



SEMPRE Guidebook

for Empowerment Training



Imprint

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Table of Contents

AN INVITATION TO EXPLORE.....	4
PREFACE.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 • THE SEMPRE PROJECT	9
1.1 Introduction ...	9
1.2 The training modules ...	10
1.3 The guidebook and its structure ...	11
2 • PART ONE: EMPOWERMENT BY ACTION LEARNING.....	12
2.1 Introduction to Action learning ...	12
2.2 Theoretical Foundations of Action learning ...	13
3 • PART TWO: GUIDE FOR DESIGNING TRAINING MODULES	15
3.1 Introduction ...	15
3.2 Designing the training modules ...	15
3.3 Implementation of training courses in the organisation ...	19
3.4 Presentation of the training modules ...	20
3.5 The design star planning tool for training modules ...	24
3.6 Preparing a script for training modules ...	26
4 • PART THREE: GUIDE FOR TRAINERS.....	32
4.1 Learning theory ...	33
4.2 The action learning process ...	38
4.3 Role of trainers ...	41
4.4 Train the trainers ...	42
4.5 Methods and tools - additional material ...	43
4.6 Documenting the change processes ...	43
HOW TO EVALUATE THE FLOW, FORM AND CONTENT OF THE COURSE LEARNING	44
Evaluation form ...	43
LITERATURE	46
IMPRINT.....	47



AN INVITATION TO EXPLORE

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the SEMPRES Guidebook for Empowerment Training, a manual that will describe how to design and deliver trainings which teach the concept of empowerment and user involvement with practically oriented applied methods.

This guidebook was prepared by the partners of the EU-funded project "Social Empowerment in Rural Areas" (SEMPRE), for whom empowerment is a philosophy – an inspiring framework for working with service users, social service providers, stakeholders and decision-makers. The empowerment concept is closely linked to participation, ownership, recognition, sharing and democratisation, values that are at the heart of the SEMPRES partners' work via micro-projects, networking and advocating.

Initiating, designing and delivering services with and not for service users, as practiced by SEMPRES, is an innovative approach to improving services and meeting service demands that are not being met. The experiential knowledge of service users is a highly valuable asset that is urgently needed if we want services to be available, accessible, affordable, sustainable and of good quality – the kind of services we would want if we were in need of help ourselves, whether we live in a rural or urban area.

What's more, working with and not for service users addresses everyone who works in social service provision, not only because it helps us in our endeavours to provide better, more targeted social services, but also because it brings us closer to a more inclusive society.

As the lead partner of the SEMPRES project I am honoured and privileged to invite you to explore all the project outcomes – the Empowerment Handbook, the Organisational Roadmap, the brochure presenting our micro projects and the policy recommendations. These publications highlight the complexity and challenges we face when we work with empowerment but, more importantly, they illustrate the high level of commitment, creativity and inspiration that becomes available when we are open to empowerment as a working principle.

I hope that by working with this Guidebook and exploring SEMPRES's products you will be invigorated and motivated in your work in the same way that our own work has been invigorated and motivated by engaging with empowerment.

Sincerely yours,

Heiko Naß
Landespastor (Head of the Diaconie of Schleswig-Holstein).





PREFACE

All learning is, in itself, empowering

The Diaconia Valdese is part of the Chiesa Valdese or Waldensian Church, Italy's oldest protestant denomination.

The Diaconia Valdese provides services in many fields, including Long Term Care, access to employment, youth work, social housing, children and adults with disabilities, and the social integration of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. It is active throughout the Italian peninsula.

The Diaconia Valdese works according to the values of empowerment as their motto is "Servire con le Persone", that is, serve with people, not to people or for people.

Anyone who has seen a child's face light up with delight on mastering a new skill knows this is true. These moments came along from time to time even when old-fashioned didactic methods were used in the classroom and lectures were de rigueur in professional training for adults. In recent decades, interactive teaching and training styles have made classrooms more dynamic and training initiatives more stimulating and effective, in part by delivering more moments of satisfying accomplishment to learners. Today, even more can and should be done to enhance learning and subsequent performance for service provider staff.

Staff training is an essential investment that brings many benefits to private and public service providers as well as to diaconal organizations. The organizations themselves benefit through improved performance and there are important benefits for their staff and their service users as well. While in the profit sector, many companies restrict their training offerings to knowledge transfer and competence building, nonprofit organizations who employ service providers, training should do this and more. For example, training can serve to create or reinforce a positive and fairly homogenous organizational culture. When there is a recognizable and recognized organizational culture in place, staff share a sense of belonging to the organization and find that management figures are (usually!) acting in accordance with the key values of the organization. Such a climate is favorable for the diffusion and growth of a culture based upon empowerment. Empowered staff will be more creative and feel more motivated in providing positive outcomes for service users. Additionally, training provided to staff members at different levels can promote informal conversations among staff on the ideas and suggestions offered.

As all professionals know, preparing and delivering the training is a first step. Then, evaluating the effect of the training on the organization's culture and behavior is essential. Empowerment training will lend itself well both to informal diffusion among staff members and to assisting managers to evaluate the efficacy of the training. Staff members, who can quickly experience empowerment's benefits for themselves, will be likely to develop the habit of fostering and protecting the empowerment of service users. Managers in turn will be quick to notice this shift in behavior.

Thus, training modules will be part of the process, but interaction amongst staff members who are alive to the question of empowerment for service users will be of great importance. An awareness of the value of empowerment is contagious and can spread within an organization, giving priority to the involvement of service users in decision making and policy development and maintaining the motivation and dedication of staff.

This handbook has been prepared by training professionals with extensive input from partners and other service providers involved in the SEMPRE project during its 36 months of activity. It is the fruit of experimentation and observation on the best ways to create a culture that fosters an awareness of empowerment as a process that not only leads to more positive results for end users but also provides a more positive working environment for staff.

Victoria Munsey
Vice President CSD Diaconia Valdese





Introduction

The training modules developed in the SEMPRES project are aimed at those who want to change the practice of social service delivery, either in their own organisation or in their capacity as trainers of social service providers. This guidebook will provide you with necessary information to make the most of the training modules.

Your work is as a leader or staff member of social service delivery in a public or private organisation or NGO. Or perhaps you work at an institution for the training of social workers, whether a university, another kind of educational institution or a public or private institution for further education. Then this Training Guidebook is aimed at you and could perfectly suit you to take a fresh look at learning and redefine how social service design and delivery are conceived.

The purpose of this guidebook is to provide concrete recommendations and tools to develop training modules that will lead to a change in the practice of social service delivery, development or improvement.

The recommendations and tools were developed within the SEMPRES project to serve these objectives.

1. The SEMPRES project

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The SEMPRES project is a project within the Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme of the EU and consists of 16 partners from eight Baltic Sea countries.

SEMPRES aims to change the practice of social service delivery by supplying actors in the rural areas of the Baltic Sea Region with better tools for social service innovation. The tools are based on the concepts of empowerment and service user involvement.

The SEMPRES project has developed different products on different levels to support this change:

- **ORGANISATIONAL ROADMAP:** Guidance for management and leaders of social service providers in the organisational change process.
- **EMPOWERMENT HANDBOOK:** Compilation of empowerment tools for social service development and delivery.
- **GUIDEBOOK FOR EMPOWERMENT TRAINING:** Capacity building for trainers, leaders and staff to adapt working methods in social service delivery.
- **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:** Call to policymakers and politicians to support empowerment and social innovation.

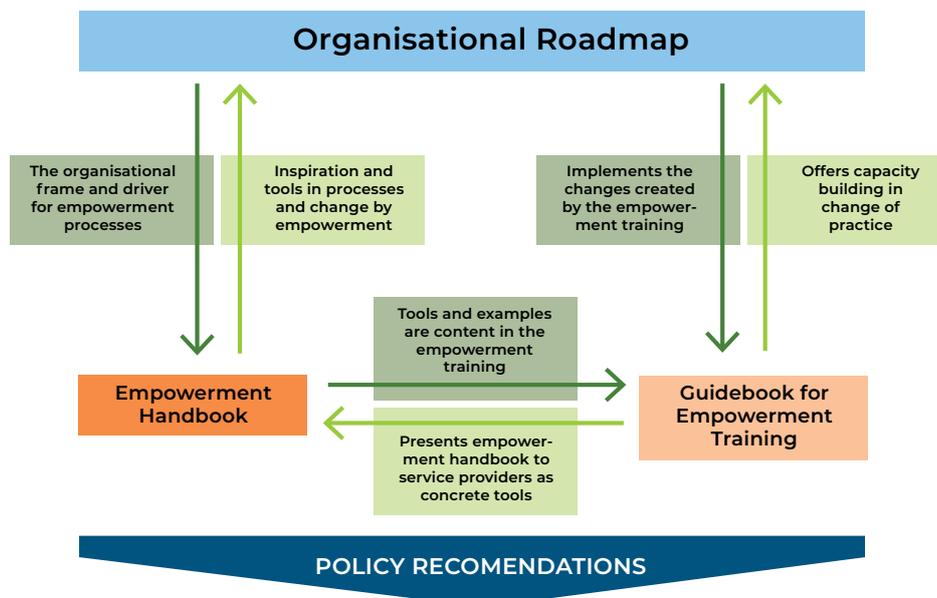


Figure 1: Relationships between the different SEMPRES products

This guidebook will tell you how you can benefit from the training modules and how they can help with capacity building when working with the concept of empowerment and changing the practice of social service delivery as it is represented in different organizations and educational institutions. •

1.2 THE TRAINING MODULES

Learning approach

The training modules build on a common concept: **action learning** and the concept of **empowerment**.

This will be thoroughly described in Part one of the guidebook, where we will explain our approach to learning and designing training modules following these concepts. In Part two we will provide examples. The approach to learning will be described in further detail in Part three.

As mentioned previously, the SEMPRE project consists of a number of partners from different countries around the Baltic Sea. The countries differ both according to culture, traditions of learning, legislation and practice of social service delivery, and also in the way their institutions and are structured.

