

Training Of Trainers TOT







Unit (1) Concepts of Training

Presenter: Master trainer/Abdulkadir Sheikh Ismail self- development and administrative development coach

Before we begin

Acquaintance

- In two minutes is required of every trainee follows Ltd.
- The name.....
- the University.....
- Specialization......
- the year.....
- current work
- Address.....
- Hobbies.....
- Why did you choose this course



Coach in brief

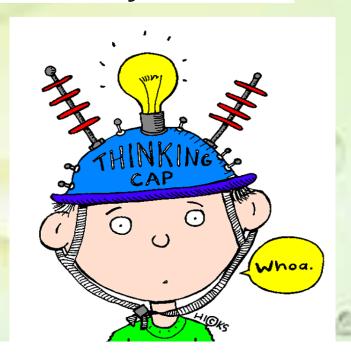
- PhD candidate in Business Administration' University of the Holy Quran and Islamic Sciences' Sudan – Khartoum.
- MBA, in Business Administration' Human Resource Management specialty, Sudan International University
- High Diploma in Diplomatic Studies, National Center for Diplomatic Studies ministry of Foreign affairs State, Sudan
- Bachelor of Public Administration, University of the Holy Quran and Islamic Sciences' Sudan.
- Diploma in united Nations Studies, International Academy for the training of science and advanced management Sudan Khartoum.
- He holds a diploma of diplomatic studies and international relations, University of Khartoum
- certified instructor from the Canadian Academy for Training and Development Canada CATD
- A certified instructor from the International Academy for Human Resources Development Canada LAHRD
- A certified instructor from the Arab Board for Human Development
- A certified instructor from top quality Center for Training and Human Resources Development
- A certified instructor from the University of Khartoum
- · Kaizen consultant in quality Japanese Thuraya Center for Training and Human Development
 - Neuro Linguistic Programming Assistant Top quality Center for Training and Human Resources Development
- a professional coach and certified instructors of the thuraya Center for Training and Human Development.
- A certified training consultant from Kingston College of Graduate Studies and Business Management - London
- Personal Analysis Specialist
- Specialist in the preparation of training bags
- He holds a certificate of international creative teacher, Canadian International Board
- He holds more than 40 certificate in Human-development and management, leadership, planning and NLP
- · In the field of training: self- development and administrative development coach



Expectation

We are waiting for your ideas

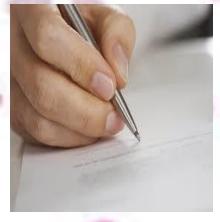
Unleash your mind



Agreement for quality control

















The smile and the effective participation

Learning Objectives





Programme outline:

- 1. The concept of training.
- 2. Basic skills for effective training, self-control.
- 3. What Makes a Good Trainer
- 4. Your Facilitation Skills
- 5. Developing your training style

Training is a Process not an event





Training:

Training is teaching, or developing in oneself or others, any skills and knowledge that relate to specific useful competencies.

Conceptual framework of training and its components

Meaning of training

It is a **learning process** that involves the acquisition of knowledge, sharpening of skills, concepts, change in attitude, behavior and functional capacity of an **individual** and **institution** towards the achievement of institutional goal.

Why training

- Training helps in optimizing the utilization of human resources that further helps the employee to achieve the organizational as well as individual goal.
- It helps in **increasing** the **productivity** of the employees that helps the organization further to achieve the long term goal.

Cont...

- It improves the quality of work and work-life. It improves the morale and confidence of employees.
- It develops and improves the organizational health, culture and effectiveness. It also creates the learning culture in the organization.





What makes a good trainer!!

2 minutes

What Makes a Good Trainer



- Assessing your delivery skills
- Characteristics of an effective training Program
- Elements of a successful training program

If I had six hours to chop down a tree, I'd spend the first four hours sharpening the axe.

- Abraham Lincoln



Assessing your delivery skills

Polishing your delivery skills

Whether delivering a presentation at an academic conference or giving a lecture, polished delivery skills can mean the difference between an effective presentation/lecture and an ineffective one.

Involving the audience

- Eye contact is the key to a successful delivery since it helps you to make a connection with your audience.
- Another way of involving the audience is by using question strategies.
- You can also use examples, or stories relevant to both your topic and your audience. Direct questions (brainstorming) and other activities (discussion groups, role-plays) are also good ways to involve your audience and maintain their attention.

Assessing your delivery skills

Showing enthusiasm

- You need to look and sound enthused in order to enthuse your audience.
- enthusiasm by varying your facial expressions. Allow your expression to match your content and smile occasionally.
- Movements and gestures add variety and interest to your presentation, and help to express your energy and enthusiasm.
- Vary the speed and pitch of your voice to keep your audience awake and attentive.
- Never overlook yourself as your best visual aid and as the best source of motivation for your audience.

Characteristics of an effective training Program

• Start with a training needs assessment:

This is a systematic process to determine *who* needs to be trained (i.e., who needs improved KSAs), *what* they need training on (i.e., what tasks need to be improved), and *how* the training process will be supported and aligned with strategic objectives.

- Identify and communicate purpose, objectives, and outcome: These are identified based on the results of the training needs assessment and must be communicated to trainees in a clear and easy-to-understand way.
- **Relevant content:** To be effective, training must include content that is directly linked to trainee job experiences. This makes intuitive sense, but when ignored it can reduce the impact of training on performance to zero.

Elements of a successful training program

- Perform a training need assessment
- Keep Adult learning Principles in mind.
- Develop a learning objectives
- Design training materials
- Implement the training
- Evaluate the training
- Repeat the training when necessary

Your Facilitation Skills

- The art of facilitation
- Developing your training style
- Planning and preparing your training sessions
- Focusing your energy on the training sessions.
- Overcoming nervousness

The art of facilitation

Some Basic Premises of Facilitation:

- 1. The facilitator leads discussion but does not dominate.
- 2. The facilitator is knowledgeable enough about a topic to be able to provide guiding questions.
- 3. The facilitator is not an answer provider, but rather a tour guide.
- 4. The facilitator promotes the concept of "safe space".

Facilitation requires an understanding of the following:

- **Community** what are the guiding norms of the community with whom you are facilitating a discussion? .
- **Observation** The facilitator becomes a guide on the journey with the group.
- **Flexibility** Facilitators must be ready for non-linear discussion.
- **Imagination** Facilitators permit participants to use their imagination to brainstorm.
- **Patience** one of the most frustrating parts of facilitating a conversation, particularly when you are knowledgeable about a topic, is that you have to be patient and understand that it may take others longer to arrive at a conclusion.

Facilitation requires an understanding of the following:

- Balance Effective facilitation balances the challenging and supporting of others. The voices of the individual and organization are heard and respected. Some other balances you may recognize: community vs. chapter; detail orientation vs. imagination.
- **Affirmation** Good facilitators affirm individuals and recognize the ideas of others.
- Silence Arguably the hardest thing for a facilitator is to permit silence.
- **Challenge** Facilitation, very literally, means "making things easier", however, facilitators must challenge their participants to think differently and explore other options.

Developing your training style

The most successful trainers will be those who are flexible, that is, they can adapt their training style to meet learners' needs.

Trainers must be learner-focused. They must view themselves as facilitators of learning and guides to the learners.

Any Question??



