

FEIGHT - The eight solutions for fighting early school leaving in VET (funded by the LLP)

Description

The FEIGHT tool proposes eight solutions for fighting early leaving in VET - these include a combination of teaching and learning methods centred on outdoor activities, art, music, drama and learning by doing.

Beneficiaries

VET teachers at secondary education level.

Countries

 Italy

 Netherlands

 Türkiye

 United Kingdom

Country/ies or organisation that developed the tool

Consortium of 7 partners:

Quarter Mediation (Management Coordinator of the LLP project), adult education provider from the Netherlands

Stichting IVN (Applicant to the LLP project), NGO for environmental education from the Netherlands; Adastru Cymru, media production company from Wales, the UK

NIMEM, regional authority from the Nazilli district in Turkey

DIMEM, regional authority from the Darica district in Turkey

Shalom Community, NGO from Italy

Effective Webdesign, from the Netherlands

IVAM, University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands, was the external assessor of the project.

Date of creation of toolkit and periodicity of updates

2012-14. No updates.

Purpose of the toolkit

Guidance on what works (to help improve the design of policies and practices)

“FEIGHT aims to identify the main factors of early school leaving in VET and reduce the number of drop-outs by increasing the motivation of VET students and helping them to adapt to the Lifelong Learning Society. It focuses on teachers working with VET students, including groups at increased risk of early school leaving such as children from a socio-economically disadvantaged background, migrant background or special educational needs.”

Description of each of the tools

The tool is a guide for teachers working in VET schools and is divided into 4 modules:

Module 1: Training package for peer training for teachers and trainers

It provides two guidelines to teachers:

- [Trainers' training programme](#) (68 pages) – explains the role of the peer educator trainer and assistance in training individuals to become peer educators through a series of six structured sessions.
- [Peer Educator Training course – resource handbook](#) (196 pages) – how to plan peer education training sessions and deliver a workshop when you are a peer trainer. It basically goes through facilitation techniques (e.g. ice breaking techniques; presentation skills; session planning; group attitudes, etc.).

Module 2: [School for Sustainability method](#)

These are guidelines presenting the methodology to be used to help VET students to work on a 'real assignment' (i.e. for a real client) that a partner organisation (IVN) implemented in the Netherlands. Students had to advise clients about sustainability issues. The guidelines look at how to recruit a client, a class (school) and an expert; how to find a partner school; how to formulate the assignment; how to ensure training and support for teachers; how to implement the project with students (defining their consultancy company). It provides tips at each stage of the implementation of the project.

Module 3: Collection of innovative teaching and training approaches and methods for reducing early school leaving in VET

Repository of activities that partners of the project used with trainers, teachers, as well as with young people. These include various arts and crafts activities, culinary activities, conflict resolution workshops, outdoor activities ('away from school'), mind mapping activities, etc. Some of these activities are VET oriented especially those from the Turkish partner organisation DIMEM (e.g. organisation of a catering service for an event; design a business card for the manager of a zoo in the region, how to use a piston system effectively for dynamic machines, decrease energy consumption) but the majority is not as they are aimed to train the teachers working with VET students, not necessary directly the VET students. Overall, they are motivational activities based on the eight multiple intelligences.

Module 4: Quality procedures for fighting early school leaving in VET

Repository of some factsheets on how to fight early school leaving in VET, defining the different stages of implementation of an action. The quality procedures were piloted in different countries and results and adaptations on how to implement these actions are also given (see example below).

Results after implementing the procedure in Italy:

Step-by-step procedure adapted to the context where the young people live:

Step 1: The parents of young people up to the age of 18 who are exhibiting deviant behaviour or truancy or who are at risk of school failure apply for a place for them within the Community.

Step 2: The Director, his staff and tutors organise therapy (with a doctor) and counselling (with a psychologist) for the newly admitted boys and girls. The initial therapy lasts for one or two years. During this period the young people have to re-learn daily life habits regarding personal hygiene and good housekeeping. They are expected to contribute through basic tasks such as helping in the kitchen or gardens, working with young animals, internal organisation tasks or simple forms of work for local enterprises. The tutor informs all stakeholders and the families about the results of the therapy and counselling. Throughout this period all the guests of the community are asked to write down their observations and reflections in a diary and to discuss them with the director once a month.

Step 3: The staff, tutors and psychologist decide how much time a student needs for counselling. The entire procedure of empowering young people and giving them the means to reintegrate into collectives to which they belong takes between five and six years. During the second or third year of life inside the community the young people start to attend regular lessons and apply for examinations at the beginning of each school year. The counselling process is also very important during this phase in their life. Most of the young people successfully take a diploma and find a job in the surrounding area. Some of them ask to attend university.

Step 4: Conclusions from the counselling sessions are communicated to the class coordinator and recorded in a confidential psycho-pedagogical document, available only to the student, his/her parents and the class coordinator.

Type of guidance given to users

The eight solutions proposed are based on the eight multiple intelligences and on different combinations of several teaching and learning methods as for example:

- Method 1. Working with real assignments
- Method 2. Using outdoor activities and training in nature
- Method 3. Extracurricular activities (e.g., music, dance, crafts, arts)
- Method 4. Peer training
- Method 5. E-learning
- Method 6. Using music, art, play, drama as teaching methods
- Method 7. Soft skills (team building, team working, communication)
- Method 8. Learning by doing in VET, in a real-life situation

Because a recipe on how to teach a certain subject cannot be given, it was not the aim of the tools to provide systematic guidance on each of these solutions, but only to describe the solutions and to give examples for giving floor to the teachers and trainers to create their lessons in different ways, based on the individual needs of their trainees and students. See above 'Description of each of the tools'.

Source of information of the different tools

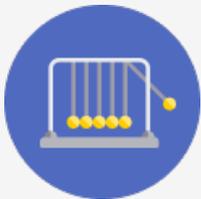
Designed by the different partner organisations of the project.

Link/s to the toolkit and further information

https://2014-2020.erasmusplus.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Tackling_Early_School_Leaving.pdf

Downloads

Related intervention approaches



Building motivation to learn

Source URL: <https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/en/tools/vet-toolkit-tackling-early-leaving/resources/feight-eight-solutions-fighting-early-school>