

<b>METHODOLOGY</b>  <b>M 1</b>	<b>POST-IT</b>
	<b>Tactical methods</b>

Date (05/05/2010)

<b>WHAT IS?</b>	<p>The 'post-it' method is an individual brainstorming device which allows you to take stock of previous experiences or opinions on a current topic. It is a variant of 'hum groups' (collective brainstorming, see Methodology sheet) that takes place in these subgroups. The post-it method can be used with a group that is limited in number (<math>\leq 10</math>) when you want to gather individual opinions of the various participants.</p> <p>A post-it is a re-attachable piece of paper which easily can be moved around during a training phase.</p>
<b>WHY</b>	<p>This technique allows each participant to state his ideas (on the post-it) while remaining anonymous and to learn about all the individual opinions about an IPM topic before engaging in the discussion (see examples).</p> <p>The results of this phase can be used to produce lists, matrices or trees and answers to a specific question. You can place post-it methods at the beginning of a training phase to get a broad collection of ideas and thoughts from the participants.</p>
<b>HOW</b>	<p>The first phase is preliminary work where each individual notes ideas and thoughts in relation to the question (one idea per post-it). The post-its are then collected and a collective list is prepared by the facilitator of the group. The making of this list is segmented into three parts: the 'hum' (five to 10 minutes), feedback (five to 10 minutes) and discussion (10 to 15 minutes). During the return and the discussion you can group, sort or relate the different post-its. Discussion is a very important component because the group and you have to define the different components of the answer. At the end, the group has to make an agreed list of</p>

	answers.
<b>WHAT I NEED TO?</b>	<p>You need three spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ A working area where every participant can answer the question without being affected by other participants.</li> <li>▶ A flipchart or blackboard where you can put the post-its and move them around them.</li> <li>▶ A board where you can write the results of the discussion.</li> </ul> <p>The facilitator should prepare the initial question. It must be sufficiently precise to garner consistent responses from the individual participants. The facilitator can browse through the room to check that the answers are consistent over the issue.</p>
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<p>These are examples of relevant questions in relation to IPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Give three main words to define IPM</li> <li>▶ Which techniques do you think are most important to IPM?</li> <li>▶ In which areas does IPM have the largest potential?</li> <li>▶ What is required to turn the current production form into IPM?</li> </ul>