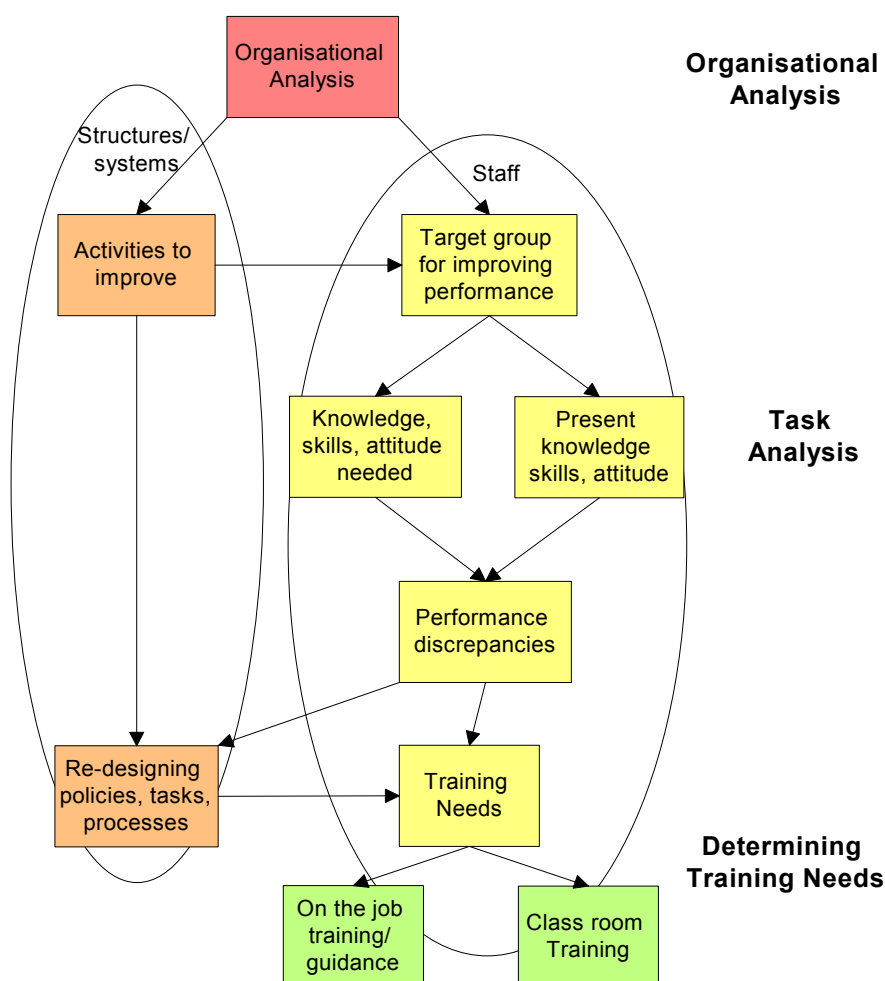


*[This tool assists organisations who want to play a major role in a Sports & Development initiative, to identify the need for training of the staff of their own organisation, in view of the requirements of the Sports & Development activities they plan. This tool is not meant to assess the development (and training) needs of the ultimate target group. For the purpose of identifying the (training) needs of the target group you may use the problem tree analysis tool].*

## Training Needs Assessment (TNA)

### What is it?

Training Needs Assessment determines the purpose and learning objectives of tailor-made training in organisations. It forms the basis of focussed design and evaluation of training sessions. The diagram shows the steps that lead to finding training needs, which goes parallel to the analysis of the organisation like of the structures and systems (see chapter 6).



## What can you do with it?

### Basic (sub-) questions

- Where are capacity gaps and how can they be bridged?
- What should the organisation do to make optimal use of increased capacities (rather than that trained persons return to 'business as usual')

### Results

- Which capacity gaps will we address through training, and which ones through coaching, or on-the job learning?
- What is the organisational purpose of training?
- How should the training session(s) be designed and evaluated?

