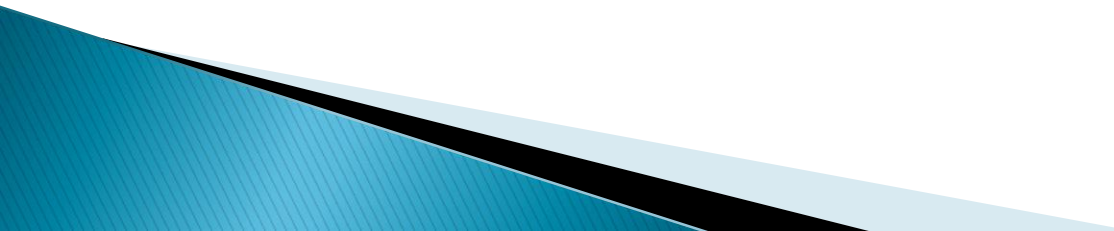


# Special lecture

## Lesson Learned part 2

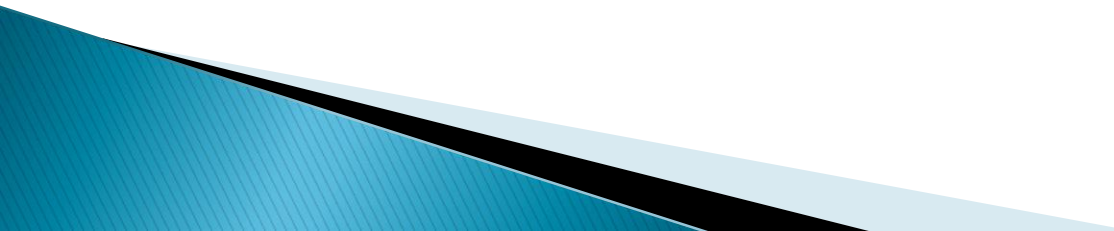
By  
Assoc.Prof.Dr.Patcharin Sirasoonthorn  
Naresuan University, Thailand

# How to do the “lesson learned”?

- ▶ Peer– assist (PA)
  - ▶ Story Telling (ST)
  - ▶ Best Practice (BP)
  - ▶ After Action Review (AAR)
  - ▶ Performance Measurement (PM)
  - ▶ Outcome mapping (OM).
- 

# Lesson learned Process

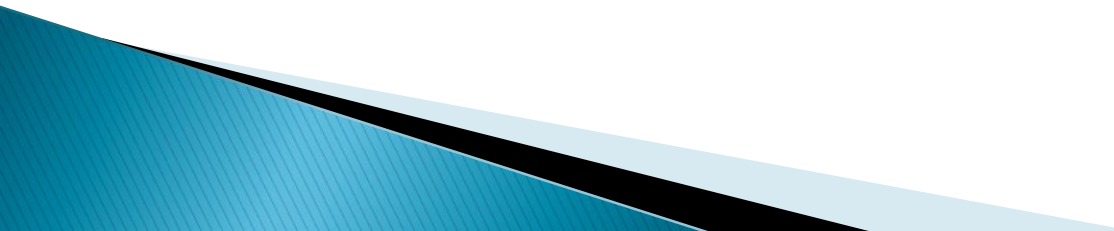
# Stage 1: Preparation of readiness

- ▶ Design process, method, material, technique and tool
  - ▶ Preparing environment (informal/friendly/and flexible)
  - ▶ Preparing participants (motivation building/meditation/ activity).
- 

# Stage 2: preparation of Understanding

- ▶ Orientation
  - Goal of lesson learned
  - Process
- ▶ Action Agreement
  - Role of participants
  - Learning culture
  - Time and position.

