

Policy Kitchen is a policy crowdsourcing methodology developed by foraus — Swiss Forum on Foreign Policy. It enables a diverse network of thinkers to find creative policy recipes to pressing foreign policy challenges. The methodology is built on a crowd innovation platform, physical workshops, and a support process where the best recipes are brought to bear a viable impact on foreign policy.

Policy Kitchen is public and allows for bottom-up participation in the political process. Any person, irrespective of background or location, can participate and contribute ideas. To ensure a high level of expertise, we partner with experts and professionals of various sectors (e.g. science, government, international organizations, NPO, business). Collaborations with the Open Think Tank Network and other partners allow us to scale participation internationally.



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foraus – Swiss Forum on Foreign Policy has a 10 year success story of participatory policy making.

year, publishing dozens of blogs and papers on a wide range of policy issues, as well as an incredactor in Switzerland. In the past few years, we have even been able to export our model through the establishment of independent think tanks in other countries: the "Open Think Tank Netible network across political and sectoral divides, foraus is recognized as a leading foreign policy " now consists of five sister organizations in Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland and the the establishment of independent think tanks in other countries: the United Kingdom, and is bound to grow in the years to come.

ready a major limiting factor in tiny Switzerland–imagine an international net-The organization clearly needed a virtual space to realize its ideals of incluheavily on existing personal relationships, local meetings, or even ideas generated ly impossible for people to participate in any specific policy conversation if they weren't physically present, simply because they lived elsewhere. Geography is al However, until recently, the model had a crucial limitation: it relied over a beer in a bar. Despite efforts to be as inclusive and open as possible and the presence of active communities in every major town in the country, it was virtual siveness, participation and collaboration.

The first opportunity to test this approach opened in 2015/16, at the height of the "European migrant crisis". As part of an ongoing migration dialogue project, we workshops across the country to gather proposals from the public. 350 participants from a wide range of backgrounds collaboratively gena series of erated 101 ideas. The pilot was deemed a success. an online crowdsourcing tool and

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Migros provided us with the necessary funds and invaluable support. We deliberour sister organisation Polis180 in Berlin, focusing on the topic of biodiversity de-Now, the challenge was to bring this methodology into the DNA of our organization. It took until summer 2018 for things to fall into place. Engagement ately ran the first pilot on our new platform in a cross-border collaboration with cline. This was only the beginning of an exciting interactive learning journey with all its failures and successes.

São Paulo, Seoul and Vienna. We acquired new Policy Kitchen projects with foundations, gov-We realized just how much energy this methodology was able to generate. A preliminary activity to gather civil society inputs for the Swiss interdepartmental working Botnar Foundation. Next, we found ourselves running a global ideation campaign on "inclusiveness in AI", with workshops in Bangalore, Berlin, Boston, Geneva, Jaipur, Paris, San Francisco, within our international volunteer community, but to support actors across the world with exernments and academic institutions. Policy Kitchen not only allows us to facilitate collaboration group on artificial intelligence raised the interest of players like swissnex, ITU, Microsoft and pertise and infrastructure for their own participatory processes.

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jectory to scale up operations. At the same time, there are a million challenges ahead: Participatory processes are know-how intensive, and spreading this knowledge in an international volunteer community with high fluctuation is tough. The aspiration of true inclusiveness is challenging to live up to. Creating a vibrant online set together with our supporter Engagement Migros and we perceive a clear traquickly without continued development. And while Policy Kitchen has already bekeep on growing and improving. Yet, we believe that doing the hard work will reward us with an unbeatable collaborative platform and a global community of Two years into the project, we have exceeded most of the targets we community is harder than connecting people over a beer. Technology deprecates come a new source of income, we have no guarantee that we will earn enough to thinkers to generate solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time.

Let us work together towards achieving this vision!

Protecting Biodiversity,



from trade and development to global governance

How can we ensure biodiversit y protection in develop ment?

How to ens ure that concerns for biodiversity conser vation are built into trade policies and agreements?

How to im prove global gove rnance to protect bio diversity more effectively?

In autumn 2018, we set out to pilot our newly developed Policy Kitchen platform to crowdsource innovative ideas on how to tackle the biodiversity crisis. Why biodiversity? Working closely with volunteers in the foraus environment program group, we came to the conclusion that this issue received too little attention in comparison with climate change.

Earth's natural systems and rich biodiversity play an important role in providing crucial services to human societies as well as in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Biodiversity contributes to poverty reduction and to sustaining human livelihoods and well-being through, for example, underpinning food security and human health, providing clean air and water, and supporting economic development. However, biodiversity is in rapid decline all over the world. The Living Planet Index shows that global animal populations have decreased by over 60% between 1970 and 2014. Following the current trajectory, humanity is at serious risk of

undermining its own foundations to life.

There is an urgent need for ideas to tackle this crisis with a transnational approach. Hence, we defined three challenges with a link to foreign policy in which action is particularly needed: How to square biodiversity conservation and economic development? How to make trade more biodiversity-friendly? And how to improve global governance around biodiversity conservation?

Not only did we use the challenge to pilot the methodology itself, but also to test the new possibilities for international cooperation that Policy Kitchen presented: we teamed up with our german Open Think Tank Network partner, Polis180, as well as the Bosch Alumni Network to hold a three-day Policy Kitchen workshop in Berlin alongside 6 workshops in Swiss cities. More than 100 participants from various backgrounds got involved in the challenge and collaboratively generated 43 ideas.

In this pilot, we followed a very classical open ideation process: generating ideas, then making a selection to focus on just a few 'best ideas' to go into the refinement stage.

