GROUP SOCIAL MENTORING for disadvantaged persons





OUTLINE

- Voluntary work (principles)
- What is Mentoring
- Roles of mentor, mentee and coordinator
- Group mentoring
- Mentoring process





Voluntary work

- to help and support other people with the knowledge and skills of ordinary people
- to give her/his knowledge and time for individuals or community/organisation
- without financial compensation or force





The priciples of voluntary work

- A volunteer gets training and support from the background organisation
- A volunteer takes part from her/his own will
- Not professional help the skills and knowledge of ordinary people is enough
- Equality: the participants meet on an equal basis though diverse individuals
- Without pay satisfaction is a recompense for the work
- No costs for the volunteer either





The principles of voluntary work

- Confidentiality and bound to secrecy
- Tolerance: everyone has a background and diverse opinions
- A volunteer does not push her/his opinions, condemn or try to influence on other peoples' opinions
- All participants are tolerated in spite of their nationality, skin color, religion or other factors
- The volunteer does not make decisions on behalf of others, her/his role is to go beside, to listen and to support





The principles of voluntary work

- Reliability and commitment, the volunteer keeps her/his promises
- The volunteer must estimate her/his own resources, not to promise more than she/he has time or is able to do
- To find a balance between own everyday life and the voluntary work
- Networking: the volunteer creates interaction, guides the way to professionals and experts if needed





The word mentor

The word mentor has its roots in Greek mythology.

The story tells that when Odysseus went off to the Troyan war he asked his friend **Mentor** to bring up his son **Telemakhos** as his friend and advisor





Mentor and mentee

 Mentor is a skilled, experienced and esteemed person who is willing to support and advise a less experienced person without financial compensation

 Mentee is a less experienced person who is willing and able to develop both as a person and in her/his profession





Coordinator/Manager

A person who organizes and supervises the Group Social Mentoring process within the project.





What is mentoring?

- A development process which has a start and an end
- Is based on confidential meetings
 - in pair meetings (pair mentoring) or
 - group (group mentoring)
- Connects the fresh ideas of the mentee to the mentor's experience, wisdom and networks
- The age is not crucial, the experience is





The aim of mentoring

The basic aim of mentoring is to promote and support the mentee's professional and personal life by

- raising trust in her/his knowledge and capability;
- raising self esteem;
- conveying the mentor's tacit knowledge, experience and contacts to the mentee;
- discovering new ways of promoting the career.





Why is mentoring important?

- Guarantees the development
- Raises self-esteem and belief in oneself
- Creates networks
- Raises motivation
- Learns to set goals
- Gives support and help
- Raises understanding between generations, cultures and different kinds of people



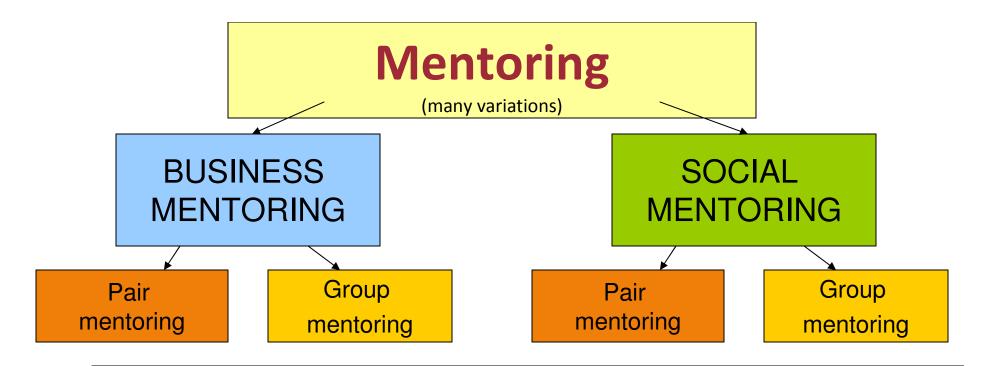


Why is mentoring important...

