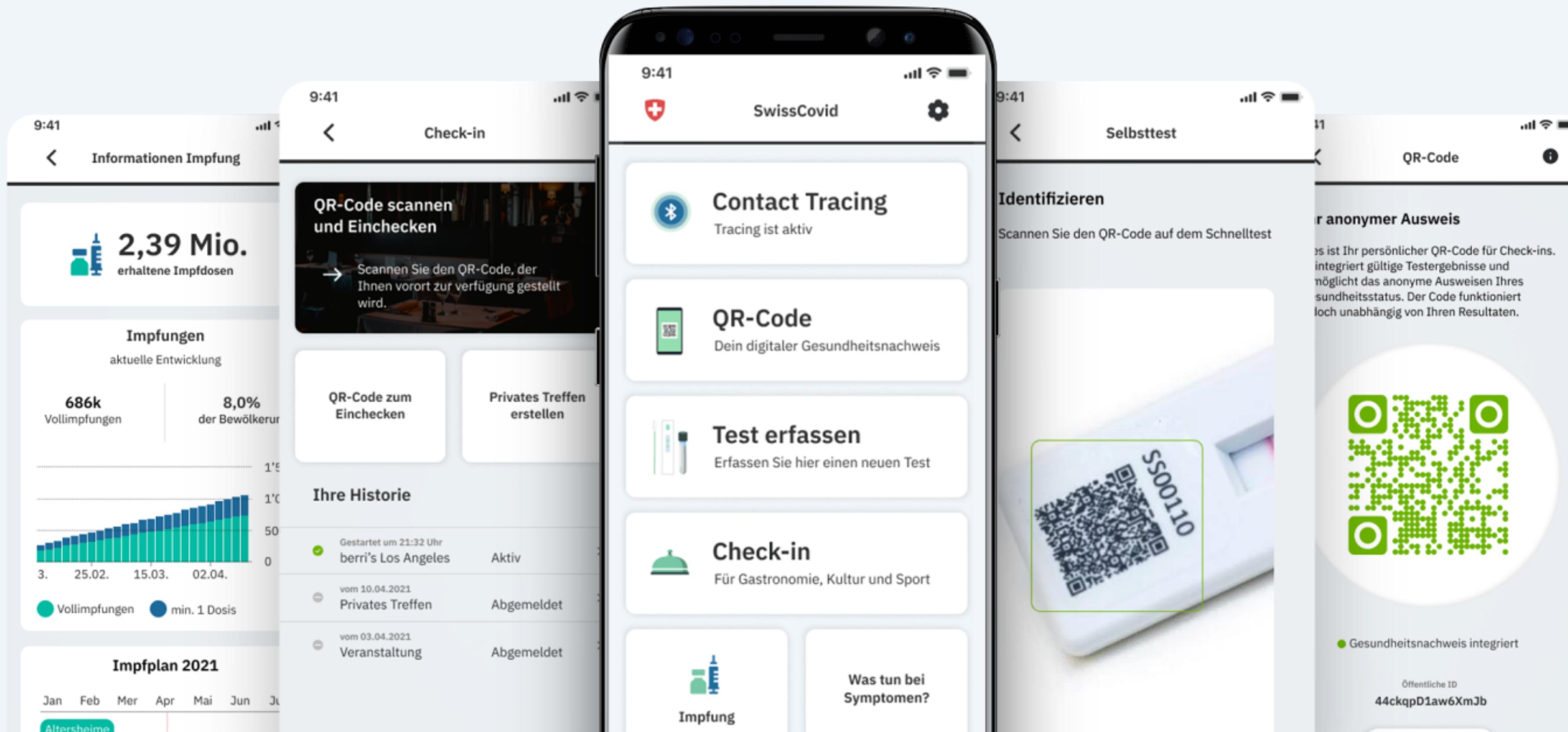


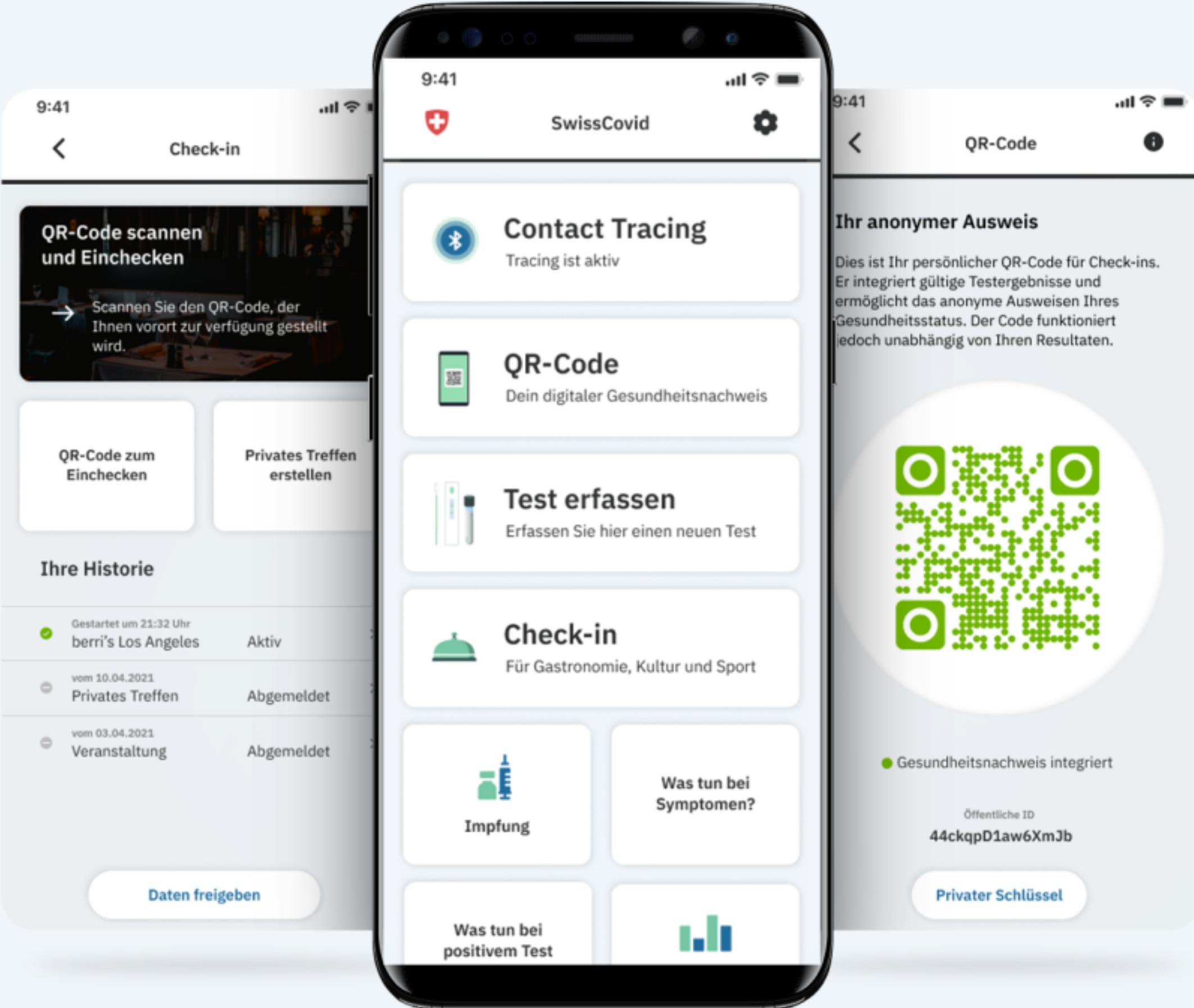
SwissCovid 2.0

Students: Alec Nikolov, Baran Güneysel, Nicola Delany, Mai Watanabe, Sebastian Hauser

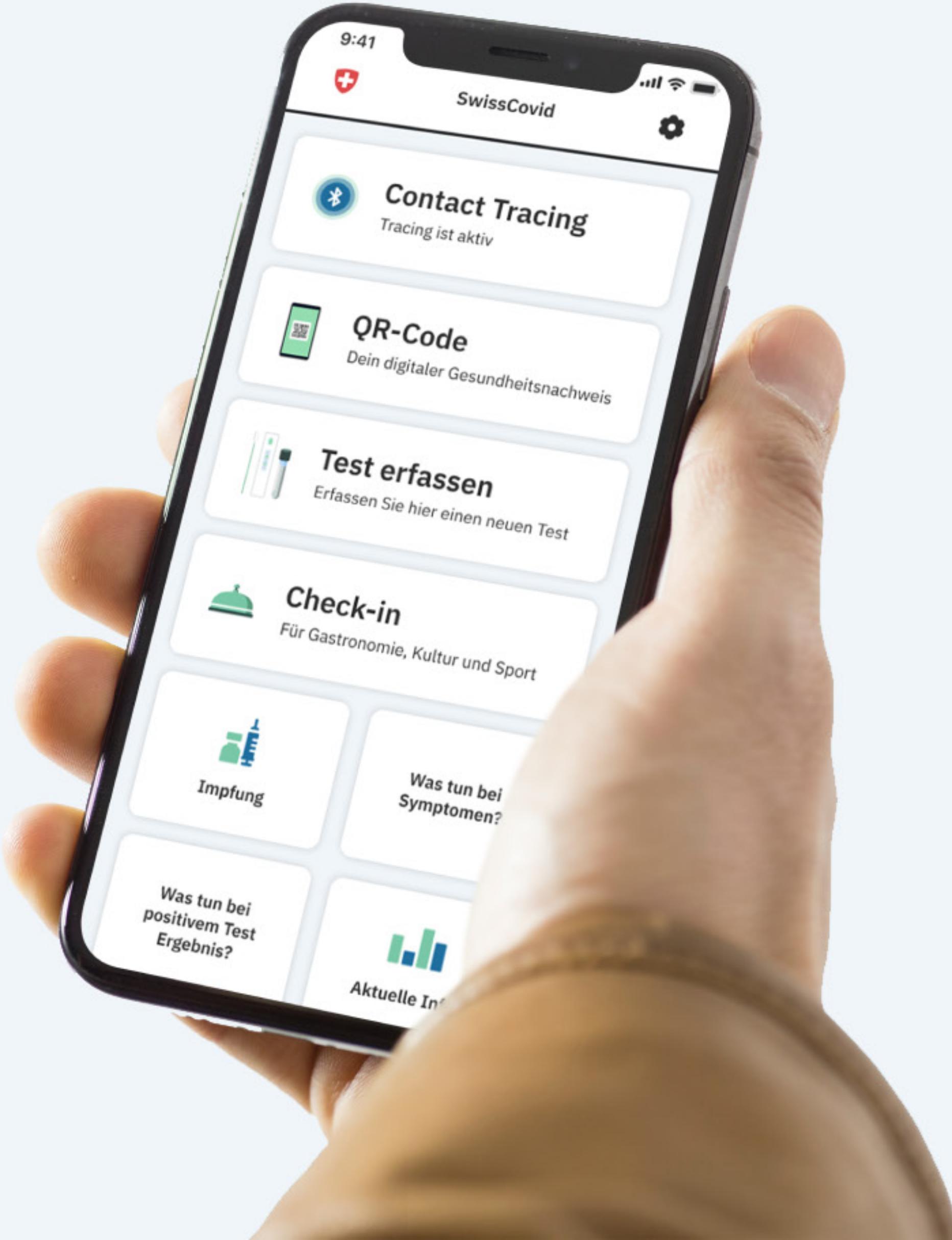
Lecturers: Florian Wille, Stefano Vannotti, Nicole Foerlsterl



Content

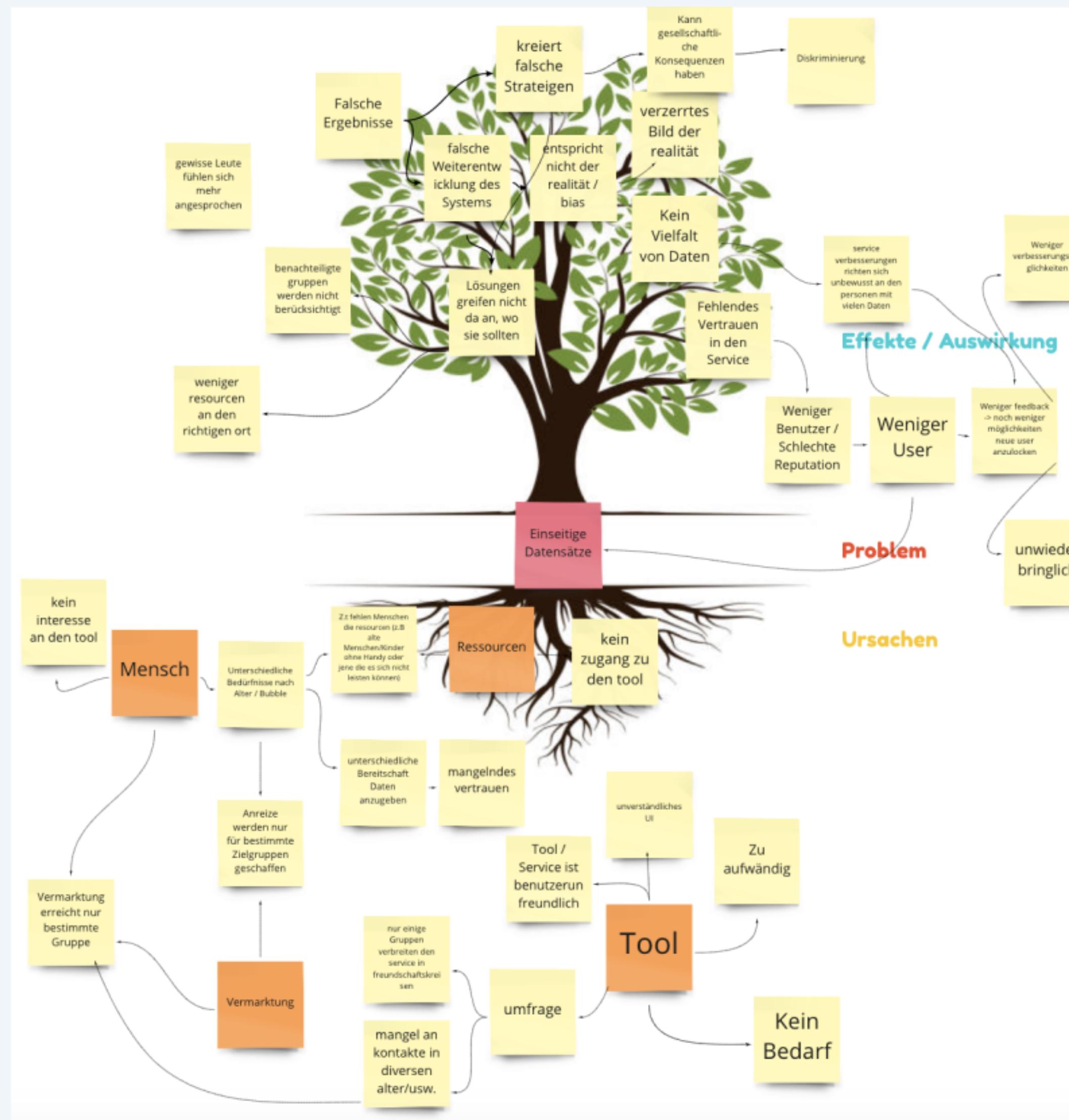


- Task and goal
- First steps, brainstorming, research and findings
- Organization
- Service blueprint and who is involved
- Main functions and concept
- Business model canvas and value proposition
- First wireframes, prototype and concept-video
- Survey learnings
- Fake article user tests and click dummy usertests
- Wireframes, moodboard and style
- Storyboard
- Concept video
- Features the users benefit from
- How the organizers and businesses benefit
- How the federal government benefits
- Design decisions and function
- Summary and learnings



