

GLEN Internship Report

Evaluation of the GLEN programme in South Africa

by Halina Zawiszová



Internship title: Evaluating and rethinking the role of host organisations and the GLEN programme

Internship number: 5000400634 / 5000400724

Internship period: 01 July – 26 September 2014

Internship location: Cape Town, the Republic of South Africa

Host organisation: Environmental Resource Management Department, City of Cape Town

Home organisation: INEX-SDA

Summary

English

The internship took place in Cape Town, the second most populous city in the Republic of South Africa, from 01 July to 26 September 2014. It was hosted by Environmental Resource Management Department of the City of Cape Town, but the tasks it involved were not related to the department's usual line of work and were carried out largely independently by two GLEN interns assisted by a local intern. The overall aim of the internship was to undertake an assessment of all GLEN internships that had taken place in South Africa with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and value of the internships to both the host organisations and the interns. The primary focus of the evaluation was on the host organisations' experience and the role of the internships in the GLEN cycle. The methods adopted included audio-video recorded interviews, an online survey, and a perusal of internship reports. Towards the end of the internship, the interns organised a two-day long workshop to provide a platform where the representatives of South African partner organisations, European GLEN representatives, and current GLEN interns could meet and discuss the findings of the evaluation. The results of the evaluation will be available in the form of a report and a short documentary.

Česky

Tato stáž byla uskutečněna mezi 1. červencem a 26. září 2014 v Kapském městě v Jihoafrické republice. Hostitelskou organizací byl Odbor životního prostředí místní správy v Kapském městě. Pracovní náplň stáže však s běžnými aktivitami tohoto odboru nesouvisela, a tak dvě stážistky programu GLEN ve spolupráci s místním stážistou zpravidla pracovaly samostatně. Cílem stáže bylo provést evaluaci všech stáží programu GLEN, které se v Jihoafrické republice od roku 2004, kdy program vznikl, uskutečnily, za účelem zvýšení efektivity a hodnoty těchto stáží jak z hlediska hostitelských organizací, tak i stážistů. Evaluace byla zaměřena především na zkušenosti hostitelských organizací se stážemi programu GLEN a na roli těchto stáží v programu jakožto ročním cyklu. Hlavními využitými metodami při evaluaci byly nahrávané interview, online dotazníky a pročítání zpráv bývalých stážistů programu GLEN v Jihoafrické republice. Ke konci stáže stážistky zorganizovaly dvoudenní workshop, na kterém se sešli a společně diskutovali představitelé jihoafrických partnerských organizací programu GLEN, evropští představitelé programu, současní stážisté programu GLEN v Jihoafrické republice a dvě expertky v oblasti globálního vzdělávání. Výsledky evaluace budou dostupné v podobě oficiální zprávy a krátkého dokumentárního filmu.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Since 2013, GLEN has been in the process of formulating a new vision¹ and developing a strategy how to reach it². One of the most discussed issues has been the creation of a “global partner network” based on “equal partnership”. In order to develop such a network, all parties potentially involved in it need to be given an opportunity to express their opinions and make sure that their needs are taken into account. The internship was thus designed to feed into this discussion and enable South African partner organisations to be heard.

The primary focus of the evaluation was on the host organisations’ experience with the GLEN internships, their opinions on the programme, and the role of the internships in the GLEN cycle. The overall aim of the internship was to undertake an assessment of all GLEN internships that had taken place in South Africa since 2004 (when GLEN was established) with a view to (1) identifying any current shortcomings, (2) enhancing the effectiveness and value of future GLEN internships to both the host organisations and the interns, and (3) improving or strengthening the cooperation between the various parties involved in GLEN.

The results of the evaluation will be available in the form of a written report and a short documentary in spring 2015. A similar but smaller in scale evaluation of GLEN internships took place in Benin in 2011. Evaluation projects in other countries are expected to follow.

1.2 Interns

The internship was carried out by two European interns, Hannah Wolf (ASA, Germany) and me, assisted by a local intern, Kyran Wright (the City of Cape Town), who joined us in the fourth week of the internship (see 2.3 for more details).

Personally, I did not apply for this particular internship. The internship I was going to do was cancelled and I was asked whether I would like to do this one instead. Even though the tasks it involved were quite different from what I wanted to do and the project as a whole did not match my original motivation for doing a GLEN internship at all, my skill set, experience, and personality met the essential requirements and so I decided to accept the offer.

