OPID – 2022 Spring Conference

Agile Adventures in Mentoring: Experiencing the Journey

Sylvia Tiala
Urs Haltinner
April 22, 2022
2:15 – 3:15 pm



Goals for Today

- Provide context for developing an Agile-informed mentoring model
 - Modifying story-based approach to mentoring
 - Process-based → human connections in safe sharing space
- Lessons learned from implementing a new mentoring program
 - Importance of building trusting relationships
 - Building reflective practitioners' skills = key element the mentoring process
 - Using metaphor of "writing a book" to frame personalized professional development.
- Reflect on presenters' ongoing experiences using agile and scrum in implementing a new mentoring model for instructors at the university level.



Starting Point: Agile Mentoring Model Emerges from Rugby and Game Design

We designed this mentoring experience intentionally based on...

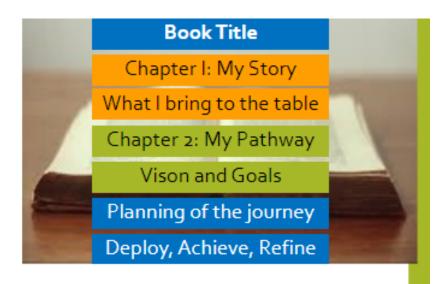
- **❖** Agile... philosophy and practices as a framework
- **❖**Tenants
 - Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
 - Working on documentation on the fly
 - Collaboration over negotiation
 - Responding to change as the plan comes to clarity

- Scrum... philosophy and practices as a framework
- Framework
 - Teams addressing problems/issues
 - Productively working together adaptively
 - Together creatively contributing and delivering
 - Responding and adapting to change to meet individual and collective goals/objectives

Adapted from Schwaber & Jeff Sutherland, (2020)

The Agile Model as We Saw It

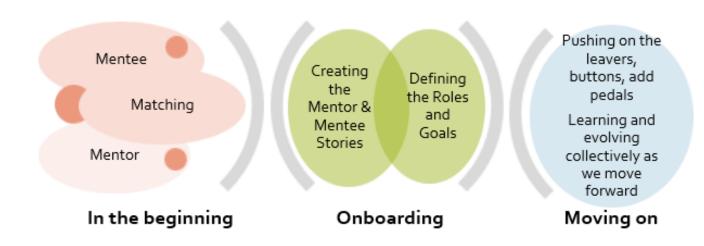
The Structure - Book Chapters to Establish Goals



Agile Approach

Based on your story
Where do you want the story to take you
What are your goals
How do we narrate your story
Being able to change the story

The Process Model - Establish Trust & Set + Share Individual Goals



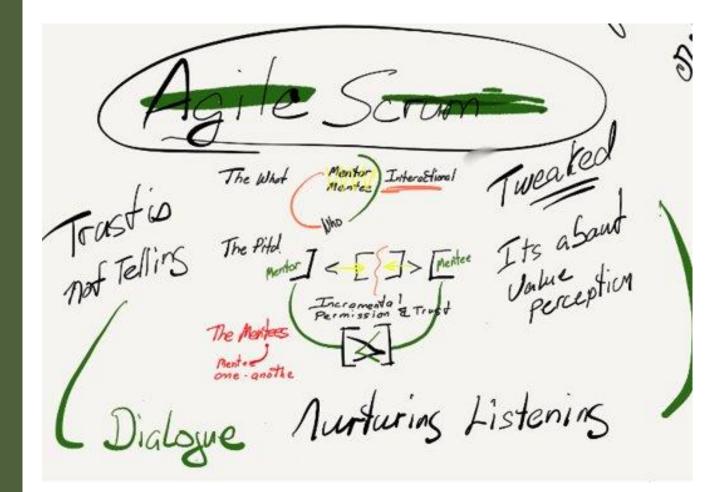
Audience Poll – Your Experience

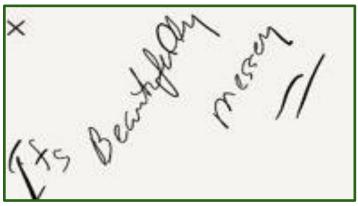
 What has your experience been as a mentor/mentee?



