

Inteligencia Artificial en L&D

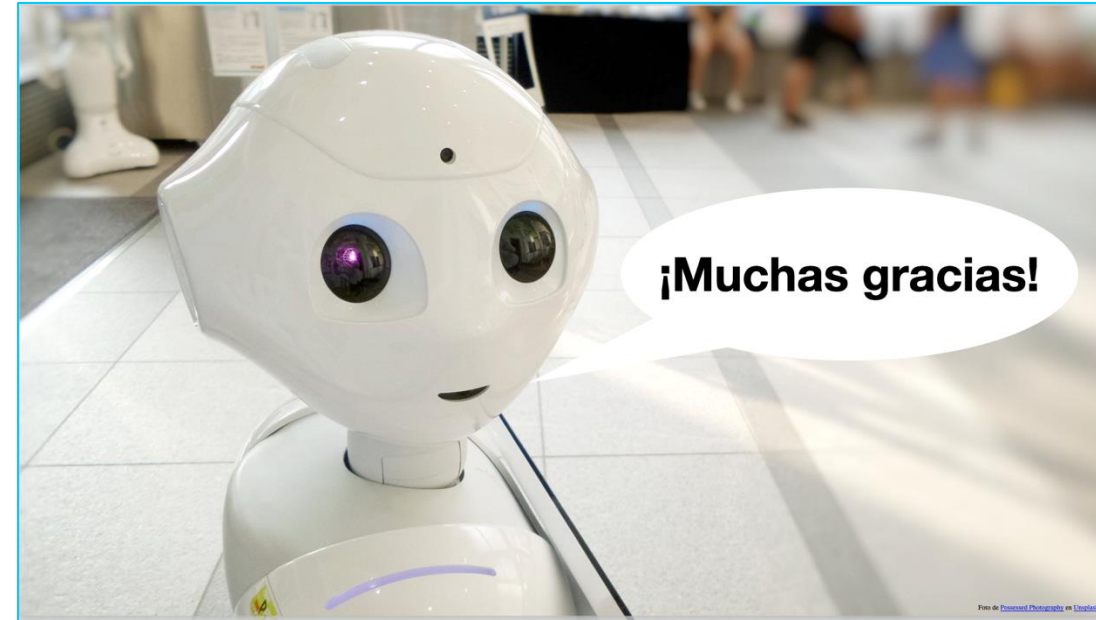
La competencia digital y tecnológica
para el Chief Learning Officer (CLO)



Fernando Trujillo Sáez



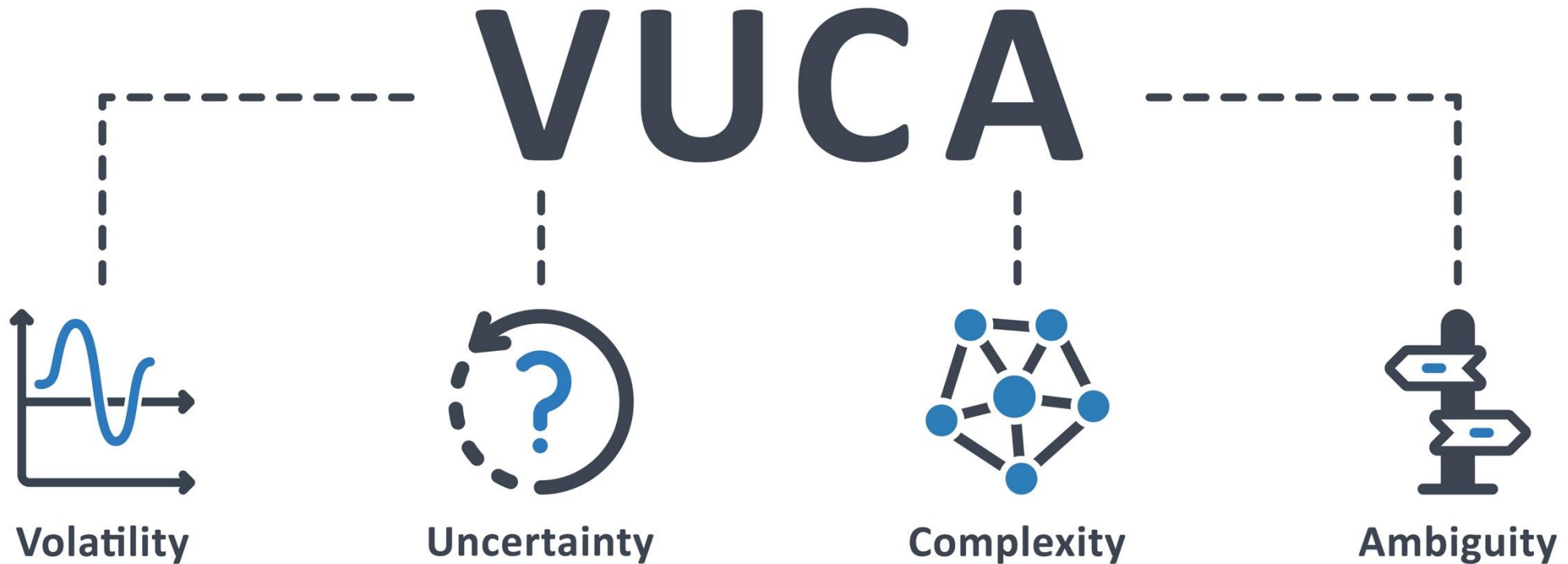
¡Gracias!





¡Vivimos tiempo VUCA!

¡Vivimos tiempos VUCA!





CHANGE IS COMING

Garavan, T. N., Darcy, C., & Bierema, L. L. (2024). Learning and development in highly dynamic VUCA contexts: a new framework for the L&D function. *Personnel Review*, 53(3), 641-656.

“El cambio en el entorno empresarial externo no es nada nuevo; sin embargo, lo que sí es nuevo es el ritmo de este cambio y el mayor nivel de imprevisibilidad y complejidad, incluidos los nuevos retos y problemas empresariales.”