¹ <http://glen-europe.org/the-vision-process/>

² <http://glen-europe.org/about-glen/strategy-process/>

At the time of the internship, I was a Ph.D. candidate at one university and worked as a university lecturer, methodologist, and researcher at another. I had been working primarily in the fields of linguistics, philology, and communication studies, but had also had some academic and practical experience in such fields as international relations and new media. I had been using fieldwork research as well as other methods that we were to apply during the evaluation study in my own research. As a keen photographer who had wanted to explore the medium of film for quite a while, I was thrilled by the prospect of filming the interviews and trying to make a short documentary.

1.3 Host organisation

The internship was hosted by a long-term GLEN partner organisation, the Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD) of the City of Cape Town. The task of the ERMD is to lead the implementation of the City's Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP), i.e., "a framework of strategies and programs for environmental sustainability".³ The key functions of the department are divided into biodiversity management, environmental and heritage management, environmental capacity building, sustainable livelihoods and communications, environmental compliance, environmental strategy and partnerships, major programmes and projects, resource conservation, and support services.⁴

The internship was carried out under the supervision of Stephen Granger, the Head of the Major Programmes and Projects Branch of the ERMD, whose primary function is to develop, co-ordinate, and implement key City projects.⁵ The ERMD provided us with the City email accounts, workstations equipped with computers with internet access, and other relevant office equipment. As this internship was a special one and the tasks it involved were not related to the line of work of the ERMD, we worked independently from the organisation. During the first two or three weeks of the internship, we met with our supervisor quite often. Later, regular meetings were scheduled and made use of when necessary. The supervisor was also always ready to answer any of our questions by phone or email and overall was a great support to us.

³ <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/EnvironmentalResourceManagement/Pages/default.aspx>

⁴ <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/EnvironmentalResourceManagement/functions/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵ <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/EnvironmentalResourceManagement/functions/Pages/MajorProgrammesandProjects.aspx>

2. The project

2.1 Preparation in Europe

Hannah and I started working on the project already in spring 2014, when we were still in Europe. We communicated in person, over the phone, and via email with several GLEN programme representatives who explained the purpose and the contents of the internship to us. In order to familiarize ourselves with the ongoing discussions in the network to which we were going to contribute, we studied a variety of documents that were in one way or another related to our task.

We developed a set of interview questions for selected European GLEN representatives and conducted the interviews in June during the second Multipliers Training Seminar in the Czech Republic. During the seminar, we also interviewed a couple of participants in the GLEN cycle in order to find out about their opinions on and reservations about the programme. We video and audio recorded all the interviews and later transcribed those parts that were relevant to the evaluation.

2.2 Orientation period in Cape Town

The ERMD was well prepared for our arrival and, as already mentioned above, provided us with workstations and the City email accounts. According to the other GLEN interns at the ERMD, the department generally offers an up to four-week-long orientation period, during which the interns learn about a range of projects carried out by the ERMD, go to meetings, and do various tasks which help them to get to know the city. In our case, the orientation period was significantly shorter and took a form of a rather unstructured week filled with meetings with our supervisor and a couple of smaller tasks directly unrelated to our project, but generally useful in getting to know the city.

2.3 Initial challenges

Before the start of the internship, we were told that our work would involve much travelling across the country in order to visit and stay for a few days with all the organisations that had hosted GLEN interns in the course of the past ten years. In order to cover high travel expenses, which we were expected to incur, additional funding was sought and later received from the French Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et de

la forêt). It was also recommended and expected that a local intern would join us in order to assist us during the travels.

As a point of departure for the evaluation, GLEN provided us with a list, which was supposed to comprise all GLEN internships that had taken place in South Africa since 2004. However, the information it contained was often incomplete and we soon found out that it was also not always accurate. As we had been repeatedly assured of the high importance of the evaluation internship to GLEN, it was quite disappointing and demotivating to realize how many mistakes had been made during its planning.

