## Coaching & Mentoring

MUADP-4\_Level 1 (2024)



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https://il.mahidol.ac.th

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## Objectives: Be able to...

- 1. Explain the meaning of "Coaching" and "Mentoring"
- 2. Be a Coach & Mentor
- 3. Using System Concept & Design Thinking for Coaching
- 4. Give Reflection

# Question 1:

## Coaching & Mentoring

## Coaching

- Coaching is unlocking a person's potential to maximize their own performance
- It is helping them to learn rather than teaching them

John Whitmore, in Coaching for Performance.



 Coaching is the art of practice of guiding a person from where he/she is toward the greater competence and fulfillment

**Gary Collins** 

# Mentoring

- Mentoring is an approach to people development that is independent of and takes place outside any line management relationship
- It is about one person helping another to achieve something that is important to them

David Kay & Roger Hinds, in A Practical Guide to Mentoring 5th Ed.



- A partnership between two people with different levels of experience
  - A mentor: provides support and development through activities that help a mentee to understand things better
  - A mentee: learns from a mentor in an unthreatening atmosphere

David Clutterbuck, in Everyone Need A Mentor.



How to Coach?



## Principle of Coaching

- 1. Build self esteem
- 2. Validate understanding
- 3. Generate options
- 4. Inspire action
- 5. Recognize results

## How to Coach?

Aim towards Task
Transforming from

A teacher

- Tell
- Teach
- Demonstrate

A Coach

Askto find so

to find solution by the coachee



#### Coaching by Using System Concept

#### 1. Input

- Coachee → problems, pain points
- Coach → KSA
- Brainstorming Tools → Mind map, Post-it



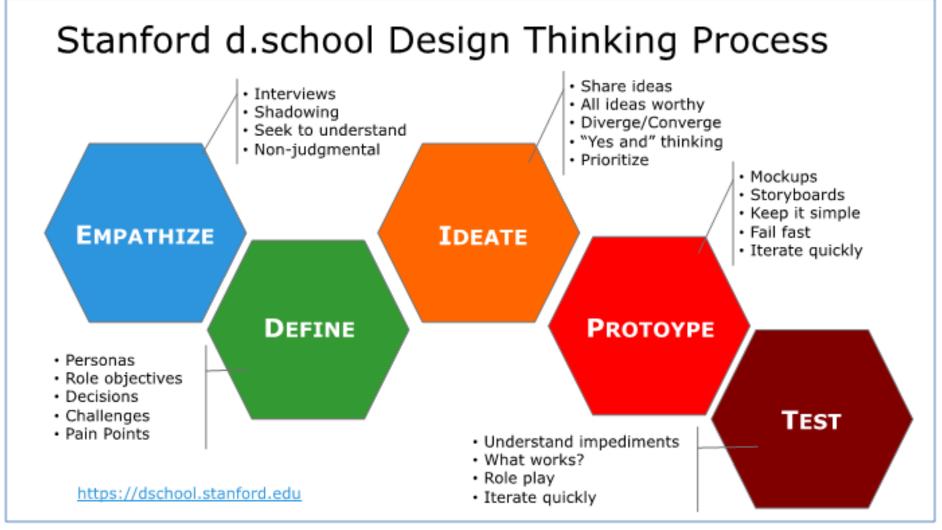
## Coaching by Using System Concept (2)

#### 2. Process → Design Thinking

- Empathize
  - Active listening / Deep listening
- Define goal
  - Powerful open questions → Goal setting
- Ideate solutions → Visualization
- Prototype → Action planning
- Test → Reflection → Reframe



## Design Thinking





## Coaching by Using System Concept (3)

#### 3. Output

- Mastery: IQ, EQ, MQ
  - Improved Knowledge & Skill
  - Increased Attitude: Confidence & Motivation
- Prototype → Action planning
- Test → Reflection → Reframe



#### Coaching by Using System Concept (4)

#### 4. Feedback

- Self-Reflection
- Reflection → Feedback to coachee
- Reframe / Continuous Improvement
- Celebrate small success



#### Coaching by Using System Concept (5)

#### 5. Environment

- Trust & Rapport
- Safe & supportive space
- Minimize distraction



## Coaching Tips

- 1. Knowledge / Cognitive Domain
- 2. Skill / Psychomotor Domain
- 3. Attitude / Affective Domain

## 1. Coaching Knowledge

Bloom's Taxonomy

Sensory Memory
Working Memory
Long Term Memory

# 4

## How to coach knowledge

- Ask...
  - what is...?
  - How does it work?
  - How to solve...?
  - What is the difference of...?
  - How do you evaluate the condition...?
  - How can you do it better...?
- How to promote and enhance memory?



- Deliberate Practice → Micromastery
  - 1. Break it into chunks
  - 2. Slow it down
  - 3. Repeat it
  - 4. Feel it
- Coach...Giving feedback or reflection



#### 2.1 Break it into chunks

- Divide whole material into smaller chunks
- Memorize 1 chunk at a time
- Practice 1 chunk repeatedly before moving to the next chunk
- Connect the 2 chunks...
- Ask...How is your first performance?



Unconsciously competence Consciously competence Consciously incompetence Unconsciously incompetence

Ask... How do you perform so far?



- Attention is critical
- Practice in a "learning zone"
   (a bit more than "comfort zone")
- Distributed and regular practices
- Ask...how do you feel the fluency...?

## 2.4 Feel it

- Reflect... the difference between the goal and the actual performance
- Ask...
  - How do you feel the difference?
  - How to improve the level of current performance to the goal level



## 3. Coaching Affective

- 1. Role modeling
- 2. Classical conditioning: ways of thinking
- 3. Operant conditioning: reinforcement (rewards & punishment)
- 4. Persuasion: reflection & internalization



- 1. Positive Attitude
- 2. Good Listener, Facilitator & Reflexivity
- 3. Great Relationship:
  - Time availability
  - Caring



## Reflection / Reflexivity (4R)

- 1. Reporting: describe what you experience & Responding: give observation & feeling
- 2. Relating: to experience
- 3. Reasoning: according to theory
- 4. Reconstructing: plan/apply for future use

Professor Mary Ryan, Department of Educational Studies, Macquarie University



- Mentor
  - Happy to help
  - Transfer experience
- Mentee
  - Trust and believe
  - Feel the sincerity and care



## Principle of Mentoring

- 1. A confidential partnership
- 2. A positive developmental activity
- 3. Built on understanding and trust
- 4. Aim to develop self-reliance and self-confidence



#### Role of Mentor

- 1. Transfer Passion
- 2. Inspire & Motivate
- 3. Coach
- 4. Reflexivity
- 5. Challenge
- 6. Support
- 7. Professionalism
- 8. Role model

# Challenges

### Shall we become a Coach?



## About the speaker

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