



INSPIRATIONAL MEETING STRATEGY AND GATHERING INFORMATION

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| <p>WHERE ARE WE IN THE PROCESS? STEP 2</p>  | <p>Timing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25' to lay the foundations of the strategy. • From a few hours to a few days to gather information.  | <p>Reminder</p> <p>You can work in pairs if that helps put the young people at ease (e.g. one to interview, the other to take notes).</p> |
| <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free the participants of their representations of the subject • Organise the group to go outside and gather information | <p>Description of the activity</p> <p>With the maps they've drawn, the group has had an opportunity to think about what's causing the most problems, and now they have to decide what information they need to get to work. Establishment of an information gathering strategy to answer the group's questions.</p> | |
| <p>Equipment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Either a big sheet of paper 2. Or a big mostly blank map of your neighbourhood/town/ territory 3. Different coloured markers | <p>Preparation</p> <p>The goal is to put together a database and identify useful resources to help investigate the chosen subjects.</p> | |
| <p>Steps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List 5 questions to explore the subject further, and list 5 representations that the young people already have of those questions (keep them in an envelope for later). 2. Identify how (with what methods) the group can gather information to answer those questions. + link to the overview of methods in the master plan 3. Identify people who can provide answers or identify resources (Web sites, reading materials, etc.) 4. Build survey tools to gather information (interview template, framework for analysis, questionnaires, etc.) 5. Organise information gathering : <p>a. Who gets what information? From who or where? Starting with what was done and identified in steps 1 to 4, the group assigns tasks to get information for the next session. Each member of the group (individually or in pairs) should be assigned at least one task. If the list of tasks is too long, priorities must be established (do fewer interviews, read less, etc.). How should the group introduce itself? The participants discuss how they should present themselves and the project. If some of them are unsure of themselves, you can also discuss some helpful tips for talking to someone you don't know.</p> <p>b. Information gathering</p> <p>Each person, or one person in each pair, takes notes to be able to report the information back to the group at the next session.</p> | | |
| <p>Practical use of the tool:</p> | | |