Goal

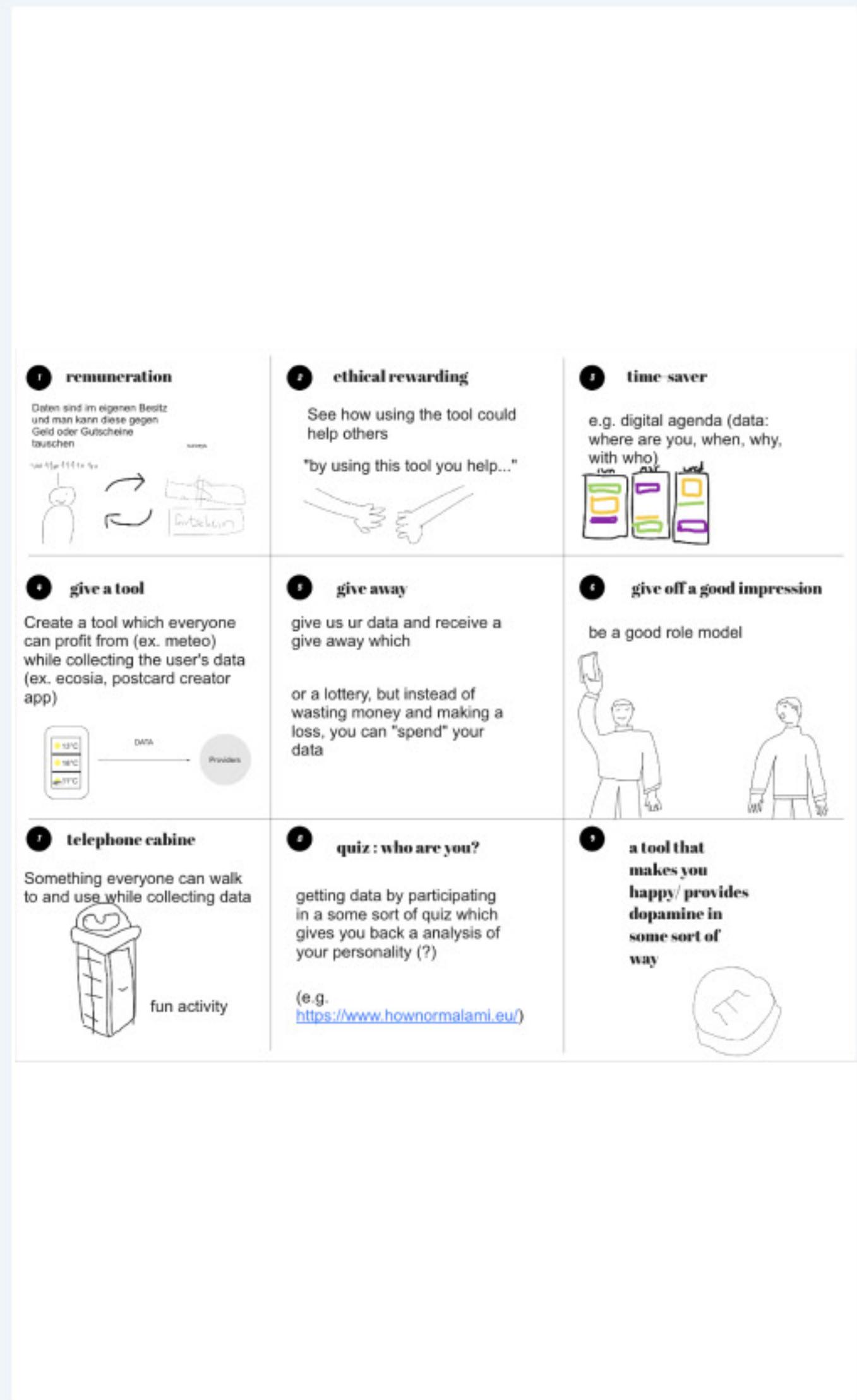
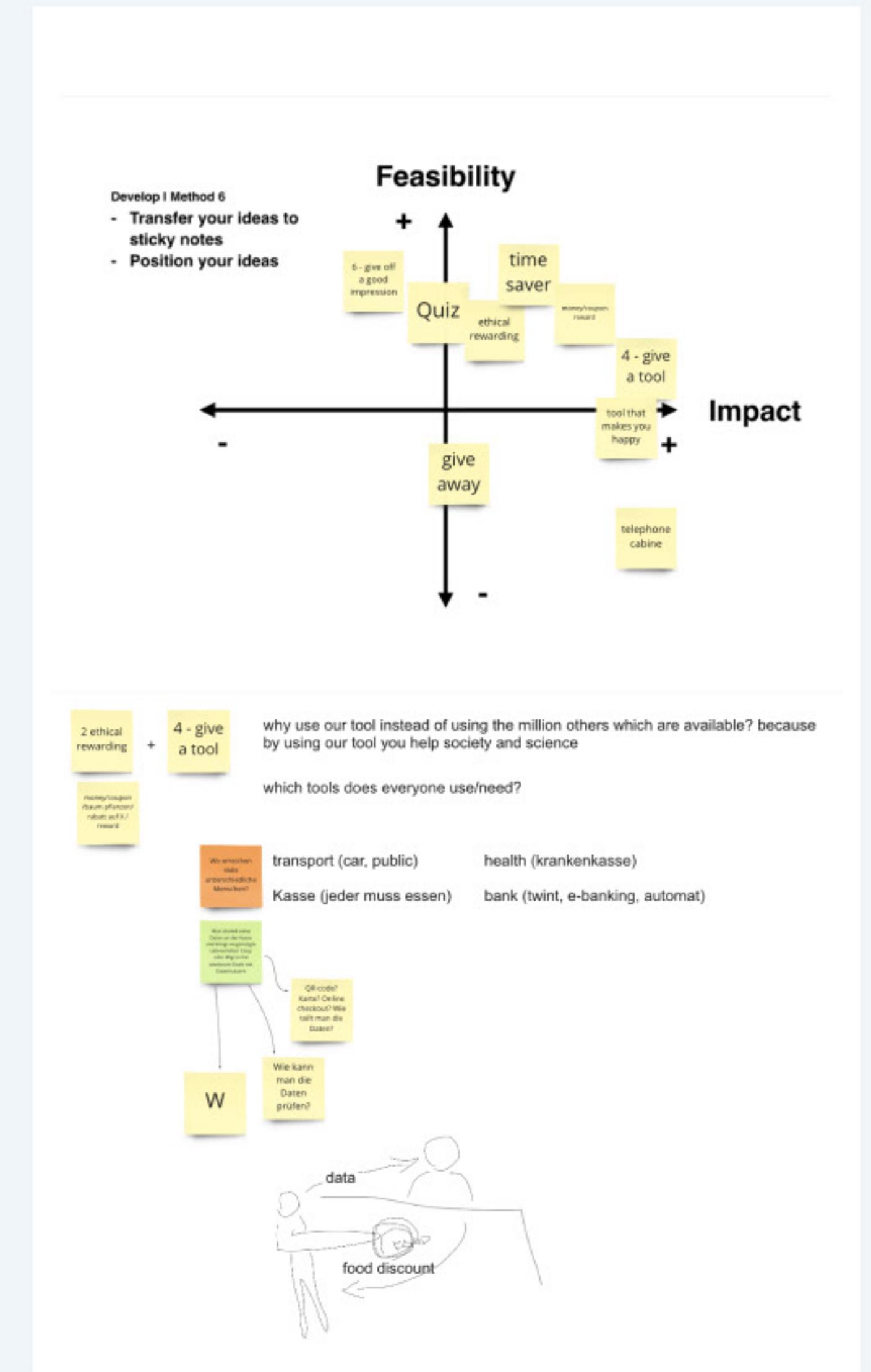
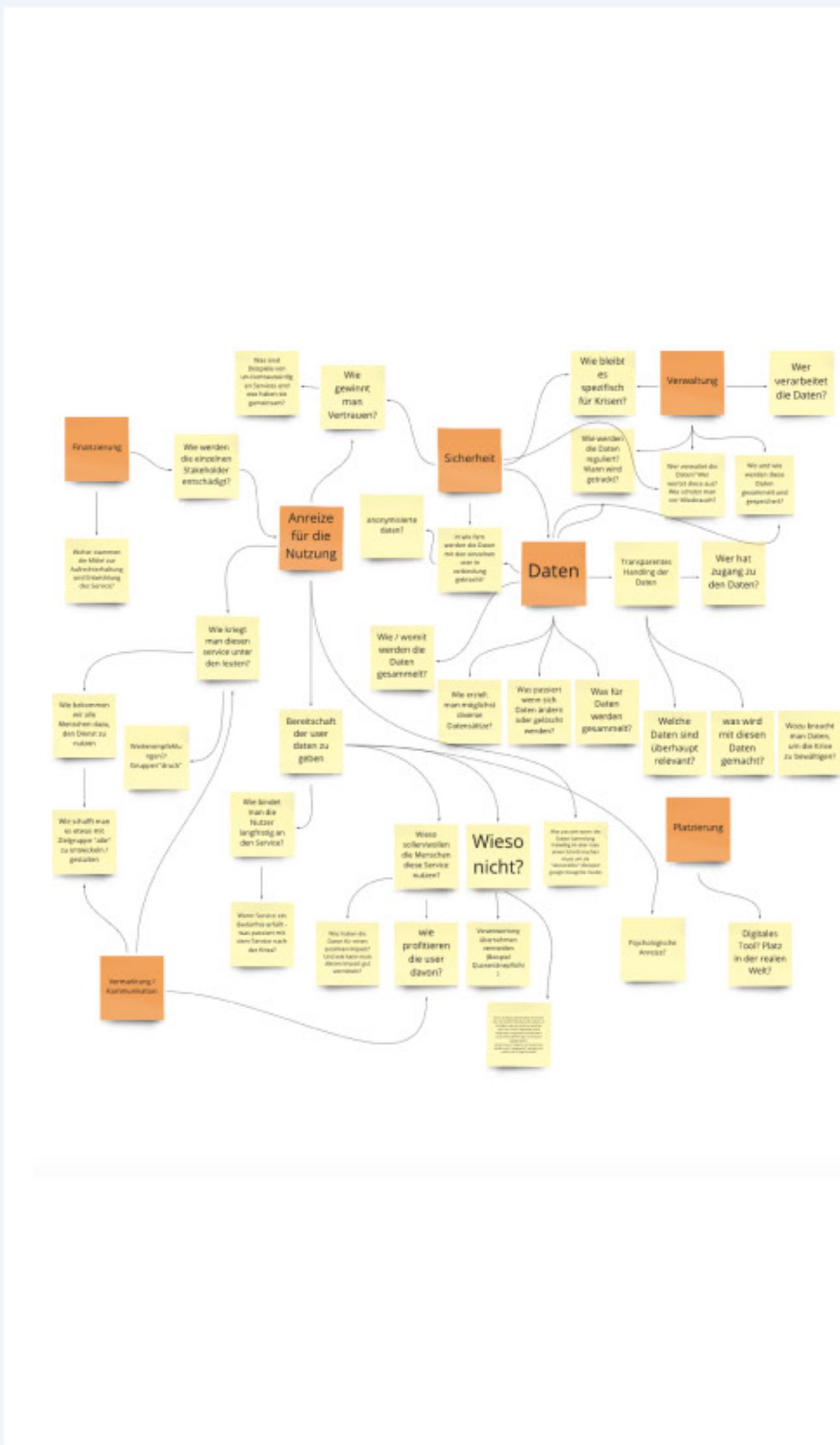
We were given the task to develop a service ecosystem that offers real and immediate benefits for the participants while generating data that is valuable for municipalities in fighting or managing the COVID crisis. The underlying data donation system should be able to process aggregated and individual data.



First steps

In order to make steps in the direction of improving how we deal with this wicked problem, we first needed to think about all the different factors which might have an impact on the service which we would be developing.

For this we brainstormed which problems exist, framed them with a problem framing tree , pinpointed the core problem in our our problem statement and came up with the “how might we” question that summarizes our goal, after defining what we are looking for we started thinking of some ideas on how to do this.



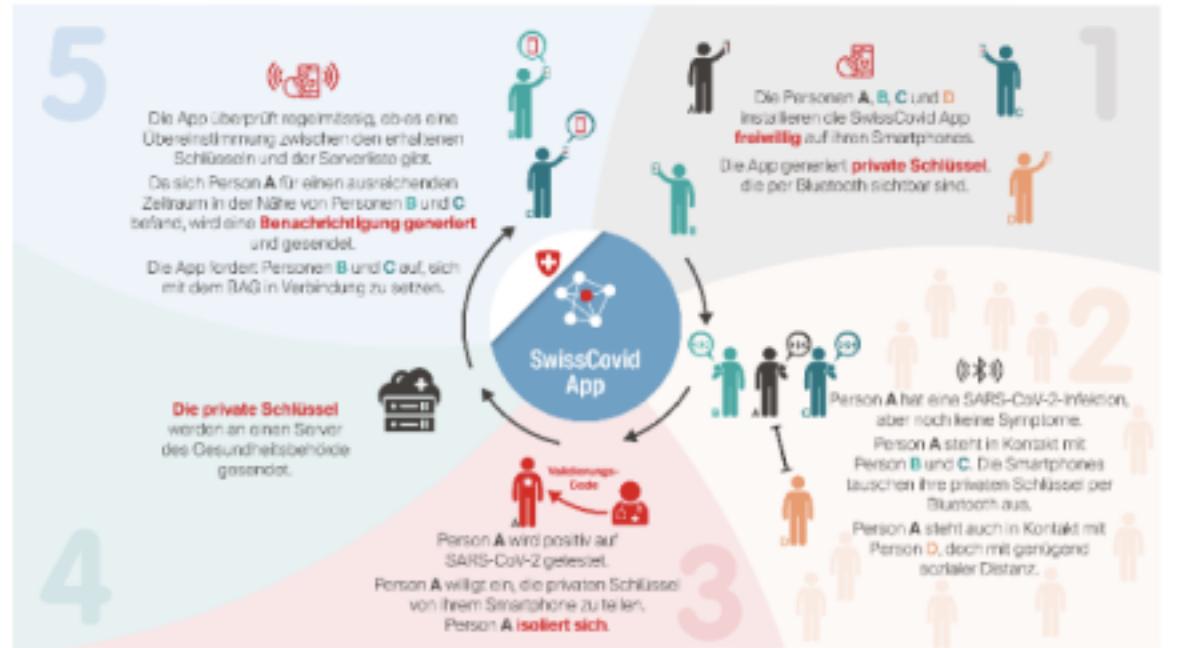
Problem statement:

“If we fail to find diverse data sets, then the service will discriminate/not reach/put off certain groups and give a distorted picture of reality.”

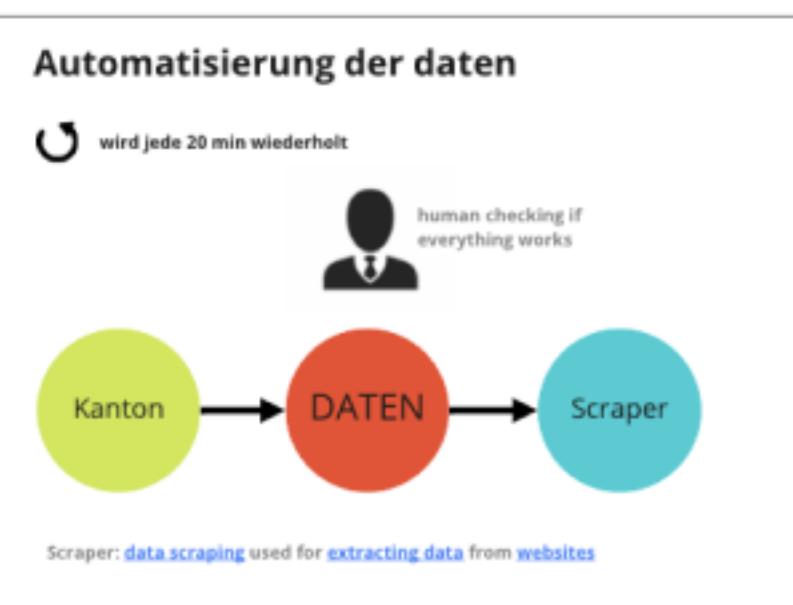
How-might-we question:

“How can we create an incentive for all people and ensure that they can use and understand the service?”

Datensammlung in Corona zeiten - Wie hat es die Schweiz gemacht?