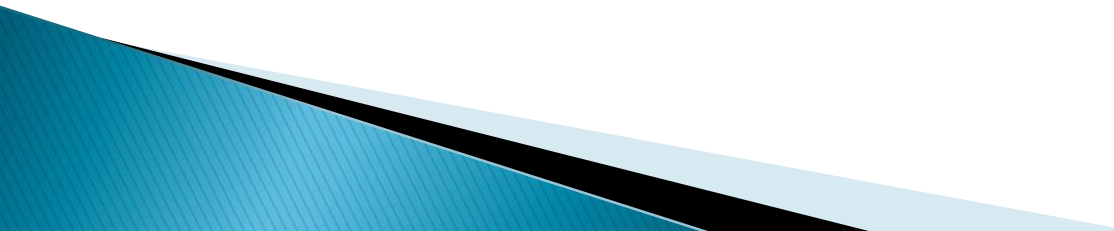
# Stage 3: Preparation of Memory

- ▶ Tool: Time allocation technique
  - ▶ Method
    - Explaining relationship between time and action
    - Knowledge sharing (listening/friendly talking/ systematic conclusion/ literature reviewing)
    - Systematic note taking
    - Systematic filing.
- 

# Stage 4: Analysis successfulness

- ▶ Comparing between goal/expectation and output/indicator
- ▶ Reality of action.

# Stage 5: Analysis related factors

- ▶ Testing hypothesis
  - ▶ Proving relation between expectation/indicator and output
  - ▶ Analysis internal and external factors
    - Plan/policy
    - Social context
    - Working process/environment.
- 

