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*“The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation supports projects in the fields of culture, education, humanitarian aid and medical research. We aim to improve people’s quality of life and promote mutual cultural understanding.”*

# 1 Management activities

## 1.1 Organisation 1 January–31 December 2017

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“2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education”  
Trixi Vogl, Temporary Assistant

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BDO AG, Burgdorf

### Accountancy and Trustees

Treuhand Brand AG, Bern



## 1.2 President's report on the year 2018

*“There is only one thing in the long run more expensive than education: no education.”* John F. Kennedy

The focus of this year's annual report is adult education and in particular the pilot project *2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education*, launched by the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation in 2016. In September 2018 the project entered its second round. In collaboration with the Health and Social Care Department as well as the Education Department of the Canton of Bern, this project provides 55 motivated people with a chance to complete their vocational qualifications. The project fills a specific gap in the education system. People without a qualification recognized in Switzerland – often social welfare recipients or recent migrants – often have few educational or vocational opportunities. Some of the participants in the first round of the project tell their stories in this report: how their lives have changed and their experiences at work. These stories vividly confirm the conclusion reached in the article by Felix Wolffers, director of the Social Services Department of the City of Bern: “We need more 2<sup>nd</sup> chances for a 1<sup>st</sup> education.”

The sectors education and culture are brought together by the annual competition *tête-à-tête*, which is implemented for the third year running by the Education Department of the Canton of Bern in partnership with the Johnson Foundation. For example, the project “I and the Other” at the BFF vocational college in Bern, encouraged young people from various countries of origin to engage with questions of difference and normality. This resulted in an impressive exhibition including photographs and collages made up of sounds and images. In another project at the Bildungszentrum Interlaken, trainees in the field of health care engaged with body images not just from a medical/theoretical but also from an artistic perspective. The Johnson Foundation promotes such bridge building between different disciplines to explore new forms of knowledge production and dissemination.

Through its other three support sectors, *Culture*, *Victims of Conflict and Violence*, and *Medical Research*, the Foundation was also able to support numerous uncon-

ventional, courageous and urgent projects over the past year. 2018 also saw preparations for a strategic realignment and thematic coordination between the two support sectors *Victims of Conflict and Violence* and *Medical Research*.

I am looking forward to our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019, which we will celebrate among other things with an anniversary publication. For their considerable commitment and dedication I give my heartfelt thanks the board members, the staff of our management office and our committees.

Dr. Mirjam Eglin

## 2 Grant Activities

### Focus on Adult Education: Project “2<sup>nd</sup> chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> education”

#### 2.1 The pilot project enters the next round

In Switzerland, about 400 000 people between the ages of 25 and 64 have no completed vocational qualifications. Some of them are in work despite this, but often with little prospect of a fixed contract, only just keeping their head above water. Others receive financial support, especially from social services.

To address this issue, the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation together with the Education Department of the Canton of Bern launched the bi-lingual pilot project “2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1st Education” in 2016. The Education Department is participating in the project via the secondary- and vocational schools department (Mittelschul- und Berufsbildungsamt, MBA) as well as the jobcentres (Berufs- und Informationszentren, BIZ).

The goal of the pilot project was to give 34 motivated adults the opportunity of a first education all the way to a complete vocational qualification. Two years since the start of the project, 21 people are in training, of which two have so far successfully completed their apprenticeship. The project currently has a satisfactory success quota of just over 60%.

The success of the pilot project inspired the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation to launch an optimized follow-up project in early 2018. Alongside the Education Department, the Department of Health and Social Care was also won over as a cooperation partner. The maximum number of participants for the follow-up project was raised to 55.

Interest in the project, which was announced in early 2018, was enormous: in only two weeks, around 270 people applied. About 20 of them were rejected because they did not meet the formal criteria (for example, they were younger than the stipulated age limit of 25, did not reside on the Canton of Bern or did not demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the respective language or received

disability benefits). The remaining 250 candidates were invited for a short interview at the regional jobcentres (BIZ), after which they were able to apply electronically with their stated educational goal. During the subsequent five month selection process, the applicants participated in more interviews and ability tests. They were whittled down to 55 definitive participants, who took part in the Kickoff-Event on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2018 at Generationenhaus Bern.

Since October, all selected project participants have been undergoing coaching, and most of them also attend a preparatory course. Beyond comprehensive coaching, the project also offers the participants networking opportunities on social media. For the coaching, the project trustees commissioned the experienced jobcentre “frac” in Biel-Bienne, while the preparatory course is financed by the MBA and implemented by the vocational training centre Biel-Bienne (BBZ). These measures ensure that the heterogeneous group of project participants receives individual supervision and support. This has the advantage of recognizing early on whether a participant is suited to their chosen path, what academic or professional support they need in preparation for beginning their training or if they may need to adapt their chosen qualification goal according to their individual capacity.

The statistics on the follow-up programme are found on p.30 of this report. It shows that around 29 self-financing and 26 social welfare supported individuals have been selected for the project. 30% of project participants are Swiss citizens, the others have either a C, B or F permit. Around 75% of participants wish to complete their apprenticeship in the German-speaking, the rest in the French-speaking part of the Canton. Compared to the first round of the project, the follow-up project is slightly different in the following ways (see also the annual report 2016): there are 20% fewer Swiss citizens among the partici-





Kick-Off-Event, September 2018, © Lukas Lehmann

pants, the participants are on average slightly older, and there is a female majority – while the pilot project consisted of 59% men, 55% of follow-up project participants are female.

We can expect further insights into the project in the next annual report. Both the pilot as well as the follow-up projects are of course being evaluated. The first phase of the pilot project was supervised by the Department for Educational Planning and Supervision. The evaluation report is available for download on the project website ([www.2chance1ausbildung.ch/informationen/1.Ergebnisse](http://www.2chance1ausbildung.ch/informationen/1.Ergebnisse)). Due to the re-organization of the Education Department, the evaluation responsibility was passed by the trustees to the Bernisches Büro für sozial- und arbeitspolitische Studien BASS AG (Büro BASS).

The first report by Büro BASS is expected in autumn 2019. For the evaluation process, we were able to secure funding for the evaluation from the Staatssekretariat für Bildung, Forschung und Innovation (State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation, SBFI).

Danièle Héritier

Project Coordinator, “2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education”, lic. phil / dipl. NPO – Management



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"

## 2.2 Vocational qualifications for adults

### Paths

There are four paths that people above the age of 25 can take to obtain a vocational qualification:

- They can undertake a *regular* three- or four year apprenticeship.
- If they already have a qualification in a related field, they may qualify for an *abridged* apprenticeship.
- If they have at least five years of experience, of which at least two must be in the field in which they wish to qualify, they may be eligible to *proceed directly to the final exam* according to Art. 32 BBV. Almost always they will need to attend a specialist Vocational College (Berufsfachschule) to gain the necessary theoretical knowledge.
- Some professions provide the option of going through a *validation process*. This also requires five years of experience, at least two on the job which they wish to qualify for.

### Opportunities and Risks

At first glance, this sounds great, and every year many adults do qualify for their chosen profession. However, there are also difficulties that appear repeatedly: both the drop-out and failure rates are high, considerably higher than for young adults.

- *Regular apprenticeship*: Especially for people who have rarely worked in Switzerland or were employed in various menial tasks in different fields, this is often the only way to gain a qualification. It is very difficult for people over 25 to find an apprenticeship position – without support and a good network this is hardly achievable. Since the apprenticeship salary is not enough to live on, this path is only possible if the person also receives additional financial support. Without a family to help out or scholarship grants, it is only possible if a charitable foundation is prepared to fund their daily living costs.
- *Abridged apprenticeship*: This is more a supplement to an apprenticeship, e.g. draughtsman after training as a bricklayer, commercial clerk after qualifying in retail etc. For people without any upper secondary school qualifications (beyond the mandatory 9<sup>th</sup> grade), this is the rare exception. There are very few professions that offer this path in a special form, e.g. in the field of health care. These placements are very sought after.
- *Admission to the final exam*: This path can be taken while already in employment. Those who don't have any upper

secondary educational qualifications can attend Vocational College (Berufsfachschule) for free, and their place of work does not need to be a business with the official licence to train apprentices. But because this often does require a reduction to part-time work to attend college, this often leads into financial difficulties. Sometimes additional courses in the field are required, which trainees are expected to pay for, and these are not cheap. If candidates skip them, they will often lack important knowledge for the final exam. Because the candidates are completely self-organized (their place of work is under no obligation to support them in the way required for a regular apprenticeship), exchange and networking is incredibly important for them. For some professions there are special classes for adults in certain schools, most attend the regular classes however.

- *Validation*: This path is only offered alongside employment, and does not require a reduction to part-time work. But it so far only exists for a few professions. Because French- and German-speaking parts of Switzerland offer these courses in common, it is possible that candidates will need to attend a course in a different Canton, leading to additional costs. If parts of the educational requirements are missing, they need to be re-taken, often requiring attendance at additional courses and additional costs, even a reduction in working hours after all.