- Gives information
- Good method of learning and developing
- Gives satisfaction
- Gives courage to meet conflicts
- Gives courage to take risks
- Learns a "helicopter perspective" to life







Mentoring by target group



- Mentoring for unemployed
- Mentoring for migrants
- Mentoring for entrepreneurs
- Mentoring for senior citizens
- Mentoring for students
- Mentoring supporting the training
- International mentoring



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The features of a mentor

- An experienced and esteemed person who sincerely wants to guide, support and help the mentee without financial compensation
- An adult person with good self-esteem and selfconfidence
- A good listener
- A person with courage to tell also about her/his failures and wrong decisions in different phases of life





The features of a mentor

- Opens her/his networks to the mentee
- Is responsible to keep the mentee's issues secret
- Is happy to be able to help a younger colleague
- Follows the mentoring contract
- Is a role model





Mentor

- Gives constructive feedback
- Helps to do a development plan
- Asks the right questions (what is the problem, whose is the problem...)
- Shows different alternatives to solve the problem
- Evaluates the decision made by the mentee





The features of a mentee

- Strong will to develop as a person and a professional
- Has desire to play an active role in the process
- Is willing to experiment and learn from the process and also from mistakes
- Has courage to talk honestly about her/his situation, ideas, fears and weaknesses



The features of a mentee

- Sets a target to her/himself towards which to proceed together with other mentees and the mentor
- Trusts the mentor and respects her/his time
- Follows the mentoring contract
- Understands that the mentor is not her/his consultant, teacher or boss
- Has courage to give feedback to the mentor





Coordinator/manager

- Mentors and mentees could address the coordinator/manager with various questions during the mentoring process.
- Coordinator/moderator takes care of the whole mentoring process – do the meetings take place regularly, do the mentees participate in all the meetings etc.



Role of the coordinator/manager

- Help the mentees and mentor to solve the problems arisen during the mentoring process.
- If the mentors and/or mentees wish, organise the meetings with the people who could support them by necessary information.
- If the mentors and/or mentees wish, organise various seminars and/or trainings which could be useful for the mentees.
- Organise the monitoring within the mentoring process.
- Organise the 1st and final common mentoring meetings.

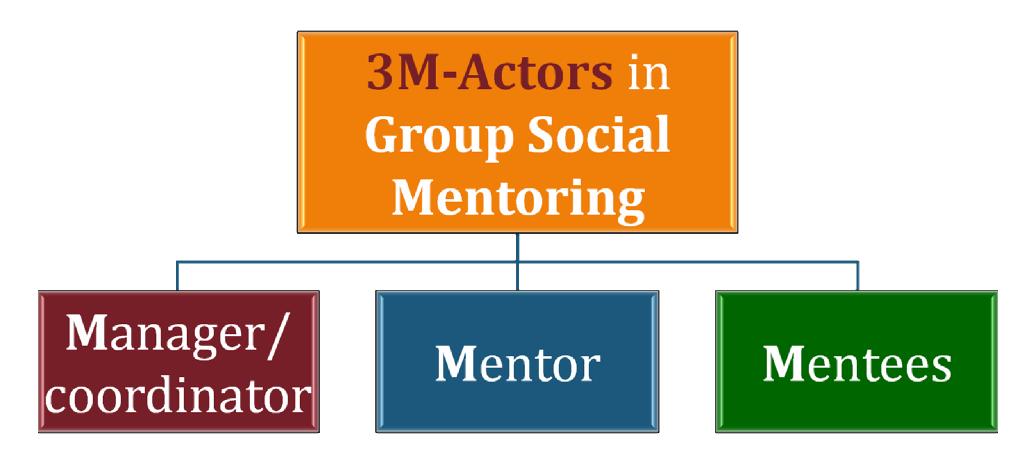


The mentoring process

- Applications from mentees and mentors
- Preparatory phase (mentee training)
- Matching. 1st meeting of the pairs/groups (mentee + mentor/s)
- Meetings between mentee and mentor/s
- Additional activities: networking, seminars
- Conclusion of the process