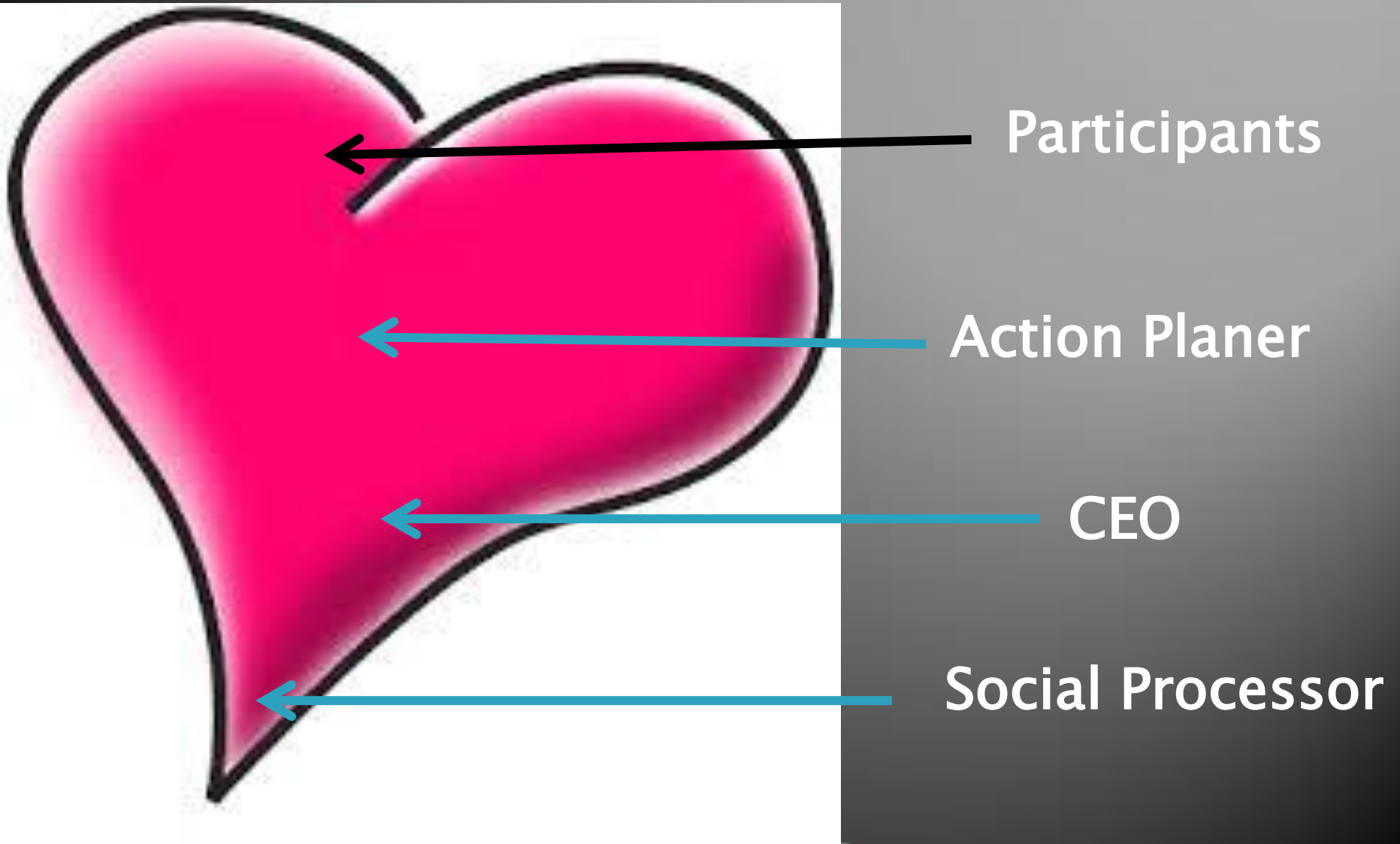


# Stage 6: Synthesis lesson learned

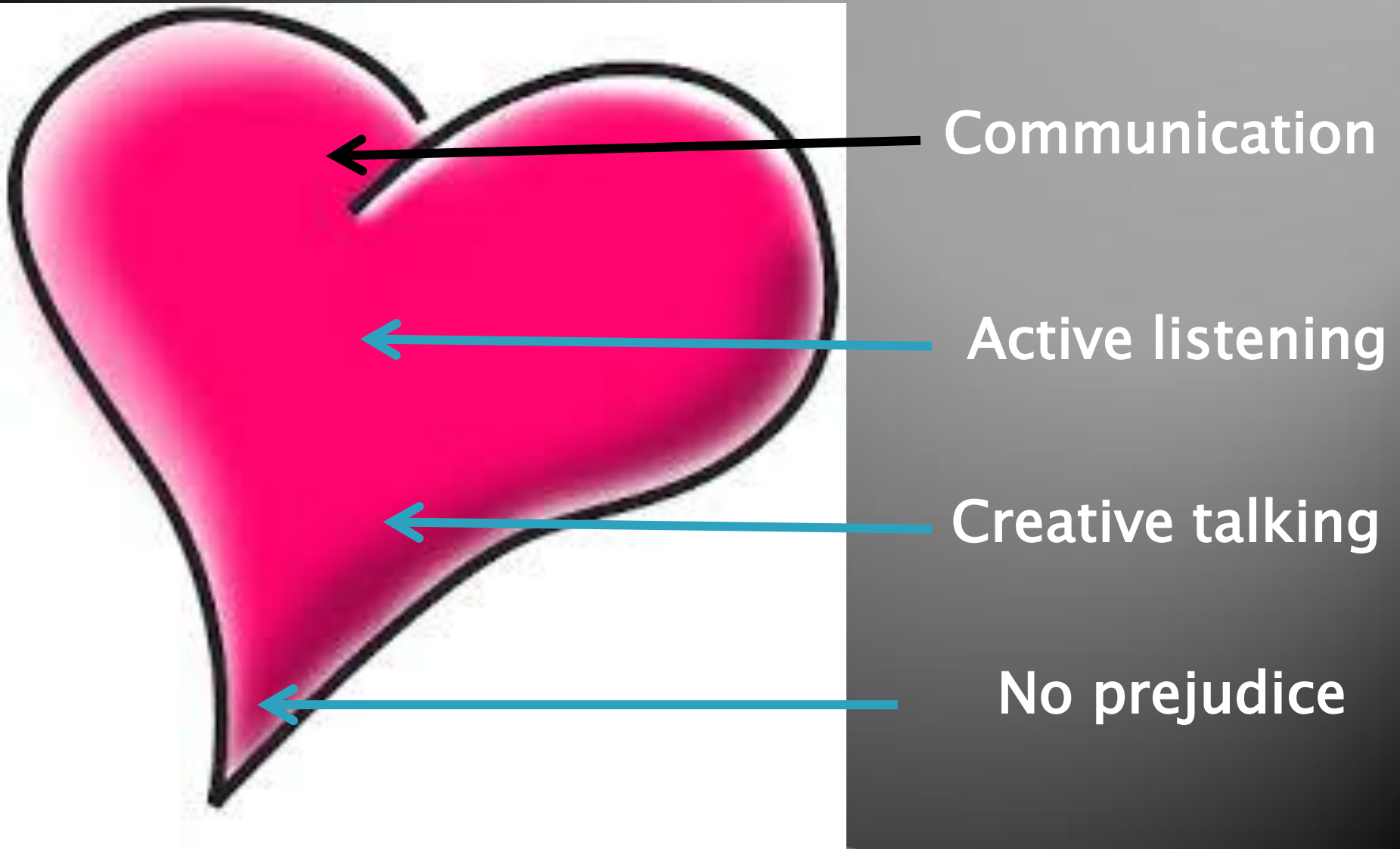
## ▶ Conclusion

- Root causes of problems or behaviors