**Este entorno VUCA
tiene un impacto
claro en nuestra
manera de estar
en el mundo como
individuos y como
organizaciones.**



Future of Jobs

Reskilling needs

WORLD
ECONOMIC
FORUM

44%

of workers' core skills
are expected to change
in the next five years

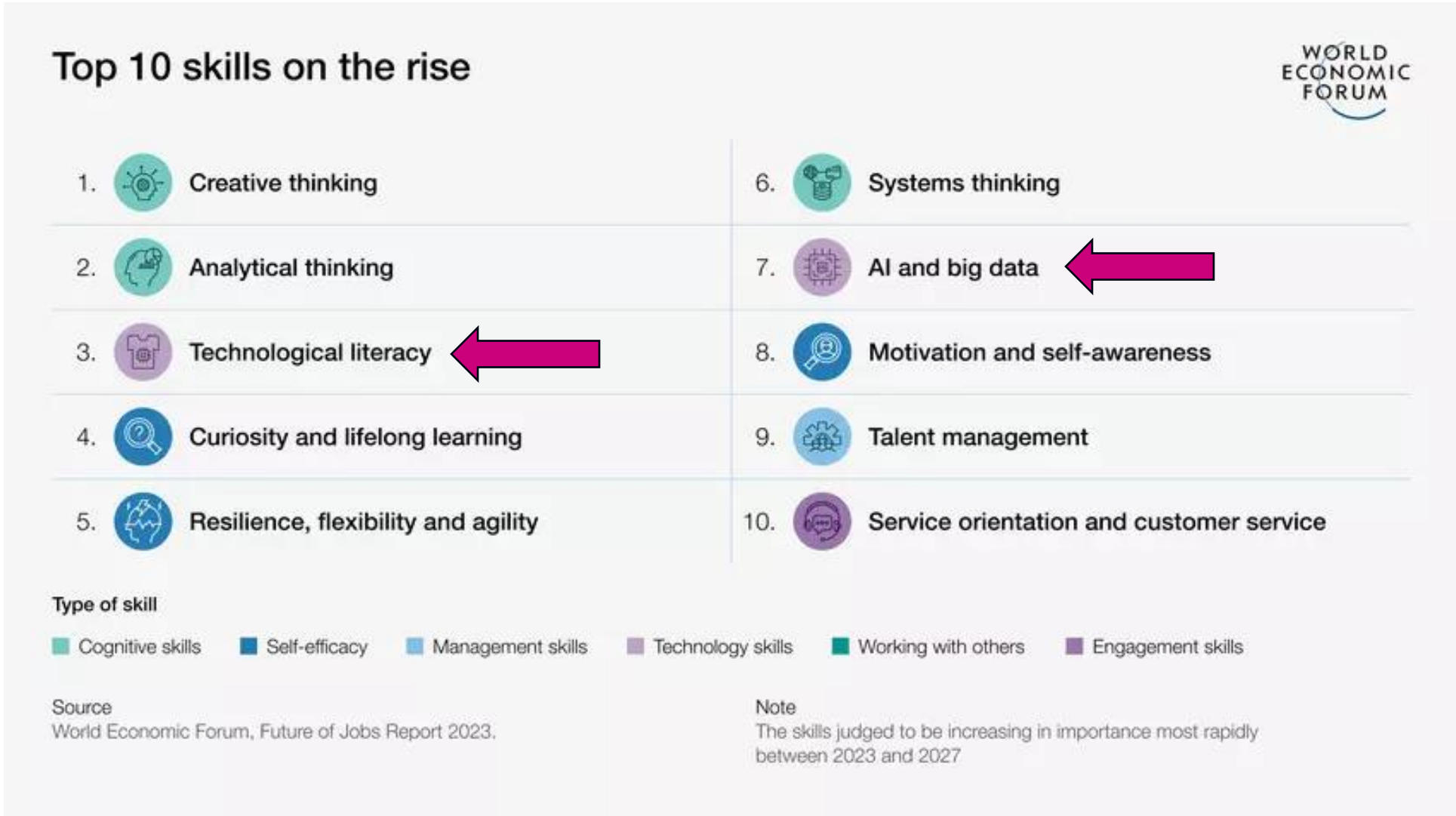


<https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-jobs-report-2023/infographics-2128e451e0/>

Source: World Economic Forum,
Future of Jobs Report 2023.






<https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-jobs-report-2023/infographics-2128e451e0/>





<https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-jobs-report-2023/infographics-2128e451e0/>

Businesses' top 10 skill priorities for 2027



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.  Analytical thinking | 6.  Curiosity and lifelong learning |
| 2.  Creative thinking | 7.  Technological literacy  |
| 3.  AI and big data  | 8.  Design and user experience |
| 4.  Leadership and social influence | 9.  Motivation and self-awareness |
| 5.  Resilience, flexibility and agility | 10.  Empathy and active listening |

Type of skill

-  Cognitive skills
-  Self-efficacy
-  Technology skills
-  Working with others

Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Jobs Report 2023.



Note
The skills which organizations will prioritize in workforce development initiatives from 2023 to 2027

<https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-jobs-report-2023/infographics-2128e451e0/>

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The skills which organizations will prioritize in workforce development initiatives from 2023 to 2027

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Hiremath, N. V., Mohapatra, A. K., & Paila, A. S. (2021). A study on digital learning, learning and development interventions and learnability of working executives in corporates. *American Journal of Business*, 36(1), 35-61.

“El aprendizaje a lo largo de la vida, el desaprendizaje y el reaprendizaje es obligatorio tanto para individuos como para organizaciones.”

**¿Cómo intentan gestionar
las empresas este proceso?**

The background features a complex pattern of glowing, overlapping light trails in shades of teal and white against a black backdrop. These trails create a sense of motion and depth, resembling a digital or data-driven environment.



