

ABOUT

Policy Kitchen is a policy crowd-sourcing 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.



WWW.POLICYKITCHEN.COM

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

In our unique think tank model, constructive recommendations for policy actors are produced not by professional staff, but by young volunteers who want to change their world for the better. The model works: with hundreds of volunteers, organizing over 80 foreign policy events every year, publishing dozens of blogs and papers on a wide range of policy issues, as well as an incredible network across political and sectoral divides, foraus is recognized as a leading foreign policy actor 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 Network” now consists of five sister organizations in Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and is bound to grow in the years to come.

However, until recently, the model had a crucial limitation: it relied heavily on existing personal relationships, local meetings, or even ideas generated 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 virtually impossible for people to participate in any specific policy conversation if they weren’t physically present, simply because they lived elsewhere. Geography is already a major limiting factor in tiny Switzerland – imagine an international network! The organization clearly needed a virtual space to realize its ideals of inclusiveness, 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 used an online crowdsourcing tool and a series of workshops across the country to gather proposals from the public. 350 participants from a wide range of backgrounds collaboratively generated 101 ideas. The pilot was deemed a success.

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 Migros provided us with the necessary funds and invaluable support. We deliberately ran the first pilot on our new platform in a cross-border collaboration with our sister organisation Polis180 in Berlin, focusing on the topic of biodiversity decline. This was only the beginning of an exciting interactive learning journey with all its failures and successes.

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 group on artificial intelligence raised the interest of players like swissnex, ITU, Microsoft and 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, São Paulo, Seoul and Vienna. We acquired new Policy Kitchen projects with foundations, governments and academic institutions. Policy Kitchen not only allows us to facilitate collaboration within our international volunteer community, but to support actors across the world with expertise and infrastructure for their own participatory processes.

Two years into the project, we have exceeded most of the targets we set together with our supporter Engagement Migros and we perceive a clear trajectory 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 community is harder than connecting people over a beer. Technology deprecates quickly without continued development. And while Policy Kitchen has already become a new source of income, we have no guarantee that we will earn enough to keep 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 thinkers to generate solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time.

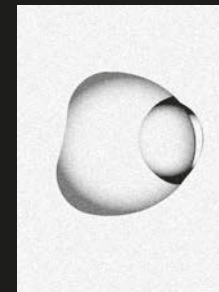
Let us work together towards achieving this vision!

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Recipes for success

1

Protecting Biodiversity,



from trade and
development to global
governance

How can we ensure biodiversity protection in development?

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How to ensure that concerns for biodiversity conservation are built into trade policies and agreements?

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How to improve
global governance to
protect biodiversity
more effectively?

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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.

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Today, there is a growing scientific consensus that 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?

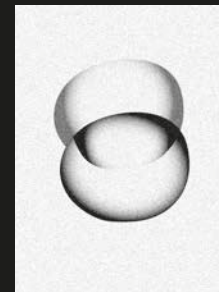
One of my highlights was when I first read through the different proposals of the participants. I was impressed how foraus mobilized this diverse crowd of interested scholars, students and professionals to tackle the biodiversity challenge from very different angles and to come up with a broad range 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.