- Analysis strength and weakness of plan/policy/project/activity/ behavior
- Categorizing the “Do” and “Don’t”
- Suggesting solution and implementation.

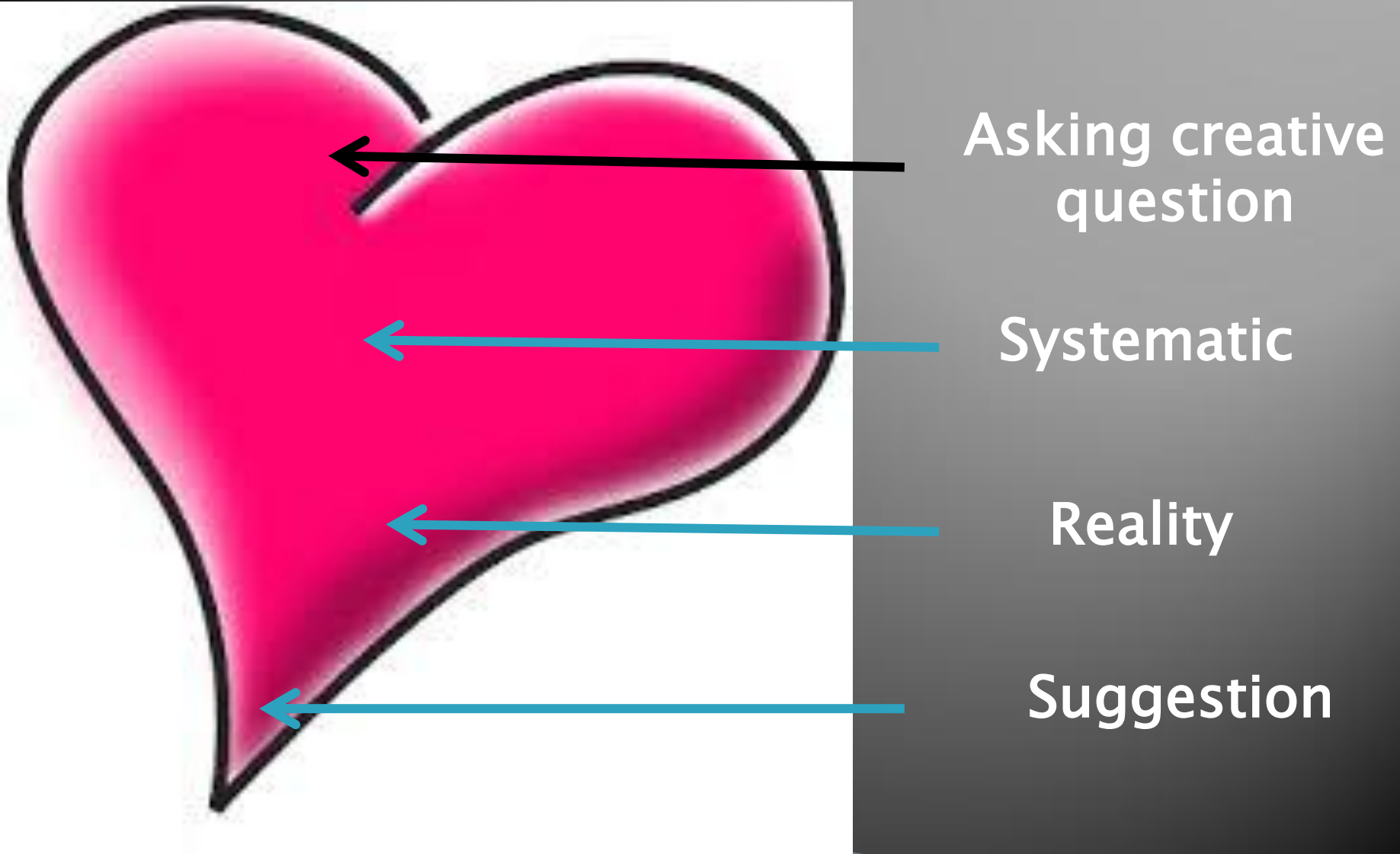
# Heart of lesson learned (room 1)