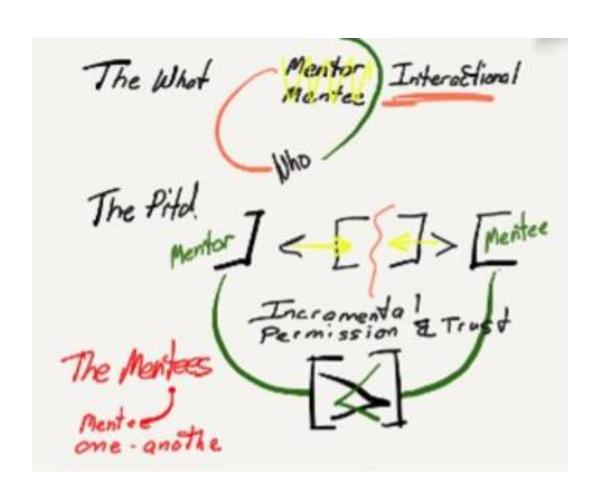
The Model as We Experienced It

- Agile is for Mentors Not Mentees
 - Meet ongoing/changing needs of mentees
- Trust took time
 - Mentors needed to be honest & vulnerable
- Mentors needed:
 - Listening skills
 - Nurturing skills
- Mentees needed:
 - Understand self beyond content expertise
 - Role in campus culture (teaching expert → engage learners)





Establishing Trust – Creating safe space



Building Trust = Time + Off Campus Meeting

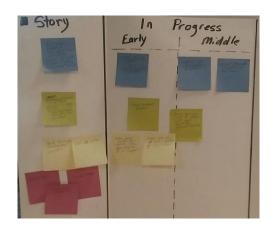
- Mentors trusted one another from long –term previous personal relationship
- Mentees trusted one another from well-developed professional relationships
- Mentees needed to break out of co-dependent, but not culturally accurate paradigms to culturallyinformed action plans

Strategy Shift: Mentors With Scripts -> Individual Needs

Beginning Stages – Scrum Process For Mentors and Mentees

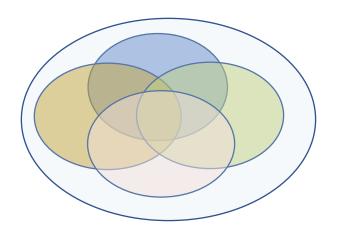
Agile: Epics → Stories → Tasks

- Process not well understood
- Mentors did not explain well
- Mentors used Agile in planning



Building Relationships Building Community

- Mid-point Shift
 - power structure changes
 - shared insights and expertise
- Individual needs addressed
- Process informs/not drive mentoring



Mentoring is about connection/humanity

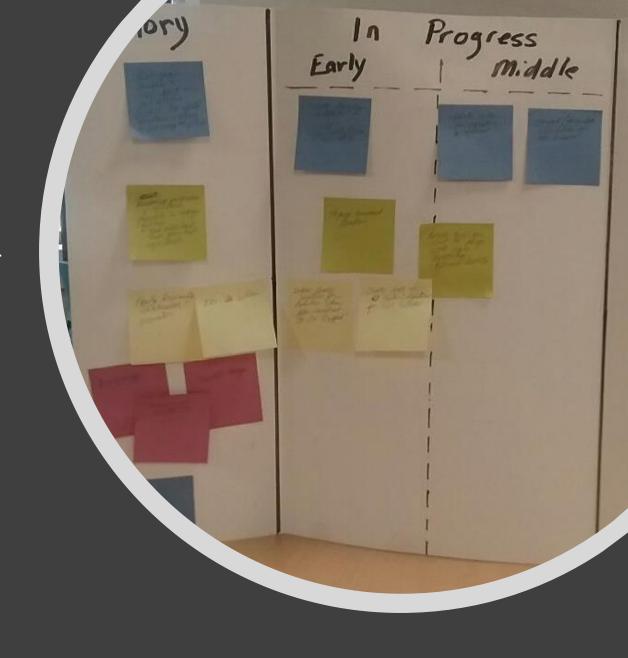
- Started with scrum & agile as a process
- Moved to writing a story and "book" with scrum and agile framed as SMART goals
- Shared own experience as stories to model and give mentees permission to write their own story
 - Did the stories help provide models OR
 - Did stories create a humanity that mentees could connect to?
 - Mentors had questions but answers had to come from mentees themselves.
- Collaborative conversations leading to growth for mentees & mentors
- Connects with Coyle's Culture Code / Egolf & Chester (2013)
 - Safety welcomes a broad community with diverse perspectives
 - High Connectivity
 - Power structures = all equal & active contributors