The selection mechanism included two steps: a pre-selection by the 'crowd' using public voting, then a final selection by a jury. The jury consisted of senior policy makers and experts: Pascale Baeriswyl (State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs), Kurt Fluri (MP, Liberal Party), Alice Glauser (MP, Swiss People's Party), Adèle Thorens (MP, Green Party), Renat Heuberger (CEO Southpole), Thomas Vellacott (CEO WWF Switzerland) and Eva Zabey (Director Redefining Value, World Business Council on Sustainable Development). Through this process, 5 ideas were selected for refinement.

One thing we had underestimated was the long process to get from a 'winning idea' to a full-fledged policy proposal based purely on volunteer work. Oskar Jönsson and Anna Stünzi, who led the foraus environment program during this pilot, did an amazing job following up with the authors, connecting them with the experts, and substantially contributing to the quality of the final texts. One group dropped out, leaving us with 4 out of 5 ideas. It took many months to get to a publishable paper.

The final publication laid these ideas out in detail: The first idea – by Simona Kobel, Sabrina Nick, Sascha Ismail, Andreas Foser and Lia Heyd-is to declare "nature as a legal entity", so that it would be possible to file lawsuits in the name of nature. The second - by Björn Glaus and Cornelia Krug - is a proposal for a new headline indicator for biodiversity, which they call the "the Bee Equivalent". This indicator would make biodiversity loss tangible, quantifiable and comparable – much like the "CO₂ equivalent" indicator was crucial to generate momentum in climate change mitigation. The third idea - by Thomas Wirth – proposes to address biodiversity externalities due to international trade with differentiated tariffs depending on the biodiversity conservation performance of a country. By reinvesting the tariff income from the goods originating from each country in biodiversity protection, funds are made available for capacity-building and improvement in biodiversity conservation. Finally, Philippe Brunet and Oliver Graf proposed the idea of twinning conservation areas in different countries, as this would promote the exchange of know-how, best practices and resources and thus leads to better overall biodiversity conservation. All other ideas gathered in the process were also mentioned in the publication and are still public on Policy Kitchen.

Several steps were taken to create impact with these crowdsourced ideas: First, the ideas were exposed to the high-level jury in the first place. Second, we were able to brief the Swiss Delegation at the UN Climate Change Conference COP 25 before their journey to

Chile. And third, we invited key stakeholders to a presentation of the publication in November 2019, including Norbert Bärlocher (Head of Section for the Rio-Conventions at the Federal Office for the Environment), as well as senior staff from a range of environmental organizations. Lastly, The idea of "nature as a legal entity" received the attention of a major philanthropic organization in Switzerland, which might lead to a fully funded project in the coming months.

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Interview with Giulietta Duyck (WWF)

Giulietta Duyck is the senior advisor for international policy and advocacy at WWF Switzerland. Giulietta was an external advisor for the Biodiversity challenge that took place in 2018.

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Biodiversity and the biodiversity crisis have been in the news a lot lately. Why should people care about the topic of biodiversity?

Biodiversity comprises all life on earth. If you care about food, clean water, fresh air, and even the protection from avalanches or floods, you should care about the state of biodiversity. Biodiversity is our safety net, it's an insurance against extreme weather events, like droughts, flooding or hurricanes and it provides countless so-called services for humanity that are rapidly lost. The more diverse an ecosystem is, the more resilient it can react to climate change, pests, or diseases. Today, we lose species at a rate that is unprecedented, up to 1000 times faster than what would happen under "normal" evolutionary processes.

Why do you care about biodiversity?

I am a trained geographer, so I mainly care about stones (laughs). More seriously, I try to live a sustainable lifestyle by using public transport or a bike, by being vegetarian/vegan and trying to reduce my overall consumption. I care about biodiversity because I care about the world my kids and the next generations will grow up in. The coming generations will have to pay a very high price for our current unsustainable lifestyles. The world they inherit will have so many degraded ecosystems from oceans filled with plastics, to shrinking forests, and polluted rivers – it's not a world I want to leave behind.

Luckily, I have a job that allows me to work towards advancing sustainable development, including biodiversity protection. At WWF Switzerland, I am advocating for more ambitious decisions within the UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). 2020 should have been the so-called "super year" for biodiversity with the adoption of new UN wide biodiversity goals, however, Covid-19 made UN negotiations on a new Global Biodiversity Framework impossible and meetings were postponed to 2021. So, there certainly is a great professional motivation to work towards biodiversity protection.

When you were briefed on the Policy Kitchen Biodiversity challenge, what was your first reaction?

I was positively surprised that foraus chose the topic of biodiversity at a time when the climate strikes were rising both in sequence and in size. Unfortunately, the biodiversity crisis is often a neglected topic in mass media and by decision-makers. In reality, global warming and biodiversity loss are twin emergencies that need to be addressed simultaneously. I think Policy Kitchen is a very innovative approach to come up with ideas that are somewhat unusual and out of the box. Through that format, foraus can reach audiences who haven't thought about biodiversity at all. Usually, it's this very tiny niche of ecologically minded professionals who care about biodiversity, while for professionals working in foreign affairs, economic policies or trade, biodiversity is simply off their radar. Policy Kitchen provides a platform for a broad range of people across all disciplines to come together to think about a topic that they might not have been familiar with before. This interdisciplinary thinking is what is sometimes lacking among conservationists.

What is the value of crowdsourcing solutions with a platform such as Policy Kitchen when talking about biodiversity?