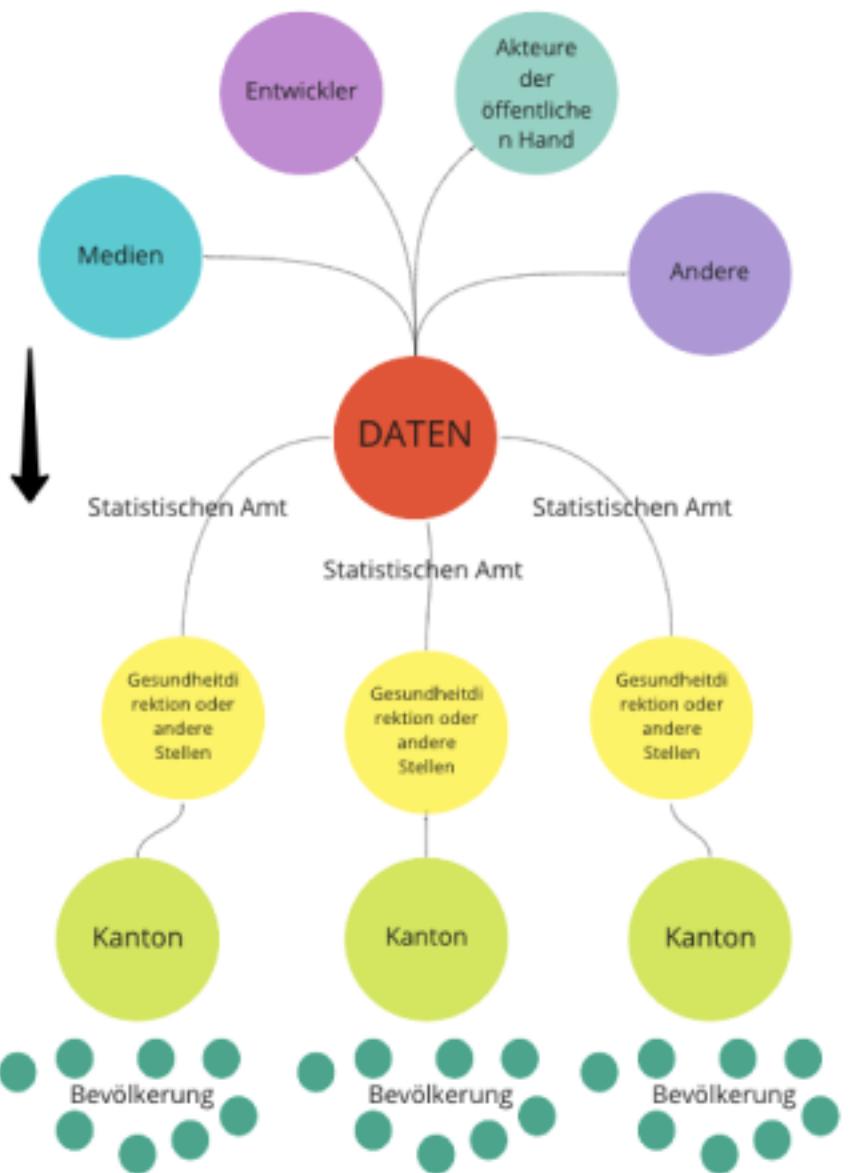
Am besten funktioniert die Datensammlung wenn jede Ressource (Kantone) die Daten in einen bestimmten Format anbietet (Excel oder CSV). Manche geben auch Zeitreihendaten (**Zeitreihenanalyse**) was auch sehr nützlich ist.



Daten

Kanton

- Menschen in Quarantäne
- Infizierte
- ins Krankenhaus eingelieferte
- Tote



Research

When starting off with such a big topic, one important step for us was to research how and what data is currently being used to help people and what already exists. Important topics to us were how data is collected in Switzerland, how the SwissCovid app works, reasons why people do and don't want to install it, the role of data in a crisis and how companies and the government deal with the data.

Covid-19-Monitoring Akteure

- Dateninteressierten | Aufgabe: Daten finden, scraper entwickeln, Reparatur (teilweise freiwillig)
- Leute die Visualisierungen von den Daten machen
- Datenjournalisten
- Koordinatoren

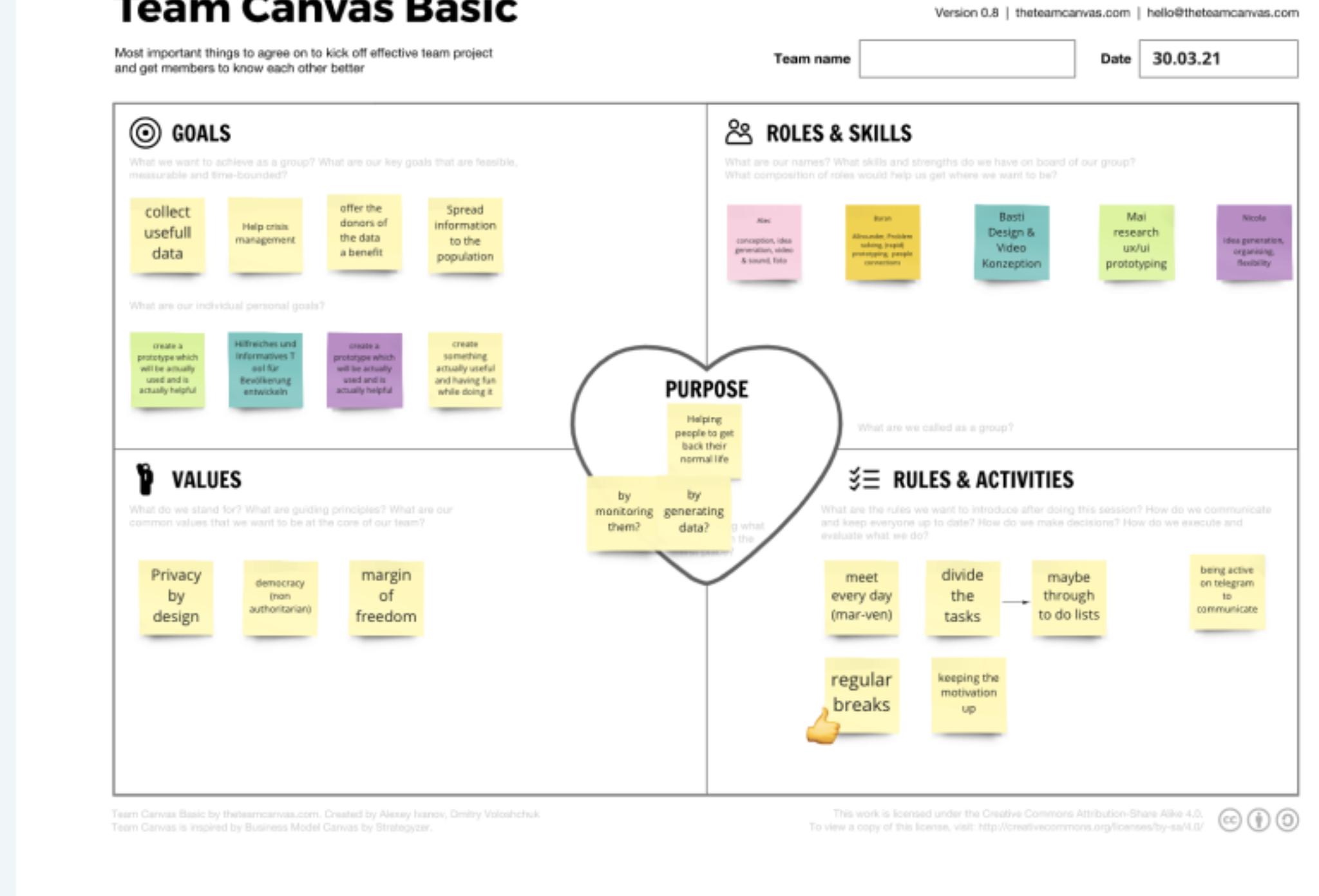
Research findings

Some inspiring findings were the luca app, an app that is similar to the covid app that also has a keyring with a QR-code on it, which is a great alternative for users without a smartphone. Katwarn, which is a german warning and information system for catastrophies. SOCMINT which is the practise of using social media to specifically monitor security/safety issues. The example of the Haiti earthquake, where social media played an important role collecting data on the affected population to find out who needs help? Where are they located? And what do they need? Another finding which lead to a productive discussion was Facebook's "mark yourself as safe" feature. We read about the importance of crowdsourced mapping in crisis zones. And came up with the hypothesis that people would be more likely to give their data to help if they knew what it was being used for and felt like they were helping people in need.

To summarize we learned that data can provide an insight into the fast-changing situation and help drive an effective disaster response. It can influence decision making, problem solving, coordination and conflict resolution.

Organization

Team Canvas Basic



Especially while brainstorming, our Miro board tended to get very cluttered and we noticed that it became time to do some organizing. To divide and conquer and work more efficiently, we used the “team canvas basic” to find our roles and see what similar goals and values we had. Then we operated the different sections of our work, ordered them chronologically and then we color coded depending on what type of work it was, whether they were ideas, research, feedback or something else. The comment function on Miro was also very helpful to share opinions with the team, while working asynchronously and via zoom.

The image shows a digital workspace with a timeline of three weeks:

- Wochen 1:** Focuses on "How can we help young adults with transitioning from school to work". It includes sections for Research, Brainstorming, Planning, Ideas, Feedback/mentoring, and Analyse.
- Wochen 2:** Focuses on "Service Iteration".
- Wochen 3/4:** Focuses on "Service Prototyping".

Annotations include:

- A sidebar on the left lists tasks: Input - Aufgaben, Research, Brainstorming, Planning, Ideas, Feedback/mentoring, and Analyse.
- Yellow speech bubble icons with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed over specific cards in Week 2.
- A large yellow speech bubble icon with a minus sign is placed over a card in Week 1.
- A large yellow speech bubble icon with a plus sign is placed over a card in Week 1.
- A large yellow speech bubble icon with a minus sign is placed over a card in Week 2.
- A large yellow speech bubble icon with a plus sign is placed over a card in Week 2.
- A large yellow speech bubble icon with a minus sign is placed over a card in Week 3/4.
- A large yellow speech bubble icon with a plus sign is placed over a card in Week 3/4.
- A vertical column on the right is labeled "Frame 26" and contains sections for "SEARCH & INDEX", "SEARCH & INDEX", "SEARCH & INDEX", and "SEARCH & INDEX".

Service blueprint

I. Gesellschaftliche Anforderungen

1. Epidemiologischer Sinn & Zweckgebundenheit
2. Freiwilligkeit & Diskriminierungsfreiheit
3. Grundlegende Privatsphäre
4. Transparenz und Prüfbarkeit

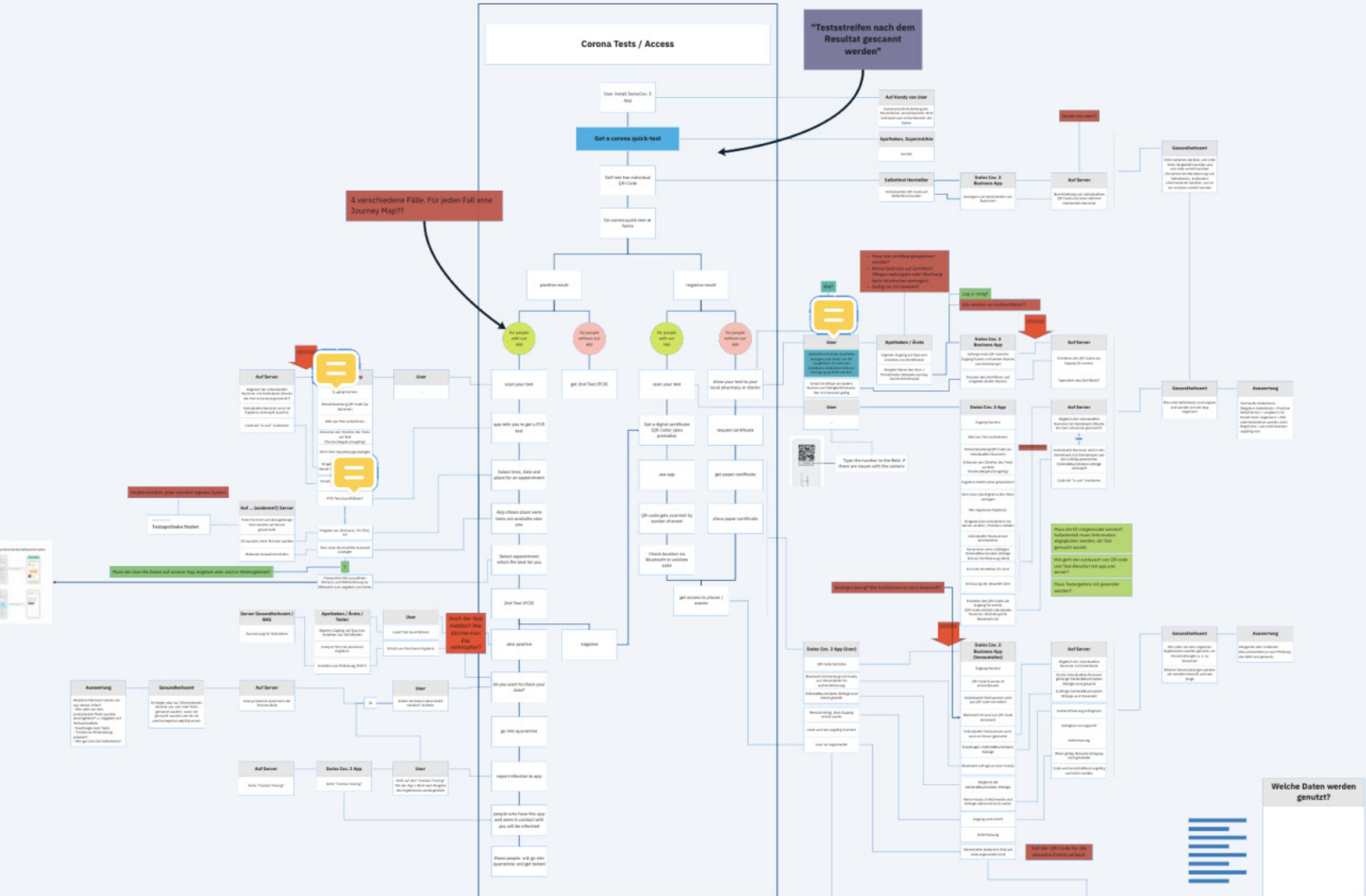
II. Technische Anforderungen

5. Keine zentrale Entität, der vertraut werden muss
6. Datensparsamkeit
7. Anonymität
8. Kein Aufbau von zentralen Bewegungs- und Kontaktprofilen
9. Unverkettbarkeit
10. Unbeobachtbarkeit der Kommunikation

On the next 2 slides we will go into detail about our first draft of the service blueprint. However before we started it, we spent a long time discussing how it should work and what systems are built in to prevent problems from arrising. We will go into further detail on this near the end of the documentation. We also wrote down a few guidelines for privacy, which you can see on the left, which we feel we must stick to, to ensure people are protected. Some very important points are that people who deny access to their data or want to go about their way, are should not face any negative consequences. This is the responsibility of the government, not our app. Our app needs to be easy to temporarily deactivate or permanently uninstall. Cryptography and anonymization is neccessary to ensure the user's privacy is protected.

How the general population could use our service

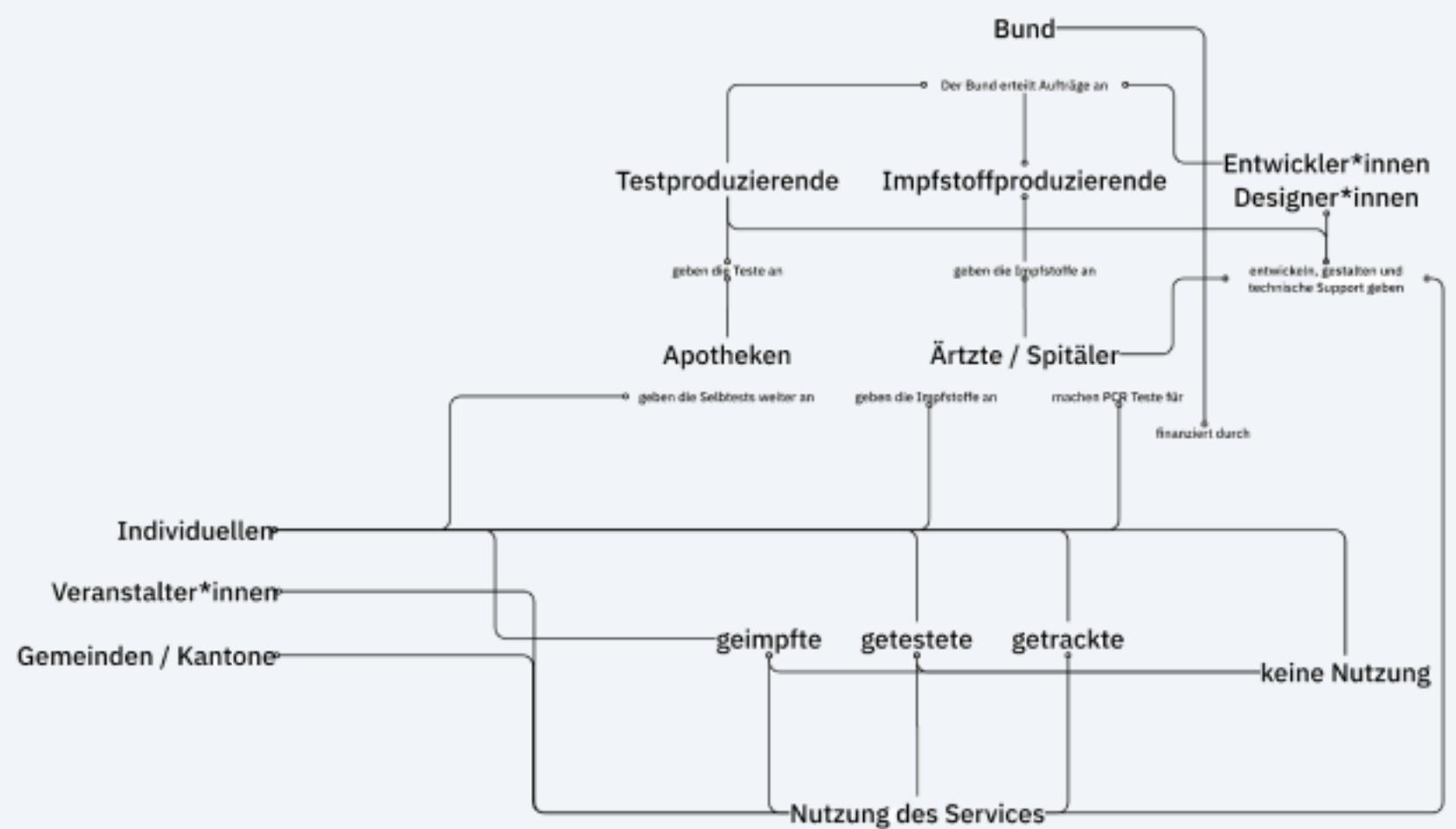
Our service does not require you to download our app, however if you download the app you will have more options and your journey will be simplified greatly. You begin by taking a corona-self-test which each have an individual QR code. If the result is positive you're supposed to get a PCR-Test to verify this result and if you have our app, you'll be guided through the process of booking one after you scan your test. You will have the option of filtering appointments according to time, date and place and what is available near you. If the PCR-test comes back positive you will be given the option to share your data and inform people through contact tracing, so that they know they should tested. If the PCR-test or the original self-test comes back negative, then you can request a certificate from the doctor if you don't have our app, which you can use to gain access to events. If you do have our app, you can directly scan your test and get a digital certificate (QR Code) which also grants you access to events. By using the app you will also have a clear overview of the time the tests are still valid.



