

# Design steps for a training program

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# Eight Steps



- Step 1. Define purpose of the training and target audience
- Step 2. Determine participants' needs
- Step 3. Define training goals and objectives
- Step 4. Outline training content
- Step 5. Develop instructional activities
- Step 6. Prepare the written training design
- Step 7. Prepare participant evaluation form(s)
- Step 8. Determine follow-up activities for the event

# Step 1. Define Purpose of the Training and Target Audience

- Become clear about what your training needs to accomplish.
- Purpose and audience will be clear—determined by funders or well-established professional development needs.
- You may need to sort through and prioritize a spectrum of training needs before determining a training focus.
- Once you have a clear sense of the training's purpose and target audience, write it down! Then use this description to promote your program to prospective participants.

## Step 2. Determine Participants' Needs

- Several ways to find out about the needs
  - ✓ A brief, written survey as part of their registration packet all participants to collect general information from all participants. pre-training assessment form
  - ✓ Survey a random sample of registrants by phone. This will allow you to collect detailed information from a few participants.
  - ✓ Review evaluation and feedback forms from past-related training events.

# Step 3. Define Training Goals and Objectives

- Clarifying expected outcomes
- Outlining training content
- Planning specific training activities
- Selecting/developing materials
- Designing evaluation procedures
- Communicating program intent to the training participants and others (such as program administrators and supervisors)
- Ensuring that the training is realistic and appropriate for the purpose intended



# Samples of Goals and Objectives

- **Sample Goal:** To increase knowledge of HIV/AIDS among health educators in Philadelphia
- **Sample Objective:** By the end of the training, participants will be able to identify three ways that HIV is transmitted.
- **Sample Objective:** By the end of the training, participants will be able to list five ways to decrease the risk of becoming infected with HIV.

## Step 4. Outline Training Content

- Introduction: establishes a positive learning environment
- Learning components: participants engage in activities designed to accomplish the training objectives.
- Wrap-up and evaluation component: should help bridge the gap between training and implementation and promote a positive feeling of closure.



## "rules of thumb":

- Fill in "known" elements—such as meals and breaks
- Start with simple concepts and proceed to more complex.
- Proceed from less "threatening" to more sensitive topics.
- Schedule activities which require the greatest concentration when people will be focused and energetic
- Give yourself—and the participants—a break!
- Build in time for reflection, discussion, and Q&A.
- Introduce the day's events at the beginning,
- Schedule 8–10 minutes at the end of each day for feedback,
- Review your plan with a critical eye.
- Be flexible! Although your design is a detailed road map, you may encounter detours along the way.

# Step 5. Develop Instructional Activities

- An effective training design incorporates a variety of training strategies, taking into account:
  - ✓ Participant learning style
  - ✓ Principles of adult learning
  - ✓ Group size
  - ✓ Prior experience and/or education level of participants
  - ✓ Type of skill or information to be presented
  - ✓ Trainer's style

# When deciding which activities to use, consider these questions:

- Do we know that this activity is effective?
- Have we used it before? Are we comfortable with this technique? Do we have the expertise to use it effectively?
- Does the activity require prior knowledge or skills on the part of participants?
- Will we have the time, space, and resources needed to accomplish the activity?
- Will the activity encourage learning without confusing participants?

# Step 6. Prepare the Written Training Design

- Create a written document that provides a detailed plan of the training session, including your goals and objectives
- Consider the skill, expertise, training style, and comfort level of each of your trainers in making this designation.
- Also consider identifying specific trainers who will take the lead in "fleshing out" different sections of the training and creating the necessary supporting materials.
- Use your written training design to stay on track during the training event, make mid-course corrections, and document training details.

# Step 7. Prepare Participant Evaluation Forms



- Some issues to address through the evaluation form:
  - ✓ Did the participants acquire the knowledge and skills that the training was supposed to provide?
  - ✓ Were the trainers knowledgeable about training content?
  - ✓ Were the activities interesting and effective?
  - ✓ Was the training format appropriate?
  - ✓ Is more training on this or related topics needed to support participants in their work?

# Step 8. Determine Follow-up Activities for the Event

- Some follow-up strategies include:
- *Newsletters and Web site postings;*
- *Peer observation and coaching*, in which individuals observe one another performing a newly acquired skill,
- *Mentoring*, in which individuals receive on-site, personal support and technical assistance from someone with experience in the method being learned;
- *Study groups*, in which individuals meet regularly to support one another during the implementation of a new idea or practice;
- *Booster sessions*, in which training participants are brought together two to three months after the training event to reinforce the knowledge and skills acquired during the training; and
- *Ongoing communication* between participants and trainers via phone or electronic mail

# Active Learning Strategies

- *Brainstorming*
- *Games*
- *Mini-lectures*
- *Small group work*
- *Cooperative group work*
- *Role-playing*
- *Case.*
- *Simulations*

What do you think we forgot