1 manager/coordinator, 1 mentor for group 4 or 5 mentees



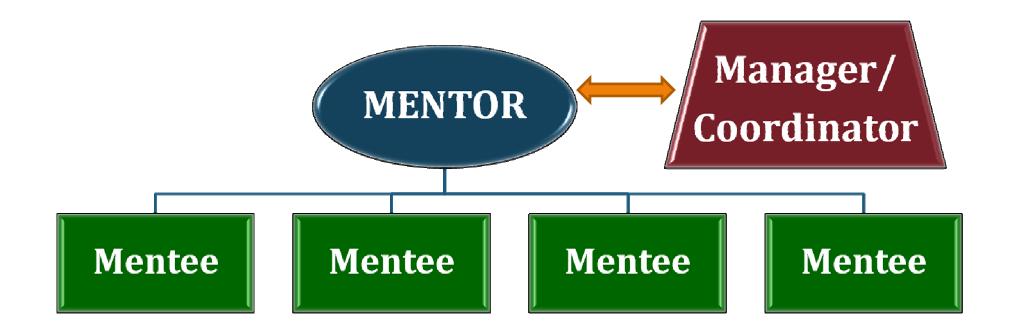
Group mentoring

- The aim of group mentoring is to encourage and strengthen the self esteem, social and professional skills and motivation of the mentees and help them to create actively working networks
- Working in small groups under the guidance of mentor
- Manager/coordinator supports the mentees and the mentors in practical matters





Group social mentoring







Group mentoring

- Carefully selected participants
- Groups of four/five mentees
- Mentees coach each other
- Each group has their own mentor
- Mentor gives support both to the individual mentees and to the whole group
- Manager/coordinator is responsible for the proceeding of the project; he/she e.g. supports the working of the groups and organizes common training sessions, study visits and networking events





Group mentoring

- Mentees set targets both for themselves and for the whole group
- Targets are systematically developed they give guidelines for the group meetings
- Mentor supports the mentees to reach the targets
- Networking among the mentees





Path towards the goal

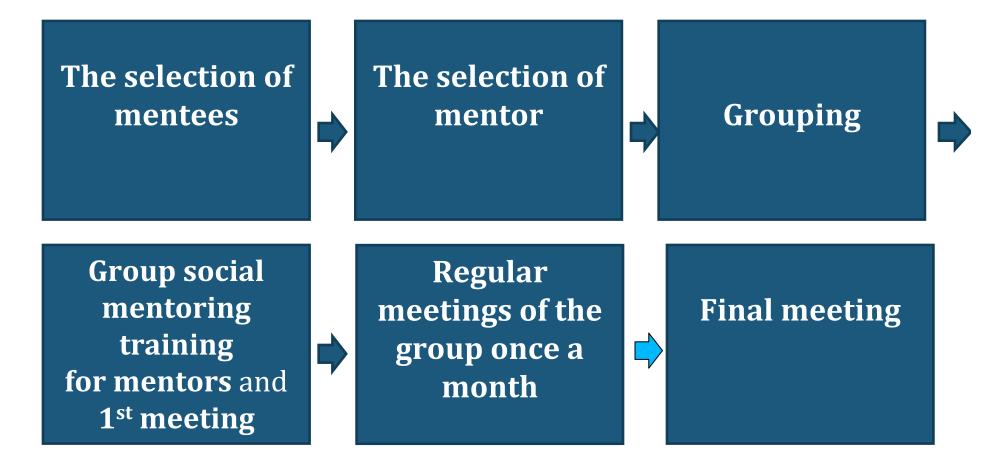
- 1st meeting: getting to know each other, mentoring contract
- Goals, not too many ...
- The goal/objectives have to be concrete and attainable
- What steps are needed to achieve the goal
- What topics will be handled in the next meetings
- Was the goal achieved
- Conclusion and further plans