This complexity adds up to a very broad understanding of learning which can be found in Illeris' definition of learning as "[...] any process, that in living organisms leads to permanent capacity change and which is not solely due to biological maturation or ageing." (Illeris red 2009 p.7). Illeris understands learning as a permanent change of capacity in the single individual. However, we want to create permanent change not only in the individual but also in organisations.

In Part two, Wenger (2008) defines how we can create learning in communities of practice. This means that one constantly learns and that one learns in different ways, situations, and contexts. Thus, we have to be aware that we design the appropriate settings, include the right contents and make sure, that the relevant participants are present so they learn and experience what is truly relevant for them.

TYPES OF TRAINING

As has been mentioned before, context is very important when developing and designing a training session. Here, the different types of training for different target groups, directed at different organisations are described.

Type of training	Target group	Organisers
In-house training	• Staff, volunteers, service users	• Social service/welfare, private, NGO in cooperation with trainers
Further education	• Staff with professional training	• Training institutions at further education level – to be integrated into existing offers
Bachelor	• Students	• Universities or universities of applied science - to be integrated in existing curricula

Table 1: Types of training and its applications

In-house training

We give you the tools so you and your staff can implement change in your organisation.

This means that you can use the training modules to develop and implement the principles of empowerment in your organisation.

Further education

When you work with the training modules with participants from different workplaces and with different backgrounds, developing and implementing the concept of empowerment is more indirect since the participants are actors in their own organisation. We will return to this in Parts two and three.

Bachelor

When working with students, you can cooperate with practice institutions, NGOs or service user's organisations, where students can work with empowerment perspectives and action learning in cooperation with service users and thus participate in the processes of change. We will return to this in Parts two and three.

Literature and language

In developing the training modules, we have used English literature. As every participating country also has its own literature and will be doing the training in their own language, the amount of English literature is kept to a minimum and the theoretical descriptions of the different approaches have been simplified, making it easier to access and more inspiring. You can supply literature in your own language and vary it as you choose.

The training modules have been piloted in different ways by four different partners in three different languages. Experiences from the pilot projects are part of the guidebook.

1.3. THE GUIDEBOOK AND ITS STRUCTURE

Part one

Part one will explain the concepts of empowerment and action learning. It will lay out the theoretical foundations and prepare the reader to the practical application of these concepts.

Part two

Part two primarily targets leaders and staff at organisations wanting to change their practice by organizing training modules as well as trainers or consultants to help implement the process of change using the training modules. This section will present the methods for designing training modules that live up to the above-mentioned demands. Furthermore, templates for designing courses at different levels for different target groups will be presented, as well as experiences from the pilot projects.

Part three

Part three targets the trainers who are going to conduct the training modules. This section will explain the training modules and their contents with concrete examples. We will also discuss the role of the trainer, or rather, the different roles of trainers. A more theoretical approach to the way the training modules are presented and their relation to the concept of empowerment and action learning will also be discussed.



2. Part one: Empowerment by action learning

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO ACTION LEARNING

We have designed the training modules according to the concept of action learning (AL) as we work with empowerment by AL. **To learn more about the concept of Empowerment, see the [SEMPRE Empowerment Handbook](#).**

The concept of action learning corresponds very well with the empowerment process and action learning becomes a way of working with empowerment in practice. We describe and present the empowerment process as shown in Figure 2.

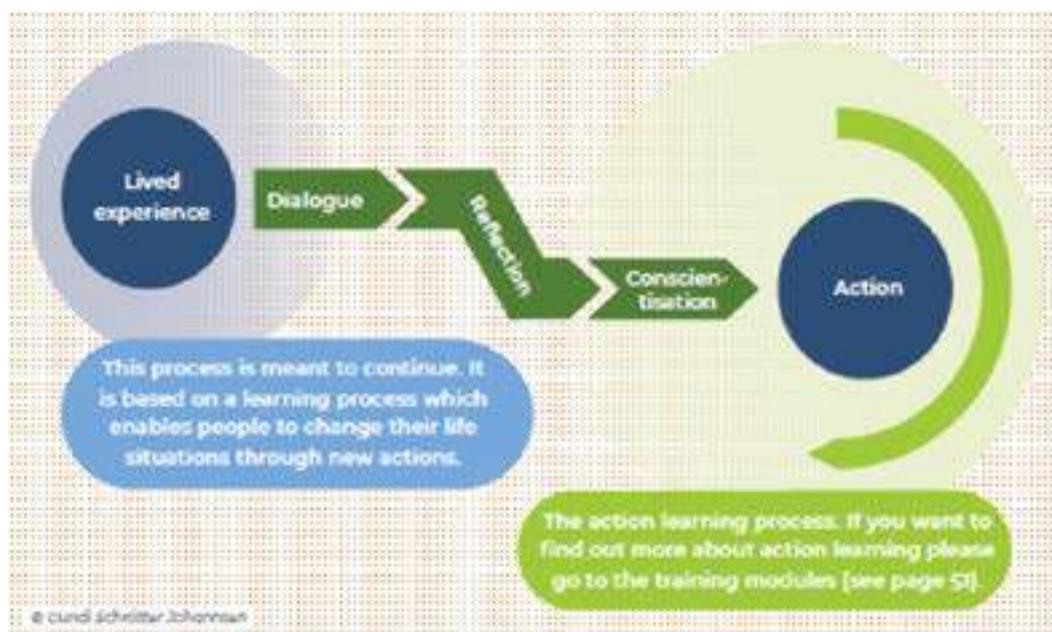


Figure 2: Model of Empowerment



Action learning is based on the relationship between action and reflection and is thus a **continuous process of action, reflection and learning**. The actions are based on real problems experienced by the participants. It could be also said that it is based on “lived experiences” such as the empowerment process. Participation is voluntary and it takes place in special organized learning groups.

2.2 THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ACTION LEARNING

Action learning has developed into four schools (O’Neil and Marsick in Pedler, 2011): Tacit Collaborative, Scientific, Experimental and Critical Reflection.

1. The **Tacit Collaborative Self-Directed School** is not really action learning, but working groups sharing the same goals, such as study groups, teacher development and social issues, where there is a certain amount of learning involved. (Ibid)
2. Ravens (ibid) is said to be the father of action learning. He was the founder of what is called the **Scientific Action Learning School**. The scientific school is based on scientific methods and is closely connected to organisational development and less so to interpersonal skills and learning.

3. The **Experimental School** builds on Kolb's learning circle (Kolb, 1984) shown in Figure 3. You reflect on your action and learn from it and you bring this experience with you into the next action. The reflection, the generalization and the design of actions take place in learning groups in specially organized sets. This school is represented by McGill and Beaty (2013).
4. The **Critical Reflection School (CAL)** emphasizes reflection and focuses on the root of the problem. It is concerned with underlying assumptions, inherited from family, school and society, and an examination of organisational norms and contexts. The design of the Critical Reflection School is similar to the Experimental School, although the role of the facilitator/enabler is considered of even greater importance. CAL is transformative in its approach.

All schools of action learning have both individual and organisational implications to a certain degree, from the Tacit School with a very small effect on organisations but with the potential for a larger effect on individuals, to the Critical Reflection School where both individuals and organisations are challenged to a greater level with respect to change and transformation - Figure 4 illustrates this.

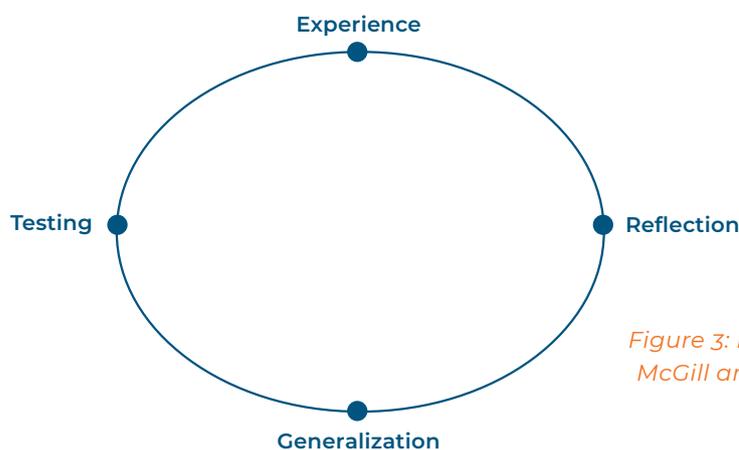


Figure 3: Kolb's learning circle
McGill and Beaty (2013, p. 20)

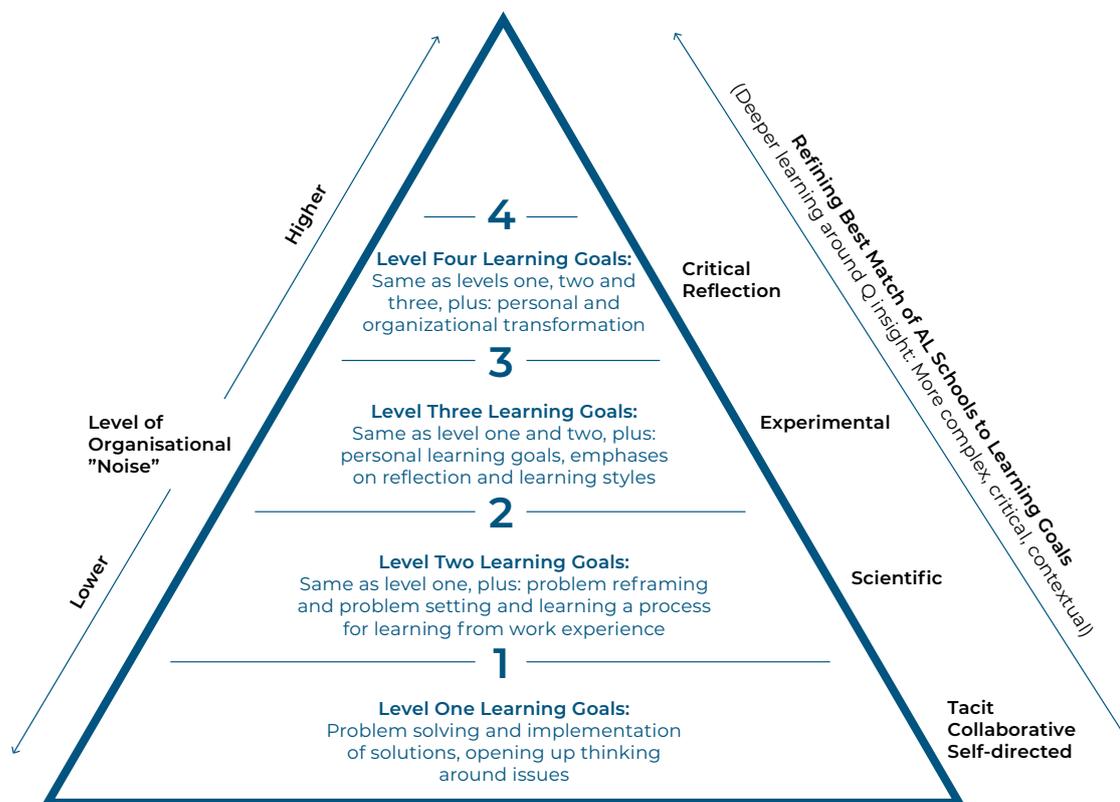


Figure 4: Action Learning Pyramid
 Marsick & O'Neil (1999). *The Varieties of Action Learning in Practice: A Rose by another name?*
 Cap 16 in Pedler (2011) Ed. *Action Learning in Practice*

In the SEMPRE project, level three and level four of action learning were applied, representing the action learning schools with the highest potential for change and transformation with regard to both individuals and groups, their living conditions and the organisations concerned.

