



Embracing E-Training for Aviation Security and Facilitation

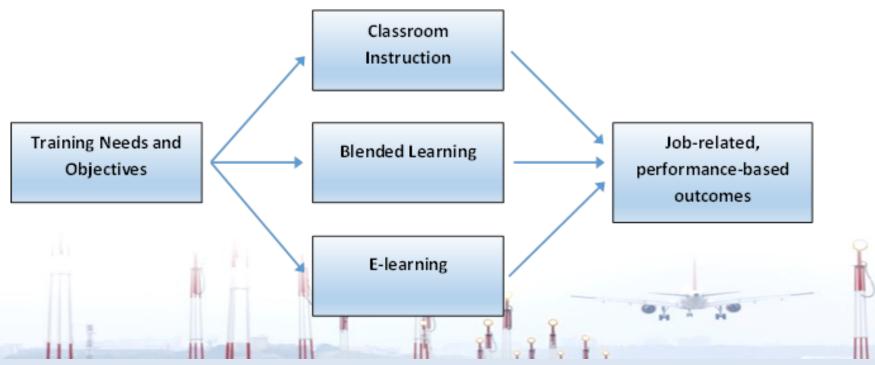
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Malabo, 27 June 2016





Instructional Taxonomy













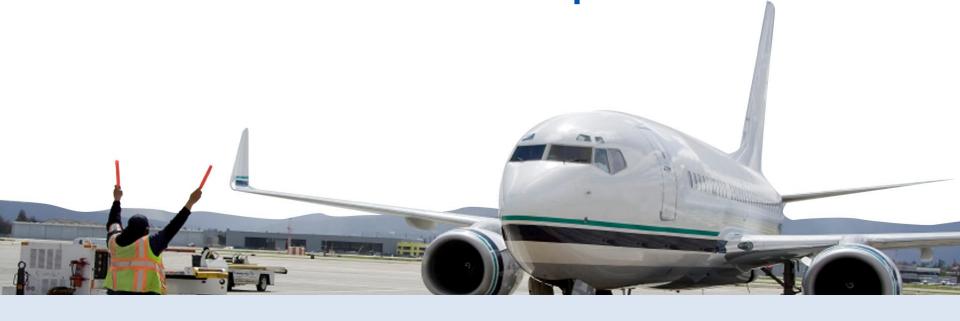


- Effective instructional mechanism to reach learners where they are: no travel costs;
- Reduces costs of materials and resources;
- Provides opportunities to instantly access information; and
- Automatic data retrieval from test or course













- Designing effective e-training requires :
 - → Subject matter experts
 - → Instructional designers
 - **→** Courseware developers
 - → Learning Management System Experts
 - → Specialized instructors





- E-training can be delivered in different forms:
 - → Downloadable application
 - → Online via web-based portal
 - → Virtual live instruction
 - **→** Group forums
 - → "Serious game"...





Limitations





■ Technical requirements

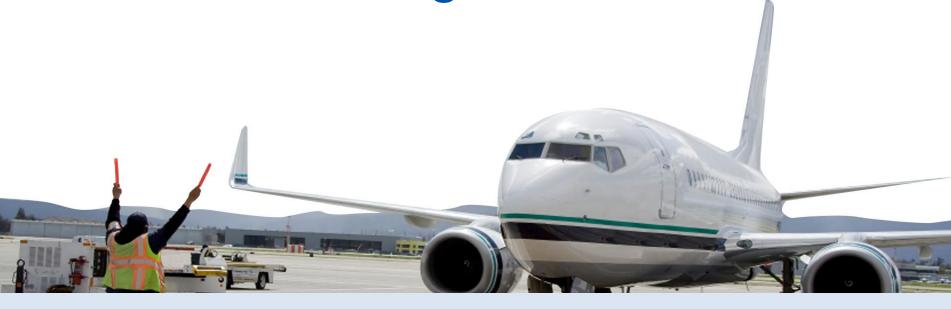
Expertise required to create and deliver

Costs of all resources













□ Aim of training:

→ Facilitate behavioural change







- Different instructional methods used depending on defined performance objective;
- E-training designed to develop cognitive skills;
- Always critical to provide a live opportunity after
 e-training (subsequent classroom training, on-the-job training); and
- Blended learning (e-training + classroom).







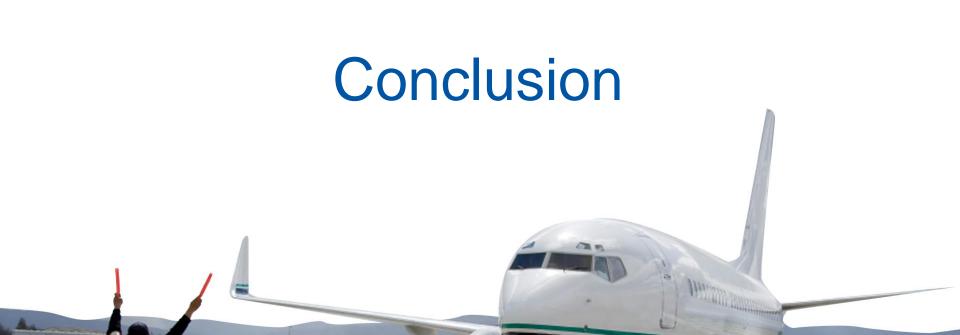






- E-training is suited to reach large audiences requiring the same knowledge, skills, and attitudes to perform their job.
- If regional, national, local context differs:
 - → Generic e-training to be combined with
 - **Context specific e-training modules**
 - Live training









E-training is an instructional method to be selected according to:

- Training needs
- Performance objectives
- Ability of target audience

It is best combined with a live training component.



NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND