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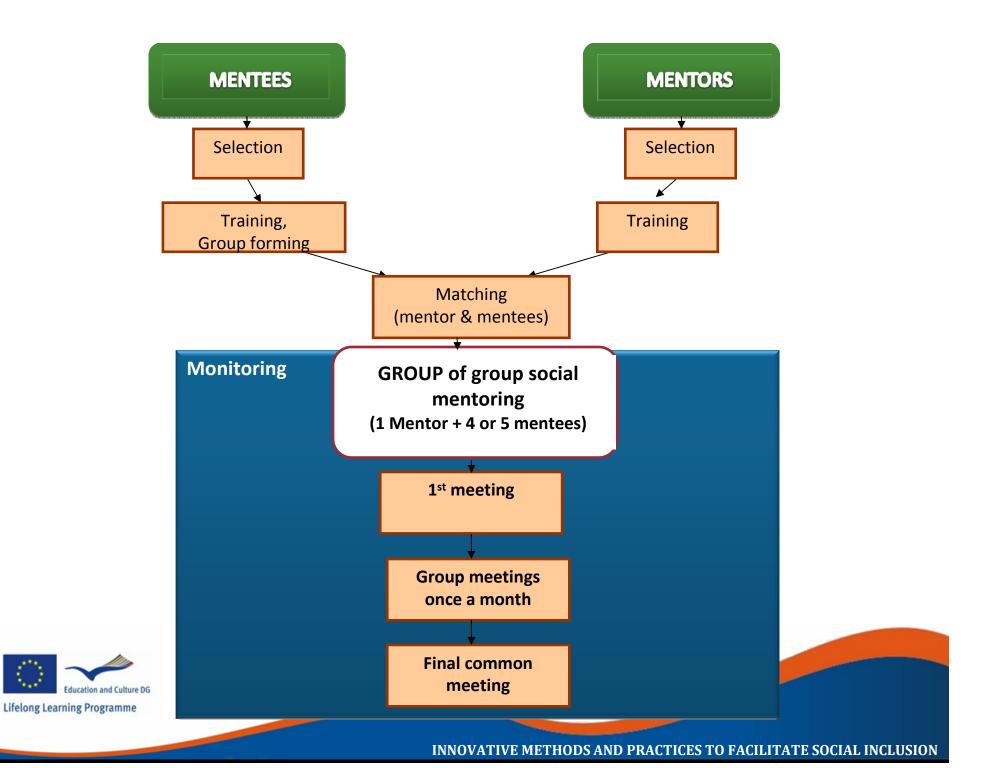


Process









Experiences from mentoring

- Mentoring takes more time than estimated
- The meetings are not planned beforehand
- The motive for the process was wrong
- The chemistries between the mentor and the mentee or different kinds of values cause conflicts
- The level of knowledge is unclear, the mentor believes that the mentee knows
- The mentee doesn't think her/himself, "I did because the boss commanded"
- The mentor crushes the self-confidence of the mentee and understates her/his activities
- There is no courage to separate, change the mentor





Traps to be avoided in mentoring

- Mentoring relationship remains too superficial
- The expectations of the mentee are unrealistic
- The guidance from the manager/coordinator for the process insufficient
- The targets of mentoring or the expectations of the mentee are not discussed sufficiently at the beginning of the process
- The meetings are not planned too much prattle
- The confidence is wavering





Benefits for the mentees

- Better understanding of life and working life
- New attitudes and values
- New contacts and networks through the mentor
- Learning from other mentees
- The mentor can be a role model
- New network through the group





Benefits for the mentor

- A chance to help the mentee succeed
- Positive publicity and image
- New contacts and networks
- Personal growth
- New ideas and methods
- An increased awareness of the issues facing women





Conclusion of the process

- Groups have to prepare for the conclusion of the process
- Evaluation of the process, to be considered:
 - Where they started
 - How they worked together to achieve the goals
 - What they succeeded in, what they got from the process
 - What problems they had

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- What they would change in the process
- Where they stand now what next?





Motto

The best we can do for others is not to share our fortune with them but to show where their own fortune lies





