

NRP 76

Welfare and Coercion

Knowledge Transfer Strategy
2018–2024



SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Knowledge Transfer Strategy 2018–2024

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1. Context of NRP76

The National Research Programme Welfare and Coercion – Past, Present and Future (NRP 76) was set up based on a Federal Council mandate which dates back to the Federal Act on Compulsory Social Measures and Placements prior to 1981 (CSMPA) passed by Parliament in 2016. The CSMPA is an indirect legislative proposal by the Federal Council in response to the Reparation Initiative.

The Federal Council mandate for NRP76 is an embedded part of a initiative that is expected to shed light on the history of welfare and coercion. In addition to

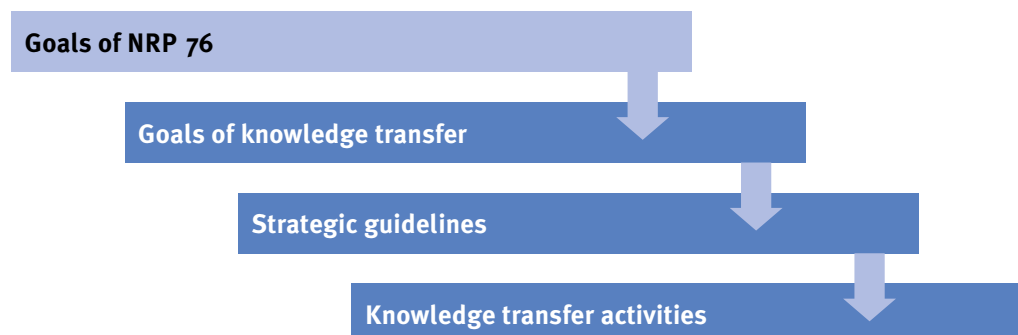
NRP76, the scientific investigation also includes the research work of the Independent Expert Commission on Administrative Detention (UEK), as well as various research projects carried out on behalf of cantons and municipalities, homes or the church.

NRP76 was launched on 22 February 2017. It is endowed with CHF 18 million. The NRP is expected to make important contributions that address historical and current developments, as well as the impact on society effects and consequences for welfare and coercion in Switzerland.

2. Knowledge Transfer Strategy 2018 – 2024

The Swiss National Science Foundation's Research Council approved the Knowledge Transfer Strategy for

2018–2024 on 23 October 2018. The strategy derives from the goals of NRP76.



NRP76 aims to analyse the characteristics, mechanisms and effects of Swiss welfare policy and practices in their various contexts, and to identify possible causes of welfare practices that either impaired or protected the integrity of the persons concerned, and explore how these persons were affected by the practices. The call for proposals published in April 2017 set out the following specific goals (<http://www.nfp76.ch/en/news-media/publications>):

1. To analyse the features, mechanisms and modes of action in Swiss welfare policy and practices in their many different forms and in context of both change and continuity.
2. To identify possible causes for welfare practices that either damage or restore personal integrity, and to consider the extent to which social order and individual rights may be reconciled
3. To investigate the effects of welfare practices on the persons affected and on their economic and social situation.

3. Goals of knowledge transfer

The goals of knowledge transfer can be divided into goals to be achieved once the research work is completed and the results are at hand (outcome goals) and goals that can be pursued while scientific work is still in progress (process goals).

Outcome goals	Goal 1	The results and impetus generated by NRP 76 are a contribution to the sustainable further development of legislation, legal practice, financing, government organisations and front-line practice directed at activities to address the dichotomy between welfare and coercion.
	Goal 2	The target groups are sensitised to the mechanisms by which compulsory social measures are ordered, implemented and overseen, and have access to the documented impact on the persons affected and subsequent generations.
	Goal 3	Knowledge is available on which decisions and actions can be based when designing processes to avoid impacts on personal integrity or to promote the autonomy of the persons concerned.
	Goal 4	The results and impetus generated by NRP 76 are a contribution to the dialogue between researchers, government, front-line practice and the persons affected and help to bring objectivity to the public debate on welfare and coercion.
Process goals	Goal 5	The results and impetus generated by NRP 76 are embedded in their context.
	Goal 6	Learning processes endorsed jointly by the researchers and the Steering Committee make a key contribution to linking the project outcomes across the programme.
	Goal 7	The scientific review, results and impetus generated by NRP 76 are nationally and internationally acclaimed.