Upon first closer examination of the list, we noticed that all but two organisations that were said to have cooperated with GLEN were based in Cape Town area and our search for the two organisations located elsewhere revealed that they did not exist anymore. As all the existing organisations mentioned in the list were thus based in and around Cape Town, there was no need for travelling further afield. Moreover, we also found out that the internships hosted by the above-mentioned two organisations, same as several other internships included in the list, were actually realized not as GLEN internships but as ASA (tandem) internships. The number of internships conducted by GLEN interns in South Africa and, consequently, the number of organisations and individuals that had cooperated with GLEN and were at least potentially available for being invited to participate in the evaluation was thus much lower than we had been made believe.

Unfortunately, we could not use the interim and final reports written by the former GLEN participants to fill the information gaps as most of them were available neither in the online database nor upon request from the individual European partner organisations. The missing or inaccurate information on internship titles, partner organisations, supervisors, contact persons and participants slowed down the evaluation process significantly and made certain tasks impossible. It also became necessary to reconsider the way of spending the extra budget we were lucky to receive. The budget planning took much of our time during the first three or four weeks, but the extra money helped us immensely as, for example, we were able to organize the workshop at a very good venue and rent a car, without which many of the tasks our internship involved would have been quite problematic if not impossible.

Another challenging issue during the initial stage of the internship was the fact that we found out that the partner organisation (represented by our supervisor) and we had different expectations with regard to the tasks we were to carry out. As we later established, this misunderstanding was caused by the fact that the interns and the host organisation were provided with different information. We were told that our task was to carry out an evaluation

of all GLEN internships that had taken place in South Africa. The ERMD, on the other hand, as explained in the internship proposal but in no document available to the participants (such as the official online project description), was expecting us to also undertake a City-focused qualitative and quantitative analysis of the value of hosting GLEN interns and to possibly look into other City internship programmes as well.

As mentioned above, the internship was supposed to be carried out in cooperation with a local intern who was to join Hannah and me especially in order to accompany us during our travels outside of Cape Town. Nonetheless, the search for the intern was still in progress when we arrived and the local intern joined us only during the fourth week of the internship. By that time, it had already been clear that no travelling outside of Cape Town would be involved. In addition, we had already finished all the planning and most of the preparatory work, and were in the process of carrying out interviews with the representatives of South African GLEN partner organisations and conducting an online survey among former GLEN interns in South Africa. As most of the tasks we had to do from then on could not be done well or efficiently enough by three people, it was quite difficult for us to meaningfully integrate the local intern into the project and to form a well-functioning team. In the end, we jointly decided that the local intern's main task would be the assessment of the value of the internships for the City. In this way, the local intern had an adequately challenging task to do, the City received the focused assessment it was expecting, and Hannah and I could carry out an unbiased evaluation.

Because Hannah and I generally had to discuss a lot when working on the project, we soon stopped coming to the interns' room and worked from home so as not to disturb other interns. By means of working from home we saved time that would have been needed for commuting to the city centre (often just for one or two hours because of our visits to the partner organisations). On the other hand, we also ended up working overtime and our work-life balance was never right. All in all, due to the nature of our work, our level of integration in, or exchange and cooperation with the ERMD as well as any local community was extremely limited and I personally felt that the project made us very isolated.

2.4 Conducting the evaluation

In what follows, a brief overview of our activities is provided. For more details on methods, and to find out about the outcomes of the evaluation and our recommendations, please see our evaluation report.

First, we developed a business plan for the evaluation, including aims, objectives, key deliverables, timelines and budget. We put the list of the internships in order, and identified and contacted all past and present GLEN partner organisations (or individual supervisors) in South Africa in order to introduce our project and ask them to participate in the evaluation. We designed three largely overlapping sets of interview questions: one for current partner organisations, one for long-term partner organisations, and one for former partner organisations. Another set of questions was developed for the current GLEN participants in South Africa. We also developed a basic concept of the documentary, which was supposed to capture the South African partner organisations' experience with GLEN, their understanding of and opinions on the programme, and their perspectives on its future development.

Having done that, we visited and interviewed the representatives of all past and present GLEN partner organisations. Whenever possible, we interviewed at least two people from each organisation. We also talked to other employees and volunteers at the organisations that we visited and we arranged visits to observe their activities as well. We filmed all the interviews, transcribed and analysed them. We also did some background shooting when visiting the organisations.