Learning & Development

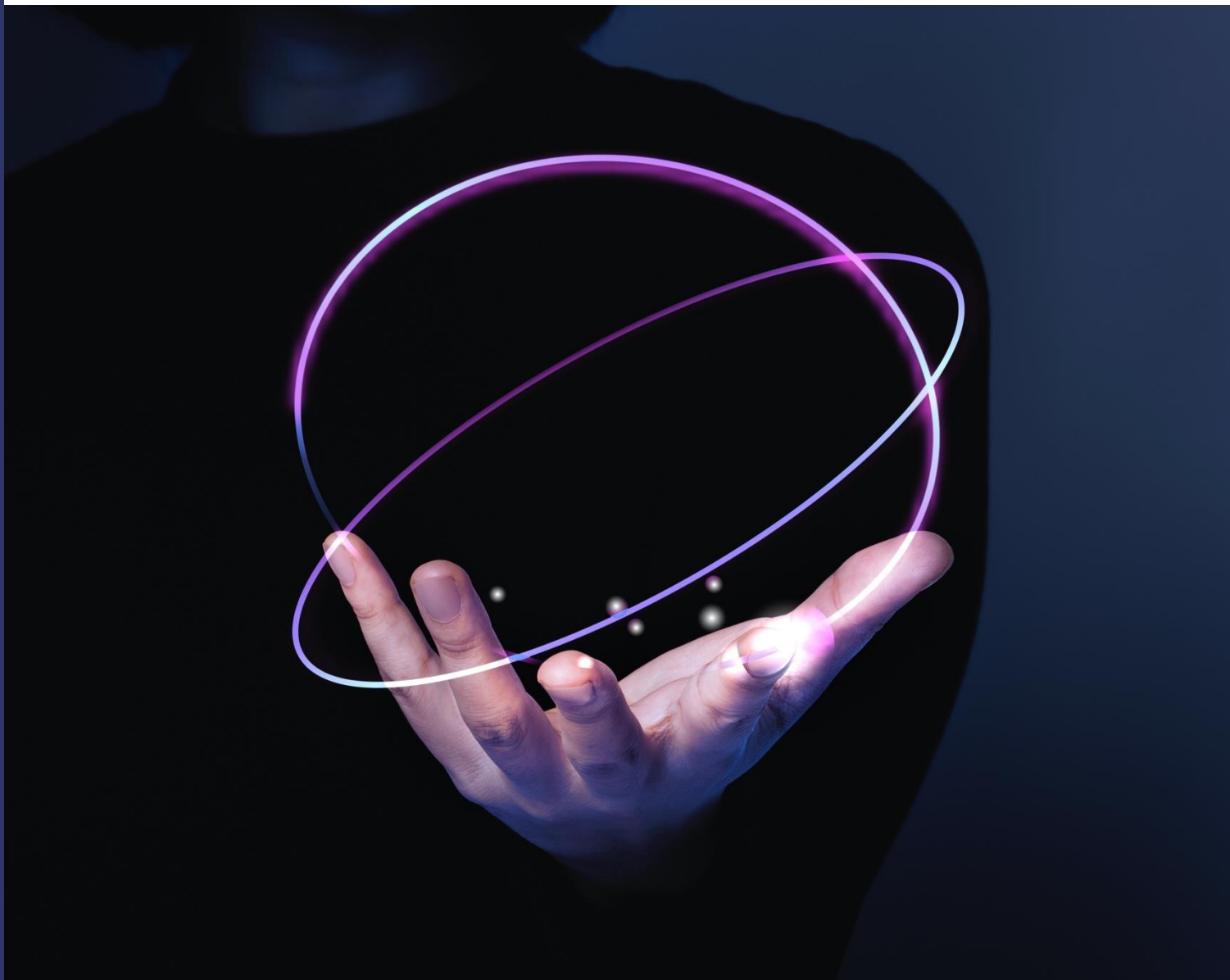


Govender CM., & Adegbite WM. (2022). Evolving role of learning and development specialists in the 21st century fourth industrial revolution workplace. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 26(S1), 1-16.

“El papel de los especialistas en L&D ha evolucionado a lo largo de los años, pasando de centrarse en la instrucción de formación directa en la fase inicial de la digitalización, a la situación actual, en la que los especialistas en L&D se posicionan como gestores del aprendizaje, iniciadores del cambio y promotores del aprendizaje organizativo.”

**¿Qué es, por tanto, el *Chief Learning Officer* (CLO) en una empresa?
¿Qué papel tiene en este contexto de cambio gestionado mediante L&D?**





El origen del CLO

La visión del *Chief Learning Officer* proviene de principios de los 90 y el trabajo de Verna Willis.



Willis, V. J. (1991). The New Learning Organization Should There Be a Chief Learning Officer in the House?. Human Resource Development Quarterly, 2(2).

“Las organizaciones parecen estar muy lejos de asumir compromisos sistémicos con el aprendizaje o de institucionalizar la función de aprendizaje. Cabe suponer que la idea de crear un puesto de Director de Aprendizaje (CLO) es una rareza, si es que existe.”



Farrell, R. (2017). The chief learning officer: A model role for integrating HR and strategic planning functions in libraries. *Library Management*, 38(6/7), 380-392.

“Estos profesionales se centran en identificar y gestionar estratégicamente las necesidades de desarrollo profesional y aprendizaje de los empleados de una empresa para maximizar la retención y la productividad de los empleados.

También tratan de anticipar y facilitar la adaptación a los cambios en el panorama empresarial a los que puede enfrentarse una empresa: (...) tendencias, amenazas e innovaciones emergentes (...) las necesidades de nuevos puestos dentro de las empresas (...) lagunas de cualificación.”

¿Tiene una PYME necesidad de L&D y de la figura de un CLO?



Cheng, Chun-Hung, Meng-Hua Li, Bau-Jen Tang, and Yea-Rong Cheng. 2024. "The Impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning Promotion in Small and Medium Enterprises on the Implementation of Industry 4.0 and Competitiveness" *Administrative Sciences* 14, no. 8: 161. <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci14080161>

“El aprendizaje organizativo desempeña un papel crucial en las PYME;

El aprendizaje organizativo no es sólo la suma del aprendizaje individual de los empleados, sino también una manifestación de la sabiduría colectiva.

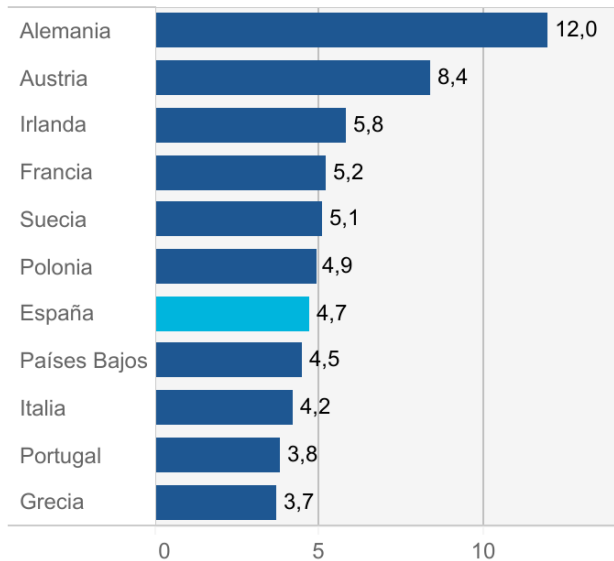
A través del aprendizaje organizativo, las empresas pueden integrar e intercambiar eficazmente la sabiduría y las experiencias de diversos departamentos y equipos, respondiendo así mejor a los cambios y retos del mercado.

Cuando se establecen en la organización un buen mecanismo y una buena cultura de aprendizaje, la empresa tiene más probabilidades de obtener una ventaja competitiva.”

“Alrededor de 2.940.000 pequeñas y medianas empresas (pymes) se encuentran actualmente inscritas en la Seguridad Social. Estas empresas de menos de 250 asalariados representan (incluyendo a los autónomos propiamente dichos) el 99,8 % de todas las empresas de España y generan el 62,1 % de nuestro empleo empresarial. Ninguno de estos dos porcentajes destaca particularmente en el contexto europeo.”

