

## I. INVESTIGATING

### IB Community Project Checklist: INVESTIGATING September 6 – 20, 2019

#### Investigating:

1. Decide on the need within the local or global community
2. Identify prior learning
3. Define a goal to address the need with the local or global community
4. Initial research period – select relevant resources and gather information
5. Record information and developments in your process journal.

#### 1. Decide on Community Need

During this phase, you will need to identify the need within the community. First, you will need to know what the term “community” means. The best way to do this is to brainstorm each “community.” Use this chart to help. Each column represents a different “community.” Use the space provided to brainstorm the needs in each of those areas. Some needs may fit in several categories. Once you have completed the chart, narrow your choices down to two or three ideas. Ask yourself: Which one do I feel most passionate about? How can I help address the need?

School	Local Neighborhood City/County	State	National	Global
Bullying, Healthy Lunches	Hunger Crime Domestic Violence	Environmental Issues, Education Reform	Child Abuse, Homelessness	Lack of Clean Water, Poverty

#### 2. Identify Prior Learning

What do you already know about your chosen community need? Document in your process journal.

#### 3. Define a Goal to Address the Need in the Community

What is the goal to address the need you decided on? What type of service do you want to perform?  
What Global Context do you want to focus on?

#### Types of Service:

**Direct:** interactions with people and/or environment

**Indirect:** actions benefit without direct involvement

**Advocacy:** promote a cause or a concern

**Research:** collect and analyze information to influence policy

Identify the **Global Context** for your project. Global contexts direct learning towards independent and shared inquiry into our common humanity and shared guardianship of the planet. Using the world as the broadest context for learning, MYP projects can develop meaningful explorations of:

- Identities and relationships
- Orientation in space and time
- Personal and cultural expression
- Scientific and technical innovation
- Globalization and sustainability
- Fairness and development

Consider the following questions as you choose a global context through which to focus your project.

1. What do I want to achieve through my personal project? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do I want others to understand through my work? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What impact do I want my project to have? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How can a specific context give greater purpose to my project? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When organizing fundraising campaigns or events for an organization, you will explore the challenges that organizations address, such as pollution, climate change, endangered species, health, education, housing, food, human rights, minority rights, immigration, culture, arts, communication. Therefore, the global context for the project will often be determined by the organization's cause. The choice of the global context will significantly shift the perspective of the IB Community Project.

**5. Initial Research Period – select relevant resources and gather information.**

Learn more about the need in your community. Remember to look for reliable online sources. Don't forget interviews with individuals involved in whatever your project is related to can offer valuable information and insight. As you complete your research, make sure to keep track of all of your sources. Add these to your process journal.

The purpose of your initial research is to help you develop a proposal for action for the project. You cannot create this proposal until you are clear on what you want to achieve and what feasible service as action is. What are some specific tasks or activities you can do to develop your project? You can use checklists, rubrics, timelines, flow charts or other strategies to prepare the proposal. Your proposal should include designing, problem-solving, decision-making or investigative activities. Proposals should be achievable based on the time and resources available. Do not come up with a proposal that takes too much time, is difficult to follow through, or costs too much money to implement. On the other hand, do not choose project that are too simplistic. Once you have a plan you need to record on your proposal for action document.

**6. Record Information and Developments in a Process Journal**

Remember to document your process. Every stage of your project should be documented in your process journal. Excerpts from your process journal will be part of your final presentation.