The solutions to tackle biodiversity loss are equally complex as biodiversity is per se. The interactions between species in an ecosystem and pressures from climate change, pollution, etc., are complex, and we might cross ecological tipping points without knowing the exact consequences. So you need to have different solutions for different problems. And with that in mind, you need to have different skill sets of people who know how to tackle their issues in their disciplines. I really like the format of Policy Kitchen because it allows for a dialogue between very different people in a participatory and inclusive way while at the same time raising the awareness on biodiversity. You get ideas from a very broad spectrum of people with various backgrounds. It's easy to get lost in the expert community discussing if this

is the right taxonomy for a species or the right terminology to describe an ecosystem feature. So, sometimes it's good to be shaken up by people who might not speak the same language and who think of solutions from a very different angle. I think that's the ingredient that really makes Policy Kitchen so interesting and special.

What potential do you see for the ideas put forward in the publication, for instance the idea of "nature as a legal entity"?

The idea of nature as a legal entity has been around in the international environmental community for quite some time now. But the extent to which it is adopted in national legislation varies a lot. In some countries there is no way you could have such an amendment to the constitution, while in others, like Ecuador or Bolivia, this is something that is absolutely possible and can certainly lead to new policies to protect or restore ecosystems. But this all depends on the constitution and how the national government perceives the value of nature and what it should do with the legal rights aspects of nature. Nonetheless, it is super important to have a debate around this topic.

What was the most notable experience or insight from the process for you?

One of my highlights was when I first read through the different proposals of the participants. I was impressed how foraus mobilized this diverse crowd of interested scholars, students and professionals to tackle the biodiversity challenge from very different angles and to come up with a broad range of sometimes daunting suggestions. My second highlight was the launch of the final publication in Bern. I really felt that foraus managed to get all the relevant experts from different fields to get together and brainstorm about what we should do next with these different ideas. This was very inspiring.

The Policy Kitchen platform is growing fast and keeps on developing. What advice would you give us for the future?

I think there are still many gaps in Swiss politics that we might not be aware of but that cause a delay in reaching sustainable development or an equal and just society. So, I would love to see Policy Kitchen daring to be even more creative and to choose topics that are less on the headlines but are structural barriers to either an equal and just society or to sustainable development in general.

Towards an inclusive future

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in artificial intelligence

How can we realize the goal of inclusion in the future trajectory of artificial in telligence?

Our journey with the topic of Artificial Intelligence (AI) began with a rather small Policy Kitchen challenge in late 2018. While many Western countries have already published policies and strategies on artificial intelligence, the Swiss government was still at the stage of forming a working group to figure out whether any action was needed at all. This working group was 'interdepartmental', meaning that it only included members of different government ministries, with few formal links to the outside world. We felt that Policy Kitchen could help inform this process with inputs from civil society, and the working group was supportive of the idea. In partnership with Swissnex San Francisco, we organized three workshops – two in Switzerland and one in Silicon Valley – to gather inputs for the working group from relevant stakeholders and an interested public in Switzerland and abroad.

The process was energizing and a group and our partners were happy and so were the p

. The process was energizing and relevant. The working group and our partners were happy and so were the participants, including staff from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Microsoft, Botnar Foundation, and AI commons, all of which went on to work with us.

This small activity opened the door for a much bigger Policy Kitchen challenge on Artificial intelligence in 2019:

During the few months between, we saw a flurry of documents from bodies like the G7, G20, OECD, the EU or the UN to pronounce ethical "principles" for the governance of AI. We found that the principle of "inclusiveness" was almost universally mentioned in those documents, but that virtually none specified what inclusiveness even meant and how this principle could be implemented in practice. It turned out to be a perfect challenge question for our first truly global participatory process, "Towards an Inclusive Future in AI"!

We teamed up with our Open Think Tank Network partners, as well as AI Commons and the swissnex Network to scale participation internationally. We kicked off the process on 22 April 2019 at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) hosted by the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva. What followed was a Policy Kitchen campaign of unprecedented magnitude: throughout May, 10 workshops were held in 8 different countries around the globe. From Bangalore, Berlin, and Boston to Geneva, Jaipur, Paris, San Francisco, São Paulo, Seoul, and Vienna. It involved more than 120 participants recruited according to our aspiration at "horizontal and vertical diversity", with backgrounds ranging from senior leaders to students and members of the general public and expertise ranging from policy making, academia and industry to professionals in culture, ethics, and law. In the process, 44 proposals were collaboratively developed.

Based on our experience in the biodiversity challenge (see above), we tried a different approach this time. Instead of selecting a few 'best ideas' to painstakingly follow up with, we did not use a selection mechanism at all. Instead, we decided to treat all ideas as "data" in a qualitative research process. The core team identified six thematic clusters emerging from this data and wrote the publication as a meta-narrative on the topic of "inclusiveness in AI", organized along these clusters. Each chapter provided pointers to the relevant ideas on Policy Kitchen. This not only allowed us to reflect the richness of policy recommendations in the process, but was also also an effective way of giving visibility and ownership to many more Policy Kitchen participants than ever before. The publication explores these six dimensions of inclusiveness in depth:

- Inclusive AI systems the absence of bias against certain groups of people in algorithms and in underlying data;
- Open access to data and algorithms a more inclusive

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- research, development and market environment by facilitating access for smaller players;
- Improved user rights and transparency balancing power and knowledge asymmetries between corporations and customers;
- Inclusive growth reducing economic inequalities (both within and between countries) that may arise from the technological change;
- Equal access to education a precondition for inclusive growth;
- Inclusive governance an inclusive process for defining and deciding upon norms and regulations even at the international level.