Gráfico 1. Empleados por empresa

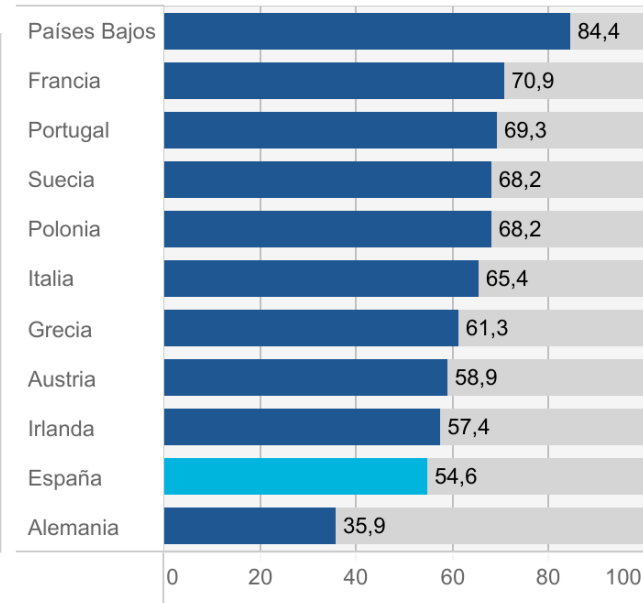
Número medio de ocupados de empresas con y sin asalariados. Países seleccionados de Europa, media del período 2018-2022



Fuente: OCDE, Structural business statistics by size class and economic activity (ISIC Rev. 4).

Gráfico 2. Empresas sin empleados

En porcentaje sobre el total de empresas. Países seleccionados de Europa, 2021



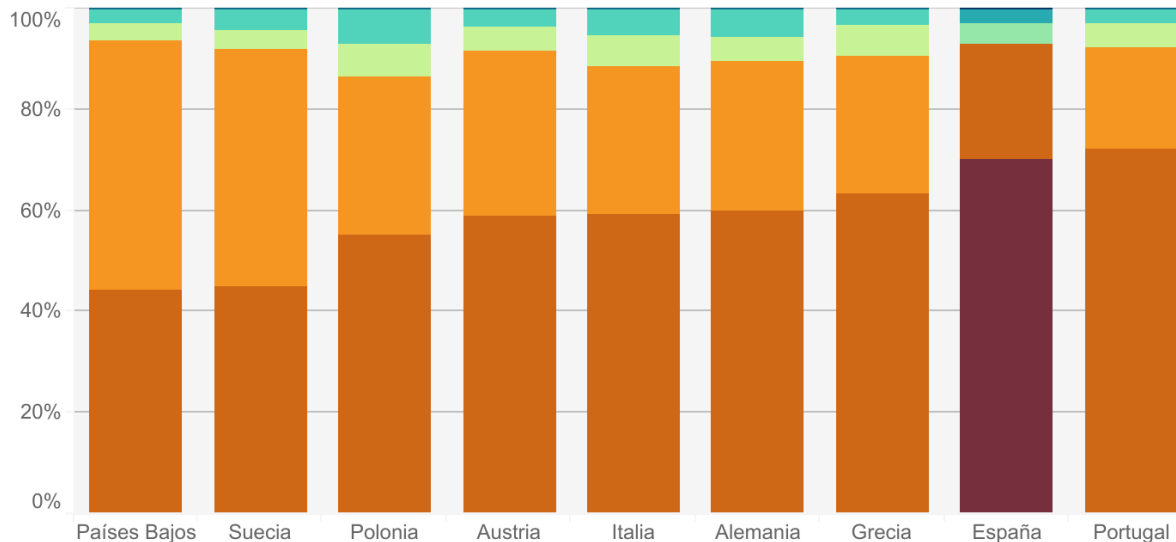
Fuente: Eurostat, Business demography by size class and NACE Rev. 2 activity [bd_size].

<https://blog.funcas.es/las-pymes-en-espana-no-es-solo-cuestion-de-tamano/>

“Más de la mitad de las pymes neerlandesas pertenecen a sectores intensivos en conocimiento o de alta o media tecnología, proporción que, en España, se queda en la cuarta parte[1]. Mientras que los Países Bajos lideran el ranking en esta variable, España —junto con Portugal y Bulgaria— presenta el porcentaje más elevado de pymes cuya actividad se desarrolla en sectores de baja intensidad en conocimiento o de baja tecnología. En concreto, el peso de las pymes que operan en esos sectores (74,2%) casi triplica el de las que operan en sectores intensivos en conocimiento o de alta o media tecnología (25,8%).”

Gráfico 4. Intensidad del conocimiento y la tecnología en las pymes
Empresas poco intensivas en conocimiento, empresas intensivas en conocimiento, empresas poco intensivas en tecnología, empresas con tecnología media y empresas de alta tecnología

Porcentajes de pymes, por categorías de intensidad en tecnología y conocimiento. Países seleccionados de Europa, 2022



Fuente: Comisión Europea, Annual Report on European SMEs 2022/2023.

<https://blog.funcas.es/las-pymes-en-espana-no-es-solo-cuestion-de-tamano/>

¿Pueden la Tecnología y la IA ser una aliada para el L&D de las PYMES?



Watty, K., McKay, J., & Ngo, L. (2016). Innovators or inhibitors? Accounting faculty resistance to new educational technologies in higher education. *Journal of Accounting Education*, 36, 1-15.

“De todos los rincones del planeta surgen innumerables informes que sugieren que si las instituciones desean seguir siendo competitivas y relevantes en el siglo XXI, tendrán que aprovechar las oportunidades que ofrece la tecnología, sobre todo en relación con las prácticas de enseñanza y aprendizaje.”