We visited all current GLEN interns in South Africa at their workplaces and interviewed them. We again filmed all the interviews, transcribed and analysed them. In addition, we did some background shooting when visiting the interns in order to observe them at work. We also designed and conducted an online survey among the former GLEN participants who did their internship in South Africa. We sent the former participants email invitations (and later two reminders) to take part in the evaluation by filling in an online survey. Because of the missing contact details, we were able to contact only 75 per cent of the (alleged number of) former GLEN (and ASA tandem) interns in South Africa.

In addition, we established contact, visited, and interviewed two South African academics working in the fields of global citizenship, youth leadership development, and service learning at Cape Town University and Stellenbosch University. We video and audio recorded the meetings and later transcribed relevant parts. Both interviewees expressed interest in some kind of future cooperation with GLEN. The senior lecturer from Cape Town University, whom we interviewed, was also able to attend the GLEN evaluation workshop that we later organised and gave a presentation.

Having finished the data collection, we undertook an analysis and decided on a set of the most important issues to focus on further. We developed the structure for the evaluation report, chose the main discussion areas for the workshop, and prepared an up to 90-minute

long presentation. We started working on the documentary but on account of the lack of time and there being too many other tasks that we had to take care of around that time, it was physically impossible to finish it in time for it to be premiered at the workshop.

We were planning the two-day long workshop throughout the internship. It took place towards the end of our internship (from 15th to 16th September) in Noordhoek, Cape Town. We decided to give it the title “Learning from Each Other: Internships in the Context of Global Education”. All interested representatives of the South African GLEN partner organisations, all current GLEN interns, three European GLEN representatives, and two South African academics working in the fields of global citizenship and service learning participated in the workshop. Moreover, there was an evaluation and professional capacity advisor present at the workshop, acting as a facilitator. As a part of the programme, Hannah and I presented the results of the evaluation and discussed the findings with the workshop participants in order to find solutions to some of the main issues and formulate recommendations for possible improvement of the programme.

The workshop constituted the culmination point of our internship and the evaluation as such. The participants were later sent a thank you letter and were invited to send us their feedback on the workshop either by an anonymous online form that we created or by email. In general, the workshop was a success. The main lesson I personally learnt from it was that next time a workshop with similar goals is organised, it should be longer and much more time should be devoted to discussions and idea development sections.



Picture 1: The participants of the evaluation workshop on the first day.

2.5 Results

I think that we managed to carry out a thorough evaluation of the GLEN programme in South Africa and that the methodology we applied can be used during the future evaluation projects as well. The workshop we organised provided a platform for networking, exchange, and discussions and thereby helped to promote active and informed participation of the GLEN partner organisations in the network. Furthermore, we managed to establish possible cooperation with two local universities, especially the University of Cape Town, and two former organisations expressed a wish to get involved in GLEN again.

The results of the evaluation will be available in the form of an evaluation report and a short documentary in spring 2015. We are also planning a website, which would collect all the materials related to the GLEN evaluation projects in different countries and allow any interested party to comment on or discuss the issues raised by the evaluation studies. The documentary will, hopefully, be used during the training seminars in order to make the participants rethink their roles and responsibilities and to stir up discussion among them by means of presenting the local partners' points of view. The outcomes of the evaluation have already been used and taken into consideration in the strategy process and we are going to present them at the RENew Seminar in Hungary in March 2015.

It is unfortunate that due to the lack of time and the need for certain order in carrying out the individual tasks we were unable to finish all the above-mentioned outputs during the internship itself. We have been working on them ever since, while at the same time working, studying, doing research, dealing with all the other GLEN-cycle-related commitments, etc. This has been quite stressful and very inefficient. I believe that it would be highly advisable for any future evaluation project to last longer than three months to allow the evaluators enough time to work on the evaluation and the presentation of its results.

3. Everyday life

For the first three nights of our stay in South Africa, we stayed in a hostel in Observatory, one of the Southern Suburbs in Cape Town, which is known as Cape Town's most bohemian suburb and is very popular among international students, young professionals, and visitors. We looked for flat share and rooms on local classifieds sites, such as www.gumtree.co.za, but eventually decided to stay at a place whose landlord was recommended to us by a friend. As renting a room is rather expensive, Hannah and I decided to share a small room in an old

house shared with two other students, a dog and a cat. Our housemates changed a few times and so we were able to experience sharing a house with students from South Africa as well as several other African countries.