We use the Experimental School (AL) and its way of designing action learning, as described in McGill and Beaty's (2013) book "Action Learning", but we expand the reflection and learning part with principles from the the Critical Thinking School (CAL).

3. Part two: Guide for designing training modules

3.1. INTRODUCTION

In this section we will primarily address leaders of any kind of social service delivery either in public, private or voluntary organisations. Where there are large differences between different scenarios, the content will be supplied as training in educational institutions. Thus, there might be some elements which will not be particularly relevant for you if you come from a non-educational institution. You are therefore invited to pick and choose what makes sense for you and your organisation, as long as you remain loyal to the concept of empowerment and action learning.

An essential part of planning and applying a change process in your organisation and your practice is the training of staff. Staff should be trained to be able to change both their perspective and practice and apply the real involvement of service users. Models for designing training modules will be presented. The first model is for students and for the lifelong learning system while the the second model is a flexible model for all other purposes, but mainly in-house training in various forms.

Action learning

The training modules build on the concept of action learning, meaning that action learning frames and constitutes the training modules. Action learning takes place in learning groups and is closely related to practice. Because you cannot foresee what is going to happen during an action learning process, designing the training modules is a challenge: they should have flexibility yet firmness to support the process. Link to Empowerment Handbook.

3.2. DESIGNING THE TRAINING MODULES

The training modules must fit all different countries, different organisations, different cultures and traditions and different target groups, while at the same time build upon action learning. This requires a broad and flexible, but at the same time firm and consistent model for designing courses. To help us do this we will use Wenger's (1998) idea of learning in the context of communities of practice and his model for designing a framework for learning.

Communities of practice

Wenger understands and defines communities of practice quite broadly. We all belong to communities of practice – in fact to several communities of practice. In his understanding, learning takes place in all kinds of communities of practice. This means that he understands and describes learning as being “situated”. Your organisation is a community of practice consisting of smaller communities of practice. You should define which parts of your organisation you want to change and which communities of practice these parts consist of. The [SEMPRE Organisational Roadmap](#) describes ways of organizing the process of change in different stages with different kinds of working groups.

The Design Model

“Learning cannot be designed, it can only be designed for.” (Wenger 2008, p. 229). We can design a curriculum and frame for learning, but the learning itself is a matter of meaning, practice, identity, and community.

Wenger has developed a design model, not a recipe, for learning that takes core elements into consideration.

This means that during the design process, you must have the context for learning and the participants in mind, and also have participants involved in the process of developing the training modules.

Meaning: a way of talking about our (changing) ability – individually and collectively – to experience our life and the world as meaningful.

Practice: a way of talking about the shared historical and social resources, frameworks and perspectives that can sustain mutual engagement in action.

Community: a way of talking about the social configurations in which our enterprises are defined as worth pursuing and our participation is recognizable as competence.

Dualities

In his Design Model, Wenger works with dualities that define each other by the tension between them, i.e. when you talk about participation you have reification as its opposite. Reification is the act of objectifying someone for a specific purpose. You will always have to work with and define participation in the light of reification in its different forms.

Reification is the act of turning you into an object for something. You will always have to work with and define participation in the light of reification in its different forms.

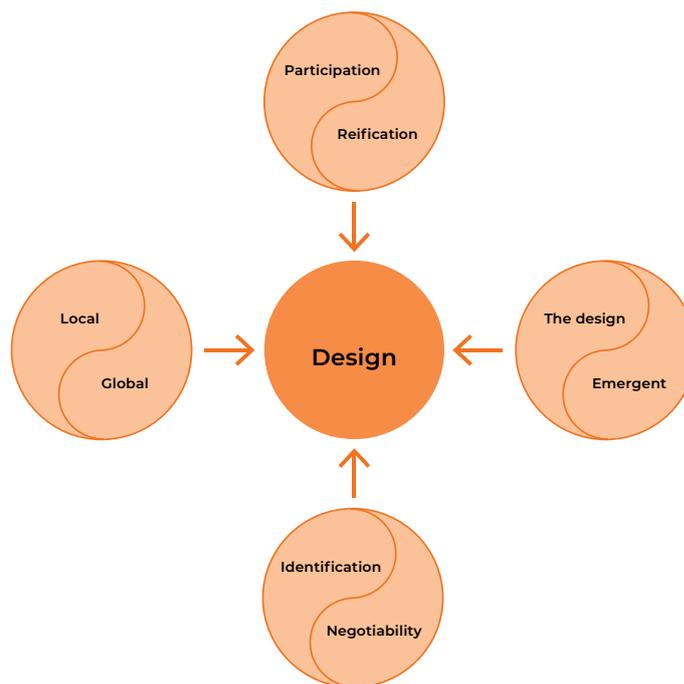


Figure 5: Design model.
Wenger (2008, p. 232)

Participation/reification

Design for practice is always divided between participation and reification, and achieving this depends on the degree of how these two dimensions fit together.

- You must make sure that the frames and tools for participation are present and that participation is possible – the learning will take place according to the availability of tools and the different participant's reactions to the interactions.
- Make sure “that the right people are at the right place in the right kind of relation to make something happen” (ibid, p. 231-231).

The advanced training is designed in the form of a four step sequence in order to:

- integrate practical experiences from the daily work of the participants for the next workshop step,
- gather information from the participants based on their daily work



The design/emergent

There is a latent uncertainty between design and its actual realization in practice because the practice is not simply the result of design, but a reaction to it.

- This means that even if you design an ideal training program, it is not certain that the reaction to it will be in line with your expectations. Therefore, the design should include a variety of scenarios that can accommodate different types of reactions.
- It is important to discuss what might be at stake and what might emerge during the process in the relevant working groups, both in relation to the training modules and in relation to the organisation.

During one of the pilots it became obvious that the process of action learning required a presentation on communication and learning theory. This was included in the program during the process.

Local/global

"No community can fully design the learning of another.

No community can fully design its own learning" (ibid, p. 234).

- The training modules are developed to a certain extent and represent core values, approaches and methods, but should be adjusted and negotiated in your own organisation and adapted to your own particular needs.
- According to this, it is important that it is trainers from outside the organisation who conduct the training modules and participate in the development of them – or from somewhere else in the organisation so you do not have the same doxa¹.

The pilot addressed issues from the day-to-day work of the participants, which sometimes led to AL being questioned and compared with other well-known methods. Flexibility is required and a temporary change in the method or a mix of methods is expressly permitted.

¹what is taken for granted in any particular society or community of practice.

Identification/negotiability

Design creates fields of identification and negotiation that form the practice and identities of the involved parties towards different types of participation and non-participation.

- Designing and carrying out training modules on the basis of a change of participants' practice will involve discussions of identity and you will have to negotiate the possibilities of identification.
- It is important that participants and stakeholders in the organisation take part in the design process in order to negotiate ownership of the process.

In at least two instances of the pilot seminar, it became clear that the limits of problem-solving were clearly set by the lack of equality of consciousness between the organisation's staff and management levels. Power is an issue here as well.

A design framework

In the previous part, we looked at the dualities in the model. We will now go on and create a design framework for your work to apply change using training modules.

Wenger operates with three fundamental infrastructures for learning:

Facilities of engagement - can be supported by the way the infrastructure is organised around the process of change.

Facilities of imagination - to change practice, it must be possible to imagine the change. Is critical thinking and exploration rewarded in your organisation? What else is rewarded?

Facilities of alignment - to change practice, a shared vision and plans for the change must be in place.

This is demonstrated in the following matrix:

Wenger's design model and fundamental infrastructures of learning

	Engagement	Imagination	Alignment
Participation/reification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining these two elements meaningfully in actions, interactions and the creation of shared histories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories, playing with forms, recombinations, assumptions (ex. workshop study visit). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Styles and discourses.
The design/emergent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated improvisation within a regime of accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenarios, possible worlds, simulations, perceiving new broad patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication, feedback, coordination, renegotiation, realignment.
Local/global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-membership, brokering, peripherality, conversations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Models, maps, representations, visits, tours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards, shared infrastructures, centres of authority.
Identification/negotiability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutuality through shared action, situated negotiation, marginalization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New trajectories, empathy, stereotypes, explanations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspiration, fields of influence, reciprocity of power relations.

Table 2: Design Model and Fundamental Infrastructures of Learning. Wenger (2008, p. 240)

This emphasizes the importance for staff members and other stakeholders to participate in the planning and development of the process of change so you can create common stories, different scenarios, local activities and dialogue across the organisation.

3.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAINING COURSES IN THE ORGANISATION

Wenger’s model of a design framework for learning emphasizes that in the process of designing the training modules you work closely together with stakeholders in your organisation and with the participants. In the previous section, the argument for involving both stakeholders and participants was the designing of well-planned and well-organized training modules.