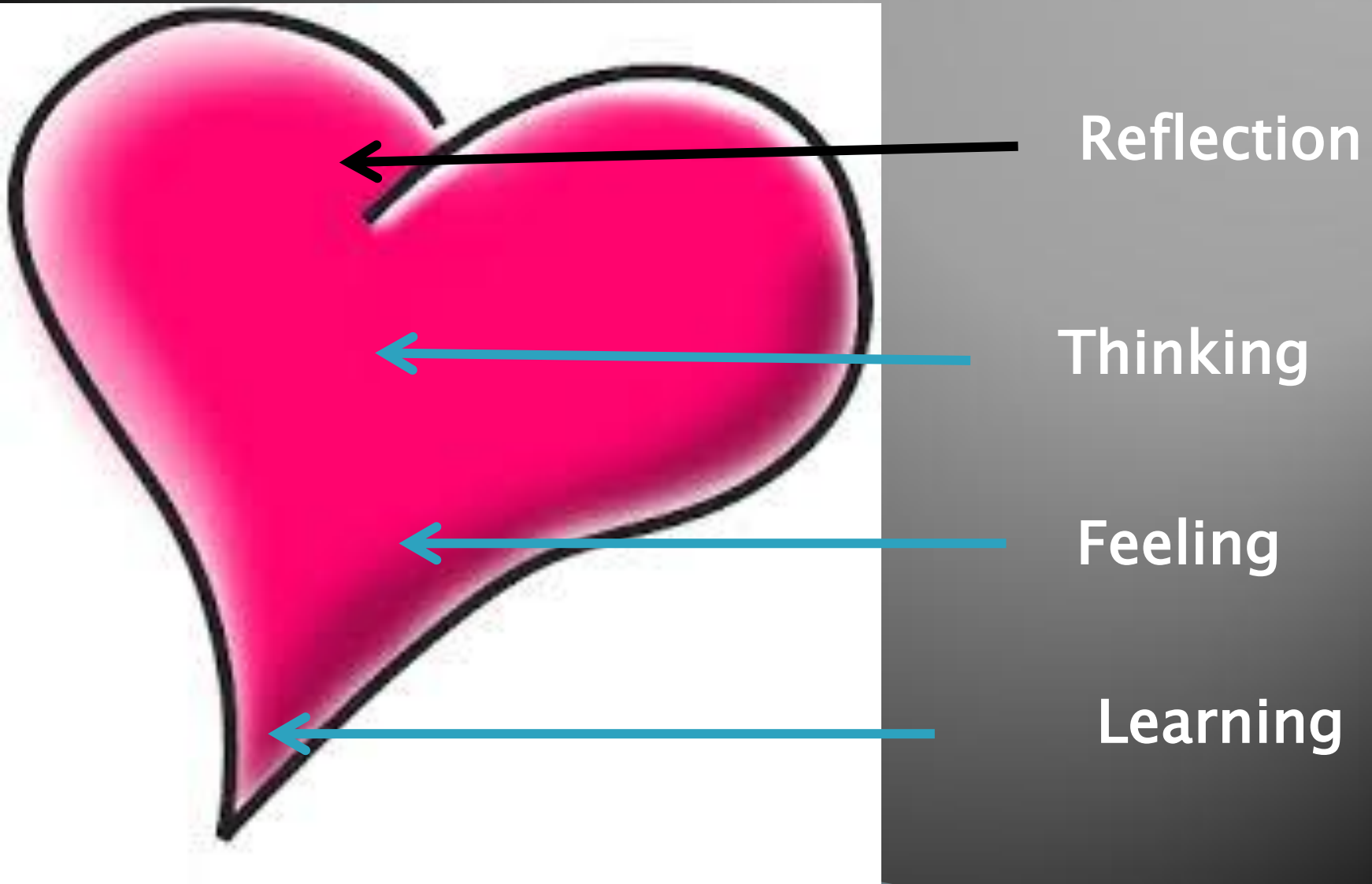
# Heart of lesson learned (room 2)