The house was formally located in Rosebank, another of the Southern Suburbs lying on the slopes of Devil's Peak, but a sign for Mowbray, another suburb, was just next to it. Since that part of Rosebank constitutes a popular residential area for students of the University of Cape Town, the population was quite mixed. There were shops, restaurants, and cafés within easy reach and the house was also very conveniently located close to the Main Road, where minibus taxis or buses could be caught, next to the Metrorail Southern Suburbs railway station, and at the junction of several important roads and freeways.

We generally used minibus taxis to go to and from the city.⁶ It was not only the cheapest and most convenient way of travelling short distances for us, but also the most interesting one, allowing us to meet a great variety of people. Thanks to the extra funding we received from the French Ministry of Agriculture, we were able to rent a cheap car and used it extensively. The public transport system in certain areas, such as Rosebank or Mowbray, is quite good, however, most of the places we needed to go to for the evaluation purposes could not be reached by means of public transport. In general, if not necessary, renting a car in Cape Town is very useful and highly recommended.

It was winter when we arrived, which meant that it often rained, was windy and quite cold. Although winters in Cape Town are very mild compared to winters in the Czech Republic or Germany, most houses, ours included, have no central heating and electricity is quite expensive. It was, therefore, often extremely cold and damp inside our house and we had to learn how to keep ourselves warm. On the other hand, the bad weather days were usually interspered with wonderful weather days and especially during the last month of our internship, the weather was generally very nice and the sun was warm. Moreover, with the arrival of spring, flowers burst into bloom and we could enjoy the world reknown Western Cape flower season.

The selection of food in restaurants, fast food establishments, and shops was very good and reflected the astounding variety of cultures and people living in the city. Whenever we went grocery shopping, we made sure to buy only local products. We cooked on daily basis, typically attempting to create local-like dishes, but explored the offer of restaurants and local fast food shops quite often as well. The prices varied greatly depending on the

⁶ <https://www.capetown.gov.za/EN/TRAVELSMART/Pages/Minibustaxis.aspx>

products, shops, and areas. The only time when I felt that we were given different prices than the locals was when we went souvenir shopping to a market in the city centre.

During the first weeks of the internship, when much of our work comprised reading, developing the methodology, emailing, and waiting for people to get back to us, we tried to use at least some of the daylight for getting to know the area and worked in the mornings, evenings and at nights. We also had free weekends during that time and, whenever weather permitted, we used them to visit some places located a little further away from the city. In addition to simply going to see places, we also did some hiking and trail running, visited several national parks, went to see rugby and football games, tried surfing, swimming, braaiing, etc. Once we managed to get in touch with most of the people we needed to interview, finished the preparatory tasks, and started carrying out the actual evaluation, we often worked for whole days and in the weeks leading up to the workshop, we worked on the weekends as well. Unfortunately, I had to work on my own research projects, write articles, take part in a conference, and carry out some tasks related to my work as a lecturer as well, which meant I slept very little and was not able to join Hannah for quite a few outings.



Picture 2: Visiting Vogelgat Private Nature Reserve with our supervisor.

Despite the limited time we had available, we actually managed to see relatively many places in the Western Cape province and especially in and around Cape Town. We also took a sneak peek on the Eastern Cape province when travelling along a part of the popular Garden Route one weekend. Furthermore, our supervisor took us and other interns that he mentored for an overnight hiking trip to a private nature reserve, which was a great experience. Because of taking no days off and repeatedly working overtime, after the workshop, Hannah and I decided to spend most of the remaining days of our stay in South Africa travelling to the

Northern Cape province and we managed to reach as far as Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, which lies on the borders of South Africa, Namibia, and Botswana. The landscapes we saw were breathtaking and their diversity fascinating. Sadly, neither of us could stay in South Africa for longer than three months. Personally, I would have loved to.



Pictures 3–8: Views from our trip to the Northern Cape and the Cederberg Mountains.