• An- und Abmeldung von event?

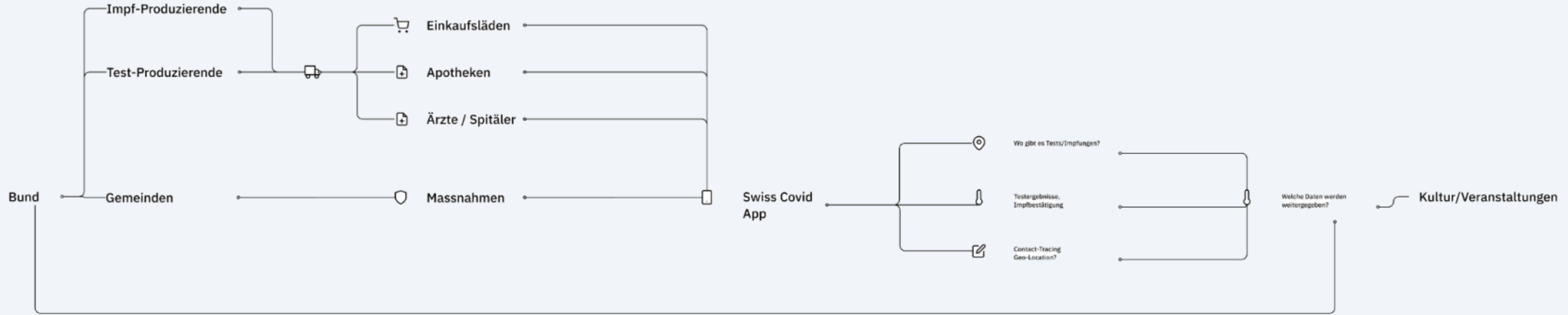
- Muss angegeben werden um was es sich handelt? →
- Informationen in falschen Händen? (Wetter weis wie viele Menschen wann gegangen sind)

Who is involved?



Another important step was analysing who the key partners are and which role they would play when interacting with each other. You can see our map of the key partners on the left. Everyone plays an important role, from the users using our service, to the producers producing the vaccines and tests, without which our service wouldn't be possible to begin with.

On the following slide you will be able to see the distribution map we made, which shows how the products necessary for our service are distributed and how where the different key partners are involved.



SwissCovid 2.0 main functions



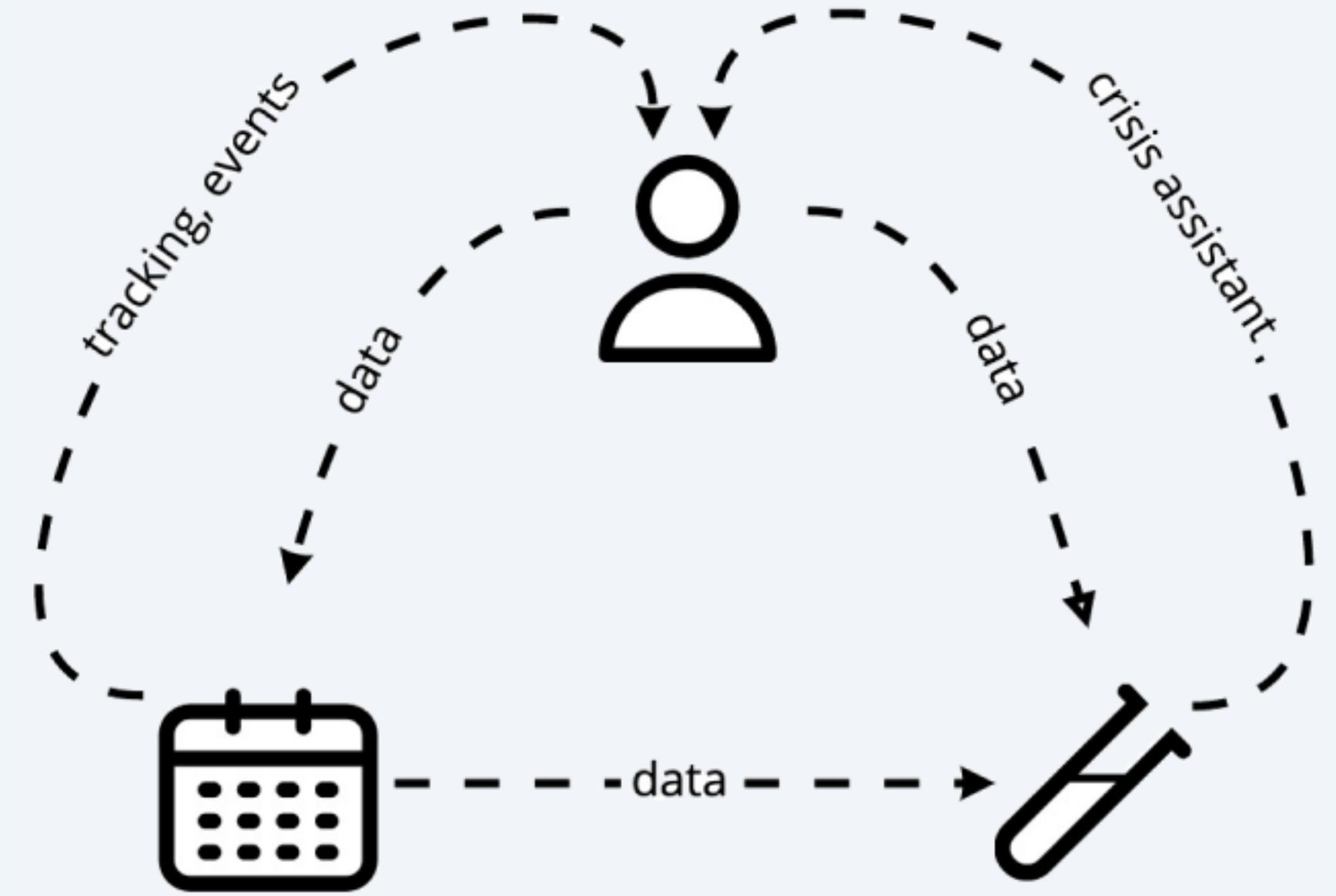
Functions and concept

The first of the core functions of the app is documenting vaccinations and coronatests, so that the user can show proof to gain access to events.

We decided to keep the function of contact tracing function the same as in the previous SwissCovid app version, because this helps the user detect possible infections early on.

On the other hand, another adjustment we implemented was that we've made planning the tests much easier for the user to do, by guiding them according to their location, needs and wishes.

The last main function was gathering the current information about the Covid-situation in clear manner in a singular space, because it is currently hard to find and spread out through various articles.



Value and business model

After filling out the business model canvas and value proposition canvas which you will be able to see in the next 2 slides, we came to the conclusion that the main 3 advantages that our app has to offer to the municipalities are that it can help reopen of events for people who are Covid-19 negative or vaccinated. That extraordinary support in various sectors being able to be reduced. Lastly, the gathering of more information so that more useful measures can be implemented and analysis and studies are able to be carried out in more detail

The Business Model Canvas

Designed for:

Designed by:

Date:

Version:

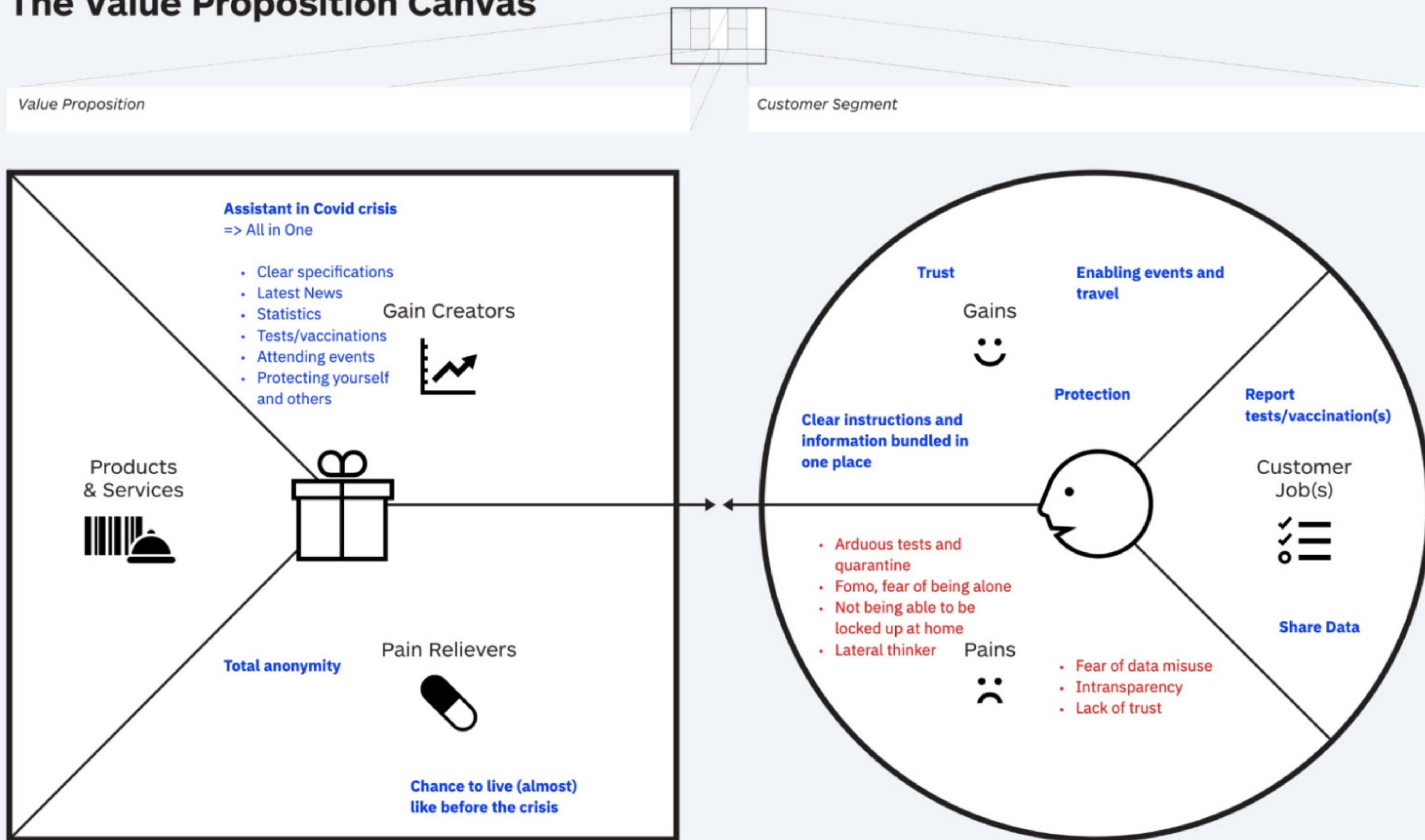
<p>Key Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stiftung Risiko-Dialog Bundesamt für Gesundheit (BAG) Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS) Bundesamt für Informatik und Telekommunikation (BIT) Population Kantons / Regions Organizers, Owners or bars, etc.. 	<p>Key Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data gathering Service design Service implementation User Testing Marketing Maintainance 	<p>Value Propositions</p> <p>Benefits of our service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reopening events for people who are C.Negative or vaccinated better way of preventing fake tests and more outbreaks businesses in those industries can stay afloat gathering more information to implement more useful measures <p>Needs we are satisfying</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more personal freedom during corona social connection during corona staying safe and informed economic growth 	<p>Customer Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> users need to feel like their privacy is not being breached users need to see the value propositions 	<p>Customer Segments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target group: all of the population Find solution for people who can't download and use our app People who want to get more freedom People who want to be safe People who want to be informed People who want assistance
<p>Cost Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop the system Implement the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the system, maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Server Data storage Provide vaccinations and tests 	<p>Channels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement by BAG Swisscovid App upgrade Advertising (online, tv, radio) Announcement by the clubs/restaurants to use this system Product (self-tests) on shelves in a shop After vaccine or negative test, informing the patient that this service exists 	<p>Revenue Streams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 free corona-tests per month free vaccination economic growth (restaurants, bars, etc can open again)

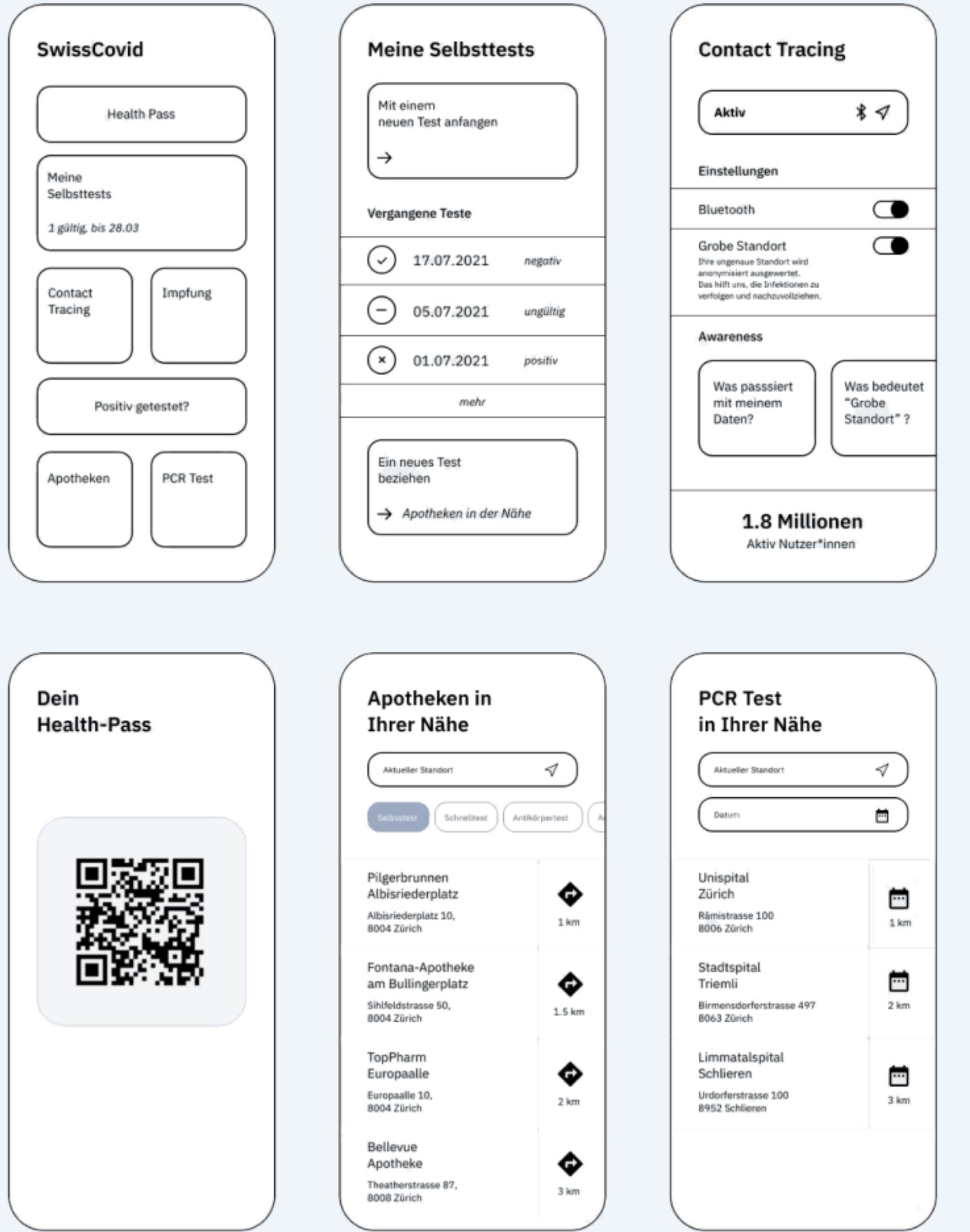


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DESIGNED BY: Strategyzer AG
The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