Without support, both financial and otherwise, achieving a vocational qualification later in life is impossible for many. Support is needed to prepare for a qualification (filling gaps, finding appropriate work placements, organizing everyday life around it etc.) and during the process itself. It requires coaching, exchange with others in the same position and financial support. The project “2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education” thus fills a big gap!

### Barbara Stalder

lic. phil. I, is a psychologist and vocational- and career coach. She directs the regional branch Biel-Bienne of the jobcentres (Berufsberatungs- und Informationszentren BIZ) of the Canton of Bern.

## 2.3 Later-life qualifications require financial support

In Switzerland, 550 000 people aged 25–64 have never completed higher education or a vocational qualification. Another 400 000 only hold an older, obsolete qualification and therefore do similar work to those without any vocational qualifications at all. These people are increasingly excluded from work opportunities due to the impacts of globalisation and digitalization. Their employment situations are unstable, their wages often inadequate to support a family. Their only chance at getting out of this precarious situation is to undertake vocational training and complete a diploma.

Basic vocational education in its current form, however, is primarily aimed at young people in their teens to early twenties. It doesn't demand much life- or work experience and covers "everything": from specialist knowledge and expert competence to the transferable skills typically required for working life. Trainees are expected to be familiar with academic settings and remember the basic competences learned in grade school.

All this does not apply to adults. If they wish to attain a vocational qualification at age 30 or over, they are often simultaneously overwhelmed and unchallenged. They already have the work experience and transferable skills. But it has usually been a while since they went to school. In view of the heavy pressures of balancing education, paid work and family commitments, they expect a practical approach to their time and resources.

For persons with specialist knowledge in their respective fields, there are two ways to achieve nationally recognized qualifications, the so-called "Validation" or "Direct admission to final exams" according to Art. 32 BBG. In the majority of cases, however, it is not about the recognition of professional skills but about acquiring them in the first place. Many people also lack adequate knowledge of the local language, while others have large gaps in their basic education (numeracy, literacy) and most lack the financial means to get through a two to four year apprenticeship with a salary of 500-2 000 Swiss francs a month – especially because they are often ineligible for scholarship grants and also have family duties.

Simultaneously, the number of suitable positions for people without many years of qualification under their belt are sinking as a consequence of globalisation and digitalization. In the machinery, electronics and metal industries 30% of employees still don't have an up to date, employable qualification. A considerable amount of redundancies in these economic sectors are a result of the rationalization and automatization processes that affect this group of workers disproportionately.

Individual companies such as Fraisa Holding Bellach have implemented exemplary programmes to update the qualifications of employees who become redundant as a result of automatization. Many other companies also invest in the education of their workers. However, this is usually limited to teaching very specialised knowledge about products and processes with limited relevance and little long-term value. Obtaining a federally recognized certificate is not a priority.

For migrants, several pilot programmes have been attempted in the last few years with 3, 10 and sometimes 20 participants – but this is a drop in the ocean. In the last few years, several thousand people have immigrated every year who cannot find a job in the ever-shrinking market for unqualified workers. Even if they spend several years in an integration programme, they often struggle to find paid work.

Nevertheless, about 4 000 people aged 25–64 obtain their first federal certificate or professional attestation every year. The comparison with the numbers cited above, however, shows that this is not enough to mitigate the ongoing economic and social changes. What can be done?



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"

It is important to revise the following fundamental convictions of Swiss educational politics:

(1) *One must first learn the local language, only then is a vocational qualification possible.*

No, vocational training itself is the best way to learn the local language. To master the language should be a goal of basic vocational qualifications, not their precondition. There are models for such an approach, but these are insufficiently acknowledged.

(2) *It takes between two and four years to obtain a basic vocational diploma, for the training must provide a broad and solid basis to give the best possible start into working life.*

This can be an overwhelming challenge for adults. Partial qualifications must become available that are achievable in 6–12 months, building up to a full qualification in a modular system. An example for how this might work is the CIP college for adult education in Tramelan in the Bern Jura region.

(3) *Welfare grants and scholarships have separate legal frameworks, authorities and budgets. These two areas must remain clearly separated.*

The Canton Waadt and to an extent Basel-Stadt demonstrate that overcoming these legal obstacles leads to significantly more diplomas and sinking costs for the public.

(4) *Social security benefits only apply in cases of unemployment; their purpose is rapid re-integration and not to elevate the level of qualification.*

Additional labour market measures are required that focus on qualifying those looking for work and promoting their long-term integration into the labour market. This must include an expansion of educational funding.

(5) *The vocational education authorities are responsible for providing educational opportunities. How the candidates fund their livelihoods is not their concern.*

The loss of income for an adult pursuing education can quickly add up to over 100 000 Swiss francs over the course of several years training. The state lacks the funds to cover this. There are only limited state-funded educational contributions; grants from private sponsors such as the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation are also limited. The financial burden for adult learners could be reduced if the vocational colleges, for example, scheduled more classes outside of regular working hours. But here, too, the money is lacking.

*(6) Those who have not managed to get a qualification by the age of 25 are themselves to blame.*

This is sometimes true. It is nevertheless in the interest of the public to give these people a second chance. It is certainly the only way to keep down follow-up costs (e.g. unpaid taxes, social security payments).

*(7) The careers advice and jobcentres support people to identify their educational and vocational goals. They don't have the capacity to supervise the implementation of these qualification processes.*

The Canton of Geneva's programme "qualification+" has shown that the dropout quota can be reduced massively if candidates are supervised and supported by the same professionals from first contact all the way to getting their diploma.

*(8) Adult qualifications contribute nothing to addressing the lack of specialist experts in the workforce. What is needed are engineers, IT specialists and other leading specialists.*

One only ever sees the tip of the iceberg. The Adecco Swiss Job Market Index shows that the real gap in the workforce lies in the mid-range qualifications. The measures suggested here can address this deficit.

Promoting vocational qualifications for adults is a political issue that has gained currency many times since the 1930s, only to be ignored again. Since the turn of the century there have been increasing attempts in this field. At the centre of these efforts, however, is still the recognition of diplomas and not the gaining of qualifications: the need for adults with less specialised knowledge to obtain expertise and qualifications remains neglected.

Emil Wettstein

dipl. Ing. ETH and Dr. sc. techn., since 1997 freelance editor, journalist, lecturer at various colleges and universities and director of projects with an emphasis on structures of upper secondary education and higher vocational education.



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"

## 2.4 We need more 2<sup>nd</sup> chances for a 1<sup>st</sup> education

Overall, the education level of the Swiss population has risen significantly in recent years and the proportion of persons without qualifications has declined. For people dependent on social security however, the level of education is stagnating at a low level. Around half of adult social welfare recipients have no vocational qualifications. This makes it particularly difficult to seek work in an employment market in which more and more jobs for low skilled work are becoming redundant.

Even in the 1990s, the unemployment quota of low-qualified workers was well above the national average. Since 2011 it is rising significantly more sharply for persons without educational or vocational qualifications than for those with good qualifications. In 2016 the unemployment quota for the low-qualified was more than double that of the respective quota for people with a diploma in secondary or tertiary education.

To improve the chances of welfare recipients on the job market we must therefore invest intensively in education. Statistics show that existing efforts are not enough. Social welfare recipients must be offered targeted education opportunities tailored to their individual competences and abilities.

### Three tier qualification model

The support of adults without qualifications should sensibly be based on a *three tier model of qualification*:

- 1) Firstly, inadequate *basic-, life-, and key- competences / skills* must be addressed. These competences are the prerequisite for proceeding to vocational qualifications and also promote participation in society.
- 2) The second step is about developing low-threshold vocational qualifications that improve the individual's prospects on the job market and lay the groundwork for a subsequent apprenticeship.

- 3) Following these preparations the path is cleared for a basic vocational qualification (EBA or EFZ). An apprenticeship or an attestation diploma improves the chances of success on the job market considerably and usually leads to a secure income at a living wage.

Next to ensuring existential needs social assistance has the task to provide professional and social integration to people in need. In future, the focus for unemployed recipients of social welfare should be on developing vocational qualifications and not on providing pure employments at unskilled levels. The goal should be to reach a sustainable solution through an appropriate professional qualification.

### Stages on the path to vocational qualifications

The following procedures have proved successful on the path to achieving vocational qualifications:

- 1) Beginning with a *sound evaluation* of individual competences, skills and abilities, including key basic competences.
- 2) Based on this evaluation, a concrete *qualification goal* is defined by the individual together with social workers and other experts. This goal can be reached in several discrete steps.
- 3) A goal-oriented *education plan* is set up. In accordance with the plan, the affected individuals together with support workers search for a suitable educational provisions. The responsible social service supports the training financially and through counselling or advice.
- 4) The individual is supported and coached throughout the *educational journey* to reaching their goal. The support is provided by social services until the goal is reached and the individual has successfully entered employment.

The Swiss education system on the upper secondary and tertiary levels is very well developed and porous. From the point of view of social services however, it has two serious deficiencies: Those who lack basic-, life- or key- competences as adults usually remain excluded from access to



education. And: the older someone is, the more difficult the path towards qualifications becomes.