4. Strategic guidelines

The following guidelines will inform the formulation and implementation of the activities:

General guidelines	1.	Knowledge transfer must comply with the research ethics requirements of NRP 76.*
	2.	Knowledge transfer must be outcome-driven and forward-looking and recognise risks and opportunities in good time.
	3.	Knowledge transfer involves exchanging information in a dialogue among equals that uses a careful choice of language.
	4.	NRP 76 events should be held in all regions of Switzerland.
	5.	The research findings should be made available in an activity-centred, target group-appropriate form, embedded in their context and duly communicated.

* <http://www.nfp76.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/nfp76-ethische-anforderungen-an-die-forschungsprojekte-e.pdf>

Guidelines on third-party cooperation	6.	To ensure the target groups are reached, carefully chosen multipliers will be systematically motivated to cooperate and incorporated into the knowledge transfer activities.
	7.	The dialogue between researchers, government, front-line practitioners and the persons affected will continue throughout the programme.
	8.	The views of the persons affected must be addressed and articulated in their diverse forms.
	9.	NRP76 must be present at third-party events and support them where expedient and possible.
	10.	The researchers should start networking at an early stage and continue to network consistently since this is beneficial to the learning process taking place within the programme.
	11.	Shared learning should be professionally facilitated; the outcomes of the workshops will be documented and, where expedient, prepared for knowledge transfer to the target groups.

5. Modules

The projects in NRP76 can be categorised into four modules (<http://www.nfp76.ch/en/projects>). These modules are intended to facilitate communication and content structuring for knowledge transfer activities.

1. Child and adult protection

Social and health policy measures between “protection” and “self-determination”, e. g. out-of-home placement or coercive accommodation, always lie in the field of tension between welfare and coercion. Within the scope of the past “poverty law” and guardianship system as well as with regard to today’s child and adult protection, the authorities intervene into families and into the ability of individuals to act. Children, teens, and their parents as well as adults are impacted by these interventions. Social and economic developments coin changes to the zeitgeist and to legal understanding. The projects in this module investigate how the significance of concepts of “need for protection”, self-determination, ability to judge, and many more have changed over the course of time as well as examining their former and current impact.

2. Interventions and pathways in life

This module investigates the consequences of measures taken within the tension field between welfare and coercion. Irrespective of the design of structures, enforcement and supervision, such measures can have different consequences: Some persons concerned might see themselves as having been at the mercy of the public authorities; whereas others might have been able to express their point of view actively in proceedings. If, within the scope of measures taken to

combat poverty, self-determination and personal rights are not paid sufficient attention, this can have adverse consequences – on education, social and professional integration as well as livelihood security – thus defining the paths of lives up until an advanced age. Moreover, the social environment as well as future generations will also be impacted.

3. Rights and legal practice

State activities in the tension field between welfare and coercion to ensure “protection”, “support” and “encouragement” as well as state interventions require legal bases. The administrative ordering, implementation and supervision of such measures must be in due compliance with human rights. These conditions were not or only partially fulfilled in the past. The projects in this module will investigate the change of legal practice, rights of appeal, and social norms, all coining the understanding of what is “legal”. In this respect, the question as to whether the persons concerned had access to justice and were able to enforce their legal rights or not has also evolved over time. Irrespective of this, the question arises as to whether the persons concerned suffered injustices due to former legal practices or whether former legal systems and practices violated human rights.

4. Economic and political interdependences

The design of measures to combat poverty within the tension field between welfare and coercion is coined decisively by the rationale of financial policy, institutions and networks as well as by cooperation between state and non-state actors. Depending on the priorities

of the current political agenda and cost issue estimates, definitions of what is best for the “good” of children, teenagers, and adults will shift. Weighting the relation between self-determination and the pro-

tection of society varies – as do the consequences for the persons concerned. Projects belonging to this module will address these questions.

6. Shared issues

Shared issues are those that may arise to a greater or lesser extent in virtually all research projects, regardless of their primary thematic focus. Listing shared is-

ssues is valuable for designing internal dialogue processes, shared learning and cross-project knowledge transfer at programme level.

Dichotomy between welfare and coercion

How does the dichotomy come about?

- Systems of social security
- Welfare and coercion as a process
- Interventions
- Logical justifications
- Ambition and reality
- Inequality
- Diversity

Impact on the persons affected and their descendants

What are the consequences?