## How to use it?

### Groundwork

As shown in the illustration Training Needs Assessment builds on organisation analysis (whether it is strategic orientation or another exercise leading to a clear profile of what should be done). In the context of this toolkit we can assume that the (prospective) trainer only needs to be fully informed of the analysis that has already taken place. In other cases the first crucial task of a trainer is to get the problem that is to be solved through training sharp. TNA also requires clear decisions on who will take up which tasks (as may be expressed in a participation matrix – see stakeholder analysis) and the capability of the staff members.

### Process

It is important that those preparing the training have a complete and shared understanding of the training purpose and objectives. They should understand the organisations plans and requirements, vis-à-vis the current capacity of staff. Managers and the designers of tailor-made training also need to reach clarity on how trained personnel will use their new competencies. Good training design therefore implies that the trainers are informed of (if not consulted in) strategic management.

### Follow up

The organisational follow up consists of providing the conditions to trainees to apply their newly gained competencies, and to monitor them. The follow up by the trainers can consist of study of the participant's evaluation and a presentation of his/her manager where concrete action plans are agreed. Both manager and trainer may contact the participants after the training for impact assessment.

### Requirements and limitations

This tool discusses the identification of training needs, in support of organisational objectives. The same principles apply to tailoring training or coaching to serve personal development plans.

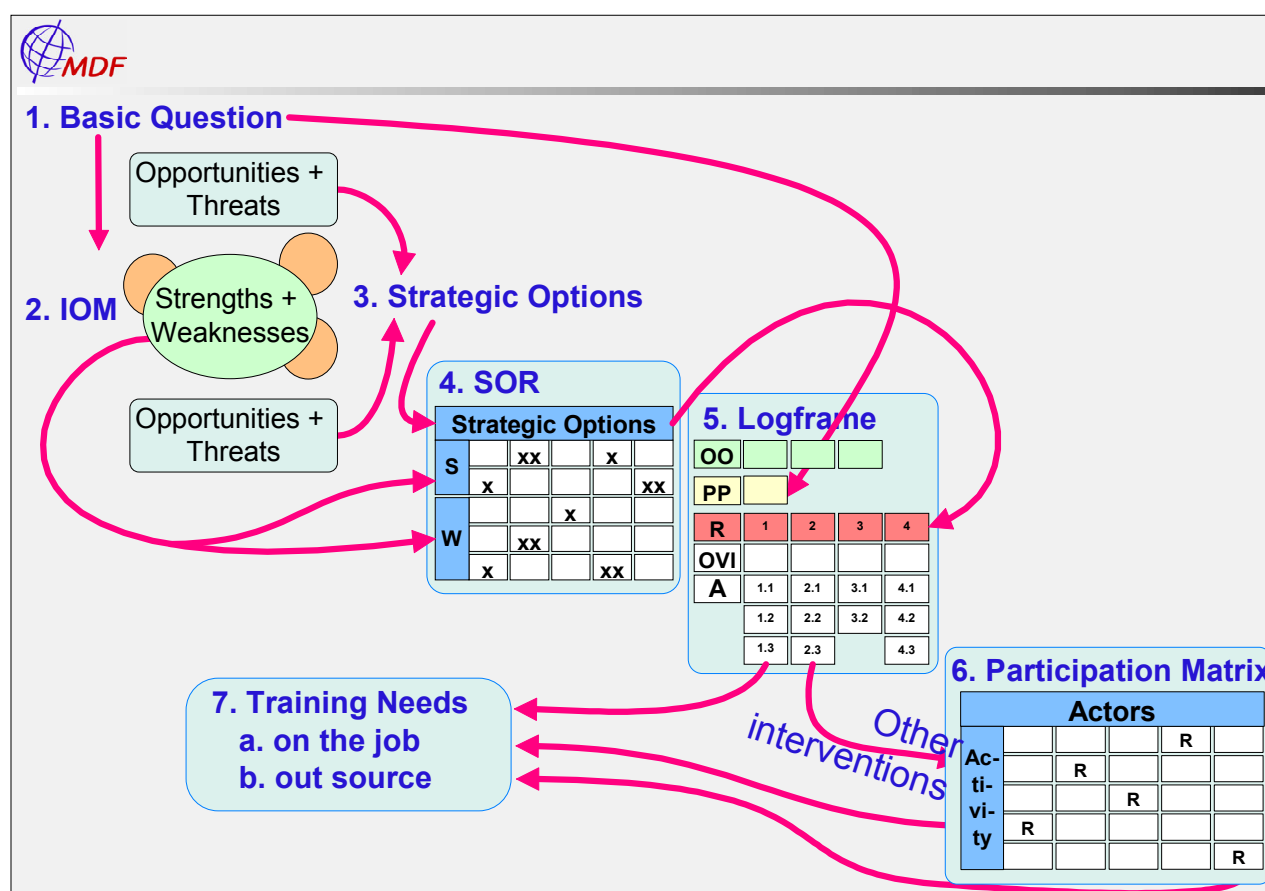
The tool limits itself to the identification of training needs, and does not discuss the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and follow up on training modules and courses.