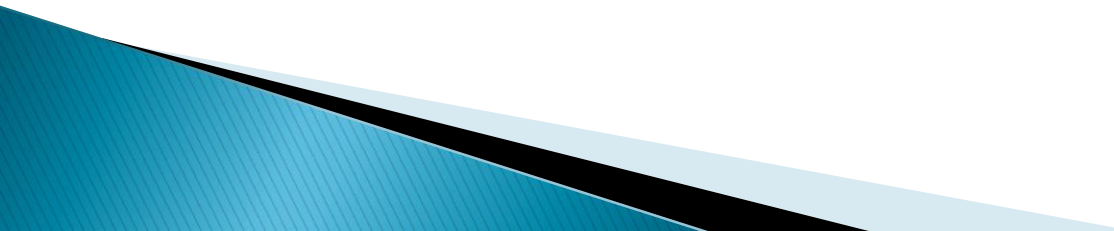
# Heart of lesson learned (room 3)



# Heart of lesson learned (room 4)



# Characteristics of Social Processor

- ▶ Facilitators (data/ experiences/ tacit knowledge etc.)
  - ▶ Expert in that issue
  - ▶ Able to construct friendly environment
  - ▶ Open mind
  - ▶ High communication skill (listening/ talking/ interpretation/ observation/ conclusion).
- 

# Before Action Methods

# Peer– assist (PA)

- ▶ Duration: Pre–learning before action
  - Operational learning workshop

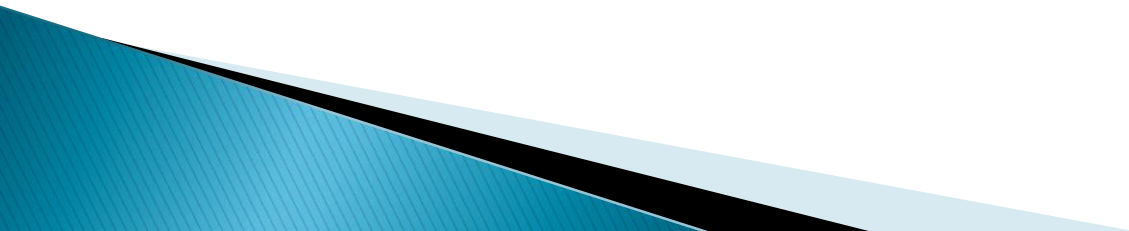


# During Action Methods

# Story Telling (ST)

- ▶ Duration: Pre-learning before action/during action
  - Expert/key person
    - Telling tacit knowledge
    - Experiences
    - Freedom of interpretation among participants
    - Sharing of interpretation
    - Conclusion of value and usefulness.