It was a little unusual to write a policy paper as a team of managers rather than policy cracks. To be sure the quality of the paper was good enough, we invited two top experts, Jessica Cussins Newman (Program Lead at the UC Berkeley AI Security Initiative, AI Policy Specialist at Future of Life Institute, Research Advisor at The Future Society) and Anna Jobin (then researcher at the Health Ethics & Policy Lab at ETH Zurich), to complement our authors team. Finally, an advisory board composed of Jonathan Andrew (Research Fellow at the Geneva Academy), Amir Banifatemi (GM and Chief Innovation & Growth Officer at XPRIZE, Co-founder of AI Commons), Jan Gerlach (Lead Public Policy Manager at Wikimedia Foundation), Brandie Nonnecke (Founding Director of the CI-TRIS Policy Lab and Director of the CITRIS Tech for Social Good Program at UC Berkeley), Malavika Jayaram (Executive Director at Digital Asia Hub, Faculty Associate at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University) and Livia Walpen (Policy Advisor for International Relations at Swiss Federal Office of Communications) reviewed and commented the publication draft.

The preliminary output was first presented at the AI for Good Global Summit 2019 just a week after the last ideation workshop. We presented the final publication in October 2019 at the Graduate Institute in Geneva, with more than 100 representatives of international organizations, the Swiss government, academia and civil society. Guest speakers included Amandeep Gill (Former Executive Director, UNSG High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation; Project lead I-DAIR & Policy Fellow, The Graduate Institute) and Sacha Alanoca (AI Policy Researcher, The Future Society). We used the event to have these participants discuss how inclusiveness is being applied in their area of work.

It was truly fascinating to see how Policy Kitchen had catapulted foraus from pretty much zero prior expertise or relevant networks right into the center of the global AI governance debate within just a few months. Could this experience be repeated with other thematic areas?

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Livia Walpen Swiss Federal Office of Communications Interview with Ladina Caduff (Microsoft Switzerland)

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Ladina Caduff is the Director for Corporate Affairs at Microsoft Switzerland. In 2019, Ladina participated in the first-ever global Policy Kitchen challenge on Artificial Intelligence.

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Is there an Artificial Intelligence (AI) application that you use on a regular basis?

I think most people don't realize how many AI technologies they use every day. When we think of AI, the first things that come to mind are self-driving cars or robots. But many AI applications are hidden in the back of the software. One AI application that I use regularly are the design propositions in PowerPoint, because I was never really talented with layout design. So, it's a huge relief for me to just focus on the content and to forget about the design. These tools are often forgotten since they run in the background, but they really make our life a lot easier.

Where do you see the future of AI and how should we regulate this technology? First of all, it is important to define for what purposes we want to use AI. What are the social and economic benefits that we want to achieve and where do we set the limits? AI has great potential in supporting us as a society, in particular in addressing the most pressing challenges of our time. But technology can be used both as a tool and as a weapon. Its use needs to be based on a multi-stakeholder dialogue including representatives from all parts of society. This is why I think the Policy Kitchen challenge on AI was so special: it brought together a diverse crowd from various backgrounds. That is the first and most important step towards an inclusive future in AI.

Your team has joined the Policy Kitchen challenge on AI to crowdsource inputs for the federal working group on AI. What was your motivation to participate in the challenge?

My main motivation was to learn from other participants: from those who are already experts on AI but also from those who are not. The Policy Kitchen challenge managed to bring together a very diverse group of people and it was fascinating to listen to other stakeholders on how they perceive the challenges and the benefits of AI. I was also impressed by how many young people were taking part in the challenge. It's crucial for a company like Microsoft to listen to young people. They will use AI technologies in the future, and they should have a say on how we move forward.

What was your personal highlight of the challenge?

I really liked the format of splitting off into smaller groups during the workshop. These smaller groups allowed for interactive and dynamic discussions on specific aspects of AI, such as ethical questions or knowledge building. Even stakeholders with a broad knowledge on AI could still sharpen their understanding and learn from the other participants. Also, I was impressed by the variety of stakeholders from different backgrounds that were present. The ideas that are generated during such workshops are only as good as the selection of the participants who are present.

Do you see any added value of integrating the crowdsourcing approach of Policy Kitchen in the private sector?

Besides the huge benefits of collective intelligence, it is more important than ever to include the voices of diverse people in the solutions of the private sector. Again, it is about bringing a broad coalition of stakeholders to the table, to learn from them and to understand their realities.

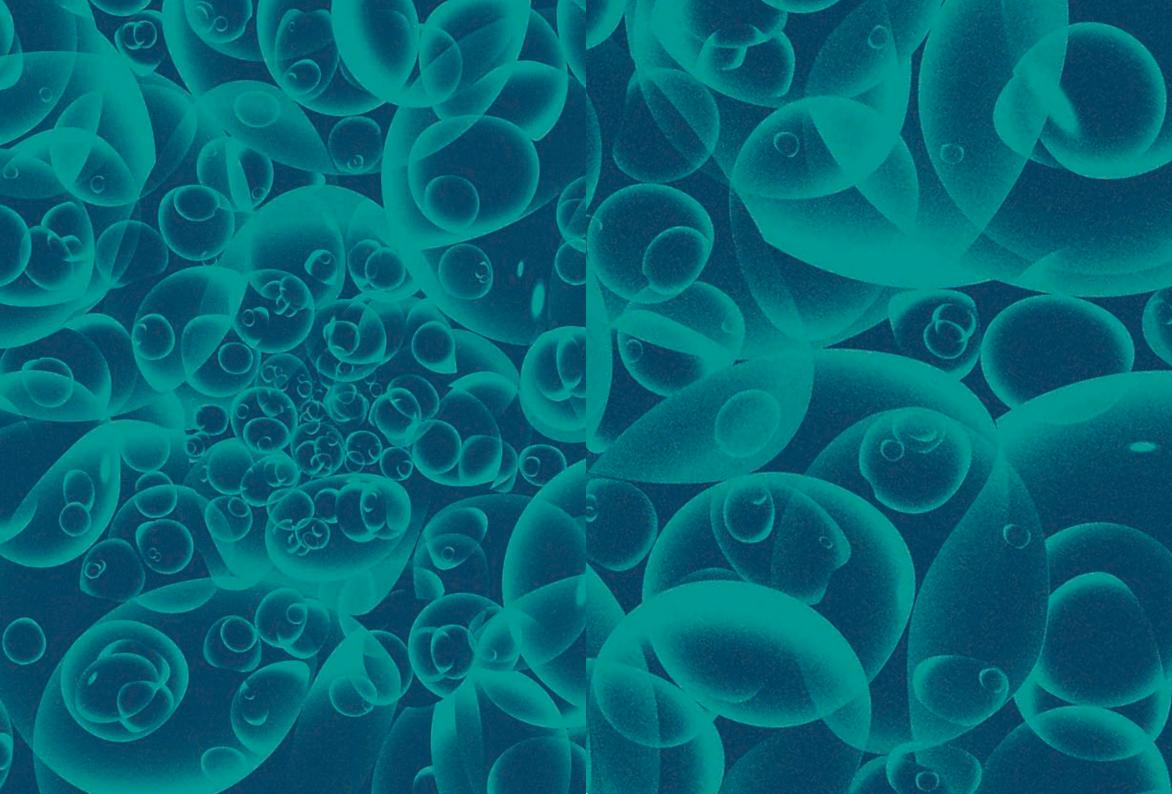
Your work mainly revolves around climate change and sustainability. Are there specific applications of AI to tackle the climate crisis?