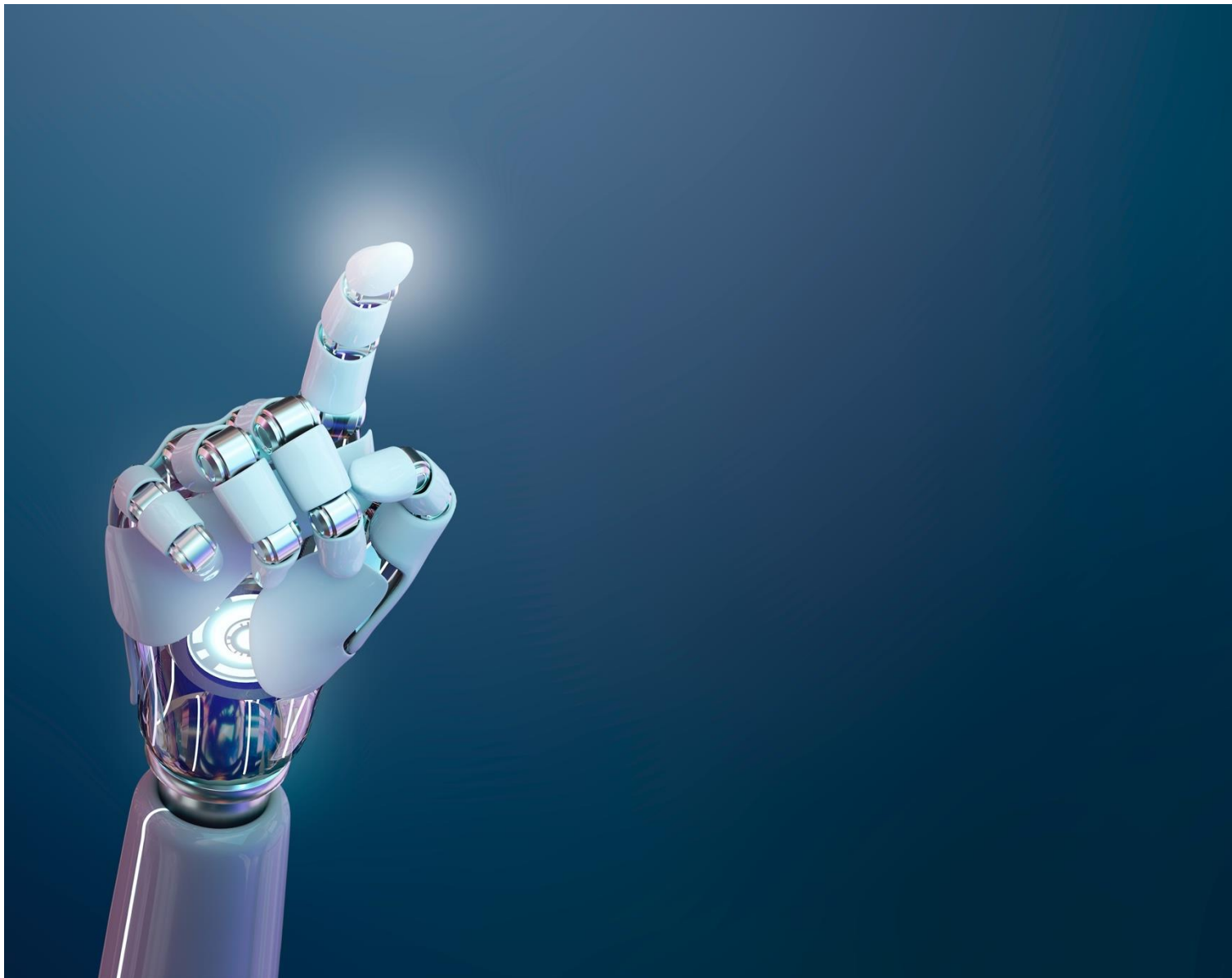


Sí, la IA puede ser una aliada para el Aprendizaje y el Desarrollo (L&D) en las PYMES.



Rajaram, K., & Tinguely, P. N. (2024). Generative artificial intelligence in small and medium enterprises: Navigating its promises and challenges. *Business Horizons*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2024.05.008>

“La GenAI cambia las reglas del juego para las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) porque ofrece capacidades de vanguardia que solían estar reservadas a las empresas más grandes, democratizando así la escalabilidad y la creatividad.”



Julia Schwaeke, Anna Peters, Dominik K. Kanbach, Sascha Kraus & Paul Jones (13 Aug 2024): The new normal: The status quo of AI adoption in SMEs, Journal of Small Business Management, DOI: 10.1080/00472778.2024.2379999

“Al adoptar tecnologías avanzadas e integrar la IA estratégicamente con los recursos humanos, las pymes pueden aprovechar el potencial transformador de la IA para obtener una ventaja competitiva, fomentar la innovación y lograr un crecimiento sostenible.”

Table 1. Promises of GenAI for SMEs

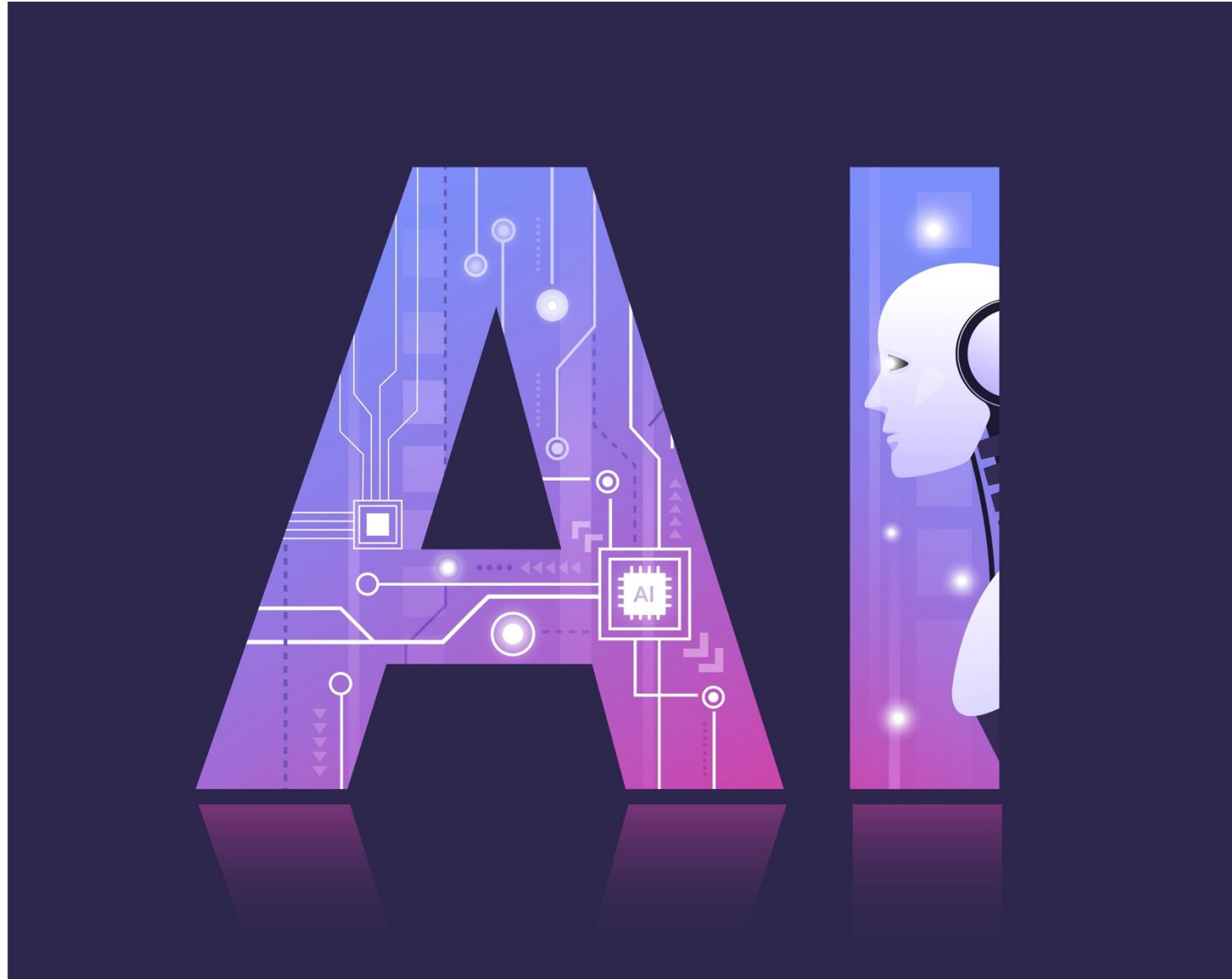
GenAI promises for SMEs	Description	Practical examples
Transforming roles and boosting productivity	GenAI is poised to transform roles and boost productivity across functions such as sales and marketing, customer operations, and software development, hence adding trillions of dollars in value to the global economy (McKinsey, 2023). It can augment both tactical (functional) and operational tasks.	SMEs can adopt GenAI to enhance the administrative workflow and processes. Generative writing tools like ChatGPT can automatically create original market reports with little human intervention. Another example is a small Swiss chocolate confectioner that uses GenAI to customize its advertising material and translate it into many languages to scale up its business globally.
Accessing human knowledge	GenAI draws from large training datasets that encode significant portions of human knowledge. Hence, GenAI tools can generate a wide array of credible writing in seconds and make the writing more fit for purpose based on users' feedback.	SMEs that are active in software development can benefit from the code generated by LLMs (e.g., GitHub's Copilot), which relies on human coding knowledge.
Facilitating creativity and empowering innovation	GenAI is an important force in democratizing creativity (AI TechPark, 2023). It can expand the repertoire of possible outputs and provide insights that humans would not have considered. As innovation is the lifeblood of SMEs, leveraging GenAI in creative tasks can benefit SME competitiveness.	Creatives (e.g., marketers, content creators) in SMEs can improve the creative process by leveraging GenAI to create ideas based on explicit concepts, color palettes, and draft sketches. Tools such as Midjourney, DALL-E, or Stable Diffusion can generate images from text descriptions (prompts) and augment their work by generating compelling visuals for a marketing campaign. These GenAI tools enable creatives to save time, effort, and energy and focus on expressing their ideas.