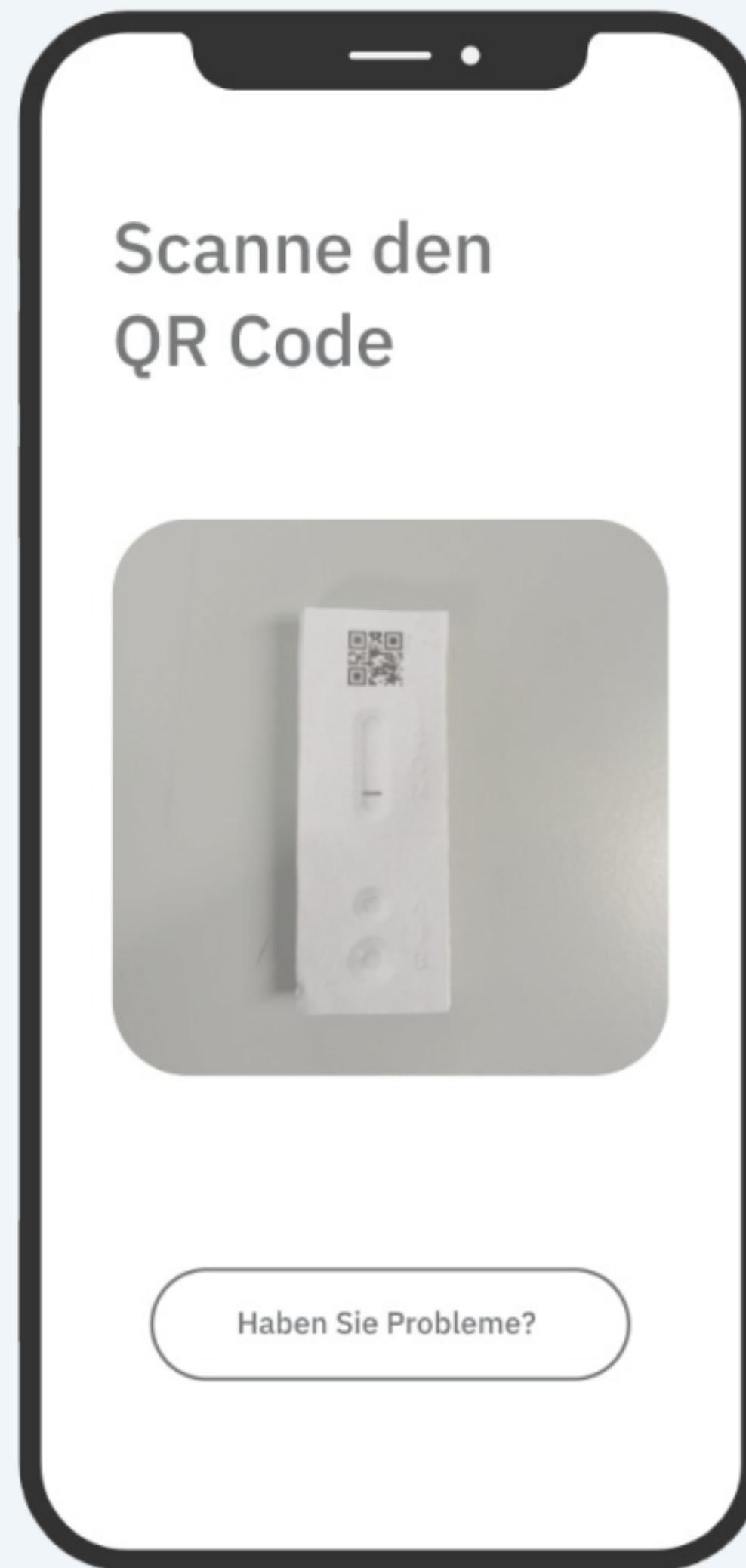
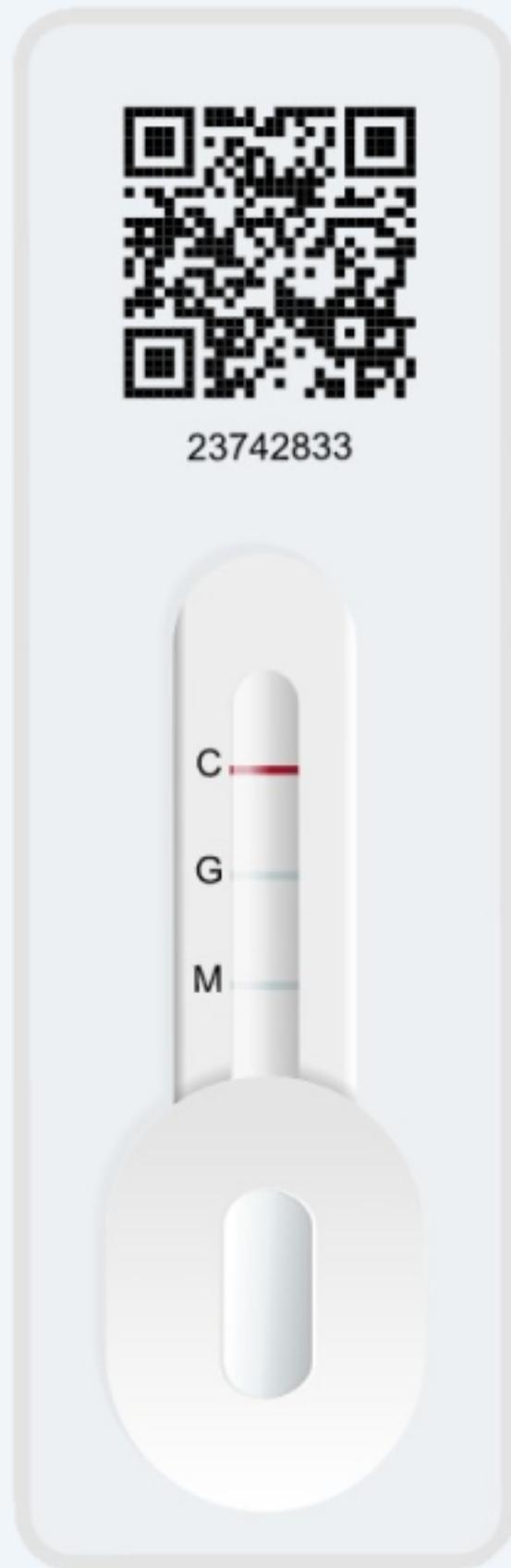
The Value Proposition Canvas





First wireframes

After working out what our main functions were, we started experimenting with wireframes, the focus of these were to keep them clean and simple, so that they are easy to use for people of all ages. We wanted it to look sleek, however to still include all of the options we had planned and lots of compact information.



First prototype

For our video we wanted to build a prototype to go along with our wireframes that could better demonstrate our vision. We built a selftest made out of polystyrene and stuck a printed out barcode onto it, which the user “used to test himself” in the video. The user then “scans in the test” in the video, and we can see a photoshopped picture of the negative test on his phone. Now that he is negative, he can show the QR-code at the entry, regain access to events and enjoy his freedom again. In the following slides you can see a few screenshots from our first video demonstrating our concept.

Scanne den
QR Code



Haben Sie Probleme?



Dein
Eintrittspass

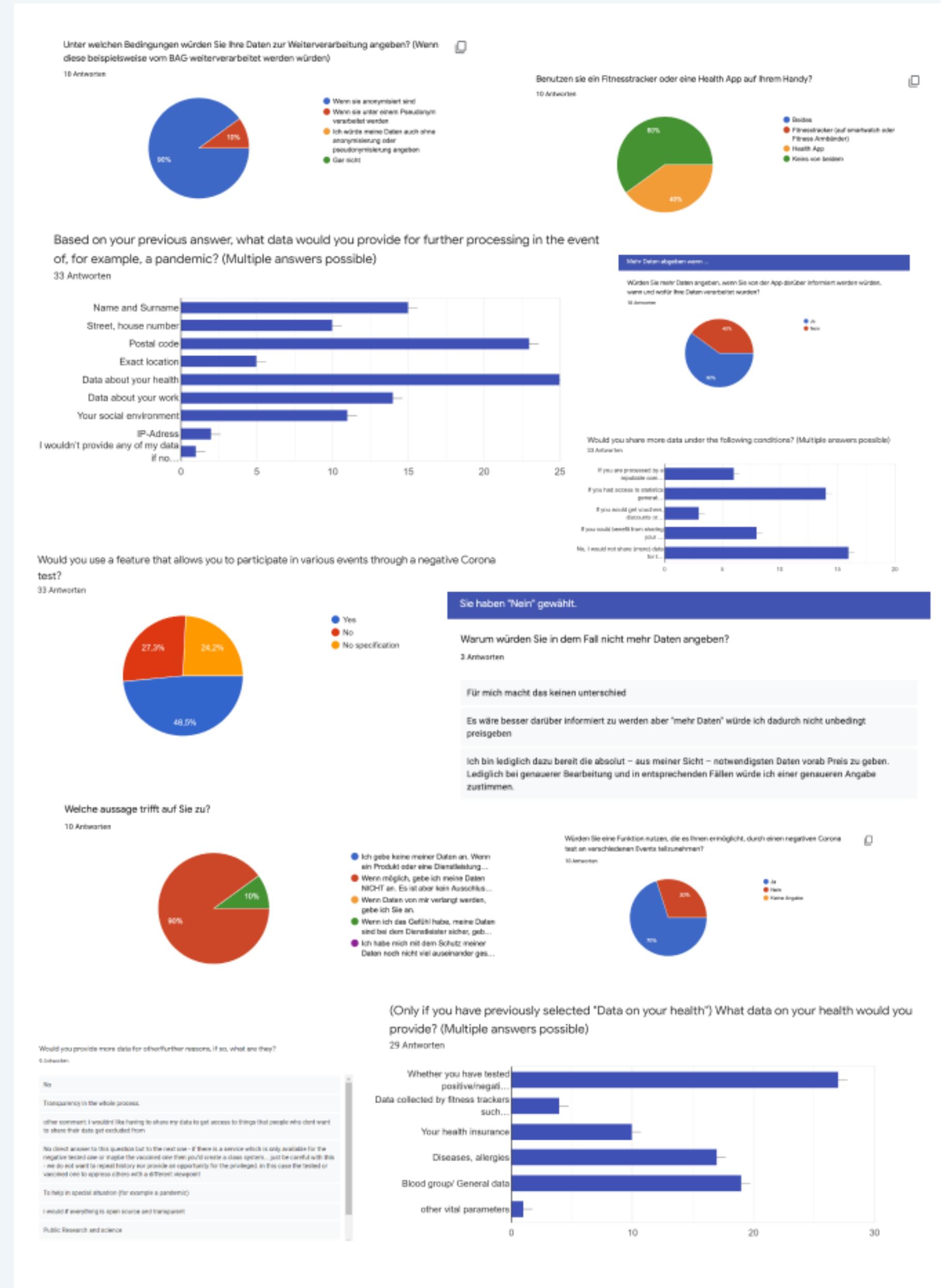


Scanne den
QR Code

Dein
Eintrittspass







Survey learnings

We surveyed 33 people and observed that data protection is very important to most people. However most people would be okay with giving out their data anonymized if they were informed when and for what their data is being used.

Another point is that only around half of the surveyed people would be interested in using a negative test to go to events.

Most people would rather not give out their data at all, however it is not a deciding factor when it comes to whether they will use a service/product or not.

25 in 33 people would be prepared to share the data of their health during a crisis situation, however only 16 in 33 people have the Covid-App installed. What could be the reason for this?

 WISSEN

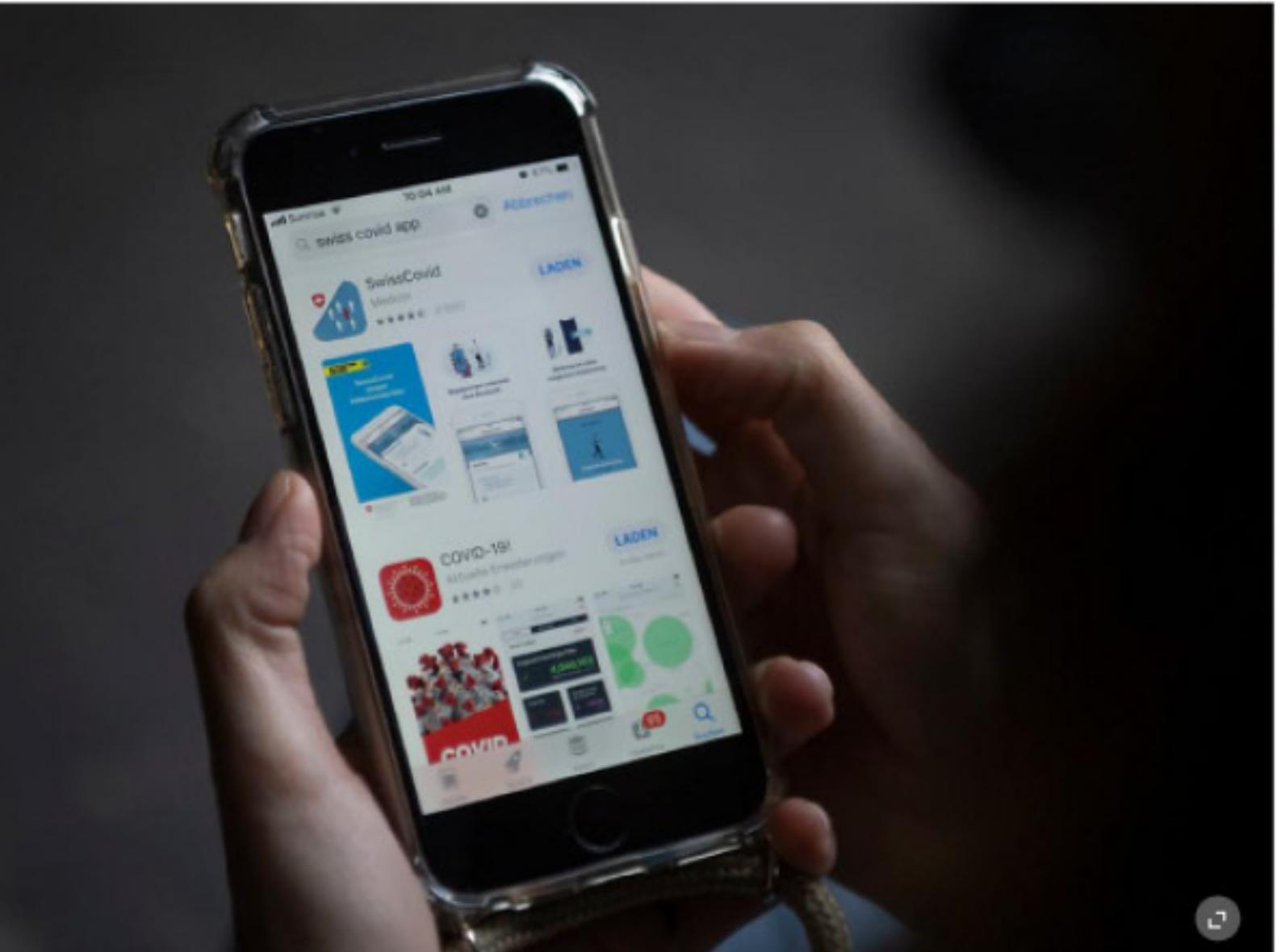
Geschichte Medizin & Psychologie Natur Technik Klimawandel

Von den Entwicklern der SwissCovid-App

Restaurants, Bars, Konzerte: SwissCovid-App Erweiterung für ein nachhaltiges Zusammenleben mit dem Virus?

Der Bund diskutiert derzeit über eine Erweiterung der SwissCovid-App um diverse Funktionen, welche Hoffnung auf ein Leben wie vor dem Virus schenken soll. Die Erweiterung soll Gesundheitsämter und Nutzende in der Krise unterstützen und das Contact-Tracing verbessern.