2

Towards an inclusive future



in
artificial intelligence

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

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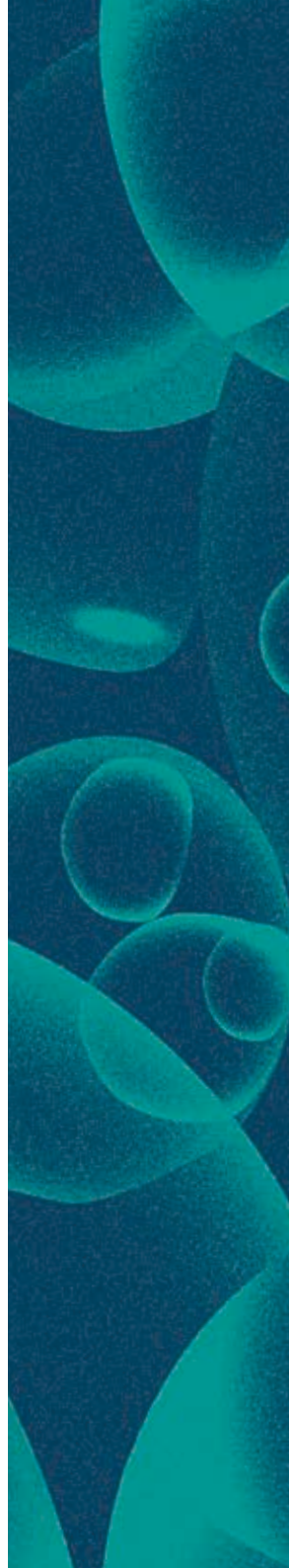
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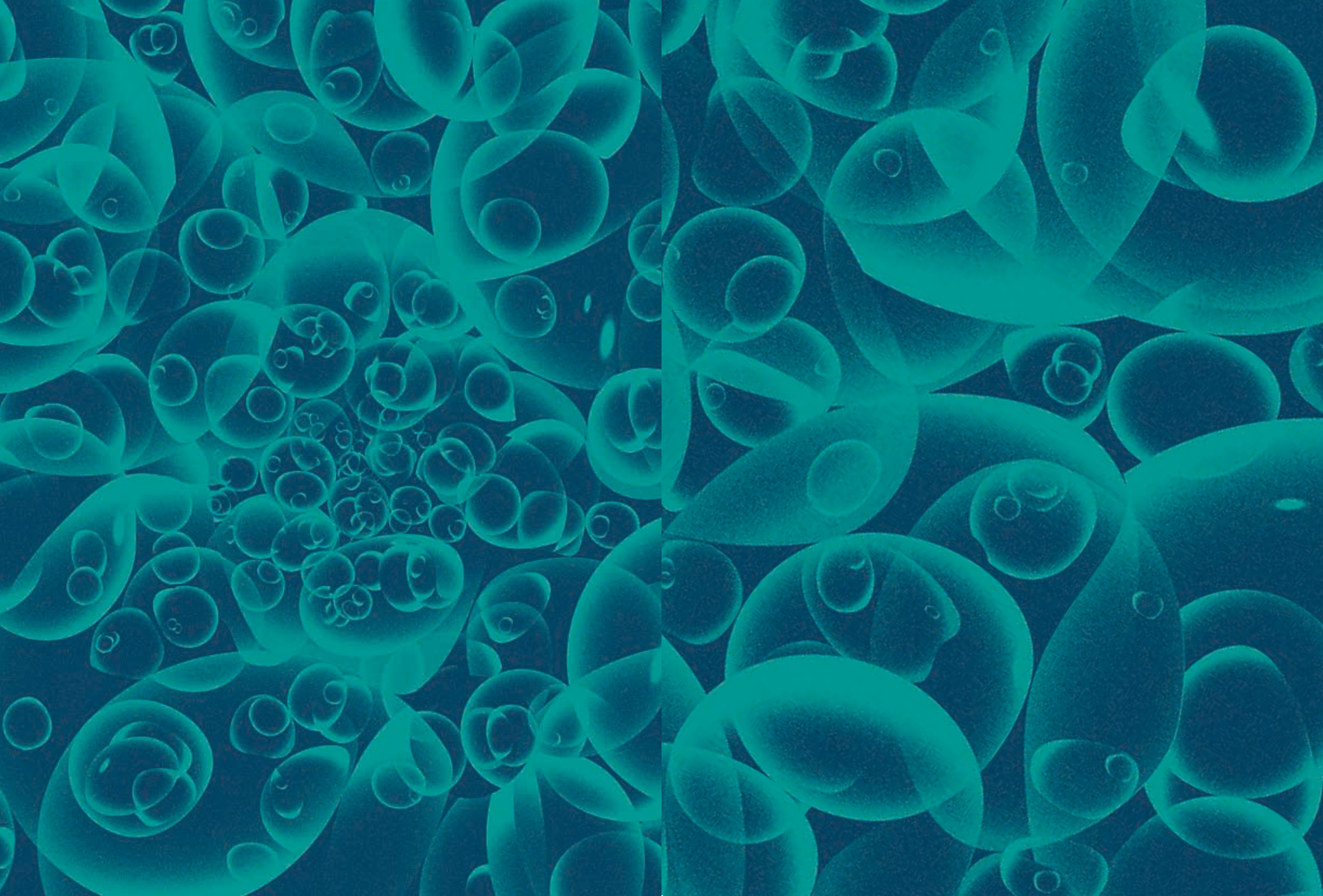
Your work mainly revolves around climate change and sustainability. Are there specific applications of AI to tackle the climate crisis?

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?

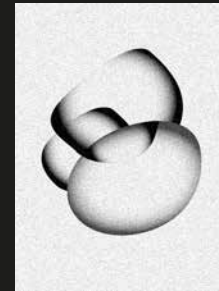
We are certainly living through a very difficult time with the Covid-19 pandemic and its economic and social implications. It's more important than ever to take advantage of this unique opportunity to restructure our economic system. We need to become clearer on how digital technology can support the 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.





3

Feminist Foreign Policy



What should a Feminist Foreign Policy look like in the 2020s?

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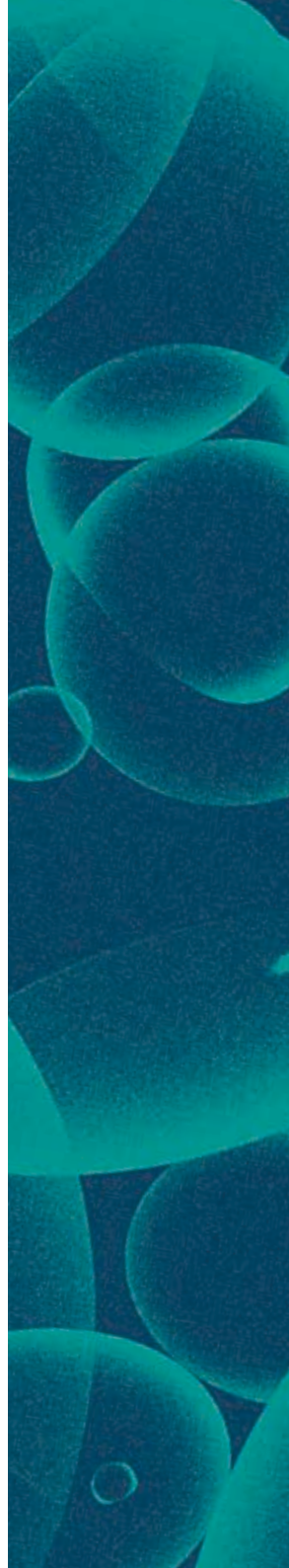
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Interview with Ninja Bumann (Ponto)



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.

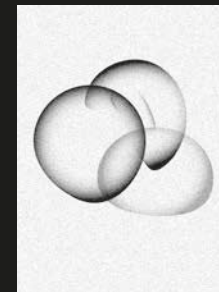
What's your favourite idea that you necessarily want to see implemented?

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.



4

My data – my health:



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

How will health data you personally generate be used in 2030?

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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.



Milestones

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

Nov • 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 Borders 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

MAIN CHALLENGES CONTRIBUTORS

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POLICY KITCHEN IS DEVELOPED
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foraus 

POLICY KITCHEN IS SUPPORTED
BY ENGAGEMENT MIGROS

ENGAGEMENT
A DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE MIGROS GROUP