At the same time, this process functions as the implementation of the training modules in your organisation. In the design process, you prepared your organisation for change. The Organisational Roadmap will elaborate further on how you adjust your organisation to implement change towards empowerment by action learning and service user involvement.

When you design the training modules it is important to have the implementation of the training in mind.

Brinkerhoff (2006) estimates that 80% or more of the eventual impact of training is determined by performance system factors, while the remaining 20% or so is driven by variations in the quality of the training intervention itself and the characteristics of the learner, such as inherent ability and motivation values. He elaborates this further by saying that 40% of the conditions (system factors) are related to activities before training and 40% are related to conditions after training. This is illustrated in the Figure 6.

Conditions related to activities before the training	Conditions related to the training	Conditions related to activities after the training
Needs, preparation, goals, motivation	Planning, instruction, exercises, materials, instructors, location	Relevance, transfer, management feedback, organizational obstacles
40% of the effort	20% of the effort	40% of the effort

Figure 6: Impact of Training (Brinkerhoff 2006, p. 304)

The task of implementation is more difficult if you work as a planner/teacher at an institution for further education and are carrying out training modules for participants from different organisations. In this case, you can invite leaders from the organisations who have participants in the training module to the kick-off seminar or meeting together with the participants. They need information about the purpose of change and they should discuss among each other and with the participants from the organisation how they want to implement the different processes and changes in their organisation. An example of this will be provided in Part three.

If you work at a university or at another kind of training institution for social workers, you can cooperate with practitioners – both institutions and service users – in different kinds of projects and ideally with arrangements about implementation after the training module. This will also be elaborated on in Part three.

3.4. PRESENTATION OF THE TRAINING MODULES

We have developed different models for training courses and a template for the concrete planning of training courses. The models and the template are developed according to Wenger's model of designing training courses and implementing training modules in organisations.

Models of the training courses

The **first model** is for students and for the lifelong learning system, where the activities and lessons learned from the training modules do not have a concrete organisation where they will be implemented, and where participants come from different organisations or are students.

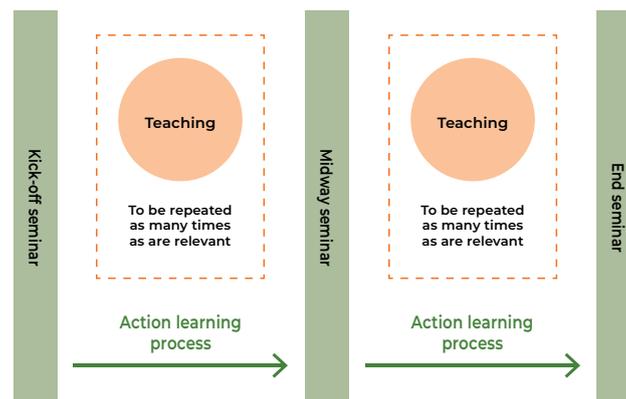


Figure 7: Students and the lifelong learning system

The **second model** is a flexible model for all other purposes, but mainly for in-house training in various forms.

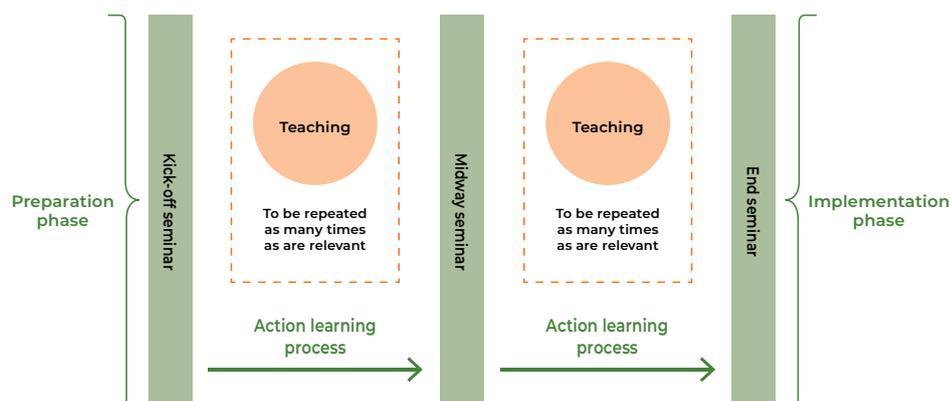


Figure 8: Flexible model for training modules

Neither of the modules have any time limits or indications. Action learning processes take time, and depending on the way you plan the process (availability of capacities, structure and format of the instructions, etc.), you set your own suitable timetable for the training modules accordingly.

Both models are made from three pillars representing the action learning process and the changes in practice that are introduced during the training modules. All three have different purposes.

Because the pillars represent the action learning process in different ways and at different stages, it is highly advisable to invite leaders and other stakeholders from the participants' organisations if you are working with further education in a training institution (life long learning programmes). This facilitates the implementation of changes in the represented organisations in the process.

You can also do this if participants are students and you are cooperating with practitioners in any way in order to enable students to work with action learning in practice.

The flexible model for training modules has both a preparation phase and an implementation phase. This is optional and only possible in some cases of lifelong learning modules and student modules, but it is necessary for all in-house training. •

Participants from one of the pilots found that three rounds of action learning in four weeks was too short a time to develop actions that created change. They wanted much more time.

Kick-off seminar

The purpose of the kick-off seminar is to prepare participants for the action learning process and what the changes working with empowerment by action learning mean both for the participant's practice and their organisations.

An essential common expectation of all participants was networking among themselves, promoting mutual exchange, growing together and strengthening each other through cooperation.

Midway seminar

The purpose of the midway seminar is to coordinate and inspire the action learning process between the learning groups and to address common issues.

At the midway seminar all learning groups and management met. The learning groups evaluated their actions and learning and exchanged experiences. They planned new actions. Management adjusted the organisation according to the actions.

End seminar

The purpose of the end seminar is to evaluate the action learning process and to discuss the implementation of the gained changes of practice, and to further discuss action learning processes and how they will be supported.

In general, the results of this process were positive. There is now a broad toolset available for the implementation of action learning workshops and the imparting of central ideas from empowerment and action learning in a German context. Suitable additional methods to vary the training are tested. All these points would enable institutions or firms to concentrate the training for e.g. into two days with additional follow-ups in online chats to collect the work experiences of participants and react accordingly to constraints by recommendations and additional inputs of the lecturer.

Blended learning

Part of the training modules can be organized as blended learning, where you facilitate or teach via the internet, either via an e-learning platform or an interactive platform. The kick-off, midway and end seminars should all be face-to-face seminars.

The modules can be carried out as blended learning, but the group agreed that the first kick-off day should be planned with attendance. Also, the closing day should be attended.



3.5. THE DESIGN STAR PLANNING TOOL FOR TRAINING MODULES

After reflecting on how to implement training courses in your organisation and deciding which model to use for the training modules design, you are ready to start planning the modules.

While Wenger's learning model helps you to reflect upon core elements in the learning process in connection with fundamental infrastructures for learning, the Design Star will take you through

the first steps in planning your training modules. It was developed by Cecilie Van Loon, Henrik Horn Andersen and Line Larsen in their book on facilitating processes that create results through participation (2016). It is a tool which can be used to think through and plan vital elements and helps to define the frame of your training modules. When you have worked through the design star you will be able to prepare a script for your training modules.

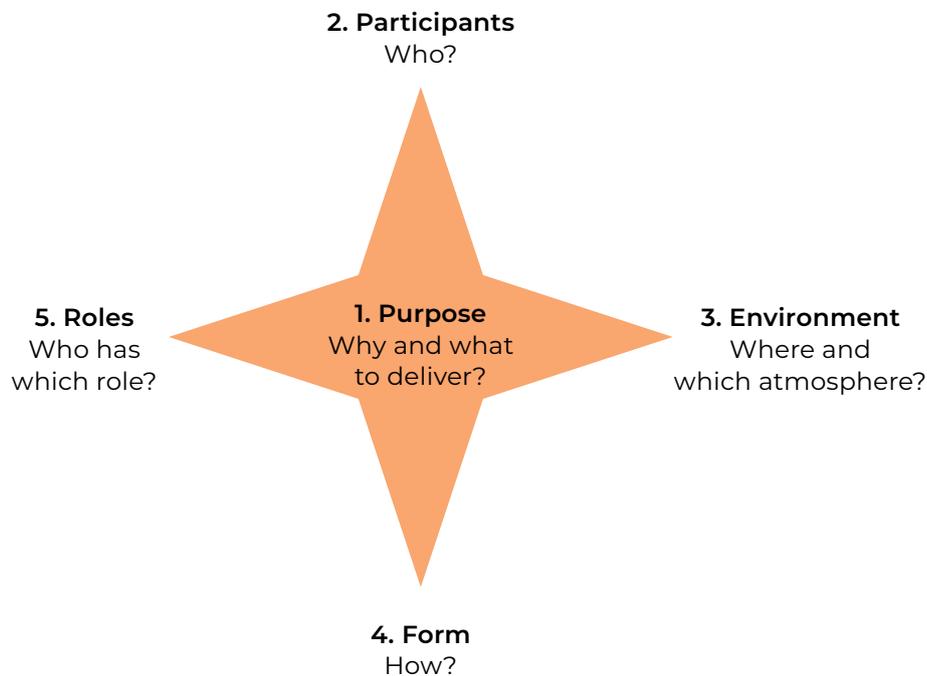


Figure 9: The Design Star (according to Van Loon et al 2017, p. 206)



First, you will need to consider the purpose of designing your training modules. This purpose could be broken down into several partial purposes for each module. A good way to consider this is to ask yourself which results this process will create. What will it contribute to? The purpose is your steering compass and shows you the way through the decisions you make about the process. At the same time, it should help the participants find meaning in the process.

Questions to answer in relation to the purpose might be:

- Why are we planning these training modules?
- Which results should come out of the process?
- How do we know we have achieved our purpose?

Second, you will need to decide who should participate in your training modules.