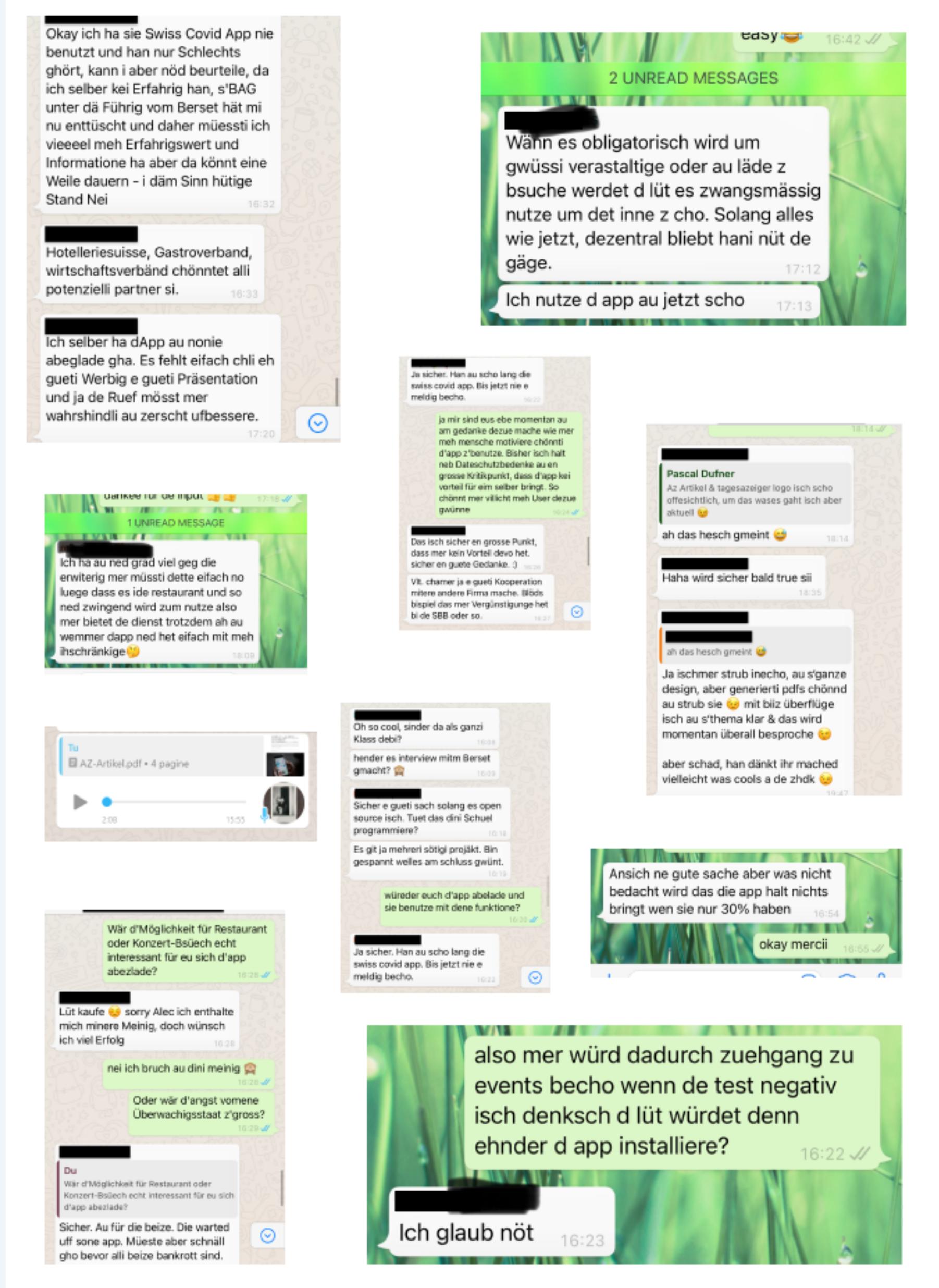
Publiziert: 13.04.2021, 11:03



Die SwissCovid-App soll schon bald einem Update unterzogen werden.
Foto: Christian Beutler (Keystone)

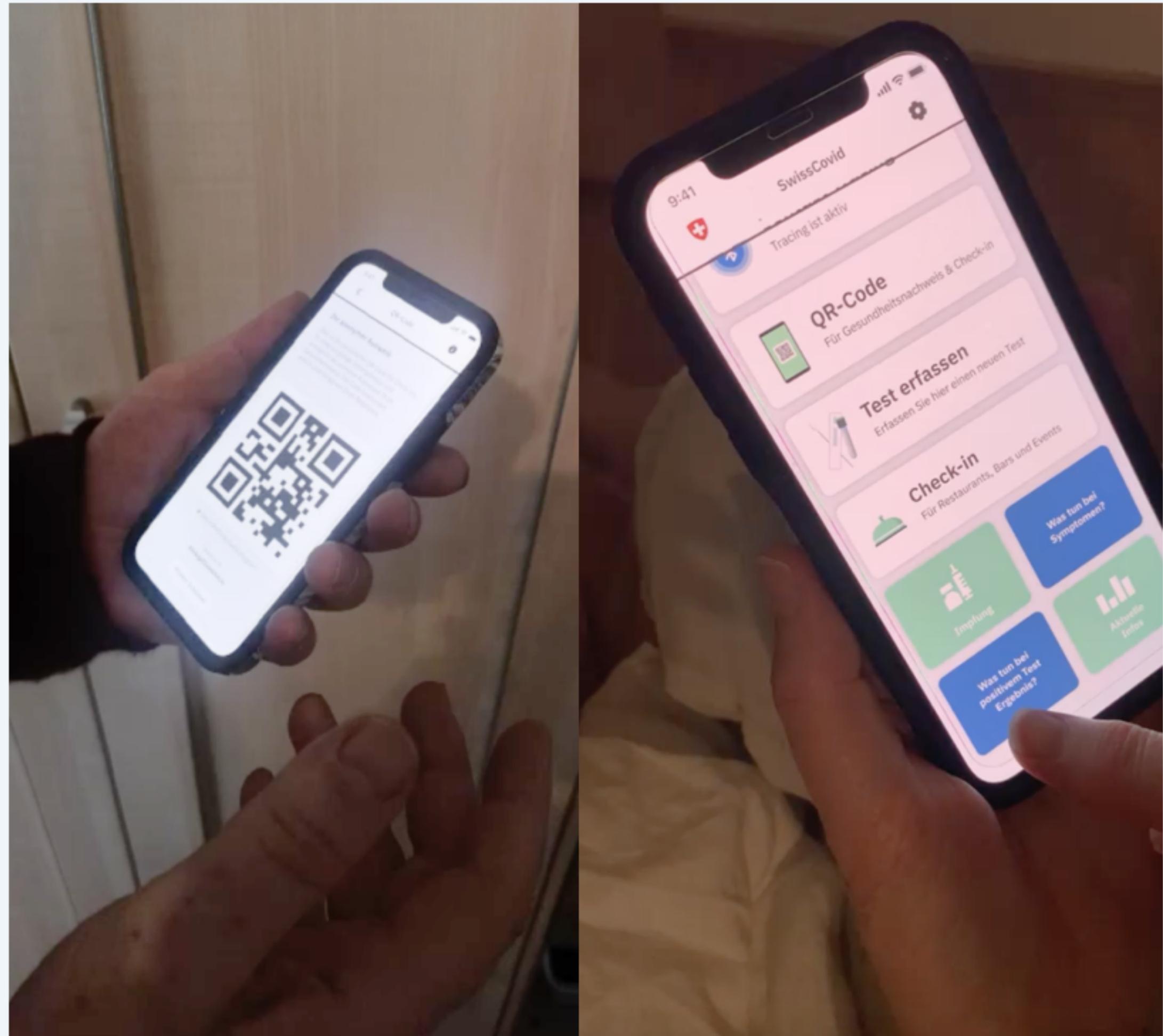
User test - fake article

In addition to the surveys, we created a fake photoshopped PDF article to find out what people really think of our idea. The reason behind doing this was that people are more likely to be honest about what they are thinking when they are talking about someone else's app or project compared to what they would say if they think you are a part of it.



Article feedback and learnings

From the article, we gained quite a broad range of opinions, as you can see on the left (only a portion of the feedback is included in this slide). One interesting insight, was that the people who are critical of the app and are worried about their privacy tend to have a general distrust of governments and would rather use an app owned by a third-party. This lead us to believe that these people may not be swayed by different functions of the app itself, instead by how or by who it is marketed or by having a positive experience with the app, e.g. their friends using it. Many who think it's a good idea think offering an advantage by using the app would help motivate people to install it and keep it installed and that the impact it would have on the businesses reopening is a positive thing.



Tweaking wireframe functions

We took the feedback into account and made a few minor adjustments, after more discussions. However, the general idea stayed the same, the main functions remained getting access to places with your digital health pass, checking-in easily and anonymously at any facility, being able to book an appointment to get tested or vaccinated and getting up-to-date information about the pandemic.

After finishing the wireframes based on functionality (which you can see on the next slide), before moving on to the fine-tuning, we did a few user tests, just to make sure a broad range of users were able to intuitively find their way around our app. According to those we had tested and what we had observed, this worked very well.

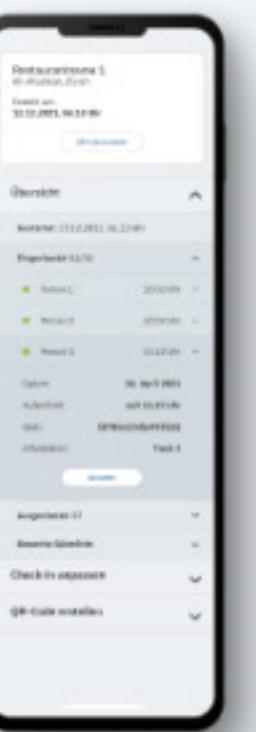
Home...

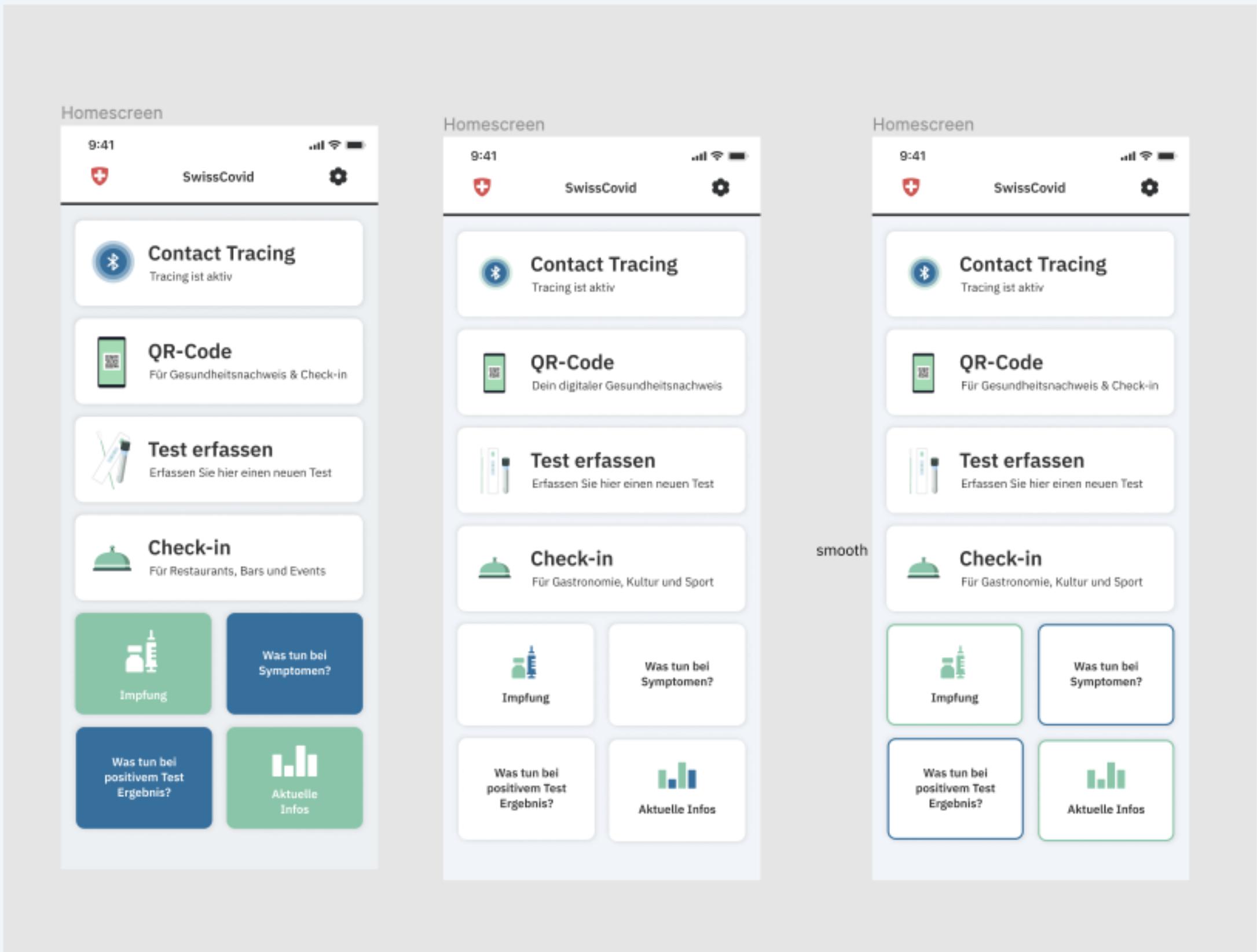
Besuc...

Besuc...

Besuc...

AUSC...





Moodboard and style

After we finished the functional part of the click dummy, it was time to fine-tune it. We analysed what colors and types of icons the current SwissCovid app uses and made a mood board which you can see on the next slide. After that we experimented with various different styles and colors, which led to long discussions colors until we were all happy with the result.

H1 Title

H2 Title

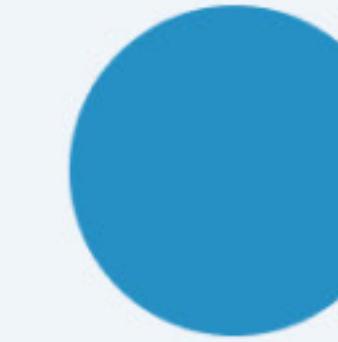
H3 Subtitle



H1 Title

H2 Title

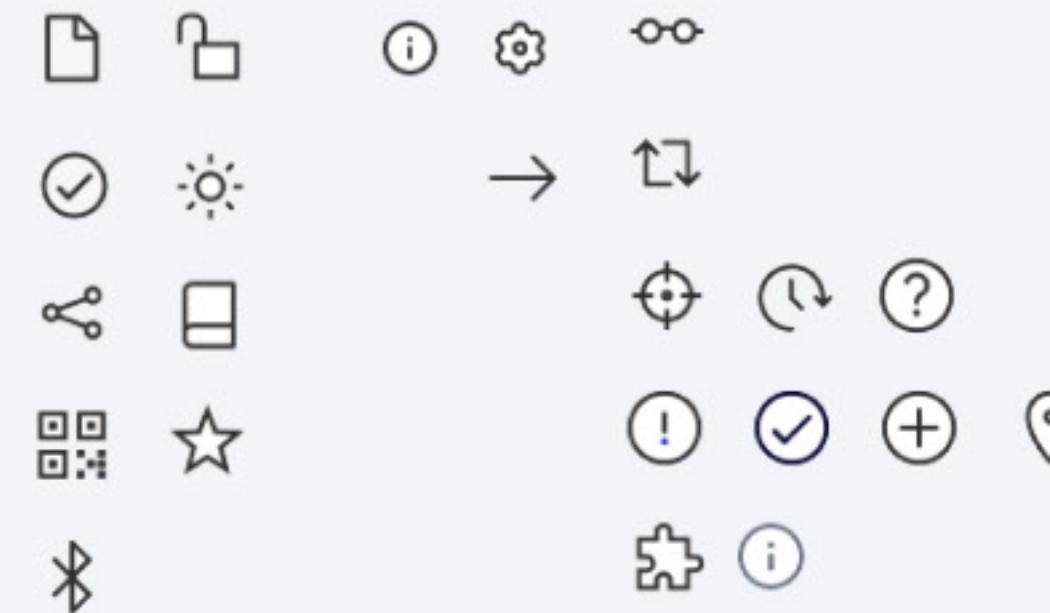
H3 Subtitle



H1 Title

H2 Title

H3 Subtitle



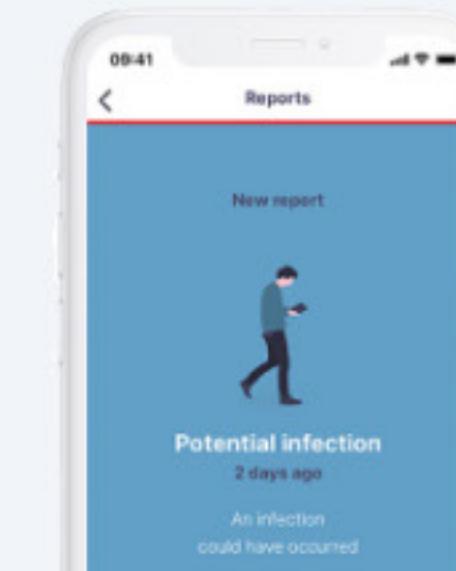
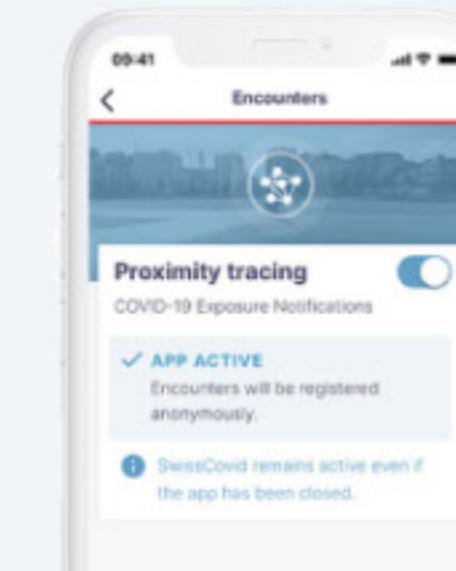
Recognising encounters
using Bluetooth