South Africa is, indeed, a place of spectacular beauty and immense cultural diversity, but it also faces numerous socio-economic problems, such as high rates of poverty, inequality, unemployment, drug abuse, and crime. Many of these issues are directly related to the politics of Apartheid which ended only about two decades ago, in 1994, and whose legacy is still perceptible virtually everywhere. According to a report compiled by the Mexican NGO, Citizens' Council for Public Security and Criminal Justice (Consejo Ciudadano para la Seguridad Publica y la Justicia), and published in 2014, Cape Town ranks as the 20th most violent city in the world and the most violent city in Africa.⁷ Although murders and gangsterism are most commonly found in low-income areas, especially in the former townships located on the Cape Flats, we heard gunshots from our house, we saw people being robbed, a friend was mugged in front of her house, another friend's house was burgled twice in one month, another friend was a victim of an attempted carjacking by men carrying guns, etc. While gated communities are a common sight, most middle-class houses are protected by fences, barbed wires, electric alarm systems, barred windows and doors, street guards, and security companies.

Crime risk thus appeared to us very immediate. We were always highly aware of the fact, followed a number of safety precautions, and tried not to behave like tourists so as not to attract attention. As a keen walker, I was very happy to have a dog which I could take for

⁷ <http://www.citymayors.com/security/latin-american-murder-cities.html>

a walk every day for I never felt comfortable walking on my own. We were able to avoid becoming crime victims until the very last day of our stay in South Africa. On that day, we went to the city centre to shop for souvenirs on the market. In other words, we behaved like tourists and spent more time than we should have had talking to the vendors. When we were on our way back to the car, I was attacked by three men who wanted to rob me. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon on a weekday on what is probably the most popular street in the city centre, therefore, out of all the places that we had been to during our stay this one felt like the least possible place for such an incident. Fortunately, in that split of a second, I managed to stay calm, got rid of the men, shouted something to attract attention, and without stopping both Hannah, who was a step behind me, and I safely crossed the road. When we turned back, the men were gone and passersby were shouting to us asking whether we were ok.

All in all, I have to say that although I have very much fallen in love with the beautiful landscapes and cultural diversity of South Africa, I really disliked the feeling that I could never fully relax while in the streets.

4. Personal benefits from the internship

From a career or work experience perspective, I think I have benefited from doing all the tasks involved in this internship. While most of them were directly related to what I do in my current daily life, the rest constituted activities, which I am genuinely interested in exploring further in the near future. I am particularly happy to have had the opportunity to organize and coordinate a two-day long workshop and to shoot the documentary. It was also interesting to meet with the heads and employees of local NGOs and NPOs, and at least marginally to learn about the work of the local government as well.

From more personal and global educational perspective, as already mentioned above, I felt that the work we did made us quite isolated, which, when coupled with the short length of the internship, prevented us from becoming engaged in and getting to know any local community. We thus lead the lives of two “white young women” whose place in the society was very unclear and who were trying to behave neither like “white tourists” nor completely like the “local white population” so as not to perpetuate the stereotypes and racial segregation. Every day we were confronted with and exposed to a bewildering variety of social, economic, political, environmental, and many other problems and were thereby compelled to reflect their extremely complex nature.

5. Conclusion

Although the internship provided me with very different experience from what I originally wanted when I applied for GLEN, I am glad that I took part in the cycle. While the topics which were discussed at the seminars were not new to me and I often felt that the discussions stayed on a superficial or unnecessarily basic level, it was quite beneficial for myself to have time dedicated specifically to the reflection of such topics. I have started questioning and thinking about certain issues, actions, politics, programmes etc. even more than before and I do feel like I want to learn more and become more actively involved in certain fields.

I have had many ideas for both small and bigger-scale global education activities to carry out in the Czech Republic, but have not yet had time to realize any of them. For example, I have been thinking about developing either a board game or a computer game in cooperation with South African students based on the events and characters that can be encountered in their neighbourhood. Together with some other Czech GLEN participants, I have been trying to develop a concept of talks and discussions in which GLEN participants and experts in individual fields would be involved. We have also been discussing a possibility of organising short global education activities for children in kindergartens. Another project we have started working on involves children in a refugee centre and the surrounding town. I am also working on a design of a blog that would concern some of the global education topics placed in an everyday South African context, and involve either South African students or other GLEN participants. Finally, as all other Czech GLEN participants, I am also expected to publish an article. First, however, I have to finish working on the evaluation report, the documentary, and the website.

In Prague, January 2015

Notes

- (1) In case of any questions, feel free to contact me at [ZawiszovaH\(at\)gmail.com](mailto:ZawiszovaH(at)gmail.com).
- (2) All pictures included in this report were taken by me.