You want the right people to be trained. These are the people that need to be part of the transformation towards empowerment to ensure a change in your practice of social work. Make sure that you know the persons participating in the training modules, so you know their knowledge base, their practice, and their relations and can structure the training according to these factors. People have different preferences when they participate in training. Some are rational thinkers, others are more practical. Some like to experiment while others find that training works best when they get to work with others. Consider how these different preferences affect your planning.

Questions to answer in relation to choosing participants might be:

- Who needs to participate to achieve our purpose?
- What characterizes these people regarding knowledge, experience, and relations?
- What preferences might the participants have?

Third, you need to decide where to complete the training modules and which physical framework creates the best conditions for the training.

Make sure the venue meets your requirements for the process and consider how this affects the participants. Which materials, facilities and instruments need to be present in the room? Setting the atmosphere is also about the state of mind of your participants.

- Are they prepared to take part in the training? Do they know the purpose and which role they will play?

Questions to answer in relation to setting the environment might be:

- How do we create the best physical framework for the training modules?
- How do we prepare the participants so they are mentally prepared before the training modules start?
- Which instruments and facilities do we need to support the training modules?

Fourth, you need to decide the format of the training modules.

Which methods will you use to achieve the purpose of the training modules? How will you motivate the participants to engage in the training? How will you ensure that the participants experience the training as meaningful? It is a good idea to think about how you can open and close the training and how to keep energy levels high during the training. Consider which elements the participants need to learn and work with during the training and how they can work with them. Make sure the activities are varied and relate to the participant's professional practice. Provide time for discussion and reflection.

Questions to answer in relation to planning the format of the training might be:

- Which methods could help the participants achieve the purpose of the training?
- How do we create a safe and energetic training environment where the participants are motivated to take part in the training?
- How do we ensure a varied process within our timeframe?

Fifth, you need to decide who has which roles during the training modules.

Who will be hosting the training modules? Who will facilitate the training? Who will deliver presentations?

Having clear roles makes it easier for the host, facilitator or presenter to position themselves in their role and also in the room towards the participants. It helps the participants to direct their expectations and questions at the right person during the training module.

Questions to answer in relation to deciding roles might be:

- Who has the knowledge we need to bring into the training modules?
- How can we engage the people we need to realize our training?
- Who will be the best host and facilitator?

After answering these questions, you are ready to prepare a script for your training modules.

3.6. PREPARING A SCRIPT FOR TRAINING MODULES

A script is a detailed plan for your training modules. You could start by drawing up a rough draft of the schedule for one module to get an impression of the day based on your design thoughts. After this, you design each session in detail. The script helps you think through the modules. What is the purpose of each session? Who has which roles during the day? How will you facilitate the day?

How many breaks should you have and how long should they be? Which material do you need for each session? etc.

When you develop a session you can follow a rhythm that helps to ensure variation within each session: motivation, assignment, work, and relate and result (Van Loon, Andersen and Larsen, 2016, pp. 104-107). This rhythm is illustrated in Figure 10.

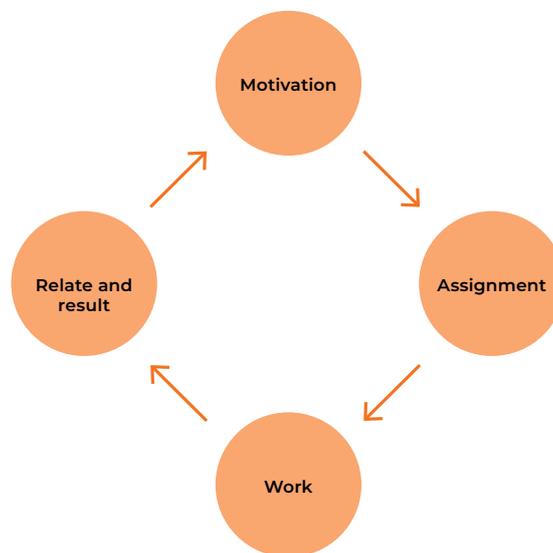


Figure 10: Rhythm for a session
(Van Loon, Andersen and Larsen 2016, pp. 104-107)

MOTIVATION is about opening the participants' mindsets towards the theme of the session. It is important that they know the purpose of what they will be working with. It could be an illustrative story, a conversation with the neighbour, or it could be about the theme or an exercise.

ASSIGNMENT is about introducing the professional input that lays the foundation for the participant's work. Prepare a short and precise presentation of up to 20 minutes long. Use PowerPoint slides, a whiteboard and a flip chart to give the participants something to look at when they listen.

WORK is about stimulating the participants to work with the theme and perhaps produce some outcomes to illustrate their work.

RELATE AND RESULT is about presenting the result of the participant's work and relating it to their professional practice.

When working with action learning in a session you can use this rhythm to consider:

- How do I motivate the participants to the next phase in the action learning process?
- What professional input do they require to work with the next phase in the action learning process?
- What work do they need to do to complete the next phase in the action learning process?
- How can they illustrate their work and reflect upon it in relation to their practice together with other participants?.

Scripts can have different levels of detail. In the following section, you will find three different templates that have all been used in piloting the training modules in the SEMPRES project.

The first two templates are tools for the trainer, whereas the last template also could work as information provided to the participants before the meeting. The last one does not necessarily have to take the format of a table. When deciding on the level of detail for your script, you might want to consider the amount of support you need from it during the completion of the training module. •

TEMPLATE 1: VERY DETAILED SCRIPT

Title:
Date:
Place:
Participants

Aim:

Preparation

	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide

Day 1

	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Session 1 Time							
Break							
Session 2 Time							

Follow-up

	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Subject							
Subject							

TEMPLATE 2: DETAILED SCRIPT

Title:
Date:
Place:
Participants

Aim:

Preparation

Time	Session title (re- sponsible person)	Purpose	Activity	Material

Follow-up

TEMPLATE 3: ELABORATED SCHEDULE

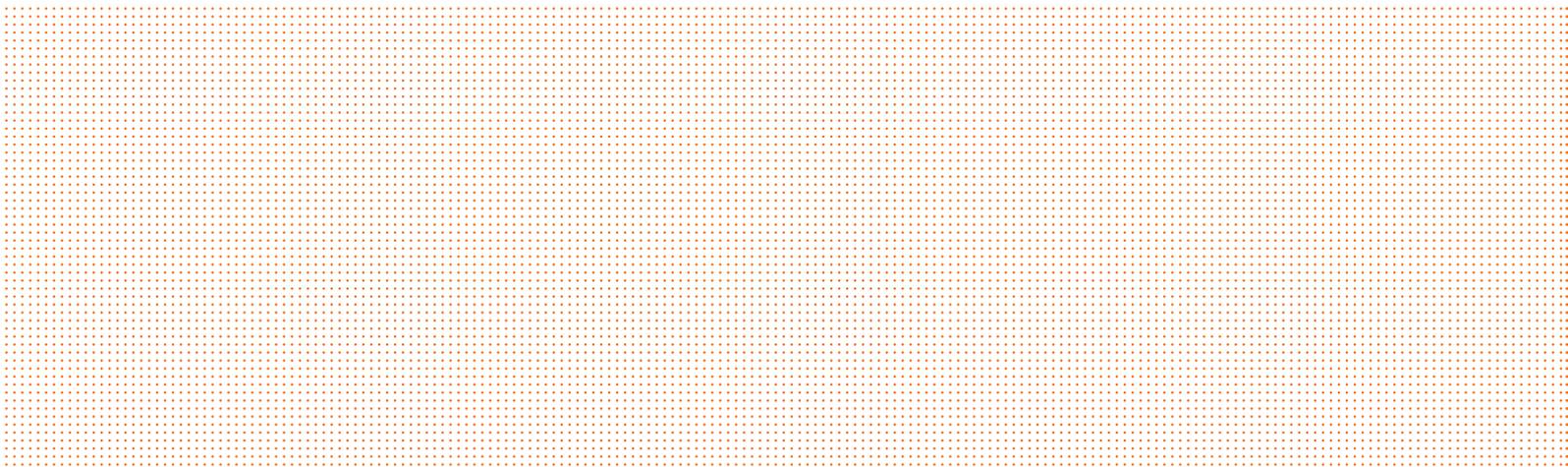
Title:
Date:
Place:
Participants

Aim:

Preparation

Time	Session title Short description of content

Follow-up





EXAMPLE OF TEMPLATE 1: DETAILED SCRIPT OF THE KICK-OFF SEMINAR IN KIEL, GERMANY

Title:

Empowerment through Action Learning - Kick-off seminar

Date:

2018-06-21

Place:

Wirtschaftsakademie Schleswig-Holstein, Branch Kiel

Participants:

Social service provider staff

Aim:

To empower social service provider staff in their daily work with end-user by learning and using new methods (especially AL), developed in the SEMPRE project.

Preparation:

Preparation: Train the Trainer workshop in Esbjerg / Invitation of participants with actual problems in their daily work / Work out a detailed concept for the group

	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Day 1	Empowerment and action learning.	Introduction to empowerment and action learning.	Knowledge of empowerment, understanding AL.	Presentations, round table discussions, exercises in AL, role plays.	G. Koegst.	Presentation, questionnaire, documentation.	Material from Train the Trainer workshop.
	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Session 1	Empowerment/AL.	Terms empowerment and AL.	What do empowerment & AL mean?	Short presentation.	G. Koegst.	Presentation, questionnaire.	Material from Train the Trainer workshop.
Time	09:00-11:00						
Break	Inclusive						
	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Session 2	Practical implementation I.	The roles in AL, the phases in AL.	To understand and use the method.	Active participation of the participants, role plays, round table discussions, critical reflections on role plays.	G. Koegst, M. Heckmann, participants.	Flip chart, pin board.	Material from Train the Trainer workshop.
Time	11:00-12:30						
Break	12:30-13:15						

	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Session 2	Practical implementation II.	The roles in AL, the phases in AL.	To understand and use the method.	Active participation of the participants, role plays round table discussion, critical reflection on role plays.	G. Koegst, M. Heckmann, participants.	Flip chart, pin board.	Material from Train the Trainer workshop.
Time	13:15-15:30						
Break	Inclusive						
	Subject	Content	Learning goals	How to implement	Responsible	Material	Trainers guide
Session 3	Extension of methods.	Problem tree solution tree, example by a participant, follow-up discussion.	To understand and use the method.	Presentation, round table discussion, exercises using previous AL cases.	G. Koegst.	Presentation. flip chart, pin board.	Material from Train the Trainer workshop.
Follow up	Further activities, scheduling the online conference (Skype).	Review and brief summary of the day, planning of further activities.	Homework assignment.	Discussion.	G. Koegst.	Script, documentation, development of a scheme for documentation of AL sets.	n/a
Time	15:30-17:00						

4. Part three: Guide for trainers

In this section, we address you as a trainer of the training modules. You are a teacher of social work, a consultant or another kind of trainer or teacher. You are experienced or not so experienced, and you are rooted in a certain way of thinking and understanding, learning and teaching. You come from different countries and speak different languages. This means that this guide has to be translated into languages where certain words and concepts mean something else. This also means that you have to find local literature to replace or supplement the English literature used here.