## Practical references

- Peterson, Robyn, Training Needs Assessment, 2nd ed., Kogan Page practical trainer series, Kogan Page Limited, London, 1998

## Example TNA after SOR

The below poster shows how Training Needs can be identified in an organisation that has gone through a strategic orientation exercise.



Strategic orientation is followed by distribution of tasks. Comparing the (future) tasks and (current) capacities leads to the identification of the capacity gap. This gap can be filled by development activities, of which training is one. The training design should consequently refer back to the capacity requirement and gap. The danger is that the trainer forgets this background and develops modules that are too general to hit bulls-eye. Another danger is that the trainer is guided by his/her own biases (e.g. an HRM trainer only diagnosing HRM bottlenecks). Finally the organisation should ensure that trained persons are really charged and supported to apply their (new) skills. Too often trained persons are restrained (in time, support, and monitoring) in putting new competencies into action. After training

the trainee should meet with his/her superior, present what he/she learned, and agree on a concrete action plan: Research has proven that this is crucial to training impact.

## Steps in Training Needs Assessment

### Organisation Analysis

1. **Analyse the clients** behind the training request (see also the tool on client system):
  - Who initiated
  - Who supports (finances, sanctions, monitors, wishes to attend)
  - Who does not support
2. **Determine the major problems:**
  - Discrepancies between mission and strategy versus input and output
  - Relate problems to systems, structures, staff, management and culture
3. **Determine the basic parts** (see Mintzberg matrix) to improve. Are they in the:
  - Primary process ('operating core')
  - Support
  - Development ('techno-structure')
  - Co-ordination and middle management
  - Strategic competencies
4. **Agree on the target group** for improving performance:
  - Level: higher management, middle management, staff
  - Which departments
  - Which type of functions/disciplines

### Task analysis: Identify performance discrepancies

1. **Determine task elements:**
  - What is the required task of the target group for training
  - What are the task elements (operational, managerial)
2. **Define the required level of performance** (in view of the organisation strategy)
3. **Determine present level of performance**
4. **Determine the performance discrepancies**

### Determine Training Needs

1. **Determine and address non-competency gaps** that have
  - External (institutional) causes and
  - Internal (organisational) causes. For example ineffective or unclear strategies, tasks, processes, styles and culture (see staff conditions algorithm)
2. **Determine the competency gaps** (in knowledge, skills, attitude and values)
  - What knowledge, skills and attitudes are related to the performance discrepancies (the task elements to improve)
  - What are the relevant and significant differences with present level
3. **Decide how to bridge the gaps:**

#### **Through non-training**

- Policy/strategy re-design
- Task re-design
- Process re-design

#### **Through Training**

- On-the-job training/advise/supervision
- Coaching/peer review/meetings
- Formal (Class room) training