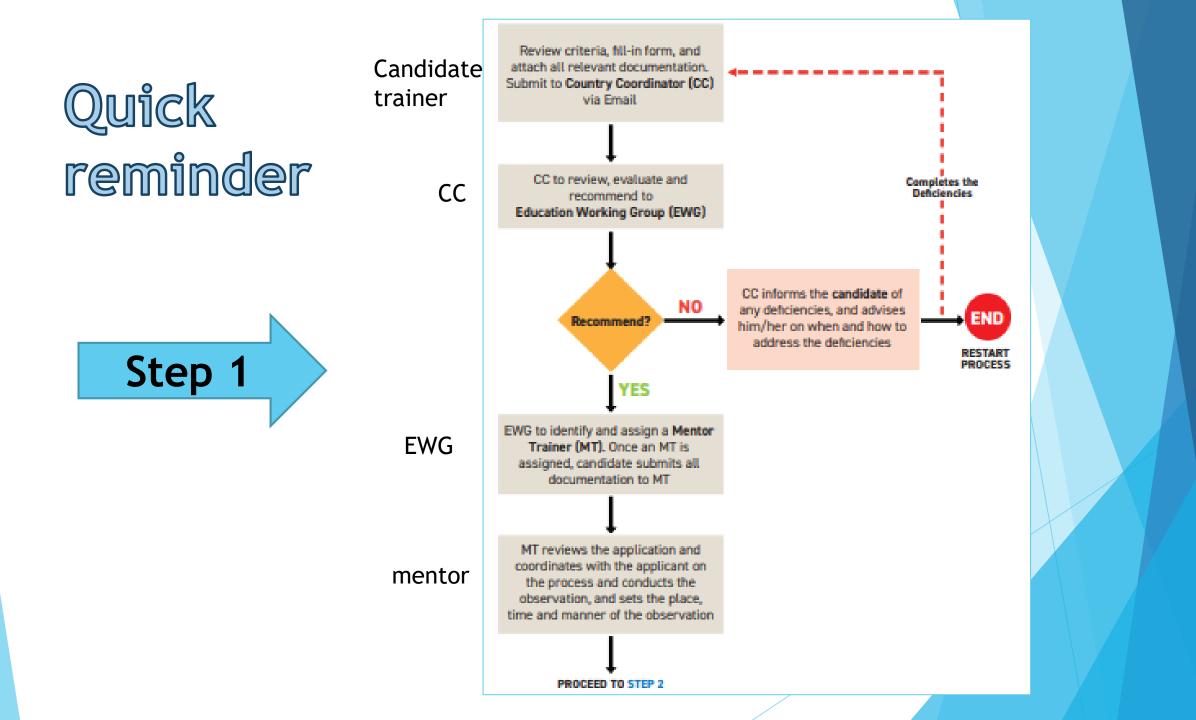
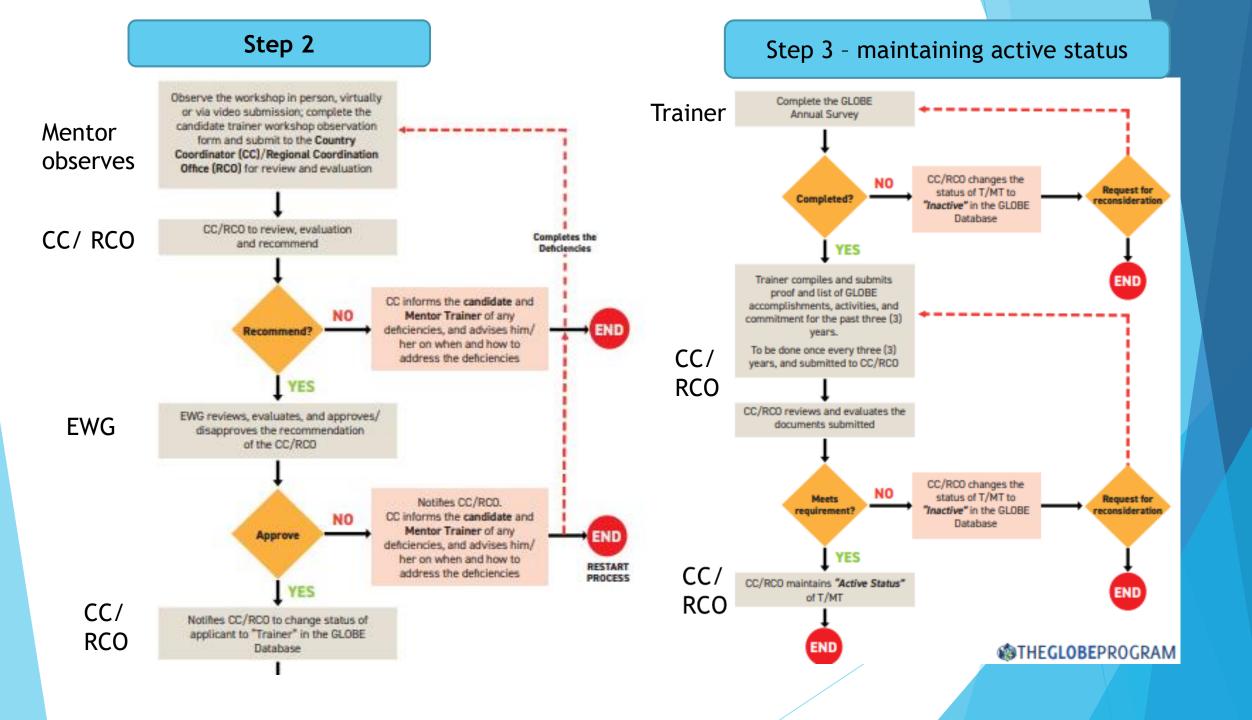
One year of Trainer and MT Certification Process implementation Diana Garašić