The guide for trainers will give you an idea of the thinking and the perspectives behind the training modules, and we will give you some ideas and recommendations for training trainers, organizing training and what challenges trainers might face in relation to their role with the support of examples from the pilots. You should take from it that which makes sense in relation to your role, background, and experience.

We will go into more detail about concrete themes for learning – related to the process of empowerment and action learning.

“We realized the language barrier (English) was important for not being able to use a lot of useful information for their work. An optional language was Russian, but the concept of the social work paradigm differs – it is a more medical paradigm, while the West uses a more social paradigm in social work. Therefore, extra time was needed for preparing and translating materials for us (as trainers). We were more responsible for finding the materials for them on the themes they searched”.

Trainer, Vidzeme region (Latvia) .



4.1. LEARNING THEORY

Our goal with the training modules is to challenge and hopefully change your understanding of teaching, learning and social work in practice. As described in Part one, the training modules are built upon the concept of action learning. We have chosen the Experimental School (AL) and the Critical Thinking School (CAL) as the platforms for action learning in the training modules. This means that the training modules are founded on Kolb's learning circle and transformative learning.

As learning happens differently, the training modules are based on different understandings of learning that match different learning styles. We will present the learning theories which we think are necessary to understand the concept, and present them as briefly and clearly as possible. Some references have been added at the end if you wish to study more about learning theories or go into more detail. The learning approaches of the SEMPRE training modules are built primarily

on the views of Illeris, the expert on lifelong learning. Further, the modules are based on Kolb's learning circle and his learning styles.

In the introduction we presented a definition of learning as "any process, that in living organisms leads to permanent capacity change and which is not solely due to biological maturation or ageing" (Illeris, 2009 p. 7). This is a very broad definition of learning which includes not only the learning that takes place in a classroom, but learning that takes place everywhere and in all kinds of relationships, including the environment of the learning. Learning takes place in a variety of settings and represents different processes and different types of learning. Everyone is learning continuously and always. •



KOLB'S LEARNING CIRCLE AND LEARNING STYLES

Kolb's learning circle draws its main inspiration from experiential learning and consists of four stages. The four stages also represent four learning styles (Kolb, 1984 pp. 68-69).

Concrete experience:

One performs a small action and observes what happens. Through such an action, a concrete experience is acquired. This stage emphasizes feeling as opposed to thinking, an intuitive, "artistic" approach as opposed to systematic.

Reflection and observation:

After acquiring a concrete experience, a process of reflection can begin. The reflection focuses on what happened and why it happened. One attempts to understand what happened, observe it and describe it as precisely as possible. Here, an emphasis on reflection as opposed to action takes place.

Abstract conceptualization:

This focuses on using logic, ideas, and concepts – a scientific approach as opposed to an intuitive, artistic approach. A theory is constructed through concrete experience and the reflection that follows.

Active experiment:

This aims at actively influencing people and changing situations – an emphasis on doing as opposed to observing. When the three previous phases have been completed, the person can create their own experiment where the learning cycle can begin anew.

Kolb argues that one has to pass through every single phase in order to proceed to the next one. But people learn differently and you will have a stronger orientation towards some stages than others, which helps us to create your learning style profile. This idea is illustrated in the Figure 11 (after Kolb 1984, p. 42).

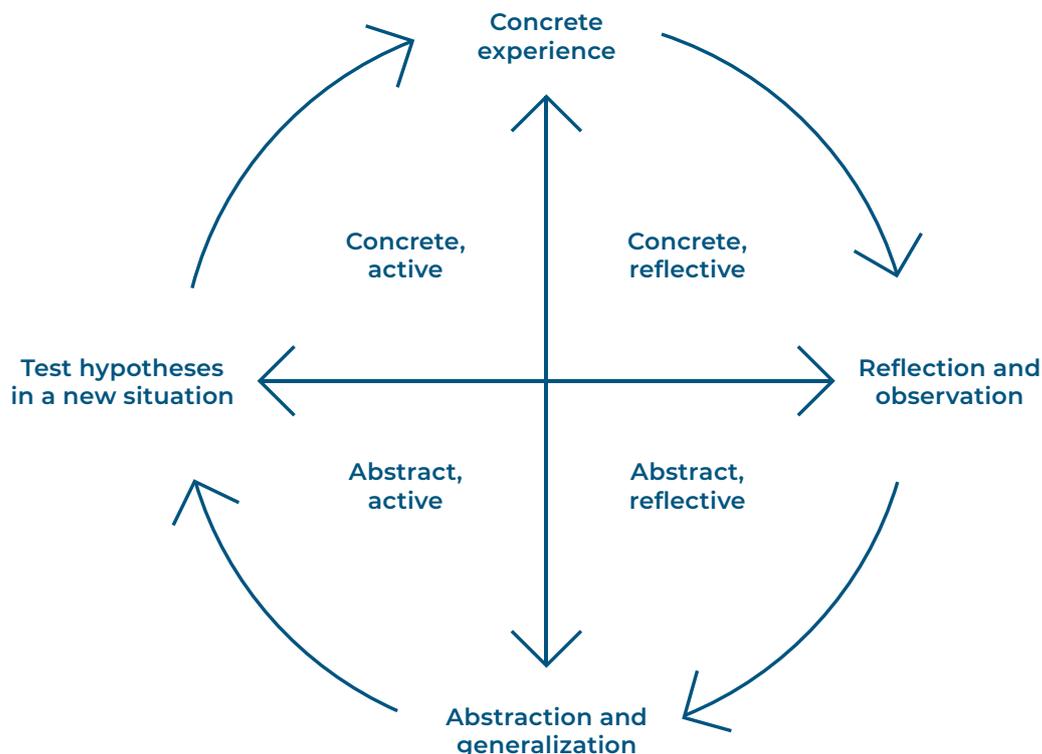


Figure 11: Learning circle

We will elaborate on the idea of learning styles as part of the team-building workshop. •

FOUR TYPES OF LEARNING ACCORDING TO ILLERIS

Cumulative learning:

There are no influences from mental schedules or from the surroundings - they have to be created while learning.

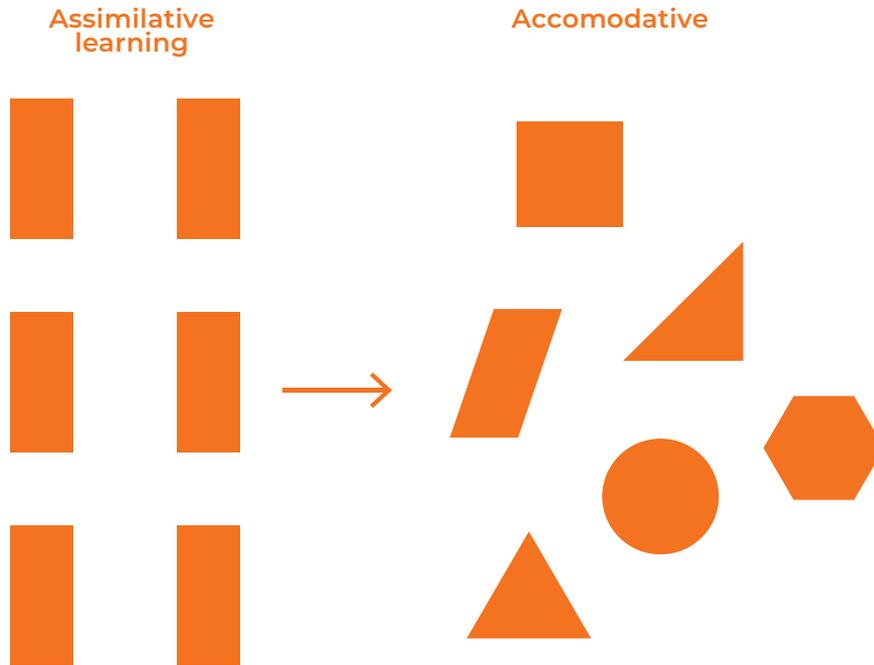


Figure 12: Illustration of learning

This is a kind of mechanical learning primarily connected to early childhood where many mental schedules are founded in their first form. This form of learning is characterized by rigidity.

Assimilative learning:

This is learning by adding to existing mental schedules. These are expanded with knowledge and skills. Cognition is formed, integrated and stabilized in a purely assimilative way. This is the most common form of learning

Accommodative learning:

This form of learning cannot be linked to prior mental schedules but is a transcendent kind of learning. Decomposition and reconstruction of already existing mental schedules take place in order to comprehend impacts from the surroundings which cannot be related to already-existing mental schedules. Reflection and critical thinking are aspects of accommodative learning.

Transformative learning:

Kolb (in Illeris 2009) talks about convergent and divergent learning:

Convergent learning focuses on one single question to a problem, i.e. $2 + 2 = 4$

Divergent learning focuses on creativity where there are several different answers to a problem, i.e. $2 + 2 = 4$ and $1 + 3 = 4$.

We can conceive of these types of learning as illustrated in Figure 13.