Report of
potential infection

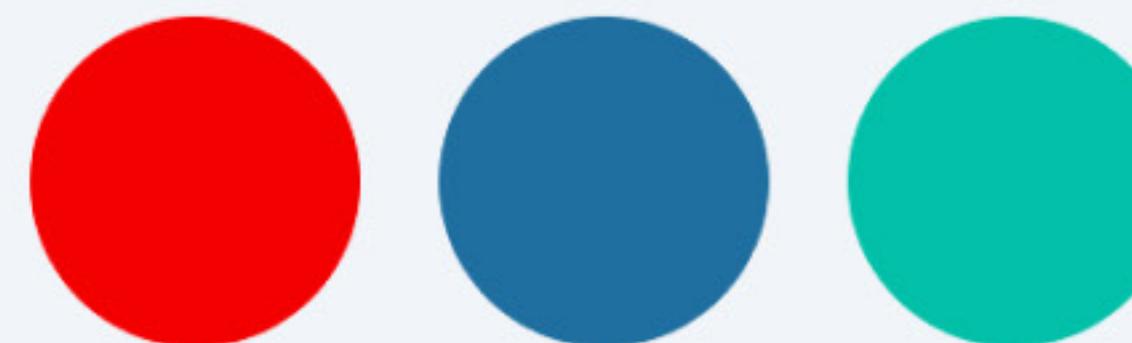


Protection
of privacy



Only random IDs are exchanged,
not data about your location or
your person.

The random IDs are stored on
your device for 14 days and then
deleted.



Gesundheitsnachweis

9:41

QR-Code

Ihr anonymer Ausweis

Dies ist Ihr persönlicher QR-Code für Check-ins. Er integriert gültige Testergebnisse und ermöglicht das anonyme Ausweisen Ihres Gesundheitsstatus. Der Code funktioniert jedoch unabhängig von Ihren Resultaten.

Gesundheitsnachweis integriert

Erforderliche ID: 44ckqpD1aw6XmJb

Privater Schlüssel

Vergangene Teste

- gelöst am 14.04.2021, 09:00
Selbsttest Roche 13.04.2021
- negativ seit 14.04.2021
PCR Test 13.04.2021
- negativ seit 09.04.2021
Selbsttest Roche 02.04.2021

Check-in Historie

Gesundheitsnachweis

9:41

QR-Code

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Dies ist Ihr persönlicher QR-Code für Check-ins. Er integriert gültige Testergebnisse und ermöglicht das anonyme Ausweisen Ihres Gesundheitsstatus. Der Code funktioniert jedoch unabhängig von Ihren Resultaten.

Gesundheitsnachweis integriert

Erforderliche ID: 44ckqpD1aw6XmJb

Privater Schlüssel

Vergangene Teste

- In 2 Stunden negativ
PCR Test 15.04.2021
- negativ seit 14.04.2021
PCR Test 13.04.2021
- negativ seit 09.04.2021
Selbsttest Roche 02.04.2021

Check-in Historie

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Check-in Historie

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PCR Test 15.04.2021
- negativ seit 14.04.2021
PCR Test 13.04.2021
- negativ seit 09.04.2021
Selbsttest Roche 02.04.2021

Check-in Historie

Gesundheitsnachweis

9:41

QR-Code

Ihr anonymer Ausweis

Dies ist Ihr persönlicher QR-Code für Check-ins. Er integriert gültige Testergebnisse und ermöglicht das anonyme Ausweisen Ihres Gesundheitsstatus. Der Code funktioniert jedoch unabhängig von Ihren Resultaten.

Gesundheitsnachweis integriert

Erforderliche ID: 44ckqpD1aw6XmJb

Privater Schlüssel

Vergangene Teste

- Ungültig seit 14.04.2021, 09:00
PCR Test 15.04.2021
- negativ seit 14.04.2021
PCR Test 13.04.2021
- negativ seit 09.04.2021
Selbsttest Roche 02.04.2021

Check-in Historie

Gesundheitsnachweis

9:41

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Gesundheitsnachweis integriert

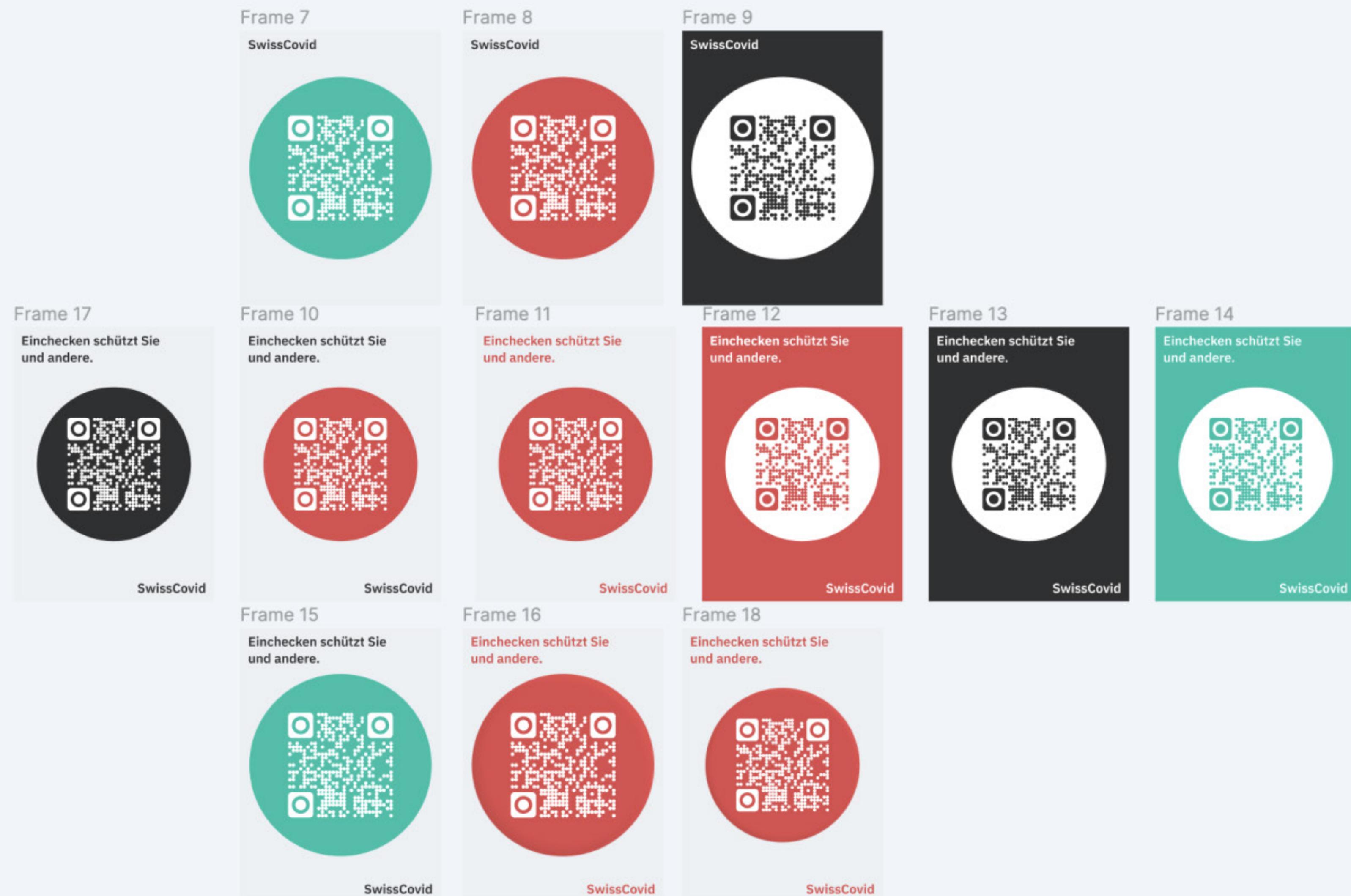
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Check-in Historie



Color Styles

- DarkBlue
- Gültig
- Rot
- Läuft bald ab
- White
- swisscovid-grün
- swisscovid-blau
- swisscovid-weiss-blau
- swisscovid-weiss-grun
- pictogram-grün
- grey-stroke
- background
- ▶ grey

Text Styles

- Ag H1-Title**
- Ag H2-Title**
- Ag H3-Subtitle**
- Ag B1-Body**
- Ag B2-Body**
- Ag L1-Link**
- Ag M - MenuHeader**
- Ag H4-Subtitle**
- Ag B3-Body**
- Ag Text**