### **Demand for Reform**

To enable more people to move from dependency on social services to successful and sustainable vocational qualifications, a range of measures is required in the educational sector:

- There is a demand for more *educational provision to acquire basic-, life- and key competences*. A newly introduced law on continuing education (*Weiterbildungsgesetz*) created the structural framework for promoting this, but leaves it up to the initiative of the Cantons whether and how they invest in promoting basic competences. The federal credit granted for 2017–2018 is very modest and does not meet the identified needs. In his motion “Arbeit dank Bildung” (“Work through Education”) member of the national parliament Kurt Fluri demands a federal credit of around 40 Million Swiss Francs for the promotion of basic skills and the vocational qualification of social welfare recipients.  
(<https://www.parlament.ch/de/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaeft?AffairId=20183537>)
- New provisions must build on the positive experiences with *educational opportunities just below the vocational qualification level*, as introduced e.g. in the health care field. These kinds of provisions should be offered for a wider range of sectors, while ensuring that the relevant programmes link into the current vocational qualification system.
- The *criteria for scholarship claims* must be adjusted. Graduates of courses below the EFZ and EBA diploma level must be enabled to claim suitable financial support equivalent to a living wage, regardless of their age.

Many social services already support adult social welfare recipients to pursue educational opportunities. These punctual measures are important for individual cases, but they do not do justice to the scale of the challenge. What is needed is a reconsideration of the existing system and

additional financial contributions, be it in the scholarship system or through social security. The *essential importance of low-level vocational qualifications must receive more recognition* and the respective institutional responsibility clarified. In short: we need more 2<sup>nd</sup> chances for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education. This benefits everyone and current economic developments.

Felix Wolffers

Director of Social Services, City of Bern, and Co-President of SKOS

## 2.5 Participants in the project tell their stories

### Arriving ... in the second year

*Etha Varone*

I would like to start with one of my favourite quotes. It has been with me for a long time, but I forget it sometimes:

*Please give me the courage, to change what I can.  
Please give me the strength, to accept what I cannot.  
and please, give me the wisdom, to distinguish the  
one from the other.*

And now I will tell you about beginning the second year of my apprenticeship:

I had three weeks of holidays in July, wonderful, time to myself, nothing for school, it was marvellous to organise the days just how I like it ... although I was also quite exhausted even during the holidays.

After the holidays I began working at the cleaner's, where I still am now. It was all new: the team, the procedures, different machines. I am very well supported, follow an experienced person around in the beginning, though by now I am allowed to do tours by myself.

At the cleaner's we basically work in two sectors. The public sector includes reception areas, hotel, restaurant and the "Sensorium", as well as the twice-weekly cleaning of the two residential living units for people with disabilities.

The second sector is cleaning the retirement home. We have four floors. One person has the chief responsibility for each floor the other team members step in when someone is on holiday for example. Special cleaning tasks

such as doing the windows twice a year are distributed among the team. And it goes without saying that we help each other wherever we can.

I prefer working my own shifts in the retirement home. I enjoy the contact with the residents, discovering their peculiarities, like where they want their chair placed. I also appreciate the contact to the carers. I feel like I can participate in the life of my floor without losing the necessary distance.

What I like about my place of work is that I really have a say regarding my learning goals and my other duties. Last week for example I hinted that I would really like to learn to work with cleaning machines, and bang – this was organised! I was instructed how to use the small scrubbing machine (we use this for example to clean the wet room in a resident's room). Now I can do this by myself at the next opportunity, and that is only the beginning. Yes, I like cleaning, I'm always on the go, learn a lot of new things and can put them into practise.

The coming four Fridays I will also be doing a placement with the internal flower workshop, because creating flower arrangements, caring for plants and decorating the rooms with them is also a part of my versatile profession. I'm looking forward to it!



Etha Varone, zVg SRF

### **In school**

On August 13<sup>th</sup> it started again, gently in the beginning, but we also have tasks to complete and new subjects, so I will not get bored. New this year we start with sport in the morning, which I think is great. Then ABU where our current topic is politics and democracy – against all expectations, I'm finding it very exciting. It gives me a kick to engage with the issues, use my right to vote and occasionally to start a discussion with the people around me.

One lesson is on the subject of health, my favourite subject. Current topic: contraception, STDs. We also talk about topics such as dementia, Parkinson and mental illness.

In vocational studies we are currently mainly looking at the topic of nutrition, for example seasonal fruits and vegetables as well as preparation methods.

Yes, the days are full to the brim with work and school. I need to make sure I don't neglect my private life and other duties such as filing my taxes, doing housework etc.

In life in general I have my high's, when I want to do everything intensely and perfectly and have lots of energy. And then I notice, that it doesn't all work that way and I get really low, only just functioning ... then a lot of things don't get done. When I am back on a high, I then work through all that. But you know this about me, and probably about yourself as well ....

In any case I am very happy with my decision to start an apprenticeship; it has increased my self-confidence and I am sorted for the next two years. I also have a wonderful home, two lovely cats, good friends, a great job, all the most important things I need in my life at the moment ...

### **Etha Varone**

was born in 1979. She began an apprenticeship as a home economics specialist (Fachfrau Hauswirtschaft) in August 2017.



Zinar Yousef, © Büro B Architekten AG Bern

## I like taking responsibility

### *Zinar Yousef*

Already a year and a half has passed since I began my apprenticeship as a structural draughtsman. How am I feeling? I think that me and my family have now truly arrived. We feel happy where we live now. We have made contact with other families and occasionally do things together. These shared meals or trips are good for me and my family, and by the way they also help me practice my German. I have always been a very open and sociable person; social integration and a social network are important to me privately as well as at work. I believe that a healthy network help to keep one's motivation up and not lose sight of one's goals.

My foremost goal is still to successfully complete my apprenticeship as a structural draughtsman with a specialization in architecture, and everything else is subordinate to this goal. My family understands this. My wife and children also want to settle down and build a future here. They also have other goals and dreams. My wife for example worked as a lawyer in Syria. When she didn't find a job here in Switzerland because her diploma is not recognized, she began volunteering. Recently she even found a paid job with a small number of hours, for a great project at the University of Zurich. She would like to work as a lawyer again and will do everything to reach this goal sooner or later. My eldest daughter will start a preparatory apprenticeship in a pharmacy next year. My second eldest daughter is in school and my youngest daughter still in kindergarten. Children learn so quickly – while I am still

learning German, my daughters are already speaking Bernese dialect. I think, we are on the right path to build a future for ourselves here.

I like the work as a draughtsman. Many everyday tasks I am already familiar with from my many years of experience as an architect, but there are new aspects as well, of course, such as the material of wood. In Syria, practically everything is built with concrete. Here, wood is used in many aspects of architecture. That is very interesting for me. I like taking responsibility and it is important to me, to do my work well. The language remains a challenge for me. But I continue to take a German support course and use every opportunity to practise my German. I just need to be patient, it will come ...

#### Zinar Yousef

was born in Syria in 1973. From 1993 to 1999 he studied architecture at Tishreen University in Latakia before practising as an architect for 13 years. In 2014 he fled to Switzerland with his family. Zinar Yousef began a four-year apprenticeship as a structural draughtsman in August 2017.



Rodrigo Souza © Sandy Anne Loeliger

## I am happy *Rodrigo Souza*

It's been a year since I began training for my federal vocational attestation (Eidgenössisches Berufsattest EBA) as a carpenter. That's not really very long, but I feel as if I have been working with wood forever. I love the diversity of the work; it's unbelievable what can be done with wood. I now know my way around the machines and tools. My days are varied and I like that we work in different places. I am usually assigned to a certain project for a limited period. At the moment I am working on a building site, I like working on building sites the best. It's nice to work outside. At the beginning of the day we have a short meeting, where we consult on any changes or other issues.

I am really grateful that I received this opportunity to learn my dream job. Sure, there are moments when I am a little frustrated that the diploma is still so far away. But that usually happens only when I am a bit tired. Sometimes our days are very long and rigorous. I begin at 7 am and if I have to do stuff for school in the evenings that is very exhausting. But when I arrive home and my son greets me with a smile, I forget all about it and I am just happy. My family means everything to me, I cannot put into words how grateful I am for their support. My wife and my parents in law are just fantastic.

My employer, the Beer Holzbau AG, was also a stroke of luck. The family business employs about 60 people. The other workers welcomed me in a friendly way. I like the camaraderie that we cultivate among each other. We

help each other out and my supervisors are also friendly and helpful. We are supported and our creativity is also appreciated.

### Rodrigo Souza

was born in 1986. He lives in Bern with his wife and two year old son. He came from Brazil and began a two-year apprenticeship as a carpenter in August 2017.

Weitere Berichte finden Sie unter:

<https://www.2chance1ausbildung.ch/berichte>



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"

### 3 Photo project

The Kirchenfeld bridge is a landmark of Bern. Since 1883 it has connected the old town of Bern to the Kirchenfeld neighbourhood, which was mostly unbuilt back then. From July to October 2018 the bridge underwent renovation and was closed to traffic. The Bernese photographer Alexander Egger documented the work on the building site, creating impressive snapshots from occasionally daring perspectives. The photo series tells a story of teamwork and the great effort it demands, but also of the joy of facing challenges and celebrating successes.