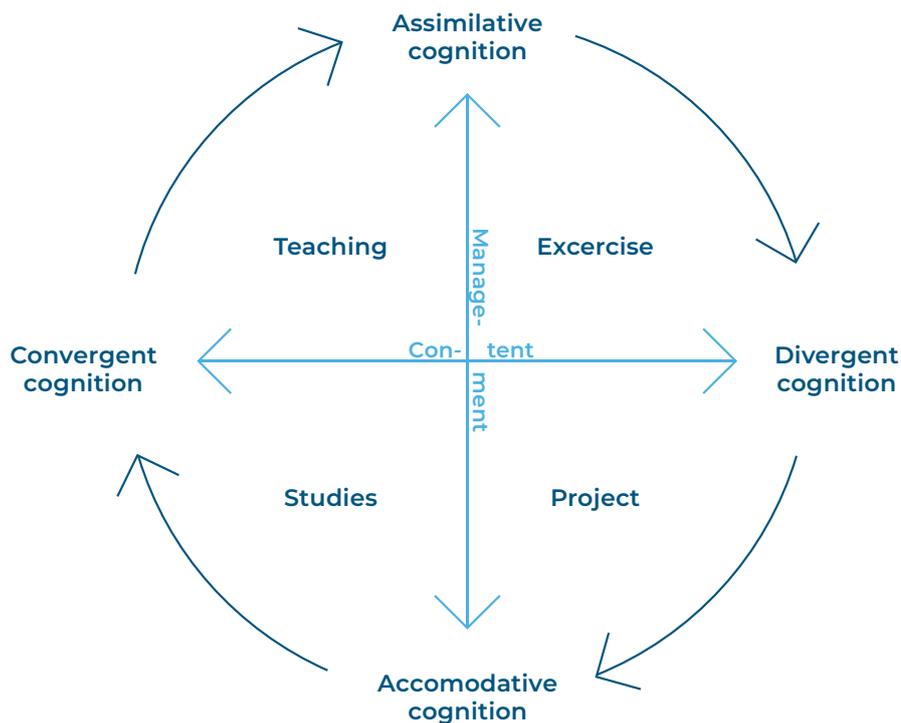


Figure 13: Types of learning (Illeris 2015, p. 285)

Transformative learning takes place with a change in the organisation of self perception and personal development. It is when numerous mental schedules change at the same time in relation to all four dimensions of learning.

The model shows different kinds of learning methods or teaching methods you, as a trainer, can use in the training modules. It will be relevant for teaching, preparing materials, doing presentations etc., both in the classroom and for exercises and studying, as well as when participants/students work either in the classroom or by themselves or in groups outside of class. The fourth field, "project work", represents the fields that best correspond to learning in action. Working with projects might not be new to you, but it is here you apply the principles of transformative learning.



Whereas action learning (AL) in the experimental version builds on Kolb's learning circle, CAL (Critical Action Learning) relates to transformative learning by its transformative approach.

Illeris defines transformative learning as follows: "The concept of transformative learning comprises all learning that implies a change in the identity of the learner". (Illeris 2014, p. 40)

He further states that "[t]he core elements are an individual experience, critical reflection, dialogue, holistic orientation, awareness of context and authentic relationships – these are, so to say, elements that should be involved in order to promote progressive transformative learning – and

the principles imply that the learning processes should be purposeful and heuristic, power should be confronted, differences should be taken up, imagination should be involved, learners should be led to the edge, and teachers and other persons supporting the processes should be aware that they function as models". (Illeris 2014, p. 93)

We have put transformative learning, as we have presented it here with its core elements and principles, into practice by the concept of action learning.●

4.2. THE ACTION LEARNING PROCESS

In the previous parts we described the ideas behind action learning (AL) and Critical Action Learning (CAL). In this section, we will describe how to put these into practice.

As a trainer, you will have to facilitate the process and to make sure that all participants have enough training on the support tools for action learning. As training for support tools, we have described a number of workshops that you can use. For some of the support tools, you can assess the needs during the planning process of the training modules and build this into the script for the training modules. Some of the training needs will emerge during the process and you can add workshops or training based on the workshops and the training modules.

We have also described a workshop for AL which you can use as inspiration for your own workshop.

We recommend a book about AL: McGill and Beaty (2013) "Action Learning; a guide for professional, management and educational development", Routledge. The authors of this book describe both a workshop and support tools for AL. You can find different references on CAL in the bibliography in McGill and Beaty (2013), and you can, of course, use the references we provide in this guidebook.

During the pilot in Denmark, the trainers discovered that the participants needed additional communication tools for communication in the learning group sets, and they also needed knowledge about learning theory in relation to the planning and reflection of actions. A presentation on both themes was added.

Action learning sets

McGill and Beaty (ibid) define an action learning set as a group of people, who come together in order to form actions and support each other's learning. They discuss four types of learning sets.

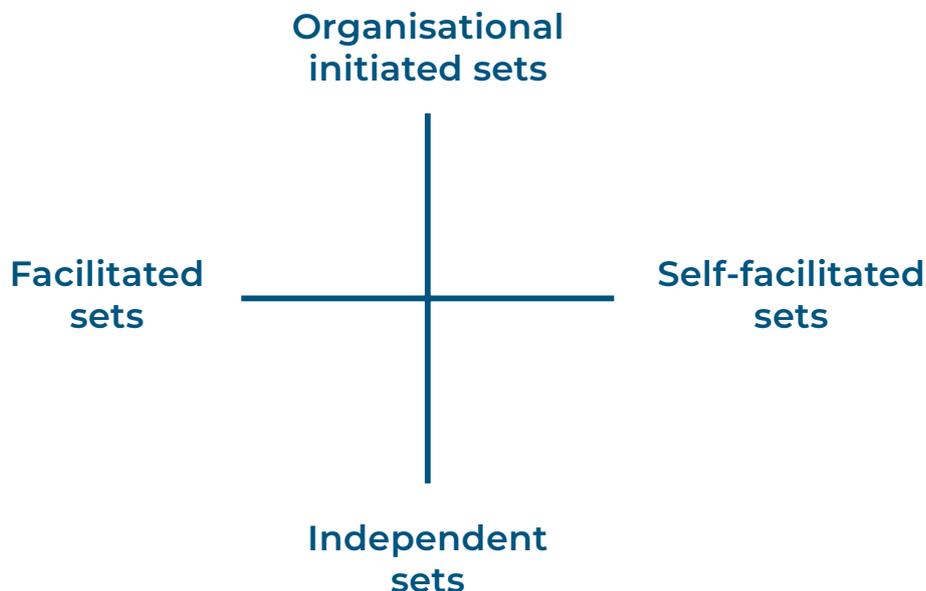


Figure 14: Types of sets. (McGill and Beaty 2013, p. 81)

We will start with facilitated sets, where you as a trainer are the facilitator, or the facilitator is somebody else who is a trained facilitator. The sets can be initiated by an organisation and take place as independent sets, maybe with service users. •

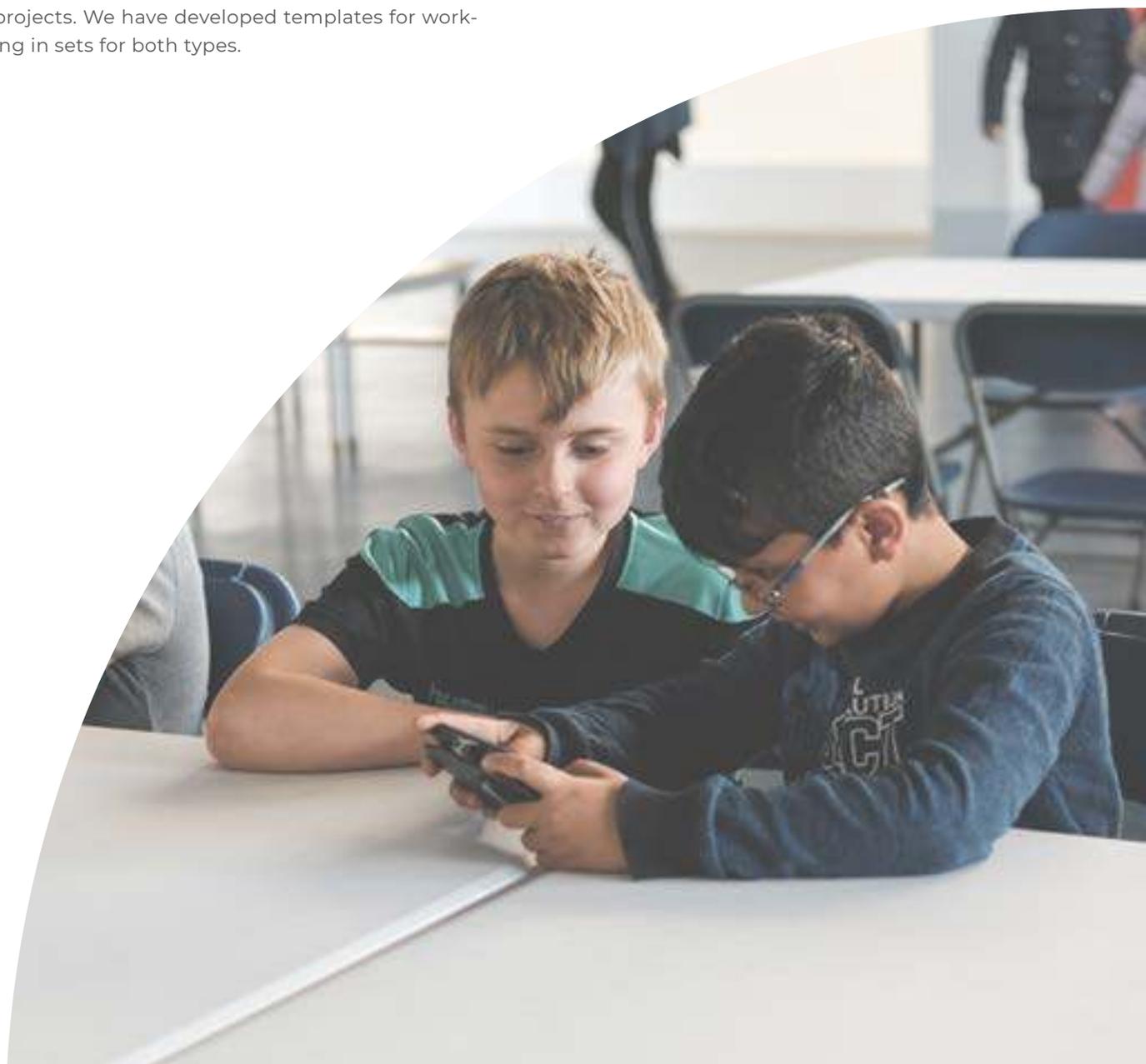
When you work with CAL, where the reflection and learning part is further stressed, you might work with facilitators through the whole process or you might work with a mixture according to the participants' ability and what is possible. As the SEMPRE project is addressing rural areas, it might be difficult to be physically present at all sets. Some sets might be facilitated via the internet or they could be self-facilitated. If you have to use self-facilitated sets, you will have to make sure that participants have the basic skills to do so. The target will be for all sets to be able to be self-facilitated, as this is a condition for participants to adapt AL or CAL as a method in their work/cooperation.