#### Critical Areas of Trainer Candidate Qualification

- Science: Knowledge and skills to be shown regarding making Earth Systems/Environmental Science relevant to educators. Understanding of the protocol subject areas and interrelated sphere content.
- Education: Knowledge and skills to be shown regarding pedagogical techniques for teaching children or youth in the classroom and in the field.
- Teaching Adults: Knowledge and skills regarding techniques for teaching and engaging adults.
- Understanding GLOBE: Active participation in GLOBE and an understanding of the GLOBE Program including its mission and values
- To be described and supported by relevant documents.

### The first delicate step for CC

Review the candidate's profile and documentation to approve

#### the candidate application or reject it

- Compare the candidate's profile and documentation and judge if the candidate meets the requirements.
  - > Warn the candidate if application is not correctly filled
  - Warn the candidate if there should be more documentation more proofs for the competences.

Sometimes the candidate did not make proper self-evaluation.

# When there is a candidate trainer in the country, he/she should get a mentor

- If there is no mentor in the country, EWG appoints mentor from another country
  - EWG takes care about most practical way for mentor and candidate to do it (in person, online, video.....)
- BUT, the language barrier can be serious obstacle (if the working language is English, which is not mother's tong not for candidate, not for mentor, it could create a lot of misunderstanding).
  - The country should have a mentor trainer(s) ASP.

# Mentor's role, attitude and approach were discussed in Estonija (GRLE)

- A mentor should be:
- Encouraging he/she is there to help, not to judge
- Supporting participates as the advisor in the whole process (in preparation, organization; make suggestions, offers joint evaluation of the process.
- Not criticize, but engage candidate in a dialogue, offering a different view
- Asking questions to help the candidate go through self-evaluation
- Discuss with the candidate the observations
- Discuss the observed with CC, especially if the candidate's performance was not quite satisfying.

### Observation and Observation Form (not quite clear)

Candidate Trainer Demonstrated Ability	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Recommendations for Proficiency
Understanding and Correct Performance of Protocols	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Recommendations for Proficiency
Presentation and Delivery	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Recommendations for Proficiency
Uses Inquiry in Training	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Recommendations for Proficiency
Understands and Places Training in Context of the Science Research Process	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Recommendations for Proficiency
Data Recording, Reporting, Visualizing, and Downloading	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Recommendations for Proficiency

Each area of competences should be described in details - requires mentor's English language competence, but the form itself is helpful.

### Filling the observation form by mentor

- The Observation Form guides the observation, as well as writing the report.
- The form is created to be helpful it offers a descriptions that could be copied, or used as inspiration.
- It is necessary to inform the candidate about the areas of competences which should be observed.
- Discuss with the candidate in advance how he/she intends to demonstrate required competences.

Experience: it is difficult to observe all required competences in one session (60 - 90 minutes)

Probably is better to do several observations, or combine in-person observation with video or online.

### Second delicate step

Telling the candidate that it was not proficient.