Beate Engel  
Programme Manager Culture, Stanley Thomas Johnson Stiftung

Alexander Egger  
works as a freelance photographer and artist in Bern

*Commissioned by Bauherrschaft,  
Tiefbauamt Stadt Bern  
© Alexander Egger*



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger





## 4 News from the support sectors

### Medical Research

#### Research in Palliative Care — Partnership with SAMW

This funding programme by the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences (SAMW) in cooperation with the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation and the Gottfried und Julia Bangerter-Rhyner Foundation promotes the extension of research in palliative care in Switzerland. For this purpose, both foundations provide annual funding of a total of 1 Million Swiss francs for the period of 2014–2018. In 2018 the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation supported the project with 600 000 Swiss francs.

In 2018, the following research projects were supported through grants from this partnership:

- UniversitätsSpital, Klinik für Neonatologie, Zürich  
– Dr. Manya Hendriks  
*A Mixed Methods Study on Perinatal Palliative Care Services in Switzerland*
- Haute école de santé, Fribourg – Dr. Katia Iglesias  
*A nurseled patient-centred intervention to increase advance directives for outpatients in early stage palliative care: a randomized controlled trial with an embedded explanatory qualitative study*
- UniversitätsSpital, Institut für Biomedizinische Ethik, Zürich  
– Prof. Dr. Tanja Krones  
*Shared Decision-Making und Advance Care Planning bei hochaltrigen Patienten mit symptomatischer Aortenstenose*
- Haute école de Santé Arc, Delémont  
– Prof. Pierre-Alain Charmillot  
*Projet «Serious game» SG-EoL\_R1 – Un outil pédagogique pour une meilleure détection et des soins palliatifs de qualité au plan psycho-spirituel*

## Victims of Conflict and Violence

From 2019–2022 the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation supports two projects by the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (STPH).

The project “Digital System for a Better Health Care Management of Refugees” (SysRef) aims to improve the quality of health care for refugees and displaced people in Chad and places with comparable circumstances. The project researches measures for the development and implementation of digital tools to deliver better health care management. This includes the improvement of diagnosis and treatment of infections and other health problems, the registration of vaccines, the monitoring of vaccination status, as well as collection and assessment of epidemiological data.

The second project, “NIIDS” develops a novel diagnosis and monitoring system for infectious diseases in refugee camps. The project’s objective is to develop a new, comprehensive evidence platform with the goal of improving diagnostics and treatment. New diagnosis procedures will be established in the refugee camps and the adjoining hospitals, with local medical personnel trained accordingly. An integrated diagnosis system with a comprehensive database for regionally prevalent diseases will be used to monitor illnesses (and outbreaks of disease) in refugee camps. This data supports patient management with new digital tools as well as the targeted development of cost-effective rapid diagnosis tests to deploy in the field.

## Education and School Projects

### **Competition “tête-à-tête” — Partnership with the Educational Department of the Canton of Bern**

The competition “tête-à-tête” encourages cultural producers, cultural institutions and schools to develop innovative education projects in all artistic fields. The project enables a long-term and active involvement with art and culture for school pupils. Schools from kindergarten to high school and vocational college level are invited to participate.

With the competition “tête-à-tête” the Canton of Bern supplements its promotion of culture by strengthening cultural education in schools across the Canton. The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation has been their partner for this competition since 2015 and is represented in their expert commission.

The following projects were supported in the school year 2018/19:

- 300 steps – an expedition to space
- VirtuRell – a school project for the real virtual world
- Culture and Health Care / Culture and Medicine – an interdisciplinary educational project
- I and the Other. A project about identity, norms and tolerance.

[www.erz.be.ch/tête-à-tête](http://www.erz.be.ch/tête-à-tête)



Exhibition view “Kunst und Medizin”, sound sculptures by Gabriella Rosenthal, Gabriel Baumann, Paulo Läderach, Kunsthau Interlaken, 2018 © Franticek Klossner

# Culture

## **June Johnson Dance Prize**

The winner of the June Johnson Dance Prize 2017, Kiriakos Hadjioannou was invited to present his piece Erotikon/ Higher States in January 2019 at the Onassis Cultural Centre in Athens among other places. In June 2019 he will give a workshop at the Berner Tanzplattform at Konzert Theater Bern.

The next prize will be awarded on 22. October 2019 in context of the Swiss Federal Dance Awards in the Equilibre theatre in Fribourg.

## **Long-term promotion and partner projects**

The culture commission now contributes to multi-year grants and partnership projects. Multi-year grants are directed at institutions and groups in all fields of culture and are intended as a form of recognition for the recipients. They may be used for production, operation or infrastructure in order to reduce the production pressures and the administrative effort required to obtain funding. Partnership projects are intended for institutions and groups with a high potential for development. They contribute to the artistic and/or operative development of the recipients in areas such as production, booking, management, accounting, publicity or infrastructure.



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"



# 5 Application statistics 2018

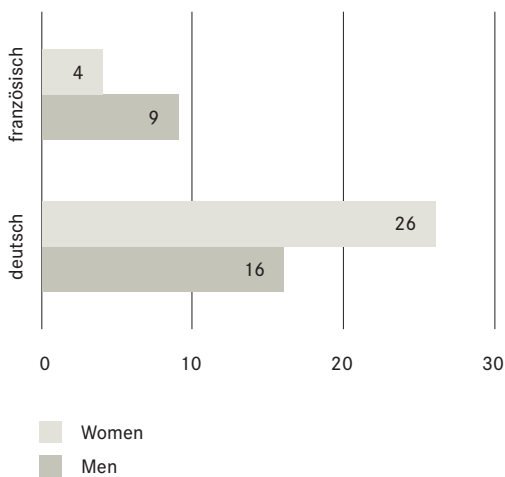
## 5.1 The follow-up project “2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education”

Status: December 2018

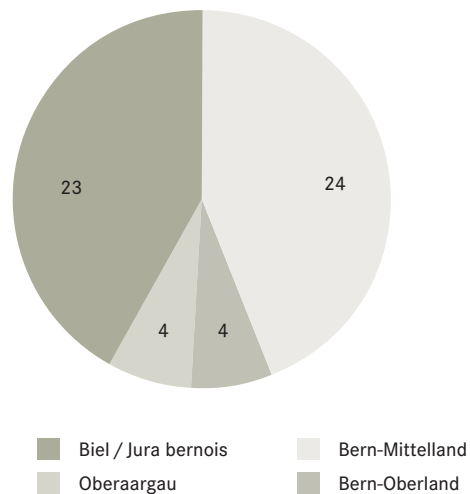
55 participants / total sum of grants CHF 800 749 for the years 2018-2024

Evaluation of participants:

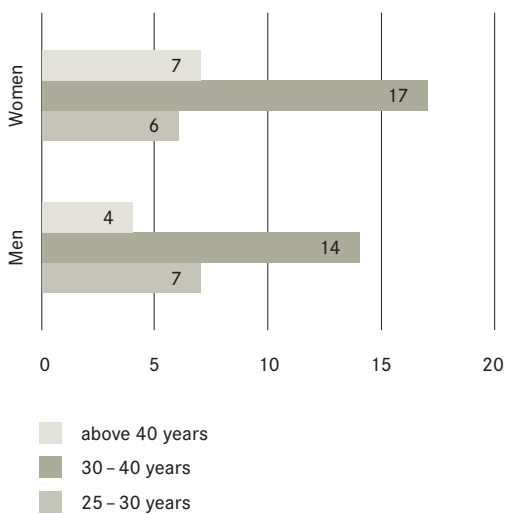
### Language region:



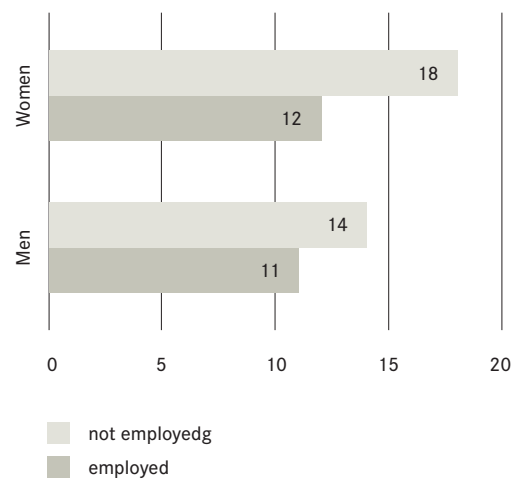
### Region of residence:



### Age:

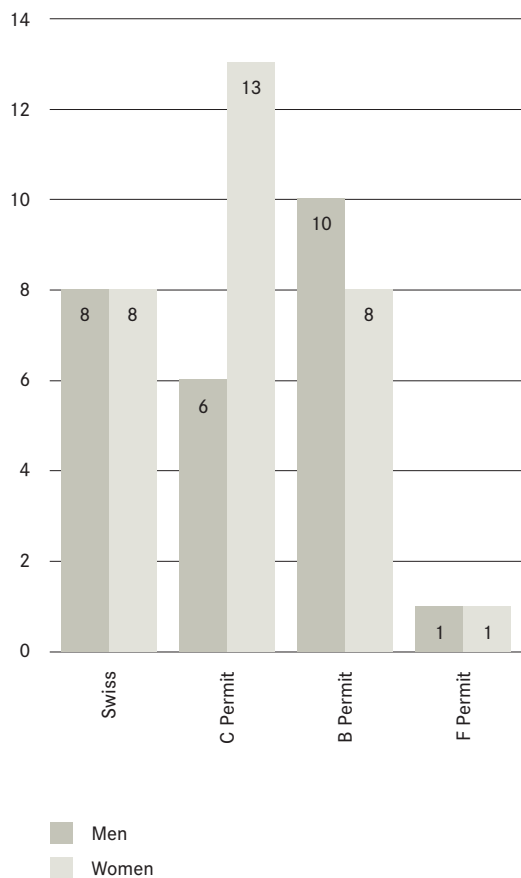


### Employment status:





**Residency status:**



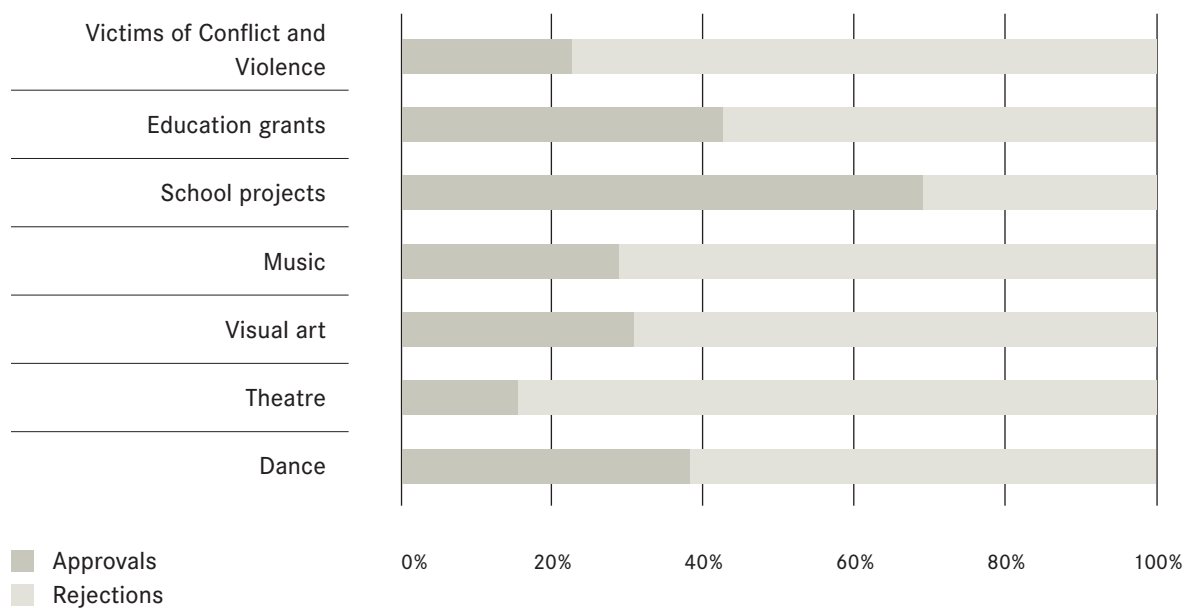
**Educational Goals:**

The participants' educational goals will be identified in close work with the coaches during the year 2019.

## 5.2 Number of applications according to sectors

Sectors	Subsectors	Approvals	Rejections	Total
Medical Research <sup>1)</sup>		1	0	1
Victims of Conflict and Violence		12	41	53
Education and School projects	Education grants	14	19	33
	School projects	19	9	28
Culture	Music	44	117	161
	Visual art	30	74	104
	Theatre	23	138	161
	Dance	29	46	75
<b>Total</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>616</b>

<sup>1)</sup> For the period 2014 - 2018 there is a cooperation with the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences (SAMW) in the field of palliative care. Besides this partnership with the SAMW the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation is not reviewing any projects in the field of medical research.

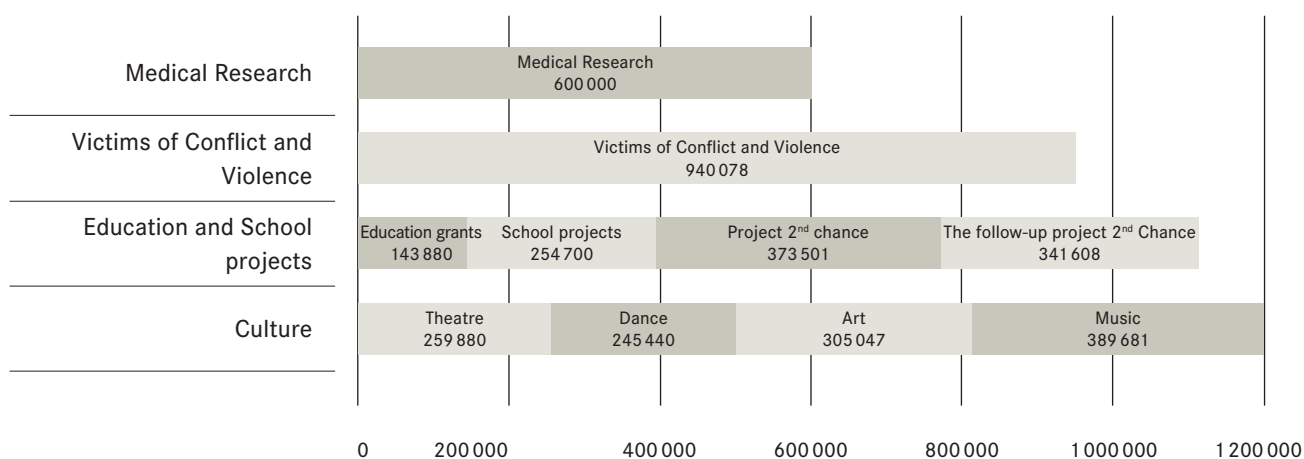


### 5.3 Grants according to countries and sectors

Countries <sup>2)</sup>	Medical Research	Victims of Conflict and Violence	Education and School projects	Culture	Total in CHF
Switzerland	600 000	61 750	1 113 689	1 090 200	2 865 639
Great-Britain		65 328		58 602	123 930
Afghanistan		100 000			100 000
Angola		100 000			100 000
Bangladesh		100 000			100 000
Iraq		100 000			100 000
Yemen		107 000			107 000
Lebanon		100 000			100 000
Pakistan				5 246	5 246
South Africa				46 000	46 000
Central African Republic		206 000			206 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>600 000</b>	<b>940 078</b>	<b>1 113 689</b>	<b>1 200 048</b>	<b>3 853 815</b>

<sup>2)</sup> Refers to the place of implementation

### 5.4 Approved grants according to sectors in Swiss Francs



\* Amounts adjusted after currency conversion

# 6 Grants 2017

## 6.1 Approved projects

### Foundation board meetings

In the period covered by the report, the board met on the following dates:

19<sup>th</sup> March 2018

25<sup>th</sup> June 2018

5<sup>th</sup> November 2018

The management office took minutes on each meeting.

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*Approved projects (172)* *CHF 3 138 706*

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**Medical Research (1)** **CHF 600 000**

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1033-KF	<b>Partnerschaft: Förderprogramm «Forschung in Palliative Care» 2018</b>				<b>600 000</b>
	SAMW Schweizerische Akademie der Medizinischen Wissenschaften	CH	Bern		

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**Victims of Conflict and Violence (12)** **CHF 940 078**

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1292-KC	<b>Strengthening the resilience of Children Affected by Armed Conflict, in and outside schools, in Bamingui-Bangoran, Ndele – Central African Republic</b>				<b>106 000</b>
	War Child UK	GB	London		

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1303-KC	<b>Building Resilience for Syrian Refugee Children in Iraq</b>				<b>100 000</b>
	STEP	GB	Southsea		

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1310-KC	<b>Holistic music and art-based therapy for survivors of torture in London and the South East</b>				<b>65 328</b>
	Freedom from Torture	GB	London		

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1267-KC	<b>Oxfam's Humanitarian Response in Yemen: WASH Activities to support to people affected by war, armed conflict and violence</b>				<b>107 000</b>
	Oxfam GB	GB	Oxford		

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1284-KC	<b>Nothilfe für Flüchtlinge aus Myanmar am Cox Bazar in Bangladesch</b> Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	CH	Zürich	<b>100 000</b>
1285-KC	<b>APOPO Mine Action Angola</b> APOPO	CH	Genf	<b>100 000</b>
1286-KC	<b>Ausbau der medizinischen Nothilfeaktion in der Zentralafrikanischen Republik</b> FAIRMED	CH	Bern	<b>100 000</b>
1288-KC	<b>ES-BAS Beratungsstelle für Asylsuchende neben dem EVZ-BaseI</b> BAS Beratungsstelle für Asylsuchende der Region Basel	CH	Basel	<b>18 750</b>
1291-KC	<b>Sayra – Spaziergänge mit Geflüchteten durchs Museum</b> Verein Multaka Bern	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
1259-KC	<b>Ensuring access to life-saving nutrition services through the establishment of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services in Kabul City – Afghanistan</b> Medair	CH	Zürich	<b>100 000</b>
1264-KC	<b>Professionelle und unabhängige Rechtshilfe für asylsuchende und migrierende Menschen</b> Freiplatzaktion Zürich	CH	Zürich	<b>38 000</b>
1270-KC	<b>CASH ASSISTANCE – Syrian Refugees South Lebanon</b> Solidar Suisse	CH	Zürich	<b>100 000</b>