Rajaram, K., & Tinguely, P. N. (2024). Generative artificial intelligence in small and medium enterprises: Navigating its promises and challenges. *Business Horizons*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2024.05.008>

Table 1 (continued)

GenAI promises for SMEs	Description	Practical examples
Increasing differentiation of products and services	As they typically operate in smaller market segments than their larger counterparts, SMEs can use GenAI to differentiate their products and services and better address their markets.	SMEs in the fragrance and beauty care industry can use GenAI tools to explore new raw material combinations and customize fragrances and beauty care products. For instance, GenAI can facilitate the exploration of product possibilities for specific target market segments, which augments differentiation and creates more value for customers.
Accelerating product development	GenAI can accelerate product development by enabling faster iterations and experimentation, which increases market responsiveness.	GenAI tools can assist in optimizing and speeding up various aspects of product design and development, thereby reducing costs and improving operational efficiency. Resource-constrained SMEs can use GenAI to quickly generate multiple versions of product design prototypes and experiment with the most promising ones.
Supporting decision-making	GenAI empowers SMEs' higher accuracy in decision-making (i.e., based on data evidence, validated information). It can support decision-making in business strategy planning and formulation, business operations, growth, and performance sustainability, which reduces the knowledge gap with larger competitors.	SMEs can utilize GenAI that facilitates data-driven, agile, and proactive decision-making for immediate business impact. SMEs in precision medicine can leverage GenAI to customize models and treatment plans using individual physiological data and family medical history that are available in electronic forms (Kuzlu et al., 2023).

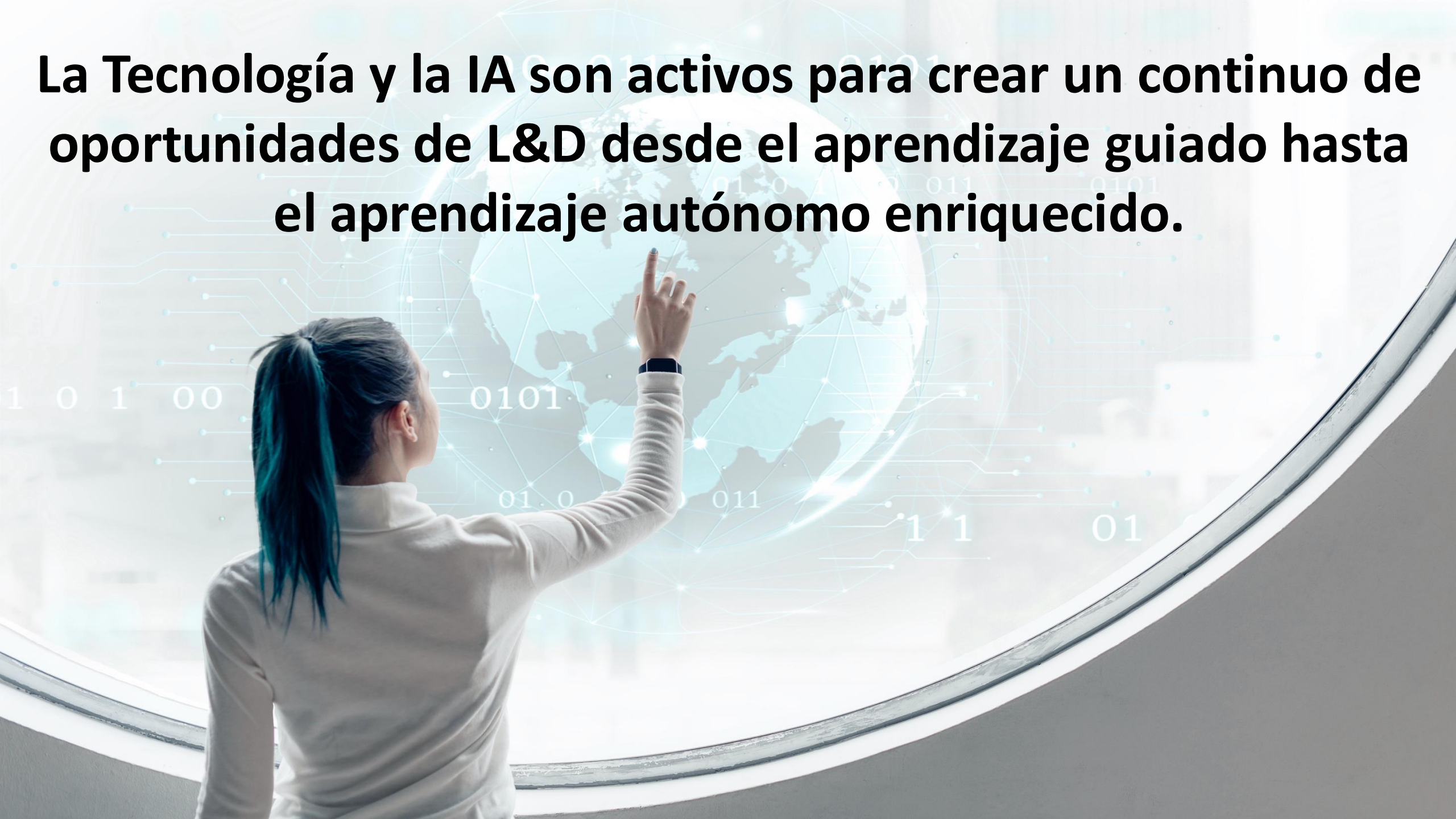
Rajaram, K., & Tinguely, P. N. (2024). Generative artificial intelligence in small and medium enterprises: Navigating its promises and challenges. *Business Horizons*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2024.05.008>



Pavitra, K. H., & Agnihotri, A. (2023, August). Artificial Intelligence in Corporate Learning and Development: Current Trends and Future Possibilities. In 2023 Second International Conference On Smart Technologies For Smart Nation (SmartTechCon) (pp. 688-693). IEEE.

