Future Box Tourism



Method I Excursion

			•	
н	а	5	C	9

Objective	An excursion gives the participants access and enables different perspectives on the respective topic - in the concrete case on Climate Change, Tourism and Sustainable Development using the example of a region of choice, such as the Stubai Valley for example. Participants learn more about impacts, challenges, and potentials of climate change and how this is perceived by different stakeholder groups.	
Competencies	Participants strengthen their competence to think multi-prospectively think holistically think critically think in a future-oriented way communicate develop empathy	
Material	as needed, e.g., a 'researcher's book' and pens and/or a smartphone (for analog/digital documentation)	
Form of social interaction	in plenary – whole class/group, divided into subgroups if needed	
Duration	depending on the region, half a day to a whole day (or even more)	

Brief Description

An excursion is a form of extracurricular learning in which learners can explore the situation on site and find out for themselves. Depending on the focus of the excursion and availability, different experts may be involved.

Preparation

As part of the preparation, the following points should be taken care of, for example:

- select the destination, clarify the local conditions.
- determine time and time frame
- define the goal(s) and focus of the excursion.
- plan the sequence of events
- calculate costs
- get approval for the field trip (schools)
- organize chaperone(s) (schools)
- inform parents obtain consent (schools)
- obtain tickets, etc.
- organize expert(s)
- organize means of transport (e.g., bus)
- determine meeting points, collect contact information

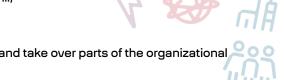








- make provisions for emergencies
- determine work tasks (e.g., observe, conduct interviews, document ...)
- ...



Ideally, the participants are involved in the process from the beginning and take over parts of the organizational work.

Implementation

The implementation depends on the respective design and concrete planning of the excursion. In this specific case, for example, experts provide information about the region and various thematic aspects during the bus rides through the valley and back again. Arriving at the destination (e.g., a glacier), the participants have the opportunity to see the situation on site and to discuss it at stations with different experts. On the way back, the participants will be asked to conduct interviews with different stakeholder in the most important tourist destination of the valley (see method "conducting interviews").

For more information, see also the excursion guide.

Alternatives

Depending on the destination, the focus of the field trip and the availability of experts, an excursion can be designed quite differently.

Good to know

-

Follow-up / securing results

As part of the follow-up, organizational tasks such as accounting, reporting [e.g., on website, social media ...] are usually still to be completed. The content-related conclusion should ensure that the goals of the excursion have been achieved. It can, for example, include processing and analysing the data obtained from the various sources, e.g., during discussions or observations, and generating insights from them, as well as clarifying open results and reflecting on the excursion.