In AL and CAL, you can work with both individual projects, where the learning group supports the individual projects or where the projects are common to the group. You have to organize the group a bit differently for each of the two types of projects. We have developed templates for working in sets for both types.

The templates can be used as they are or you can adjust them to your needs. In the templates we have added "learning" as a separate part and have emphasized critical thinking. We have also made a [film about AL with individual projects](#). Both individual projects and group projects can have service users as collaborators, or service users can be part of the AL learning group. Participation in AL/CAL must be voluntary and the problems you work with must be real problems, i.e. defined by the actors themselves.●

Find all the resources, examples and templates available at:

<http://sempre-project.eu/results/empowerment-training/empowerment-training-resources>



Critical Action Learning (CAL)

CAL, as mentioned before, means that reflection and learning is emphasized. This means reflection on the way context, power and emotion influence learning.

O'Neil and Marsick (2011) quote Rigg and Trehan (2003, p. 189) for these three guidelines for learning:

- First, to encourage participants to become aware of their theories in use. (Argyris and Schön 1974)
- Second, to think critically, as Carr and Kemmis (1986, p. 192) say of action research: "... a deliberate process for emancipating practitioners from often unseen constraints of assumption, habit, precedent, coercion, and ideology".
- Third, informed by Bateson's (1973) and Belenky et al.'s theories on levels of learning (1986), tutors also encourage participants to value their own experiences and insights and to make their own models – in other words, to create a theory from practice.

Trehan (in Pedler 2011, p. 163) emphasizes the way learning is influenced by power relations, unconscious processes from childhood, society, norms etc. and from human relations.

CAL allows you to recognize political and social dynamics that influence living conditions for service users and will challenge both your organisation, your courage and your skills as a facilitator.

The principles of CAL will be transformed into questions in the templates of AL/CAL.



4.3. ROLE OF TRAINERS

The learning approaches call upon trainers to support participants' learning processes in the best way possible. This means that you have different roles as a trainer and you have to adapt to the needs of the participants: you have to take leadership of the process. You are more a facilitator than a regular trainer. This means that you have to change your perspective from traditional teaching to facilitation. Your role is to facilitate the action learning process. This means that you are not supposed to deliver knowledge, theories or facts unless the process shows the need for you to do so. For this, we have described a number of workshops that can support the process. But you are supposed to create an environment and lead the set so that the participants will be able to develop their own ideas, actions and reflections/learnings. You have to make sure that the correct, but also critical questions are asked and reflected on, and you have to make sure that everybody is participating and feeling comfortable. Pedler (2011 quotes Pedler & Aspinwall (2009a)), in cooperation with Aspinwall, conducted and evaluated a project about facilitating leadership through action learning. On the basis of this work, he mentions six elements that involve facilitative leadership:

- Attending – focussing attention.
- Listening – listening to and understanding what others have to say rather than imposing your own views.
- Questioning – asking good critical questions which expose underlying issues and lead to creative outcomes.
- Reflecting – the ability to think through and make sense both before and after taking action.
- Learning – learning new skills, learning from group situations and also in general from reflecting on the experience.
- Giving fewer solutions – “unlearn the compulsion to offer solutions”.

It is very important to continuously evaluate and improve your skills as a facilitator. You might have sets where underlying tensions suddenly come to the surface and change the mood of the set. Or you yourself might start giving advice instead of supporting the process in a critical and creative direction. Hillman (2012:180) has worked with this and has identified three main actions to test out to try and help keep sets focused and positive:

1. Establish clearer ground rules and structures.
2. Have clear boundaries between organisational business and action learning time.
3. Redefine my own role.

Working in an empowerment-orientated way can be anxiety-provoking for the service providers, because it means new ways to carry out their professional work. Working with empowerment means something for the professional identity. Working so closely together with service users still demands some degree of professional distance. Inspired by the Danish philosopher, Søren Kierkegaard: “if you honestly want to lead a person in a certain direction, you have to meet him where he is, and start from there.” (from Train the Trainers workshop)

“I would say that, as a trainer, it is important to foster “sharing of knowledge” - between the individuals, learning groups and also learn to share your own knowledge in a reflective way (not “teaching”). It is about questioning, listening, reflecting on your own as well as on other’s experience.”

**Anna Broka
(Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences).**



4.4. TRAIN THE TRAINERS

As a trainer of the SEMPRES training modules, you yourself have to be able to work with change, empowerment and action learning and to act as a facilitator. In the SEMPRES project, we trained the trainers from the different partners who participated in the pilot. To fulfill the role as a trainer and as a facilitator in the training modules and in the action learning process, it is important that you are either a skilled facilitator, or that you train for the role. Training as a facilitator is also emphasized in the articles mentioned in chapter 4.3, the Role of trainers.

We have developed a workshop about action learning with a proposal for a script. You can supply the methods and tools for the workshops. You can use it as a Train the Trainers module. The only difference from using the scripts in relation to the training modules is that you need to reflect more on your role as a facilitator, and you must be your own facilitator. You could also work together with colleagues and form an action learning group.

After the training, you could form a network of action learning facilitators so you can exchange experiences and further develop your role as trainer.●



4.5. METHODS AND TOOLS – ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

On the SEMPRE homepage: www.sempre-project.eu you will find additional material for empowerment training:

Workshop examples:

- Action learning
- Empowerment
- Team building
- Other workshop examples
- Evaluations from pilots
- Examples from pilots
- Action learning film

4.6. DOCUMENTING THE CHANGE PROCESSES

Evaluation and reflection upon learning is an integrated part of the action learning process. During the action learning process, you evaluate and reflect upon your problem, your action plan, your changes in practice and your learning from these changes. You evaluate and reflect by yourself and with the help of your learning group. Ongoing evaluation and reflection are drivers in the action learning process: they help you follow up on changes you have made and define new actions to change your practice. You evaluate and reflect upon the effect of your actions on service users, your own practice and the organisation you are a part of.

When ending a training course, it is a good idea to evaluate the course. You can evaluate the course with different purposes in mind. You might be interested in evaluating the effect of the course in terms of the participant's learning. You might be interested in evaluating the flow and the form of the course and how the participants experienced the combination of teaching and action learning. You might be interested in evaluating the content of the course and whether the participants were able to relate to the teaching and to the application of action learning in their practice.

How to evaluate the participant's learning journey

Have the participants make a poster with illustrations of their learning journey during the course. Where did they start the journey and where did it end? Encourage them to think in ups and downs, sideways and surprises.

Let each participant present their poster to you and the other participants. This gives you an insight into every participant's learning journey: where they needed support, what helped them forward, and what challenged them. These insights can be used next time you plan a training course. It also gives inspiration to the participants. When listening to each other's learning journeys they might get new ideas to further develop their own practice.

After the presentation, you can continue to evaluate the flow, form and content of the course through asking questions like:

- How did the flow of the course help you with your learning journey?
- How did the teaching on different themes help you with your learning journey?
- How did the action learning process help you with your learning journey? •





How to evaluate the flow, form and content of the course learning

It is important to collect feedback from the participants regarding the setting and content of the course, not least for the purpose of the trainer's own learning and progress. Factors such as form and flow both have immediate and indirect consequences for the learning environment of the participants. Besides ongoing evaluation and reflection during the course, a questionnaire at the end of the course might be used to collect essential information for developing and improving future courses.

You could do this with a questionnaire based on seven questions (see example 1 below) using a scale of 1 (for "negative") to 7 (for "very positive"). In this way, a quantitative assessment could be correlated with qualitative answers. The qualitative answers could be extended by a round of feedback via Meta-plan. The respective questions could be aimed at "positive aspects", "critical aspects", and "proposals for improvement".

This evaluation can deliver significant answers for a new seminar concept of AL, concentrating the contents and the methods of the pilot seminar sequence (roughly 3,5 days) into two days. More focus should be given to the AL sets, less variations in methodology should be emphasized and a clearer utilization of the AL documentation in favour of the three dimensions "service user", "implementer" (counsellor of clients or social service provider) and "social service provider organization" should be discussed. •



Example 1: Evaluation form

Answer the questions by putting a circle around the number on the scale of 1 to 7 that correlates best with your experience of the training programme. If you have any further comments, please use the space below each question. Thank you! Your feedback is valuable.

1. THE COMBINATION OF DIFFERENT WORK METHODS (THEORY, PRACTICE, ROLE PLAY, INDIVIDUAL WORK, GROUP WORK) WAS BALANCED IN A GOOD WAY.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

2. THE CONTENT WAS RELEVANT IN RELATION TO THE PURPOSE OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

3. THE MATERIAL WAS RELEVANT AND HELPFUL.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

4. THE DIFFERENT METHODS WERE PRESENTED AND PRACTICED IN A PARTICIPANT-ORIENTED WAY.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

5. THE TRAINERS WERE PEDAGOGICAL AND WORKED IN A WELL-STRUCTURED WAY.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

6. THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT WAS OPEN AND I FELT COMFORTABLE IN THE GROUP.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

7. I HAVE LEARNT NEW THINGS THAT WILL BE USEFUL IN MY FUTURE WORK.

Disagree Agree completely
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Comments (optional):

8. OTHER COMMENTS (OPTIONAL):



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