“La IA tiene un gran papel en el desarrollo de experiencias de aprendizaje personalizadas para los alumnos, basadas en los datos anteriores de los empleados.”

La Tecnología y la IA son activos para crear un continuo de oportunidades de L&D desde el aprendizaje guiado hasta el aprendizaje autónomo enriquecido.





Robertson, J., Ferreira, C., Botha, E., & Oosthuizen, K. (2024). Game changers: A generative AI prompt protocol to enhance human-AI knowledge co-construction. Business Horizons. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2024.04.008>

“La investigación sugiere que GenAI puede actuar como un «otro con más conocimientos» (MKO), ofreciendo a los usuarios el apoyo necesario para ampliar sus habilidades y gestionar tareas intrincadas con la guía de expertos.”



Rajaram, K., & Tinguely, P. N. (2024). Generative artificial intelligence in small and medium enterprises: Navigating its promises and challenges. *Business Horizons*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2024.05.008>

“Los empleados de las pymes necesitan aprender sobre la marcha con pocos programas de formación estructurados. Al trabajar en una estructura pequeña, los empleados de las pymes tienen que encontrar soluciones creativas a la mayoría de los problemas y aprender por sí mismos (Haryanto et al., 2017). Por lo tanto, necesitan mostrar una fuerte orientación al aprendizaje, que se refiere a su capacidad para desaprender continuamente y aprender a trabajar en un nuevo sistema.”

A graphic featuring the letters 'AI' in a large, white, sans-serif font. The letters are centered within a white rectangular frame that has a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance. The background of the frame is a gradient of purple and blue. The 'AI' text is set against a dark blue background with a glowing purple effect behind the letters. The entire graphic is surrounded by a complex network of glowing blue lines and dots, resembling a circuit board or a neural network, set against a dark blue background.

Bhatt, P., & Muduli, A. (2023). Artificial intelligence in learning and development: a systematic literature review. *European Journal of Training and Development*, 47(7/8), 677-694.

“La función de formación y desarrollo suele seguir un proceso consistente en el análisis de las necesidades, el diseño, la aplicación y la evaluación... La IA puede desempeñar un papel importante en la definición de las necesidades de aprendizaje, el diseño de las aportaciones al aprendizaje, la impartición del aprendizaje, el impulso del aprendizaje, el despliegue y la documentación de la formación y el desarrollo.”

Educational technologies software

Learning management systems, e.g. Moodle, Blackboard, Brightspace, Sakai, Wordpress

Social Media and Collaborative Technologies, e.g. blogs, Wikis, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Scoop.it, LinkedIn, Google Drive, One Drive, Dropbox, BaseCamp, Wiggio, VoiceThread

Curating, evidencing and showcasing learning and professional capabilities, e.g. e-portfolios including LinkedIn, Institutional LMS, PebblePad, Mahara, Wordpress, Wix, Weebly

Communication, e.g. asynchronous – online discussion boards and email; synchronous – Skype/Skype for Business, Blackboard Collaborate, Google hangout, Adobe connect

Mobile Apps, i.e. iOS and Android, e.g. Doceri, iMovie, Magisto, Viddy, Splice)

Assessment and evaluation, e.g. online quiz, test and exams; online/paperless assignment submission; Self/peer review (SparkPLUS, REVIEW, PRAZE, CatMe, CBR); Web-based polling, i.e.

polleverywhere.com, mInteract, GoSoapbox.com, socrative.com

Presentation and learning resource creation tools, e.g. Articulate Storyline, Adobe Creative suite, Adobe Presenter, Adobe Captivate, SmoothDraw 3, Screen Capture (Camtasia, Camstudio, Jing), HandBrake, AudioByte, Voice Recognition, Prezi, eMaze, Piktochart

Learning objects/resources, e.g. e-books, narrated PowerPoint lecture slides, Podcasts (audio and video), recorded classroom video lectures, instructional videos, short welcome, introductory and concept videos, annotated video drawings

Watty, K., McKay, J., & Ngo, L. (2016). Innovators or inhibitors? Accounting faculty resistance to new educational technologies in higher education. *Journal of Accounting Education*, 36, 1-15.

Iniciativa	Definición	Ejemplos
<p>Sistemas de tutoría inteligente</p>	<p>Ofrecen tutorización individualizada paso a paso para cada estudiante. El sistema determina un camino óptimo a través de los materiales y las actividades de aprendizaje y responde a los conceptos erróneos y a los éxitos de cada estudiante.</p>	<p>Alef, ALEKS, Byjus, Mathia, Qubena, Riid y Squirrel AI.</p>
<p>Sistemas de Aprendizaje basados en el Diálogo y la Cooperación</p>	<p>Utilizan el procesamiento del lenguaje natural y otras técnicas de IA para simular un diálogo tutorial practicado entre tutores humanos y estudiantes mientras estos trabajan paso a paso en tareas en línea.</p>	<p>AutoTutor y Watson Tutor.</p>
<p>Entornos de aprendizaje exploratorio y Agentes Enseñables</p>	<p>Se anima a los estudiantes a construir activamente su propio conocimiento explorando el entorno de aprendizaje y estableciendo conexiones con su esquema previo de conocimiento. También se anima a “enseñar” a agentes basados en IA.</p>	<p>En fase de investigación: ECHOES, Fractions Lab y Betty’s Brain.</p>
<p>Robots inteligentes</p>	<p>Uso de robots humanoides o robots de telepresencia para ayudar a estudiantes, especialmente cuando existen discapacidades o dificultades de aprendizaje.</p>	<p>Nao, Pepper, ...</p>

Miao, F., Holmes, W., Huang, R., & Zhang, H. (2021). *AI and education: A guidance for policymakers*. UNESCO Publishing.