Edit style
X

Description

Properties
+

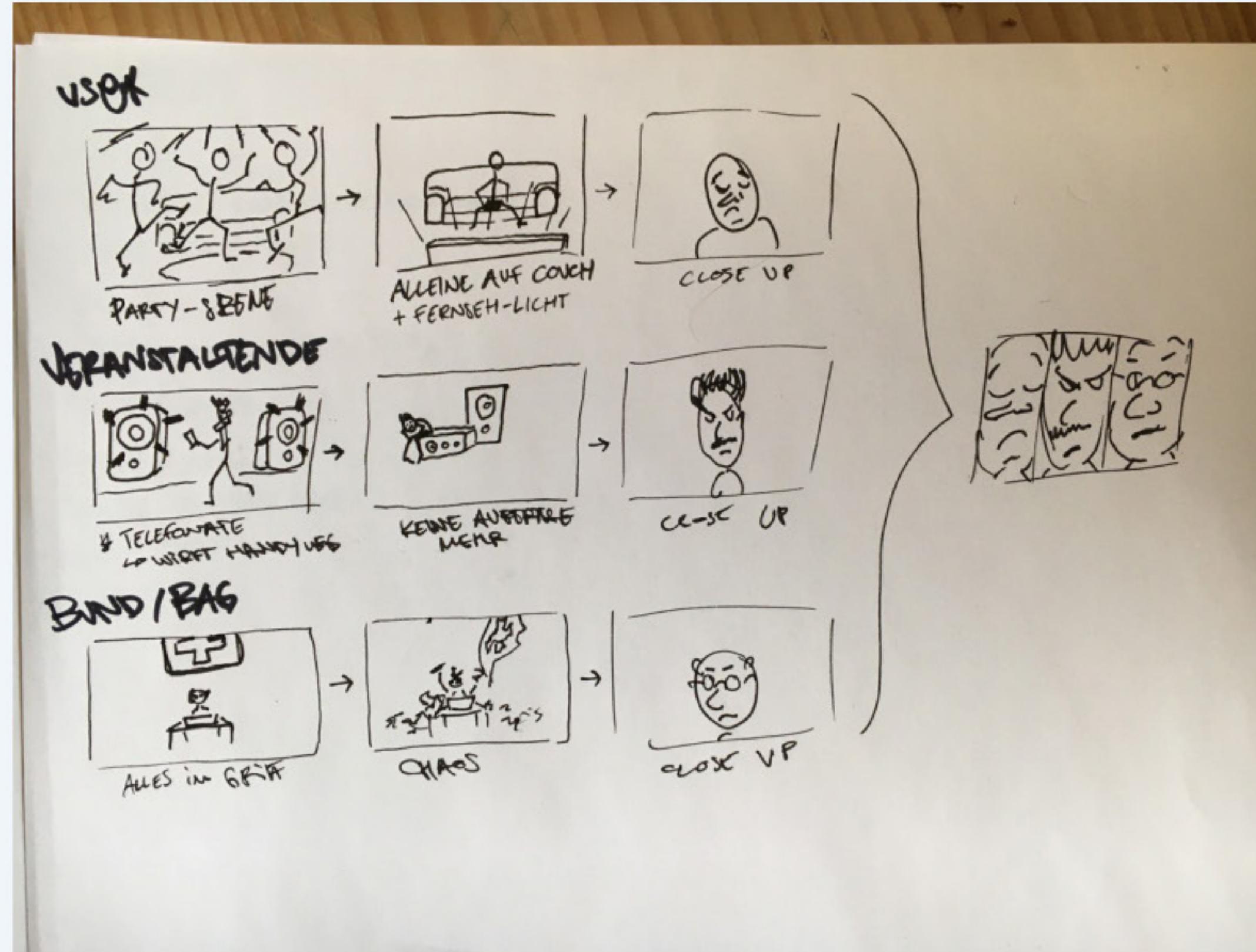
F0F5F9
100%
⊖
—

Effect Styles

swipebutton

square-buttons

innershadow



Storyboard

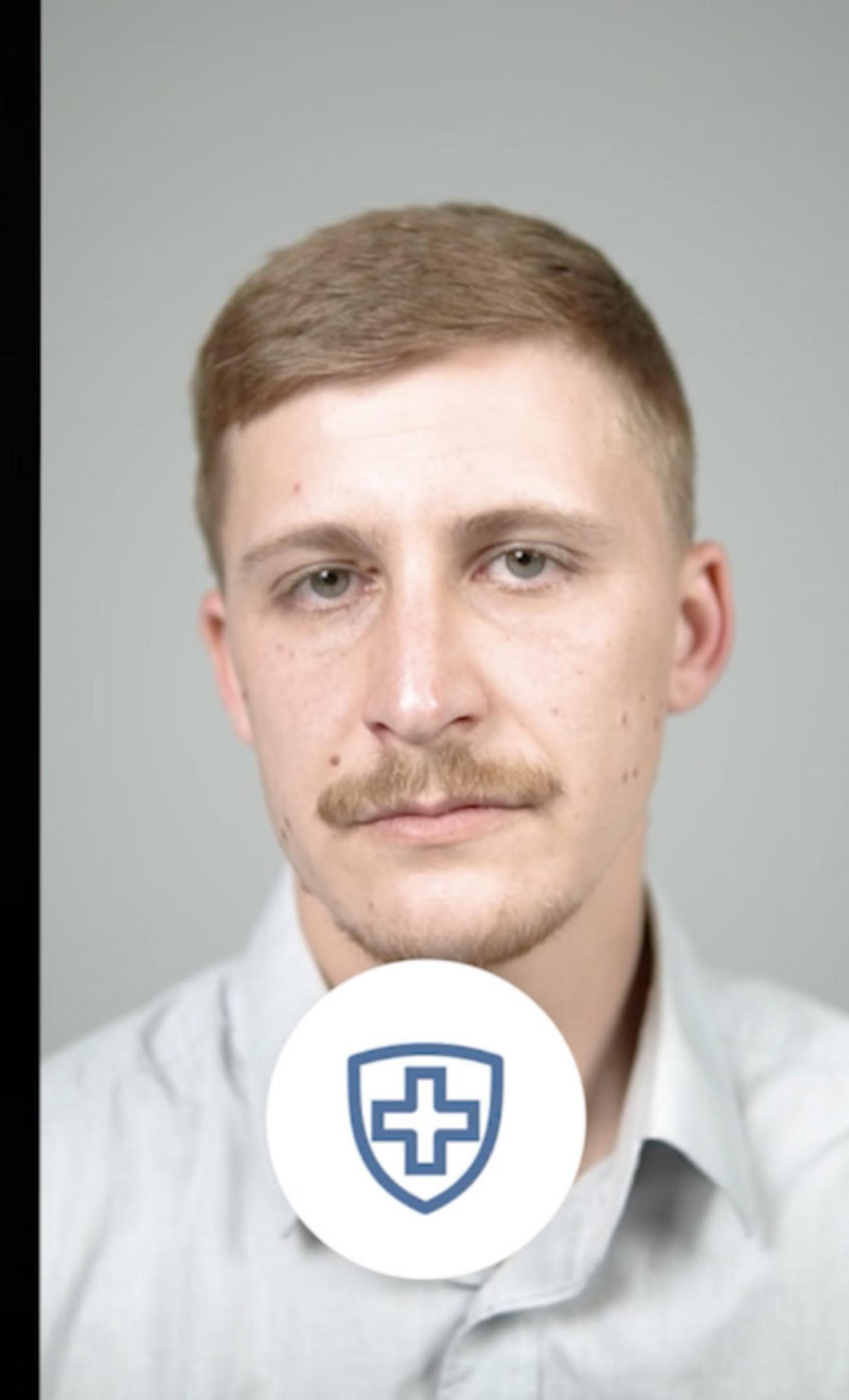
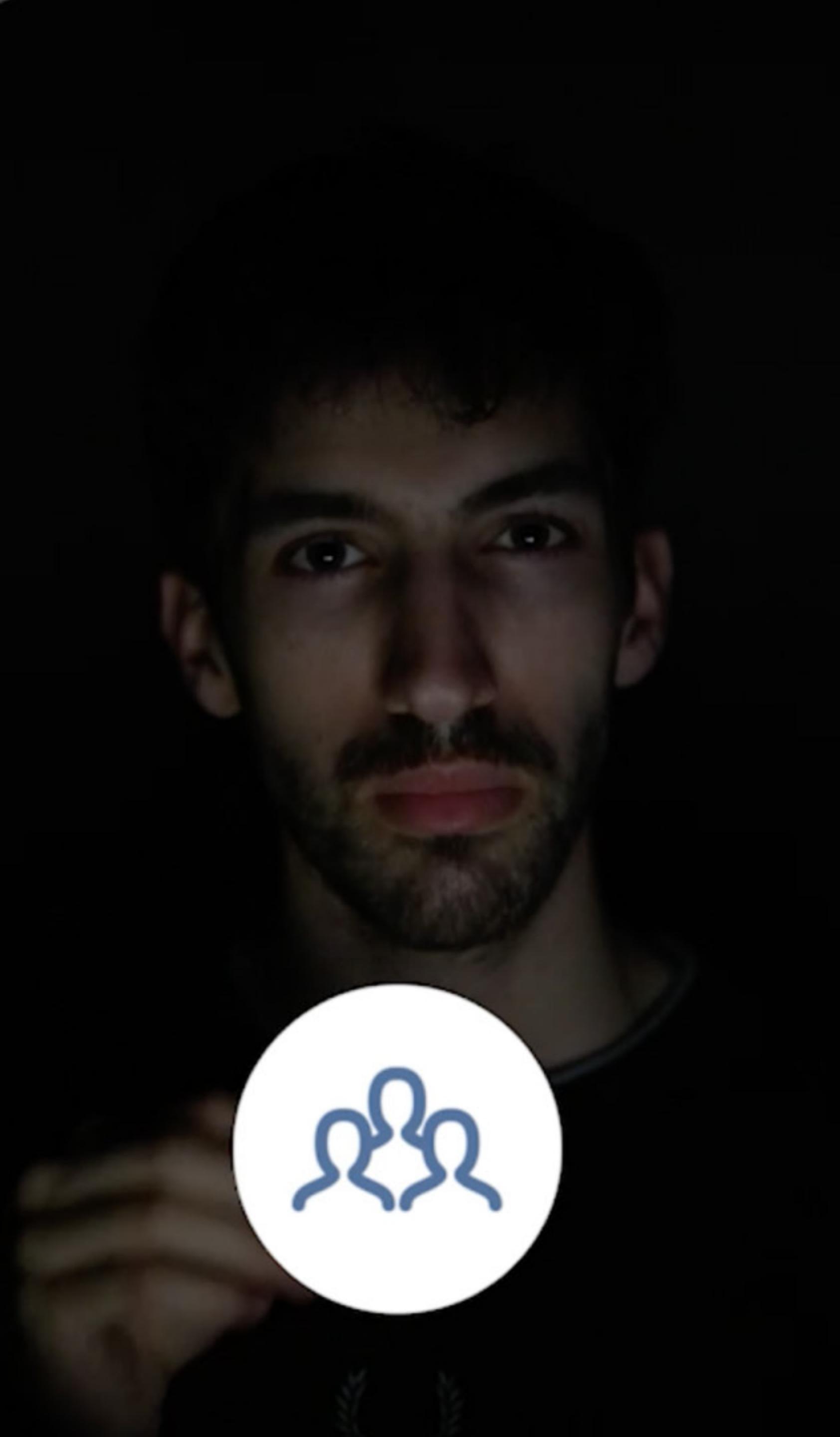
For our video we thought it would be important to focus on the 3 main groups of people who would benefit from using our service. The first being the civilians, the second group being businesses and the third being the federal government, cantons and municipalities.

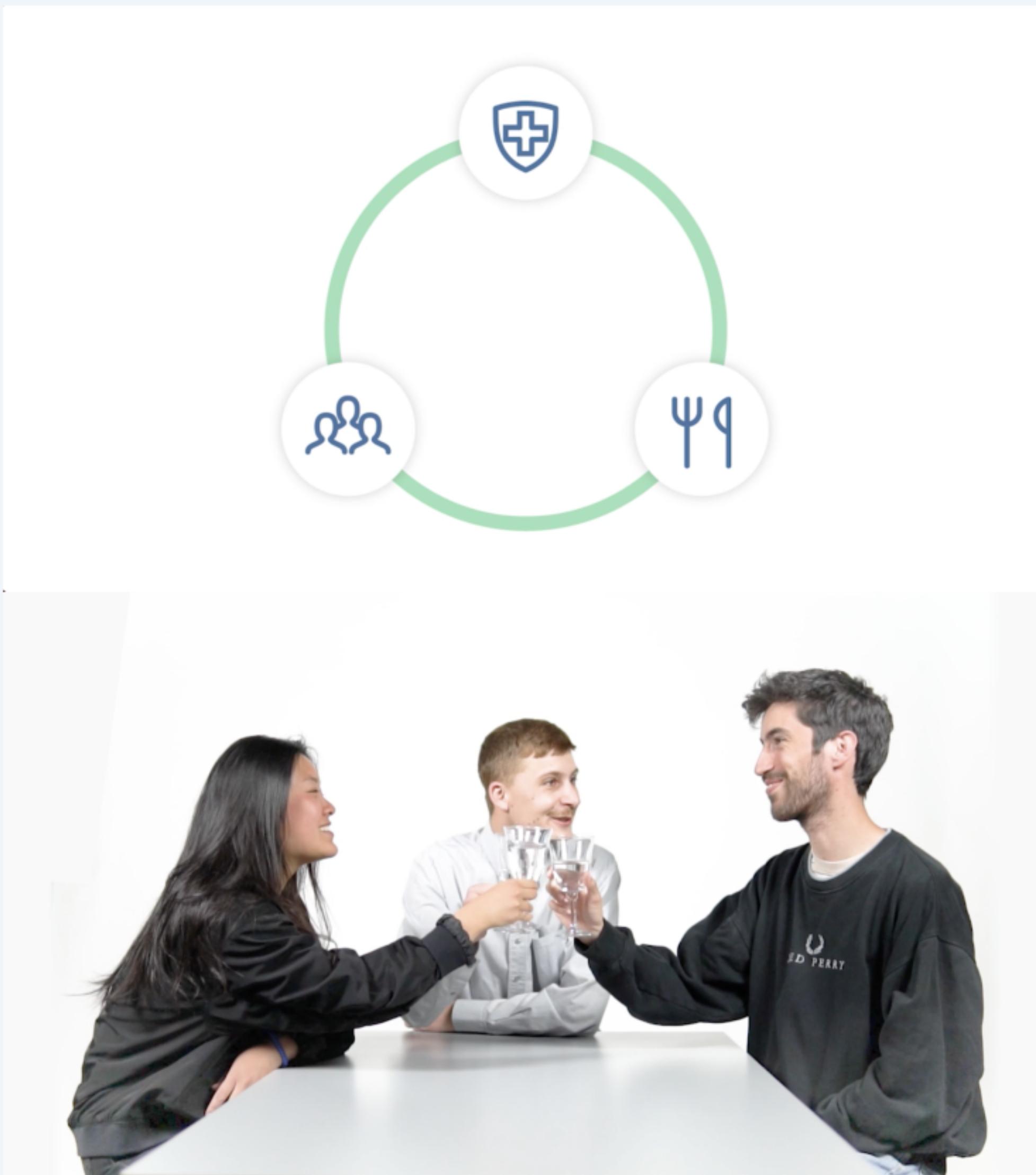
The aim was to quickly show the impact of the crisis on each of these groups, how our app could help better manage this situation and how it can help these groups work together and mend their bond with each other.











Win-win for all involved

During the video it should become clear that each of the 3 groups is able to benefit from our app. The users are able to view and use their digital test and vaccination results, there is a check-in function available to them, they can stay informed on possible infections through contact tracing and through privacy by design they can do all of this with peace of mind. The organizers and businesses can safely reopen, they can get an overview of the number of guests and they no longer need to deal with messy paperwork. Lastly the federal government can gain access to anonymized data for the crisis management, this can form a basis for taking targeted measures and the framework is transferable for other crises.

Features

Decentralization

All data is stored locally. The data can be forwarded anonymously to the central server with permission. The central server receives minimum amount of information tailored to its requirements.

Health Certificate

The health certificate includes the gathered covid tests and vaccination status. The data is stored in the blockchain and transmission is only possible with the private key.

Check-in

In the facilities, guests can check in by scanning the QR code of the place there without sharing any data.

Secured Verification

Verification is done via Bluetooth, so neither contact details nor an ID have to be provided.

Rapid Covid-19 Test

Each Rapid Test contains an ID and linking it to the app enables verification of the test.

Contact Tracing

Contact tracing allows to collect the close contacts with proximity and in the positive Covid case, the stored contact persons can be informed that they were in contact with an infected person.

For the Businesses

With SwissCovid Business you can easily check if your guests have a valid health certificate. In addition, you can implement the contact data collection for your catering business or your event location.

App overview

- Organizers can scan one visitor after the other in a fast and easy way.
- Catering Businesses can profit from the automated contact data collection of their clients.
- Clients can
- Organized overview of the clients that came and when they left.

Collected Data

Events

The information the Business User can view and also share with the BAG are the number of guests, the time and date of their arrival and departure. The amount of vaccinated guests, negative tested guests as well as the positive tested. Which kind of event is taking place. If it is an event in the future or in the past.

Check-In

The information the Business User can view and also share with the BAG are the number of guests, the time and date of their visit, the rough location of the space and the positive cases that occurred.

For the federal government, cantons and municipalities

The cantons and the municipalities have access to the data that can support them in combating the pandemic. The Confederation has access to the general.

App overview

- Installation rate
- Active / passive usage rates
- Data donation rates
- Registered Covid codes

Events

- Cantons / place / postcode
- Number of participants (negative rapid test / negative PCR / vaccinated)
- Date
- Type of event
- Check in number / time

Risk level

- Low
- Particularly vulnerable / works in the health sector

Facilities

- Check in number/time/date
- Check out Number/Time/Date
- Tested positive Number/Date

Tests and proportion of positive tests

- Proportion of positive PCR, antigen or self-test by postcode
- Proportion of positive PCR, antigen or self-test - Time trend
- Proportion of invalid or unscanned self-tests

Design decisions and function

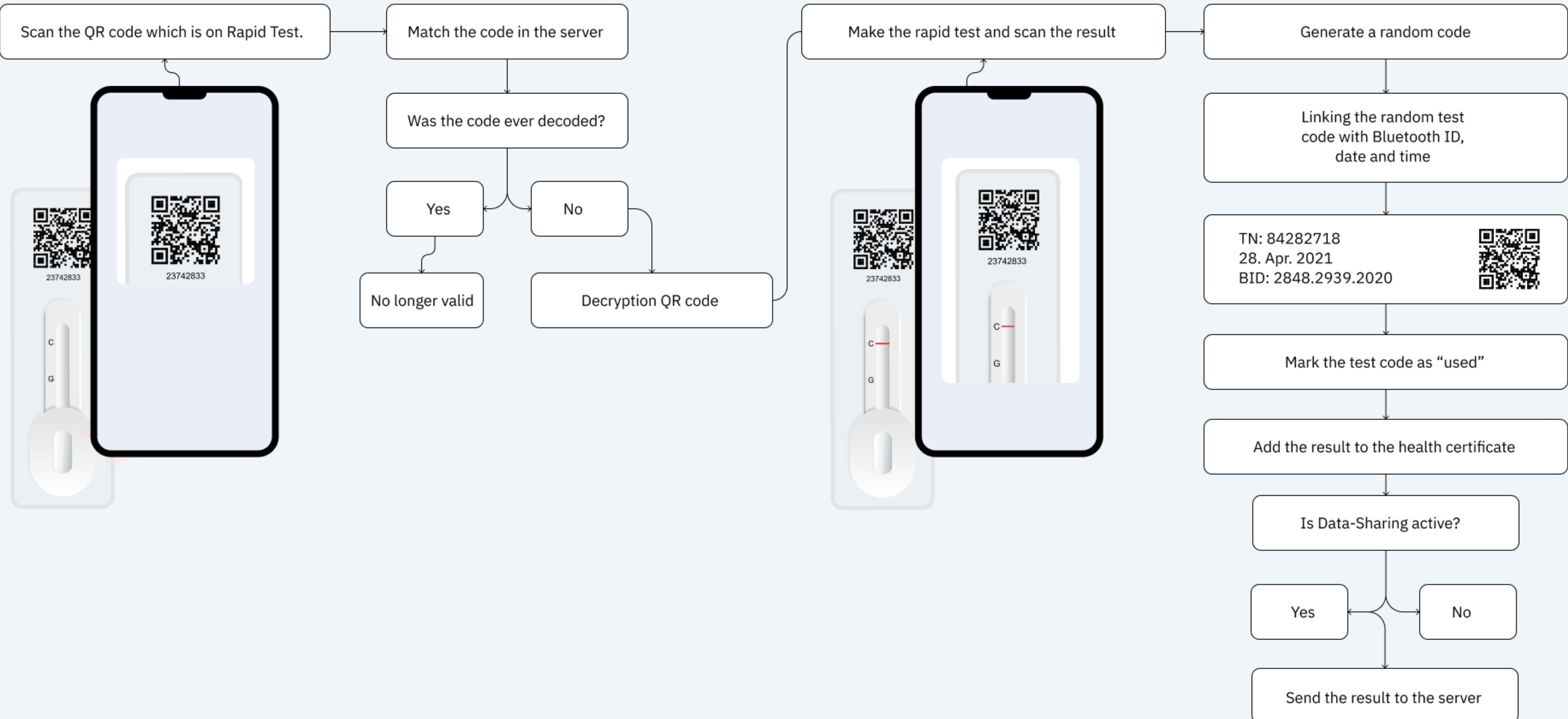


On the next slide you will be able to see how Rapid Test Verification works. This was an important function that we needed to pay attention to, to prevent false test results. If the code (and the test) has been used before, then it is no longer valid. The random test code is also linked with Bluetooth ID, date and time, this is to make sure someone doesn't screenshot the QR-code and send it to someone else.

PCR, rapid and antigen test results can be stored locally. This information serves as a self-check and proof of health for bars, restaurants and events. The user's information is verified at the entrances of visited sites via their encrypted Bluetooth ID. This eliminates the need for contact details.

These decisions ensure both privacy and safety.

How Rapid Test Verification works



To summarize

The reason why SwissCovid 2.0 is a game changer is that it's designed to facilitate cooperation between the federation, cultural practitioners and the population. Everyone should benefit from collaborating.

Privacy by design and safety are our focus. SwissCovid allows individuals to maintain control of their personal collected information and share it in a way that is secured, verifiable and anonymous.

Freedom and personal choice is maintained because our service ensures data minimization. Data sharing is not a must on data collection. Collected data can also create value, when it's locally stored. People are allowed to share the data with the covenant, but without a data sharing it also serves its purposes.

Crisis management is the aim. The collected data is to be evaluated by the federal government in times of crisis and used to develop crisis management measures. The analysis of the data leads to measures and solutions.



Looking back

During this module, we got the opportunity of dealing with an interesting and relevant wicked problem, which contains many different facets and affects many different people, so there was quite a lot to do. Somehow we remained calm and motivated, worked together and managed to organize ourselves without any issues. We discussed the best approach to a solution after hearing many different opinions and weighing the pros and cons regarding each of them, while working with people we haven't worked with before, we also learnt a lot from each other.

Many methods which we learnt are applicable in many different areas and it was great being able to practise tools which we have previously worked with.

All in all it has been a positive learning experience.