# Outcome mapping (OM)



# After Action Review (AAR)

- ▶ Retrospective technique
- ▶ Duration: during action/after action/end of the action
  - Conclusion and report body of knowledge
  - Creating plan for improvement
  - Improving action or behaviors.
  -

# Retrospective technique

## ▶ Strength

- ▶ Applying 4 questions for learning
  - What is the motivation of the learning behaviors/past action?
  - What is the original of the action/expectation and reality?
  - What is the root cause of the reality?
  - What is learning output and suggestion?

## ▶ Weakness

- After action method
- Long time
- Based on the complexity of the action
- Costly.

# After Action Techniques

# Performance Measurement Technique (PM Technique)



# Example of questions

- ▶ To prepare memory and data
  - What is your motivation of entering this action?
  - What is expectation of the project?
  - What is the project's structure, roles, and responsibility?
  - What is the action and output?
  - What is the project's outcomes?.



# Example of questions

- ▶ To search for successfulness
  - What is the expectation and reality of this project?
  - What is the over-output of the project?
  - What is the under-output of the project?

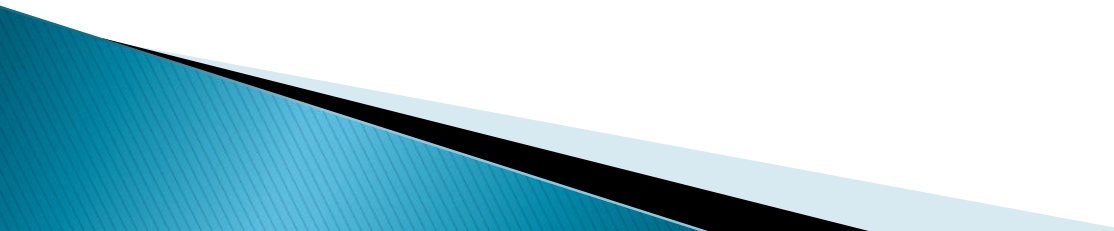
# Example of questions

- ▶ To search for supportive factor and barriers
  - What is the root cause of successfulness? Why it happen?
  - What is the factor of over-output? Why it happen?
  - What is the factor of under-output? Why it happen?

# Example of questions

- ▶ To search for lesson learned
  - What is the best practice?
  - Do we need to continue? Why?
  - What is the weakness? Why? How to improve?
  - What is the solution and suggestion?

# Example of questions

- ▶ To choose partner
    - What is the outcome of the project?
    - What should be the characteristic of our partner?
    - What is the good characteristic that should be develop of ours?
    - What is the weakness of ours?
- 

# Example of questions

- ▶ To evaluate our past experiences
  - What is our expectation working with our partner?
  - What is the result of our working?
  - What are the differences and reality after the work has been ended?

# Example of questions

- ▶ To evaluate weakness and strength
  - What is the weakness and strength?
  - How can we maintain the strength?
  - How to prevent the weakness/barriers?

# Example of questions

- ▶ To conclude lesson learned
  - How many stage of the working process?
  - What is the expectation in each stage?
  - What is goal/objective of each stage?
  - What is the behavior and result of each stage?
  - What is the differences and failure of each goal/objective?

# Example of memo jotting

Process	Expectation	Received/ Reality	Differences



# Example of memo jotting

Process	Number of result		Root cause
	successfulness	failure	

# Example of memo jotting

Process	DO	DON'T	Emphasis/ Fixing