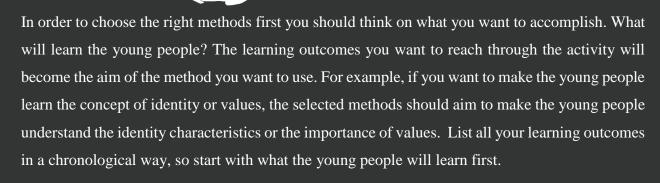


This instrument will help you understand how to select the non-formal education methods for the activities with young people with and without fewer opportunity jointly.

Is very simple to use this instrument, you read the tasks and you fill in the banks, you write, reflect and think. Feel free to use the designated space to write your thoughts and add more space or even pages if you feel necessary. There are no right or wrong answers. You can reflect and answer to these questions by analysing your existent youth work or you can plan your future youth work. Think outside the box and dream big!

Methodology is what you are going to do in order to achieve your objectives and results. Methodology doesn't mean methods. Think as methodology as an educational logic to choose the future methods to use. The methodology responds to the question how you are going to reach the objectives and the methods respond to the question what you will use in order to implement it. So, for example, you will create a youth exchange (methodology) and you will use non-formal education methods (methods). You first do the methodology and then you select the methods. Now think at your activity as a youth worker and try to identify the past used methodology and methods.

Methodology	Methods
L	L



1.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10	
10.	
11	
11.	







Search for non-formal methods and instruments that helps you to reach every learning outcome. You can also include informal methods if you believe is necessary. Search through manuals, booklets and different websites. Is good to include also methods that you have once experienced as a participant. You can use the methods for the same purpose it was created or you can adapt the method as you like. If you are in the beginning of your career then it will be difficult for you to adapt. Once you will work with different groups, it will be easier to adapt the methods. Our organisation developed 21 new non-formal education methods that will help you to develop social, civic and intercultural competences and support the social inclusion.

Make a list with the methods that you want to use in order to reach your learning outcomes.

Empirical methods	Learning consolidation methods	Integrative learning methods
	Empirical methods	consolidation



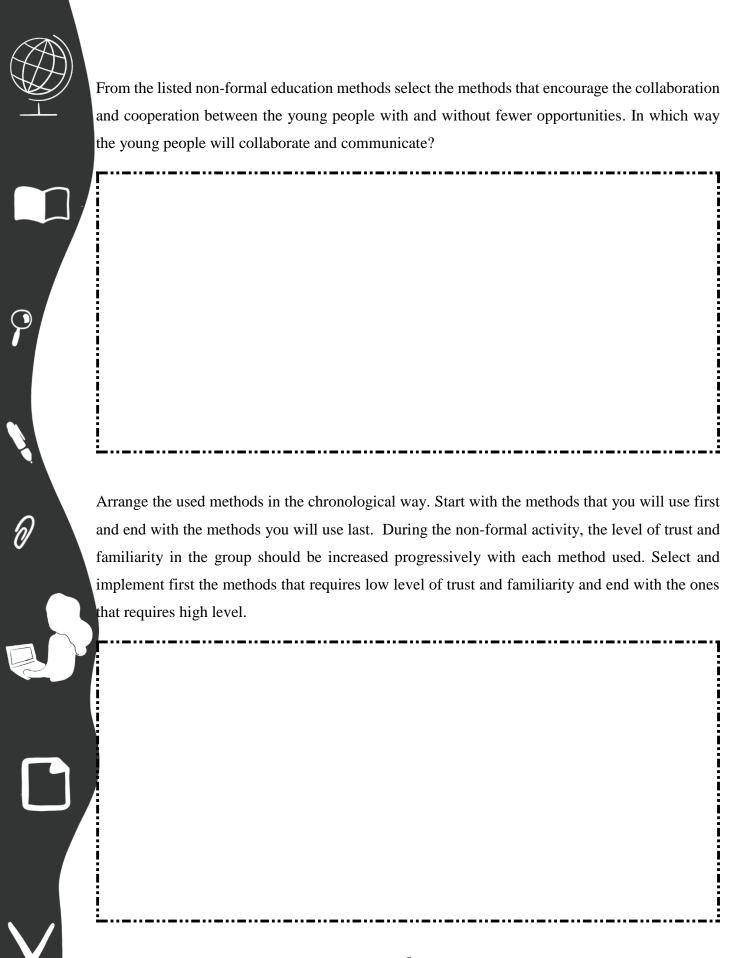
Now think at the non-formal instruments that you will use and need in order to support better the young people's learning process.

Each non-formal education activity should start with the get to know each other and team building methods. Especially because you are working with young people with and without fewer opportunities jointly you need to create occasions for the young people to understand and to know each other and to build the solidarity and mutual understanding between them. Identify specific get to know each other methods and teambuilding methods that you want to use the activity.

Get-to-know-each-other –
methods that helps them to get
to know each other and their
elements of identity

Group rules – methods that help them establish the group rules and boundaries

Team building methods



Now is time to make the selection of the non-formal methods. Take each method you identified and verify if it fits with most of the following criteria:

	Yes	No
Name of the method:		
You have the competences to use it		
You can handle the young people reaction caused by the method		
You have the financial and human resources to implement it		
It uses experiential learning principles, Kolb Cycle		
Generates new experience or reinterpret an existing experience		
Consider all 4 learning styles		
Includes all the participants		
Encourage any types of communication		
Contributes to the process of team building		
Improves the group dynamics		
Encourage the mutual support		
Supports acceptance of diversity and each participant's limitations		
Respond to the young people's needs		
The young people have the necessary skills to fulfil the tasks		
Consider the competences of the participants		
Ensure equal participation and chances for all		
Not represent a barrier in the learning process		
Supports active participation		
Encourage the personal expression of each participant		
Fits with your group size		
Young people can learn from themselves/ from the other participants		
Offers space and time to reflect and observe		
Offers space and time to reflect to conclude and apply what they have learned		
The young people discuss and share with the group their thoughts, opinions,		
perceptions and feelings		
Is suitable for the fewer opportunity that the young people are facing		













If you liked one method but it doesn't fit with most of the criteria, then you can adapt it. Select the method that you like but it doesn't fit and try to adopt it. What you need to change?





Sprijin si Dezvoltare Association



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