wando. This year, since we had some
- enough budget, we could make it to go to the museum, but sometimes it's hard to do so. Then,
- 595 we go to the beach to play games, swim, and have fun. Then, we cook and share the foods
- and have the performance and the festival, like these... But, more than these, it's not easy to
- 597 go somewhere from here...
- T: Yes, yes. But, what we meant by 'something from which the volunteers can learn' was not
- 599 just related to really 'learning and studying' something. Let's say, they went to the
- supermarket to buy something on the seaside and they found out the way to pay or buy things
- was different than what they did in their countries, then it's something they learned about
- Korean culture. So, this kind of little thing can be something the volunteers can learn from.
- Or, just by talking with the children, the volunteers can learn something about the children,
- and so on.
- D: Those kinds of things, yes, for sure.
- 606 H: It may be something similar to the previous question... Sometimes, since we have
- managed the workcamps, something like a conflict, or something like a small issue... Since

- Wando has the education theme, to engage with the children and have close relationship with
- 609 them. As far as I know, our workcamp is under that educaton theme and the programs here as
- well should be made under such theme. Then, some of the volunteers expect culture exchange
- more than the education. So, sometimes, between the two, I am confused. Sometimes the
- campers want more culture exchange, so we didn't know how to balance in between. So,
- under this kind of situation, what do the campers expect? What are the campers' opinions?
- Since we also have other works, except the workcamps, sometimes we miss the details and
- just run the program as it is supposed to be. Still, among the campers, there are some who
- want culture exchange more. In this kind of situation, if there is any good advice or tips...
- 617 M: Like about knowing Korea?
- 618 T: In general, about Korea or among campers...
- 619 F: I think, from my experience, I think what the father of the boy was saying about the
- of volunteers really share something personal is available from the other way around. If they
- share something that is important for them... It can be about the culture, about Wando, about
- the center... Even if they are very busy, if they decide 'Okay, Monday 7p.m., we dedicate our
- 623 time even if it's just one hour to share something important to them', they will be very happy.
- Then they will feel this close contact with the people. I know it's very difficult because of
- 625 how busy they must be, but it's uh... for the volunteers, it's the same. If they see they have
- the passion and they want them to share, then they will be listening and they will be attentive,
- they will learn, I don't know, if the museum is good but they cannot go with them... and
- explain them why they think it's good, then it's not gonna work very well. Unfortunately,
- unfortunately, more than the activity itself, it's how much they can share themselves, it's
- better to make a smaller activity but where they can fully participate Or, to someone like
- camp leader from here, I don't know, ideally, in the ideal world...
- D: Oh, very good idea. In fact, I don't think we have ever shared the vision of the center or
- 633 something like this...
- H: Yes, some time to freely talk about what 'we' think and such stuffs would be very much
- 635 needed.
- D: Yes, not only personally, one-on-one, but also as a group, too. Yes, yes. We don't think we
- have had such time, so far.
- 638 H: Yes, at the beginning.
- D: To have a close contact and comfortable feeling, yes. We just took care of the programs
- and just the introductions of themselves and the countries. Thank you very much.
- T: Yes, totally. Even when I was doing the camp leader in another camp, what I found after
- the camp from what the participants thought missing was to communicate with the people
- from the local community more. So, it would be very nice.

- D: Oh, when we do the Samulnori class, we have the people from the community.
- H: But they just teach the campers how to play the instruments. (laughter)
- D: Yes, because they cannot communicate with them fully. But still, they did very well and
- enjoyed a lot.
- H: Yes, they did do well, but still there was no explanation about the instruments. So the
- overall explanation should be there too, like what the instruments mean... It would be much
- 650 better.
- F: Yes, many times I visited camps and I had a chance to meet the organizer of the camps and
- the local community, because I was a special guest. They explained a lot of things and then I
- was so happy to know all those things, and then I realize the volunteers don't know, so it's
- more important to explain to the volunteers and they will be as happy as I am.
- D: Yes, yes. That is what we were missing too. So, from the characteristics of the children to
- 656 the workcamp program... if it was explained, it would have been much better. We only
- thought about matching the children with the volunteers.
- F: But, still, it's a very good camp. (laughter) That's why we came here. We also forgot quite
- 659 a lot. (laughter)
- D: We also have thought that we were going well, but we found out what we were missing,
- too. Thank you so much. Also, what I feel sorry for the volunteers is the environment here.
- The volunteers from abroad must be used to the bed. At the beginning, or in 2013, there must
- 663 not be the yoga mat...
- 664 M: No... (laughter)
- D: So, we prepared the yoga mat, at least. Still, we are very worried about our
- accommodation environment...
- 667 F: Oh, no, no. It's very good. (laughter)
- 668 M: Living condition here was very... even if there was nothing on the floor, it was very good.
- 669 F: And, even sleeping on the floor or anything, if they can explain... For instance, how you
- do it, what is the best position, really, really, it's comfortable. (M agrees) If you know how to
- lay, it's comfortable. If you don't know and try to sleep the same way as it is, then it hurts.
- Even that, they can share. (everyone laughing) Yeah, when I was in Thailand, we always had
- to sit on the floor, since it was in the temple, and all the time I was falling, and then one monk
- told me your hand should be here and then you don't fall anymore. So, I learned something...
- 675 (everyone laughing) Well, really, thank you very much, for this long time and all these years
- of work. Also to the pastor and the parents...
- 677 D: Thank you very much, too.