We are convinced that digital technologies can and will play a huge role in the sustainable transformation of our economy. Digital technologies and sustainability are interlinked; they reinforce each other. AI can be used in many ways to tackle climate change. An example are financial institutions using AI to analyze data points of the financial and non-financial performance of companies to generate sustainability portfolios. Another example is the use of collaboration tools to reduce travel and energy consumption. To calculate the effects, we need transparent and sound methodologies, data, and intelligent technology to make sense of data points.

Given the challenges we face today, what role should crowdsourcing play in the years to come?

We are certainly living through a very difficult time with the Covid-19 pandemic and its economic and social implications. It's more important than ever to take advantage of this unique opportunity to restructure our economic system. We need to become clearer on how digital technology can support the transition towards a sustainable world. In the European Union, this is being recognized with the Green New Deal and the Green Recovery plans after Covid-19. In this regard, Switzerland is lagging behind. We need to increase the awareness in the policy arena that there is a causal interlink between digital policy and sustainability. Policy Kitchen could take a central role in identifying the best applications of digital technologies to meet these challenges and support a green digital agenda in Switzerland.

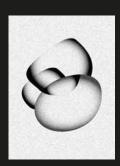
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Feminist Foreign Policy

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What shou ld a Feminist Foreign Poli cy look like in the 2020 s?

The Feminist Foreign Policy challenge is a great example of how the Open Think Tank Network and Policy Kitchen operate in a bottom-up, distributed way. Some time in late 2019, the "identities" volunteer group from our London partner Agora suggested on Slack that we run a Policy Kitchen together on Feminist Foreign Policy. There were plenty of good reasons to work in this topic:

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Women and traditionally marginalized groups – such as LGBTQIA+, people of color and those with disabilities – have been historically underrepresented in governments, policy-making and, subsequently, in foreign policy. This has led to the adoption of foreign policies traditionally neglecting the interests of these groups and consequently, exacerbating gender and other inequalities. The feminist narrative has only rather recently reached pockets of foreign policy making: In 2014, Sweden became the first country to officially adopt a Feminist Foreign Policy (FFP), followed by Canada and Mexico. Pledges to adopt similar policies have since been issued by France, Luxembourg, Malaysia, and Spain. At the same time, the year 2020 promised a pivotal moment for mapping the future development of a feminist foreign policy agenda: The year marks the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, the 20th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the 5th anniversary of Sustainable Development Goal Nr. 5 on Gender Equality.

Very quickly, groups from each of the five partners in the Open Think Tank Network – foraus (CH), Ponto (AT), Polis180 (DE), Argo (FR) and Agora (UK) – committed to joining the effort. This marked the first network-wide Policy Kitchen project, with more than 40 volunteers in an active role. We set out to find an answer to the question: What should a feminist foreign policy look like in the 2020s?

We were in the middle of organizing workshops in our 5 countries when the Covid-19 pandemic hit Europe. This definitely upset the original plan to have physical workshops. In a very short time, we needed to get everyone's agreement to switch to a virtual format, acquire the necessary skills and run with it. The crisis turned into opportunity: The 7 virtual workshops attracted an international audience we could have never reached with physical formats alone. We got participation from five continents, representing governments, international organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, NGOs and young people from as far apart as Azerbaijan and the Carribean. The participants loved the format and the opportunity to meet like-minded people from far and wide. When we held a follow-up refinement workshop to deepen the conversations held in the ideation phase, it felt almost like meeting family again.

Overall, 181 participants joined the challenge on the platform, contributing 89 policy ideas. The proposals were then clustered into different thematic chapters, composing the core chapters of the final publication:

- · Intersectionality, Representation and Methodology;
- · Physical and Mental Safety, and Autonomy;
- · Environment and Climate Change;
- Peace and Security;
- · Trade, Economy and Informal Work.

This was the most collaborative publication process we've had so far. Each chapter was written by transnational teams, each in the lead of another think tank, based on the ideas of all 181 participants in the challenge. It was a pilot for an approach we would like to scale in the future.

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Interview with Ninja Bumann (Ponto) Ninja Bumann is part of Ponto, which is a member of the Open Think Tank Network. Ninja has been active during the organizational process of the Feminist Foreign Policy campaign, participated in several workshops during the challenge and is part of the authors team.

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What does feminism mean to you?