- Experiencing and overcoming
- Criteria for behaviour that impacts on integrity
- Criteria for behaviour that encourages autonomy

Discourse and its effects

What are the explanations?

- Context: family, education, social and health policy
- Norms, deviation, attributions
- Interplay of discourse, policy and practice
- Practice – constants and change

Methods

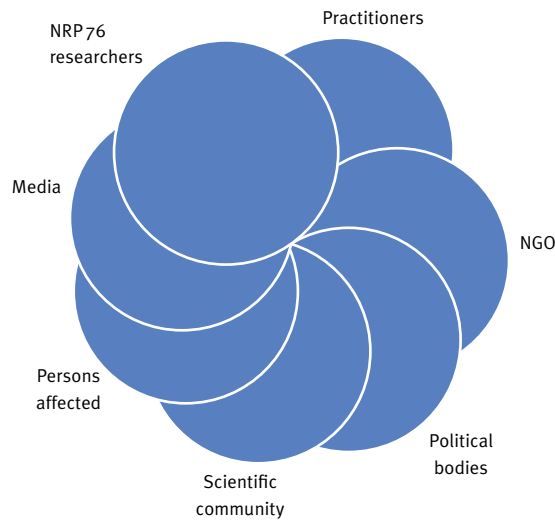
Where are there similar challenges in terms of research methodology?

- Ethics
- Terminology
- The challenge posed by “welfare state bashing”
- Review process
- Formulating ideas for the present day and future
- Interpretation and comparison, relaying results and impetus

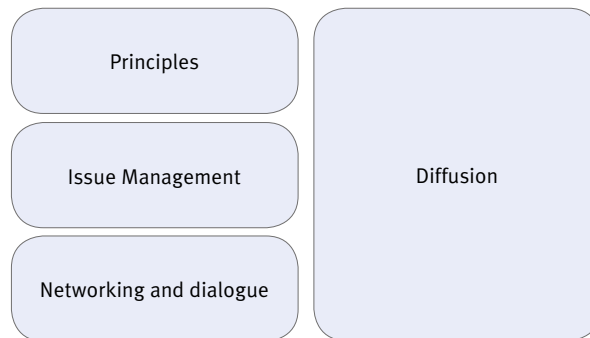
7. Target groups

Internal target group: All NRP76 researchers

External target groups: Practitioners, NGOs, government, persons affected, scientific community, media



8. Four packages of activities



The elements of the Knowledge Transfer Strategy cover those activities currently planned for the programme start-up. Activity planning will be continually reviewed throughout the programme and will take on board the progress made with the project and the

research results. The activities will be pooled in four activity packages; the size of the box represents the workload involved and the financial resources required.

Activity package 1: Principles**Target:**

The basis and tools required for goal- and outcome-driven knowledge transfer are available and periodically updated.

Activities:

- Knowledge transfer strategy, planning and reporting
- Target group database

Activity package 2: Issue management**Target:**

The NRP responds to new developments and its impacts can be estimated.

Activities:

- Context analysis by prospectively and specifically observing the environment and gauging opinions
- Progress monitoring to verify goal achievement

Activity package 3: Networking and dialogue**Target:**

Knowledge transfer in NRP 76 is partnership-based and involves knowledge exchange and shared learning. The findings feed into the relaying of results and impetus and the synthesis of NRP 76.

Activities:

- Programme workshops at which researchers can share information, experience and results with each other
- Cooperation with multipliers
- Dialogue events involving researchers and their target groups
- Cooperation with the Independent Expert Commission on Administrative Detention (UEK)

Activity package 4: Diffusion**Target:**

The results and impetus generated by NRP 76 will be communicated continuously and in a way that is appropriate for both the context and target group.

Activities:

- Support in implementing the knowledge transfer activities planned by the projects
- Presentation of results at third-party events
- Specialist articles in Swiss and international journals
- Lay summaries and programme portrait
- Media work
- Website and newsletter
- NRP 76 bulletin
- Programme synthesis

9. Schedule

	2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Research phase																												
Key measures of knowledge transfer																												
Programme Work-shops approx. 4																												
Dialogue Events approx. 4																												
Bulletins approx. 4																												
Programme Synthesis																												

10. Knowledge transfer managers contact details

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