## 6.2 Partially claimed project grants

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<b>Education (33)</b>	<b>CHF 398 580</b>
<b>Educational grants in the canton of Bern (14)</b>	<b>CHF 143 880</b>
1351-KB Laborant/-in EFZ- Biologie	15 000
1352-KB Sozialpädagoge/-pädagogin HF	27 000
1358-KB Studium Informatik	10 470
1360-KB Studium Informatik	15 000
1363-KB Fachmann/-frau Gesundheit	12 000
1362-KB Verhaltensberater/in Hund und Pferd	5 913
1367-KB Lastwagenfahrer/-in	2 000
1368-KB Studium Rechtswissenschaft	8 000
1336-KB Gymnasiale Maturitätsschulen	16 000
1340-KB Lastwagenprüfung	12 735
1339-KB Busfahrer/-in Kategorie D	6 240
1345-KB Dipl. Pflegefachmann/-frau HF	6 072
1348-KB Bachelor Lebensmittelwissenschaften FH	5 000
1369-KB Tierbetreuung FBA	2 450

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**School projects in the canton of Bern (19)****CHF 254 700**

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1152-KS	<b>Wettbewerb tête-à-tête 2018</b> Erziehungsdirektion des Kantons Bern	CH	Bern	<b>130 000</b>
1221-KS	<b>Berner Zeitmaschine bauen</b> Verein Zeitmaschine.TV	CH	Bern	<b>9 200</b>
1201-KS	<b>Dido and Aeneas</b> Gymnasium Hofwil	CH	Münchenbuchsee	<b>5 000</b>
1199-KS	<b>Die verlorenen Schuhe</b> Musikschule Oberland Ost	CH	Interlaken	<b>6 000</b>
1210-KS	<b>Gemeinsam sind wir stark!</b> Wahlacker und Zentralschulhaus Zollikofen	CH	Zollikofen	<b>3 500</b>
1219-KS	<b>Gesundheitswoche</b> IDM Spiez, Schule für Brückenangebote	CH	Spiez	<b>2 000</b>
1212-KS	<b>Gipfelstürmer</b> momentum contemporary dance	CH	Mamishaus	<b>6 000</b>
1215-KS	<b>Imi Fliegt</b> Beratungsstelle und Frauenhaus Solidarité Femmes Biel	CH	Bern	<b>4 000</b>
1203-KS	<b>Manege frei – Zirkusprojekt der Schule Winklen</b> Schule Winklen	CH	Frutigen	<b>4 000</b>
1211-KS	<b>MUS-E – Die Künste in der Schule – Formatentwicklung und LP 21</b> Verein MUS-E CH/FL	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
1222-KS	<b>Musikvermittlungsprojekte in zeitgenössischer Musik und der Musik anderer Kulturen in Schulen des Kantons Bern</b> Tönstör	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>
1227-KS	<b>PEER GYNT</b> Musikschule Biel	CH	Biel	<b>20 000</b>
1214-KS	<b>Silas, le petit astronaute</b> Ecole Primaire de Saint-Imier	CH	Saint-Imier	<b>2 000</b>
1216-KS	<b>Singmituns SMU18</b> Firstclassics GmbH	CH	Thun	<b>6 500</b>
1213-KS	<b>step into action Bern</b> step into action Bern	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>

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## 6.1 Approved projects

1207-KS	<b>TanzParcours</b> Team TanzParcours	CH	Biel	<b>7 000</b>
1223-KS	<b>The Travelling Suitcase – ein Kulturkoffer auf Europareise</b> Felicitas Erb	CH	Münchenbuchsee	<b>1 500</b>
1202-KS	<b>Förderung des Mentoring-Jahrgangs 2018 – 2020 im Raum Bern</b> ROCK YOUR LIFE! Bern	CH	Bern	<b>20 000</b>
1200-KS	<b>Regionale Talentförderung Musik</b> Musikschule Unteres Worblental, Musikschule Worblental Kiesental	CH	Bolligen	<b>5 000</b>



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**Culture (126)**

CHF 1 200 048

**Music (44)**

CHF 389 681

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2298-KK	<b>«Alcina», Oper von G. F. Händel</b> Die Freitagsakademie	CH	Bern	24 000
2299-KK	<b>«D'Ailleurs» – Interkulturelles Musikprojekt mit Balthasar Streiff</b> Label Suisse	CH	Lausanne	8 000
2616-KK	<b>«eins + eins» Konzertreihe</b> Ensemble This   Ensemble That	CH	Basel	5 000
2603-KK	<b>15. «zoom in» Festival</b> «zoom in» Festival für improvisierte Musik	CH	Bern	12 000
2421-KK	<b>50 Jahre Ensemble Neue Horizonte Bern</b> Ensemble Neue Horizonte Bern	CH	Bern	5 000
2658-KK	<b>A Child of our Time</b> Choeur de la Cité de Lausanne & Choeur Laudate	CH	Lausanne	5 000
2583-KK	<b>Ausstellung «Strings attached 2018», zeitgenössische Streichinstrumente</b> Verein Strings attached	CH	Bern	5 000
2450-KK	<b>brit pop</b> ensemble proton bern	CH	Bern	10 000
2739-KK	<b>CHORAL</b> Ensemble Vide	CH	Genf	6 000
2558-KK	<b>Close Encounters 2018 / 19</b> Close Encounters Festival	CH	Zürich	3 000
2309-KK	<b>Cosmic Beat</b> We Spoke: New Music	CH	Lausanne	8 000
2273-KK	<b>Saison 2018, A Space Odyssey – Meilenstein</b> Das Lied – Liedrezitale Bern	CH	Bern	10 000
2316-KK	<b>Die Grosse Wörterfabrik</b> equipe wiss	CH	Luzern	8 000
2434-KK	<b>Disney – if you can dream it, you can do it</b> Musikschule Konservatorium Bern (MKB)	CH	Bern	3 000
2740-KK	<b>England-Tournee 2018</b> The Great Harry Hillman	CH	Luzern	4 000

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## 6.1 Approved projects

2518-KK	<b>ex archivo</b> Les Passions de l'Ame	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>
2710-KK	<b>Festival der jungen Stimmen / Internationale Opernwerkstatt</b> Festival der jungen Stimmen / Internationale Opernwerkstatt	CH	Ringoldswil	<b>10 000</b>
2382-KK	<b>Festival Musikdorf Ernen / Neue Reihe «Newcomers»</b> Verein Musikdorf Ernen	CH	Ernen	<b>10 000</b>
2548-KK	<b>Für Augen und Ohren – Walter Benjamin und die Künste</b> Universität Bern	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
2476-KK	<b>Gamut Festival 2018</b> Verein Gamut	CH	Zürich	<b>4 000</b>
2526-KK	<b>Histoire naturellev</b> klangundszene	CH	Zürich	<b>5 000</b>
2596-KK	<b>In Szene. 7 Landschaftsopern</b> Neue Musik Rümlingen	CH	Rümlingen	<b>10 000</b>
2600-KK	<b>Jazz Festival Willisau 2018</b> Jazzfestival Willisau	CH	Willisau	<b>15 000</b>
2352-KK	<b>Jazzwerkstatt Bern 2018</b> Jazzwerkstatt Bern	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
2445-KK	<b>Konzert zum Palmsonntag</b> Vereinigung Orgelfreunde der Dreifaltigkeitskirche Bern	CH	Bern	<b>1 000</b>
2574-KK	<b>Langnau Jazz Nights 2018</b> Langnau Jazz Nights	CH	Langnau	<b>8 000</b>
2339-KK	<b>Lobet die Nacht</b> thélème	CH	Basel	<b>4 000</b>
2403-KK	<b>Lucerne Guitar Concerts – 10-jähriges Jubiläum 2018</b> Fokus Gitarre	CH	Luzern	<b>5 000</b>
2621-KK	<b>Marie Stuart</b> Die Oper im Knopfloch	CH	Illnau	<b>5 000</b>
2340-KK	<b>Musikfestival Bern – «unzeitig»</b> Musikfestival Bern	CH	Bern	<b>30 000</b>
2667-KK	<b>Oto Nove Swiss II</b> Präsens Editionen	CH	Luzern	<b>7 000</b>
2448-KK	<b>Pre Release Tour 2018 / 2019</b> David Leuthold	CH	Bern	<b>4 000</b>