Mentor Questions -> Builds Mentee Reflective Practice

- Helping see the difference between different culturally embedded beliefs about R1 universities versus regional universities
 - culture & expectations levels of arrogance
 - conforming to institutional culture and student expectations.
- Two way process of giving permission
 - Mentee gives self permission to be vulnerable (needs to happen outside of tenure, promotion, retention strategies).
 - Mentors willing to be vulnerable as well.
- Mentoring process may have unintended outcome (observation no data)
 - helping mentees see themselves as leaders/mentors/SoTL researchers
 - shift from being a victim to a self-advocate
 - confidence to speak up.

Mentors' Reflection

- Agile mentoring model overall is good
 - We see value of scrum aspects that lives in Agile
 - Mentors need to be agile
 - Mentors employed the scrum process in planning
 - Incremental permission to let go of scrum process for mentees
- Mentors need to develop listening and "counselling" skills
 - These listening skills and skills for guide on the side
 - Bridges idea of listening and evolving tools that work for the individual
- There are opportunities to rethink best practices for mentoring programs.
- Lessons learned are not limited to the importance of building trusting relationships,
- Building reflective practitioners' skills as a key element in the mentoring process.



Questions?

- What questions do you have?
- Any comments to share?



- Contact Urs Haltinner haltinneru@uwstout.edu
- Contact Sylvia Tiala <u>tialas@uwstout.edu</u>

References

- Agile Alliance. (2019, October 6). Agile manifesto for software development.
 https://www.agilealliance.org/agile101/the-agile-manifesto/
- Coyle, D. (2018). The culture code: The secrets of highly successful groups. Bantam.
- Dellot, B., Mason, R., & Wallace- Stephens, F. (2019). The Four Futures of Work: Coping with Uncertainty in an Age of Radical Technologies (ISBN 978-1-911532-31-6). Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.
- Egolf & Chester (2013). Forming storming norming performing: Successful communication in groups and teams (3rd ed.). iUniverse
- Hulshult, A. R., & Krehbiel, T. C. (2019). Using eight Agile practices in an online course to improve student learning and team project quality. Journal of Higher Education Theory and Practice, 19(3), 55-67. https://doi.org/10.33423/jhetp.v19i3.2116
- Krehbiel, T. C., & Hulshult, A. R. (2019). Thoughts and experiences of educators related to quality and change. The Journal for Quality & Participation, 30-32. www.asq.org/pub/jqp

References (continued)

- Krehbiel, T. C., Salzarulo, P. A., Cosmah, M. L., Forren, J., Gannod, G., Havelk, D., Hulshult, A. R., & Merhout, J. (2017). Agile Manifesto for Teaching and Learning. The Journal of Effective Teaching, 17(2), 90-111.
- Schwaber, K., & Jeff Sutherland, J. (2020). The Scrum Guide. Share-Alike license of Creative Commons. https://scrumguides.org/
- Pope-Ruark, R. (2017). Agile faculty: Practical strategies for managing research, service, and teaching. University of Chicago Press. ISBN-13: 978-0-226-46315-5
- Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation. (2012). *The MSP Tool Guide pg 85*. Tool 34 (forming, norming, storming, performing). https://mspguide.org/the-msp-tool-guide/