First of all, it means that I always try to consider gender aspects in all of my actions. So, for instance, if I organize a workshop, I always try to have a gender balance among the invited experts or speakers. I think this is very important because female experts are still not as visible as male experts. More broadly, feminism is also an intersectional approach, which means that you should also consider asymmetrical power relations and different marginalized groups, not only in terms of gender. On the one hand, I think this approach should also be reflected in the choice of topics. For example, at Ponto, we had several events on migration where we really tried to apply this intersectional perspective by making different marginalized groups visible. We also

try to integrate this intersectional approach within the team of Ponto, where we want to have a diverse team and board in order to include as many different perspectives as possible.

How would you define a feminist foreign policy?

To me, a feminist foreign policy is a policy that considers gender equality in all its interactions with other states and thereby adopts this intersectional approach we were talking about. This means that the different effects on various marginalized groups, not only in terms of gender, are always taken into consideration.

Why should the ideas on the implementation of a feminist foreign policy be crowdsourced?

There are different and legitimate perceptions of what a feminist foreign policy means. In order to incorporate these different visions of a feminist foreign policy, I think crowdsourcing is just a great method. In addition, it's also important to include local communities and different disadvantaged groups in the elaboration of a concept of a foreign policy. Many senior policy stakeholders live in a completely different reality than local communities which are usually not considered in policy-making. Crowdsourcing allows us to integrate not only their voices but also their circumstances and experiences.

The Feminist Foreign Policy campaign was the first-ever Policy Kitchen challenge based on exclusively virtual workshops. What was your personal experience of the process?

Generally speaking, it was a very interesting campaign, but also very challenging. It was the first time that all partner think tanks from OpenTTN organized a campaign together, so we really had to start from scratch. The second big challenge was definitely the situation with Covid-19. Initially, we planned to have physical workshops, but due to Covid-19 pandemic, we had to shift everything online. But retrospectively, this had also several advantages. For example, the online format allowed participants from all over the world to take part in the workshops and to contribute their ideas. And for me personally, it was very interesting that I could participate in the online workshops from the other partner think tanks, too.

Has there been a personal highlight for you during the challenge series?

My personal highlight was during the workshop from Polis180, where I was in a small group discussion with a person from Germany and we elaborated ideas together on how we could overcome existing power structures. That moment really stuck with me, because the discussion

partner was sitting in Germany and I was sitting in Vienna and together we were brainstorming common ideas. We also kept in touch after the workshop and continued our discussion on WhatsApp and on the Policy Kitchen platform. That was a great experience during which I could feel that digital formats can really help to somehow overcome this geographical distance.

The FFP challenge was the first challenge together with all members of the OpenTTN, with workshops in Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, and Zurich. How did you like this format? How could we benefit from this collaboration in the future?

We have been a network for several years already and I think it was just high time to have our first truly common project. Personally, I really like the international format because it helps to target larger and more diverse audiences. At Ponto, we are still a small grassroots think tank and we usually have rather small event formats with around 10 to 20 participants. So, through the OpenTTN, we have a channel to target a large and international audience. Another point that I really like about the OpenTTN format is that we can include more of the transnational aspects in our policy recommendations by incorporating insights from different national contexts. I generally think that the policy proposals will become more relevant if they are applicable in different national contexts. Also, I think that this first common project really helped to identify our core values as a network, which is very important for future campaigns.

What's your favourite idea that you necessarily want to see implemented?

First of all, I have to say that it's very hard for me to pick just one particular idea also because I believe the great value of this project is the diversity of all the ideas which have been posted on Policy Kitchen. I think that this diversity also showed that a feminist foreign policy cannot be limited to the traditional fields of international relations. But if I have to choose one idea, I would pick the one that links the implementation of a feminist foreign policy to urban design. I particularly liked this idea because it's something rather unexpected. If I think of foreign policy, I am often still stuck in this traditional mindset of diplomacy and international relations. But this recommendation considered, for instance, the increasing role of cities in foreign policy because an increasing share of the broad population is going to live in cities during the next decades. The idea also highlighted that life in cities can pose particular challenges to women which must be considered during urban planning, and this aspect should also be included in a feminist foreign policy agenda.

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My data – my health:

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Visions for the use and exchange of personal health data in 2030

How will health data you person ally generate be used in 2030?

Remember the AI challenge above? Among the participants in the Zurich workshop were representatives of Fondation Botnar, a Basel-based foundation which is active in the space of digital technologies and AI to improve the health of children and youth. The Policy Kitchen methodology seemed to Botnar Foundation like an interesting option for including diverse Swiss stakeholders and the general public in the debate on health data governance. This was the beginning of the project "Health Data Governance: What's in it for Switzerland?", which foraus (in the lead of Moritz Fegert) is now managing in together with Sensor Advice.

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The topic is fascinating and potentially thorny. New digital health technologies and artificial intelligence-driven tools such as wearables, fitness trackers or mobile health apps are progressively becoming part of our daily lives. And as healthcare systems worldwide are joining the digital revolution, we are looking at an exploding amount of health data. This data, in turn, offers immense potential for research, business, humanitarian organizations, governments and ultimately patients – be it for improving diagnostics, developing better treatments, or addressing public health challeng-

es such as spreading infectious diseases. Ultimately, health data will surely be a driver for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal N°3 (Universal health coverage globally by 2030).

However, the use and exchange of personal health data inevitably bears risks. Depending on the measures taken (or not), they could be used in a discriminatory way and hurt individuals. Sensitive personal information could wind up in the wrong hands and potentially be abused – think of your insurance company, employer or government getting access to your personal health data and discriminating against you on that basis. It's a complicated, fairly technical issue, but it concerns us all.