2480-KK	<b>Carte Blanche</b> bee-flat im Progr	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>
2759-KK	<b>Rise Above in Lavender Hill, Cape Flats, South Africa</b> The University of Manchester	GB	Manchester	<b>46 000</b>
2562-KK	<b>Samuel Blaser Trio + Quartet</b> Association BLAZZ	CH	La-Chaux-de-Fonds	<b>5 000</b>
2282-KK	<b>SONGS</b> Association SONGS	CH	La-Chaux-de-Fonds	<b>10 000</b>
2755-KK	<b>Sound Sculpture, GLIA and Contrechamps soloists exchange.</b> Association Contrechamps	CH	Genf	<b>7 000</b>
2728-KK	<b>Sports et Divertissements</b> Camerata variabile	CH	Basel	<b>5 000</b>
2598-KK	<b>Swiss Programme at EFG London Jazz Festival 2018</b> Serious Trust	GB	London	<b>3 681</b>
2732-KK	<b>Textures Festival: Adventurous Music in London</b> Antoine Chessex	CH	Zürich	<b>6 000</b>
2669-KK	<b>unerhört!-Festival 2018</b> unerhört! Festival	CH	Zürich	<b>20 000</b>
2297-KK	<b>Usinesonore Festival 2018</b> Association Usinesonore	CH	Tavannes	<b>10 000</b>
2520-KK	<b>We bridge!</b> Kammerorchester musica movendi	CH	Bern	<b>3 000</b>
2433-KK	<b>Zeitfestival 2018</b> Verein Zeitfestival	CH	Zürich	<b>4 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

<b>Art (30)</b>				<b>CHF 305 047</b>
2516-KK	<b>25 Jahre Kunsthalle Arbon</b>	CH	Arbon	<b>5 000</b>
2659-KK	<b>Ausstellung: «Turner. Das Meer und die Alpen»</b> Kunstgesellschaft Luzern	CH	Luzern	<b>30 000</b>
2646-KK	<b>B for Music</b> BONE Verein zur Förderung der Performance Kunst	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>
2531-KK	<b>Beehave. Die Biene als künstlerischer und gesellschaftlicher Impulsgeber</b> Kunsthaus Baselland	CH	Basel	<b>6 000</b>
2519-KK	<b>Bernard Voïta: recto-verso</b> Kunstmuseum Solothurn	CH	Solothurn	<b>10 000</b>
2597-KK	<b>Blue Cheap. Anne-Julie Raccoursier</b> Ferme-Asile	CH	Sion	<b>6 000</b>
2487-KK	<b>Sayra – Spaziergänge mit Geflüchteten durchs Museum</b> Verein Multaka Bern	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
2765-KK	<b>By repetition, you start noticing details in the landscape</b> Association SoundVision	CH	Genf	<b>8 000</b>
2742-KK	<b>Corpus</b> Benzeholz Raum für zeitgenössische Kunst	CH	Meggen	<b>12 000</b>
2724-KK	<b>Daniel Dewar &amp; Grégory Gicquel</b> Kunsthalle Basel / Basler Kunstverein	CH	Basel	<b>8 000</b>
2555-KK	<b>Das Unsichtbare erfahrbar machen – Schmerzpatienten und ihre Erzählungen</b> Zürcher Hochschule der Künste - Artists-in-labs	CH	Zürich	<b>20 000</b>
2415-KK	<b>Der grüne Henry</b> Der grüne Henry	CH	Zürich	<b>10 000</b>
2586-KK	<b>Die Anatomie des Feststeckens</b> PARK	CH	Zürich	<b>5 000</b>
2439-KK	<b>Die Welt in Biel / Le Monde à Bienne</b> Enrique Muñoz García	CH	Biel	<b>4 000</b>
2664-KK	<b>Eile mit Weile</b> (ort) und Kunstplattform akku	CH	Emmenbrücke	<b>5 000</b>

2785-KK	<b>Emma Kunz at the Serpentine Galleries</b> Serpentine Galleries	GB	London	<b>15 678</b>
2784-KK	<b>Exhibitions: Luisanna Gonzalez Quattrini &amp; Paul Noble</b> Musée des beaux-arts	CH	La-Chaux-de-Fonds	<b>12 000</b>
2554-KK	<b>Exhibition: Heidi Bucher</b> Parasol unit foundation for contemporary art	GB	London	<b>13 117</b>
2461-KK	<b>Im Streiflicht oder: die Lust an der Malerei</b> Niggi Messerli, Massimiliano Madonna	CH	Liestal	<b>5 000</b>
2754-KK	<b>Jules Spinatsch – Semiautomatic photography</b> Centre de la photographie Genève	CH	Genf	<b>8 000</b>
2372-KK	<b>Ligne de Mire (Line of Sight)</b> mudac – musée de design et d’art appliqués contemporains	CH	Lausanne	<b>10 000</b>
2328-KK	<b>Luke Willis Thompson</b> Kunsthalle Basel / Basler Kunstverein	CH	Basel	<b>10 000</b>
2745-KK	<b>Maske. Ein neuer Blick auf ein altes Thema</b> Aargauer Kunsthau Aarau	CH	Aarau	<b>12 000</b>
2778-KK	<b>Multimedia: Another History</b> Fri Art Kunsthalle	CH	Freiburg	<b>8 000</b>
2763-KK	<b>Plattform 19</b> Plattform	CH	Zürich	<b>8 000</b>
2410-KK	<b>Projekt 04v</b> SOLLBRUCHSTELLE	CH	Zürich	<b>10 000</b>
2326-KK	<b>Rasheed Araeen: A Retrospective</b> MAMCO, Musée d’art moderne et contemporain	CH	Genf	<b>20 000</b>
2463-KK	<b>République Géniale</b> Kunstmuseum Bern	CH	Bern	<b>20 000</b>
2758-KK	<b>The Blazing World</b> Spike Island	GB	Bristol	<b>6 252</b>
2641-KK	<b>Vevey positive, exhibition by Sam Porritt</b> Collectif RATS	CH	Vevey	<b>5 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

<b>Theatre (23)</b>				<b>CHF 259 880</b>
2452-KK	<b>Billy de Kid</b> Theater katerland / bravebühne	CH	Winterthur	<b>10 000</b>
2429-KK	<b>augenauf! das festival 2018</b> augenauf! das festival	CH	Winterthur	<b>10 000</b>
2633-KK	<b>It's the real thing – Basler Dokumentartage 19</b> Paraform Produktionen	CH	Basel	<b>15 000</b>
2648-KK	<b>Theaterkunst für junges Publikum im Schlachthaus Theater und in ganz Bern</b> Schlachthaus Theater Bern	CH	Bern	<b>66 000</b>
2638-KK	<b>Das Monsterbuch</b> Theater Eiger Mönch & Jungfrau	CH	Worb	<b>8 000</b>
2666-KK	<b>augenauf! das festival 2019</b> augenauf! das festival	CH	Winterthur	<b>10 000</b>
2681-KK	<b>RAUCH von Maria Miro i Coromina Schweizer Erstaufführung (Mundart)</b> Theater Matte	CH	Bern	<b>4 000</b>
2686-KK	<b>DAS machen und andere verdächtige Sachen</b> Theater Blau	CH	Zürich	<b>10 000</b>
2691-KK	<b>Der Bummler</b> Theaterprojekte Bodinek	CH	Oberrohrdorf	<b>8 000</b>
2715-KK	<b>PINOCCHIO – Ein Theaterabenteuer über das Leben in allen Dingen</b> Theater Stadelhofen Zürich	CH	Zürich	<b>7 000</b>
2730-KK	<b>Die schmerzfreie Gesellschaft</b> Les Mémoires d'Helène	CH	Bern	<b>6 000</b>
2734-KK	<b>Geisterspiel von Martin Bieri und Andri Beyeler</b> Theater Winkelwiese	CH	Zürich	<b>8 000</b>
2735-KK	<b>Konrad, das Kind aus der Konservenbüchse</b> Theater Gustavs Schwestern	CH	Zürich	<b>5 000</b>
2553-KK	<b>Raqqa by Lizzie Nunnery</b> Box of Tricks Theatre	GB	Manchester	<b>6 634</b>
2465-KK	<b>Neben dir liegt ein Pferd</b> fünfnachbusch kollektiv	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>

2493-KK	<b>Gastspiel von Gob Squad: Creation (Pictures for Dorian)</b> Schlachthaus Theater Bern	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
2073-KK	<b>M.T. – O.T. (Arbeitstitel) Ein musikalisches Kammerstück um Maria Tanase</b> nachttau	CH	Aarau	<b>12 000</b>
2291-KK	<b>Girl from the fog machine factory</b> Bernetta Theaterproduktionen	CH	Zürich	<b>12 000</b>
2332-KK	<b>Blood Kiss – Ein interdisziplinäres Stück mit Tanz, Schauspiel und Puppen</b> KNPV – Pantarhei	CH	Bern	<b>12 000</b>
2356-KK	<b>Promoting Tolerance through the Arts: Minority-Driven Theatre and Storytelling for Pakistan Youth</b> Minority Rights Group International	GB	London	<b>5 246</b>
2400-KK	<b>Sportler des Herzens</b> Vorstadttheater Basel	CH	Basel	<b>5 000</b>
2318-KK	<b>Lola Arias: Minefield</b> Theaterfestival Basel	CH	Basel	<b>10 000</b>
2348-KK	<b>Isabelle</b> Volksbühne Basel	CH	Basel	<b>10 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