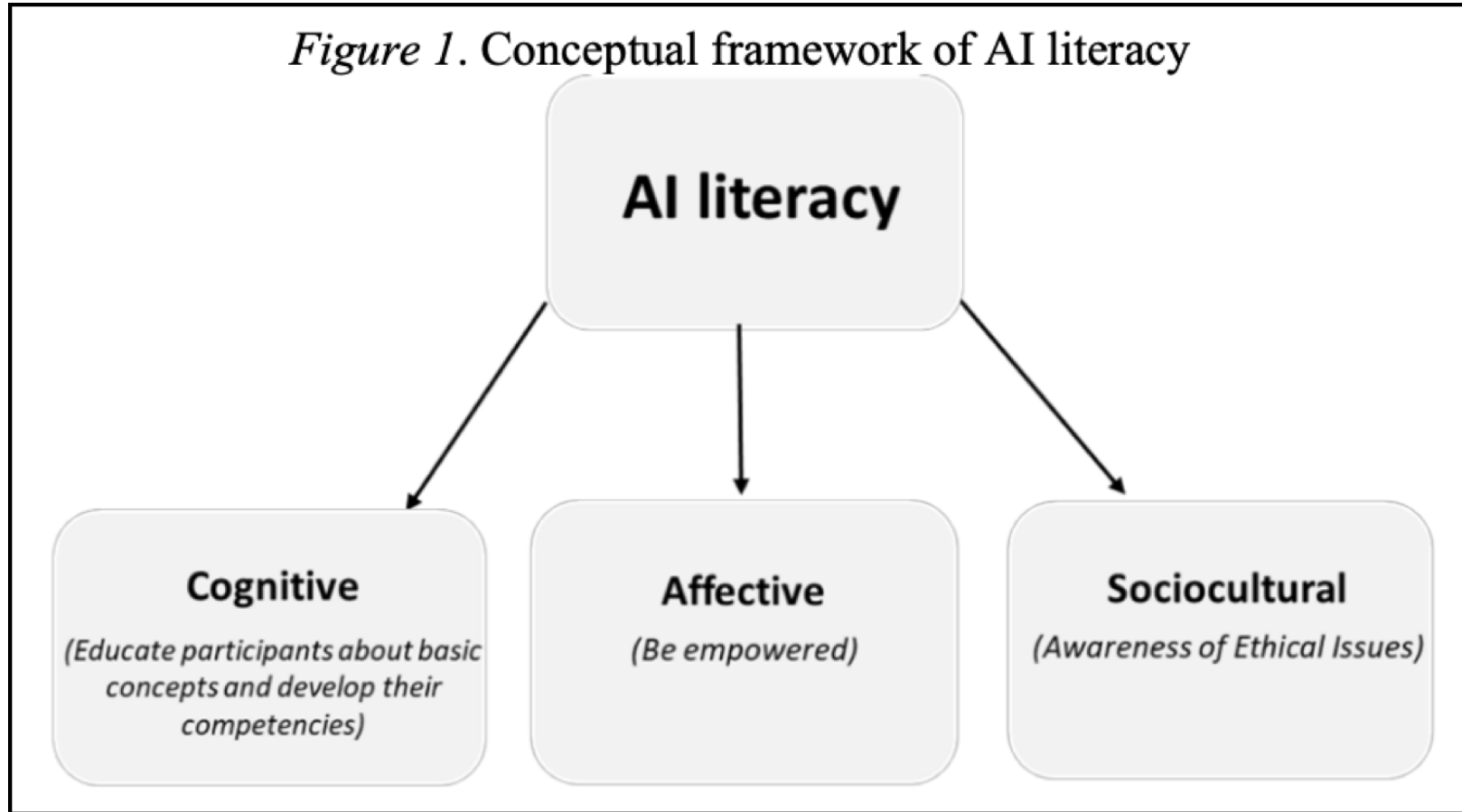
La necesidad de una Alfabetización en IA para el L&D

Digitalización e Inteligencia Artificial en la pyme

A graphic featuring the letters 'AI' in a large, white, sans-serif font. The letters are centered within a dark blue rectangular frame that has a glowing purple and blue gradient. The frame is surrounded by a complex network of glowing blue lines and dots, resembling a circuit board or a digital data network. The background is a dark blue gradient with more glowing lines and dots.

Laupichler, M. C., Aster, A., & Schirch, J. (2022). Artificial intelligence literacy in higher and adult education: A scoping literature review. *Computers and Education*, 3, 100101.

“La capacidad de comprender, utilizar, supervisar y reflexionar críticamente sobre las aplicaciones de la IA, sin ser necesariamente capaz de desarrollar modelos de IA, se denomina comúnmente «alfabetización en IA».”



Kong, S.-C., Cheung, W. M.-Y., & Zhang, G. (2023). Evaluating an Artificial Intelligence Literacy Programme for Developing University Students' Conceptual Understanding, Literacy, Empowerment and Ethical Awareness. *Educational Technology & Society*, 26(1), 16-30. [https://doi.org/10.30191/ETS.202301_26\(1\).0002](https://doi.org/10.30191/ETS.202301_26(1).0002)

Table 8. AI curriculum areas

Category	Topic area	Competency and curriculum considerations
AI foundations	Algorithms and programming	Together with data literacy, algorithms and programming can be viewed as the basis of technical engagement with AI.
	Data literacy	A majority of AI applications run on 'big data'. Managing the data cycle from collection to cleaning, labelling, analysis and reporting forms one of the foundations for technical engagement with using and/or developing AI. An understanding of data and its functions can also help students understand the causes of some of the ethical and logistical challenges with AI and its role in society.
	Contextual problem-solving	AI is often framed as a potential solution to business-related or social challenges. Engaging at this level requires a framework for problem-solving in context, encompassing things like design thinking and project-based learning.
Ethics and social impact	The ethics of AI	Regardless of technical expertise, students in future societies will engage with AI in their personal and professional lives – many do so from a young age already. It will be important for every citizen to understand the ethical challenges of AI; what is meant by 'ethical AI'; concepts such as transparent, auditable, and fair use of AI; and the avenues for redress in case of unethical or illegal use of AI, e.g. that which contains harmful bias or violates privacy rights.
	The social or societal implications of AI	The social impacts of AI range from requiring adjustments to legal frameworks for liability, to inspiring transformations of the workforce. Survey respondents were asked about the extent to which their curricula targeted these issues. Trends such as workforce displacement, changes to legal frameworks, and the creation of new governance mechanisms were given as examples.
	Applications of AI to domains other than ICT	AI has a wide range of applications outside of computer science. The survey asked participants whether and to what extent AI applications in other domains were considered. Art, music, social studies, science and health were given as examples.
Understanding, using and developing AI	Understanding and using AI techniques	This area included (1) the extent to which theoretical understandings of AI processes were developed (e.g. defining or demonstrating patterns, or labelling parts of a machine learning model); and (2) the extent to which students used existing AI algorithms to produce outputs (e.g. training a classifier). Machine learning in general, supervised and unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, deep learning, and neural networks were given as examples of AI techniques.
	Understanding and using AI technologies	AI technologies are often human-facing applications which may be offered 'as a service'. NLP and computer vision were given as examples. Respondents were asked about the extent to which learners used existing AI technologies to complete tasks or projects, and/or studied the processes of creating these technologies.
	Developing AI technologies	Developing AI technologies deals with the creation of new AI applications that may address a social challenge or provide a new type of service. It is a specialized field requiring knowledge of a range of complex techniques and skills in coding, mathematics (especially statistics), and data science.

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Fernando Trujillo Sáez