As of 2020, questions surrounding data ownership, exchange and usage remain unresolved even at the national level in most countries. The situation is even more complicated at the international level. Some call it a "Wild West" situation. Existing governance structures have been outrun by the rapid technological developments and legal frameworks are slow to catch up with digitisation.

With the Policy Kitchen challenge "My Data – My Health", we looked into the future of personal health data. We used the challenge as an opportunity to experiment with alternative uses of Policy Kitchen, moving from a "problem – solution" approach to a collaborative visioning approach. We invited innovators, youth, the general public and experts from various sectors to a workshop series, both physical and virtual.

The aim of these workshops was to co-create visions for handling personal health data, in four distinct areas: public health policy, healthcare services, commercial use and research. The visions took the form of imaginary news articles in 2030. We left it open to participants whether they wanted to imagine "good news" or "bad news", both providing important signals for decision-making today. Participants specified actions taken by Swiss stakeholders leading to the visions they had created.

Despite this exercise being very creative and fun, the results were very valuable for identifying central hopes and fears as well as recommendations for action. A publication based on the Policy Kitchen results (as well as other tracks such as high-level multi stakeholder dialogues called "PoliTisch") is planned for release in December 2020. We are confident that this participatory approach will deliver a valuable contribution to the debate on health data governance in general, and for the Swiss position in the international landscape in particular.

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Interview with Alessandro Blasimme Health Ethics and Policy Lab

Alessandro Blasimme is a Senior Scientist at the "Health Ethics and Policy Lab" (Department of Health Sciences and Technology – ETH Zurich) and is specialised in bioethics. In August 2020, Alessandro held an input speech during a Policy Kitchen workshop in Zurich, which was part of the challenge "My Data – My Health: Visions for the Use and Exchange of Personal Health Data in 2030".

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How would you define personally generated health data and what importance does personally generated data have today in health?

I think that personally generated health data is a category of data that is still in search of a clear definition. It very much depends on the evolution of technology and also on the development of people's attitudes towards their own data. There are some trends that we've been observing in the last decade or so that tells us that some people are increasingly willing to take an active role in the generation of their data and in the distribution of their data. People are not only producing data for themselves but they are also engaged in practices of distribution of this data to a variety of other actors and stakeholders.

Which trends do you see for the future?

A trend that really captured our attention as researchers in this field was the generation and distribution of genetic data. This was mainly driven by the availability of direct-to-consumer genetic testing. Private companies have been offering these kinds of services, which

came with quite a bit of discussion as to whether they are a legitimate way of probing people's genomes. There are companies around that offer an analysis of genetic data for medical purposes. So, the idea here is for people to better understand their individual predispositions and health-related risks that might be inferred from looking into the makeup of one's genome. Another trend, and possibly the newest one, is the interest for health-related behavioural data captured by digital devices. One example that I think is very interesting is the attempt to measure the level of individual cognitive function by analyzing data that is captured by smartphones. So, by analyzing the interaction a user has with an app – for example through little games – researchers are trying to understand the cognitive fitness of the user.

What are the problems with these trends?

One problem linked to the generation and distribution of genetic data is what we call genetic privacy. For example, when personal genetic data is released in the public domain, the risk for people is that they can be reidentified and that other people can make malicious use of their genetic data. The same goes for the data generated exclusively on smart devices. The protection of these kinds of personal data is becoming ever more challenging. But we should not forget that the standards for data collection and of clinical research ethics are still evolving and are being developed as we speak.

Talking about these challenges with data privacy and security issues, what is your opinion on the approach of Policy Kitchen to develop policy recommendations based on crowdsourced ideas?

I think that the Policy Kitchen method offers an interesting forum for public deliberation on a broad range of topics, in particular science and technology. Today, it's increasingly difficult for regulators, governments, and even for experts to understand the broad spectrum of positions and attitudes that people have towards new technologies. I think that Policy Kitchen is a forum for public engagement offering the opportunity to reacquire the habit of discussing science and the technology issues at a civil society level. So, I think it's important to foster these opportunities for encounters, deliberation, discussion, and the sharing of ideas because in a healthy democracy there is no substitute for putting public deliberation at the centre of decision making. This is increasingly important now that we are facing challenges of all sorts linked to science and technology.

Do you think this could specifically be useful for the topic of health data use and health data governance?

Personal health data is a very sensitive topic in general. Often new technologies and applications around personal health data are developed and released without involving the public in any meaningful sense. This is especially important in the case of digital contact tracing for COVID-19, where we have seen a lot of scepticism and lack of trust for the experts and also for the governments. This can create some resistance and misunderstandings in the general public, preventing a more widespread utilization of these apps. So in order to build trust and to exploit the full potential of these digital health solutions, we need to involve the public in the dialogue. Policy Kitchen is a great platform to bring people from various backgrounds and to create this dialogue.

During the workshops, we did a lot of visioning exercises. Where do you see the added value of such exercises?

A lot of what we need to do around science and technology governance has to do with envisioning the kind of future that we want to realize through them. Even in the mindset of experts in my field, you are often presented with technological transformation as something that is going to happen anyway, no matter how you feel about the kind of technological future that is being imagined. So, one major added value of visioning exercises is that we can question the images of the future that we are fed with and that we can propose alternative images of it, embracing our hopes and expectations. Actually, we, as citizens, need to cultivate this habit of always questioning the images of the technological futures that are on the table.

How was your personal experience of Policy Kitchen? Has there been a personal highlight during the workshop?

My personal experience was a very good one. I enjoyed the informal climate of the discussion and I think the entire design of the event was conducive to the serene and serious exchange of ideas among the participants. What I also liked was the diversity of the people that were present at the workshops. This is important because there are people that have more opportunities to engage with and influence public discussion around science and technology, but there are other social groups that tend to be systematically excluded from such discussions. So, this is a major value of events like Policy Kitchen – that it grants anyone an opportunity to make their voice heard and to make their point of view visible to others.