<b>Dance (29)</b>				<b>CHF 245 440</b>
2391-KK	<b>NUMB (Arbeitstitel)</b> Dagmar Bock / Jet Set	CH	Zürich	<b>3 000</b>
2392-KK	<b>Rosalinda Imm</b> Benjamin Pogonatos	CH	Luzern	<b>2 000</b>
2345-KK	<b>tanz: now 2018</b> Phönix Theater	CH	Steckborn	<b>6 500</b>
2286-KK	<b>Dance &amp; Dramaturgy festival</b> Théâtre Sévelin 36 - Association Un Lieu pour la Danse	CH	Lausanne	<b>5 000</b>
2289-KK	<b>The Goldfish and the Inner Tube</b> Scarlett's	CH	Genf	<b>5 000</b>
2688-KK	<b>Escape Act</b> All Exclusive – Alexandra Bachzetsis	CH	Basel	<b>8 000</b>
2753-KK	<b>Chro no lo gi cal</b> Arts Mouvementés	CH	Lausanne	<b>10 000</b>
2773-KK	<b>SWAN@LAKE</b> T 42 dance projects	CH	Bern	<b>9 500</b>
2632-KK	<b>Cloud</b> Arte Libera	CH	Rolle	<b>8 000</b>
2637-KK	<b>IKARUS, stirb oder flieg!</b> tanz+kunst königsfelden	CH	Windisch	<b>8 000</b>
2640-KK	<b>Sugar Sugar</b> Compagnie Ürf	CH	Lausanne	<b>5 000</b>
2661-KK	<b>Himmlisches Museum</b> Studio Moroni   Omar Ghayatt	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
2665-KK	<b>23. Oltner Tanztage Feeling &amp; Form</b> TANZINOLTEN	CH	Olten	<b>7 000</b>
2489-KK	<b>Tanz in Bern 2018</b> Dampfzentrale Bern	CH	Bern	<b>15 000</b>
2530-KK	<b>kulturerbe, tanz!</b> kulturerbe tanz	CH	Zürich	<b>20 000</b>
2543-KK	<b>Placebo</b> Clod Ensemble	GB	London	<b>13 240</b>



2497-KK	<b>Hocus Pocus at Edinburgh International Festival 2018</b> Fondation Cie Philippe Saire	CH	Lausanne	<b>6 000</b>
2542-KK	<b>Flipper Tournee</b> UNPLUSH	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>
2490-KK	<b>One at a time...</b> cinquantatré – Alessandro Schiattarella	CH	Basel	<b>8 000</b>
2533-KK	<b>Come Away</b> Verein cie O.	CH	Zürich	<b>4 000</b>
2545-KK	<b>Liebe üben – ein dokumentarisches Tanztheater für Menschen ab 10 Jahren</b> Theater Sgaramusch	CH	Schaffhausen	<b>10 000</b>
2567-KK	<b>CORPO BAROCCO</b> Nunzio Impellizzeri Dance Company	CH	Zürich	<b>7 000</b>
2612-KK	<b>Romeo, Romeo, Romeo</b> Tough Love	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
2370-KK	<b>Eins Zwei Drei</b> MZ Atelier	CH	Zürich	<b>15 000</b>
2358-KK	<b>Tanzfestival Winterthur 2018</b> tanzinwinterthur	CH	Winterthur	<b>9 200</b>
2423-KK	<b>Zwischen__BÄUMEN</b> öff öff aerial dance	CH	Basel	<b>10 000</b>
2346-KK	<b>SKINNED</b> Pascal Moor	CH	Basel	<b>8 000</b>
2277-KK	<b>Robot, l'amour éternel</b> Compagnie Himé	CH	Genf	<b>7 000</b>
2296-KK	<b>Homies</b> Asphalt Piloten	CH	Biel	<b>8 000</b>

## 6.2 Partially claimed project grants

Partially claimed Project Grants (5)

CHF 31 947

For some of the grants awarded, the full amount was not claimed or the project was cancelled. The following overview lists the unpaid or refunded amounts. The dates in the first column refer to the year in which the grants were awarded.

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<b>Theatre (1)</b>		<b>CHF 10 000</b>
2465-KK	<b>Neben dir liegt ein Pferd</b> Cancelled because of insufficient funds.	<b>-10 000</b>
	2018	
<hr/>		
<b>Art (1)</b>		<b>CHF 12 861</b>
2881-KK	<b>Ausstellung Mike Nelson</b> The project was not realized.	<b>-12 861</b>
	2010	
<hr/>		
<b>Individuelle Bildungsbeiträge (3)</b>		<b>CHF 9 086</b>
1226-KB	<b>Vorkurs / Propädeutikum 2-jährig</b> The last rate for material costs was not needed	<b>-1 026</b>
	2016	
1292-KB	<b>Pflegehelfer /in SRK</b> Educational support was not needed.	<b>-2 300</b>
	2017	
1323-KB	<b>Studium Lehrer /in IVP</b> Educational support was not needed.	<b>-5 760</b>
	2017	

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Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"



Photo series "Sanierung Kirchenfeldbrücke", 2018 © Alexander Egger"

# 7 On the sustainability strategy for securities and properties

In 2016 the board of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation (STJF) decided to realign its securities and property portfolios in accordance with the principle of sustainability in general and the Foundation's objectives in particular. This decision has since been included in relevant contracts, regulations as well as in the overall the investment policy.

## 1. Basic principles of asset investment

As a charitable, tax-exempt foundation, the STJF supports projects in the following areas: performing and visual arts, support of people affected by conflict and violence, and scientific research especially in the fields of health and welfare. It also promotes access to education and vocational training in the Canton of Bern.

The securities and properties investments are aligned with the with the principles of liquidity, viability and security, within the foundation's tolerance of and capacity for risk. The purchase power of the foundation's assets shall be maintained in the long term and the generated return shall enable grant contributions to remain as stable and constant as possible. Simultaneously, the securities and property investments shall not contradict the foundation's objectives, promoting them where ever possible.

## 2. Principles of sustainable investment activity

To achieve the goal of sustainable activity in line with our Foundation's mission, securities will primarily be based on exclusion criteria and the best-in-class approach (choosing the most sustainable investments for each investment category or sector). Themed investments and non-listed, mission-conforming investments (e.g. loans, impact investing, venture philanthropy ...) can be undertaken optionally, as long as these are linked to a direct pursuit of the Foundation's objectives. The Foundation works with institutional investment funds that exercise their voting rights and cultivate a dialogue with the invested companies (engagement). As a rule, this happens via a specialised engagement pool. In property management, the Foundation aligns newbuilds with established sustainability standards (e.g. "Minergie" minimal energy standards).

To guarantee cost efficient implementation, the foundation primarily uses existing standard products for securities investment and as a general rule suspends the requirement for individual sustainability criteria. Mandates with individual criteria are only conferred if they are linked to substantial advantages concerning the foundation's objectives.

Asset management mandates and other mandates are tendered in a structured selection process under competitive conditions. Sustainability criteria are included in the written contract and the asset managers are legally obligated to report on their sustainability criteria.

### 3. Exclusion Criteria

In regard to sustainability the mandate or respectively the stock deployed within it is subject to the following exclusion criteria:

Problem area	Exclusion criteria
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of fossil fuels (mineral oil, coal, natural gas)</li> <li>• Operation of fossil power plants*</li> <li>• Manufacture of cars and aircraft</li> </ul>
Depletion of the ozone layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacture of ozone depleting substances</li> </ul>
Decline of plant and animal biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacture of durable contaminating substances</li> <li>• Non-sustainable forestry (without FCS certification or similar)</li> <li>• Fishing without MCS label</li> </ul>
Nuclear energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear power plants, atomic reprocessing plants and nuclear waste repositories</li> <li>• Manufacture of nuclear reactors</li> </ul>
Gene technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Release of organisms manipulated by gene technology</li> <li>• Therapeutic cloning</li> </ul>
Other exclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacture of weapons, military vehicles, aircraft or ships</li> <li>• Manufacture of tobacco or smoking products</li> </ul>

\* Excluding

- Very efficient fossil power plants
- Power plants predominantly operating with renewable energies
- Energy generated through waste recycling as well as landfill and mine gas

For the remaining companies, which have not been excluded from the respective investment universe, further sustainability criteria are applied.

As a consequence of the entire sustainability process the STJF portfolio does not for example include any shares or bonds from weapons or automobile manufacturers, nor any US government bonds (due to objections to the death penalty among other issues), but it does include listed shares in various small and medium-sized companies that particularly promote sustainable development.

### 4. Real Estate

The STJF is co-owner of several properties, especially in the Bern area. Some of these are quite old and have already been or will need to be renovated in the coming years. Renovations as well as newbuilds take ecological criteria into account alongside building criteria. Concepts such as “Minergie” or “MinergieP” are applied. Where ever possible, the foundation employs renewable materials when undertaking a building renovation.