2018

April

- Participation in the digital-switzerland challenge 2017/18
- Funding and support from Engagement Migros for 3 years pilot phase

Sept

- Launch of the Policy Kitchen platform
- Pilot challenge on global biodiversity protection

Nov

• Challenge "Towards an AI strategy: How can Switzerland make itself fit for the opportunities and challenges of AI?", collaboration between foraus, swissnex San Francisco and Microsoft Switzerland.

2019

Feb

- Polis180 launches challenge on EU digitization policies in collaboration with Ponto
- Policy Kitchen as public engagement module in the Winter School for Think Tankers

Mar

- foraus Asia program launches a challenge on Switzerland's economic relations with China
- Polis180 launches a challenge on European cultural governance

Apr

• Global challenge on "Inclusiveness in AI" with workshops in Bangalore, Berlin, Boston, Geneva, Jaipur, Paris, São Paulo, San Francisco, Seoul and Vienna in partnership with the Swissnex Network, AI commons and many others.

May

- Polis180 publishes publication in collaboration with Ponto on European digital policies
- Preliminary results of Inclusive AI challenge presented at the AI for Good Global Summit.

Jun

• Agora launches challenge on how to achieve a fair UK immigration system

Sep

• Crowdsourced recommendations for European Digital Policy presented to members of the European Parliament in Berlin (By Polis180)

Okt

- Inclusive AI Policy Recipes published in October 2019 and presented to high-level Stakeholders in Geneva
- Botnar Foundation supports "My
 Data My Health" Project using Policy Kitchen

Vov

- Swiss Foreign Minister Ignazio Cassis briefed on Policy Kitchen at the 10-year anniversary event of foraus
- Biodiversity Policy Recipes published, impact event with key stakeholders in Swiss Government and other actors
- foraus launches a challenge on Business and Human Rights
- Hirschmann Foundation mandates foraus with a Policy Kitchen for a Network of Hirschmann Grant Holders

2020

Feb

• As part of the 75th Anniversary of the UN, foraus launches the challenge UN@75 on how we can achieve a more equal world

Mar

- First OpenTTN-wide challenge on "Feminist Foreign Policy" launched
- The Federal Ministry for the Environment, the Mercator foundation and the Bern University for Applied Science mandate Policy Kitchen to gather civil society inputs on shaping a sustainable digital world
- Paper on reopening Schengen Bor ders during the COVID-19 pandemic created using policy kitchen

May

- The Federal Ministry for the Environment, the Mercator foundation and the Bern University for Applied Science mandate Policy Kitchen to gather civil society inputs on shaping a sustainable digital world
- Paper on reopening Schengen Borders during the COVID-19 pandemic created using Policy Kitchen

Jun

- Collaborative text writing on Policy Kitchen real-time collaboration on the platform is now possible!
- Policy Kitchen hits 1000 users on its platform

Aug

- Challenge "How can digital technologies strengthen our democracies?" mandated by the European Forum Alpbach 2020 second networkwide project with the Open Think Tank Network with workshops in 5 European cities
- Challenge on "My Data My Health" with workshops in Basel, Bern, Geneva, Zurich and one online workshop, in collaboration with Fondation Botnar and Sensor Advice

Sep

- Agora runs a challenge on a National Action Plan for the UK mandated by School of International Futures and other partners
- Policy Kitchen App available for Apple and Android phones and tablets

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- 2 Towards an inclusive future in AI > PAGE 26 Akhilesh Trivedi, Alpan Raval, Amir Agovic, Angela Böhringer, Anna Dobrosovestnova, Anuj Trehan, Anwesh Satapathy, Aparna Ashok, Arvind Nadig, B Cavello, Ben Chitsonga, Caue Castellani, Cemsid Tunc, Charles Clayton, Chrisann Brennan, Christoph Droesser, Clara Blume, Claudinei Walker, Clemens Denner, Clovis José Santos, Cyrill Glockner, Deepak Ashwani, Delphine Magara, Erich Prem, Eryk Salvaggio, Evelyn Shi, Evgeny Romanovskiy, Guillaume Ulman, Helene Saurais, Igor de Lima, Jadeia DA, Jen Panasik, Jendrik Ulfig, Jeremy Casorso, João Reis, John Robins, Josephine Smith, Julia Davis, Kaan Aksu, Kevin Koy, Lalit Gautam, Larissa, Larissa J. Maier, Lars Lünenburger, Lars Martens, Lea Hungerbühler, Leila Toplic, Leyla Sünnenwold, Lisa Nash, Luca Brunner, Luis Fernando Eboli Kimaid, Lukas Hupfer, Marina Cracco, Marina Pecoraro, Max Richter, Mila, Miras Issayev, Momin M. Malik, Nanao, Narayan Toolan, Nathan Kaiser, Naval Singh, Niousha Roshani, Oliver Hoffmann, Parth Gupta, Parth Sharma, Pascal Oberholzer, Paul Ravindranath, Piyush Makhija, Pranav MB, Prateek Agrawal, Raphael Dachs, Rebecca C. Fan, Ricardo Flores Filho, Rita Wu, Rodrigo Scotti, Roman Kern, Rosa Zumbusch, Rosaline Chen, Sabrina B, Sachin Unni, Şerife Wong, Solene D, Sonja Schmer-Galunder. Sophie Sithamma, Stefan Petzov, Suresh Kannaiyan, Ursula Eysin, Victor Vicente
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POLICY KITCHEN IS DEVELOPED BY FORAUS



POLICY KITCHEN IS SUPPORTED BY ENGAGEMENT MIGROS

