

Today

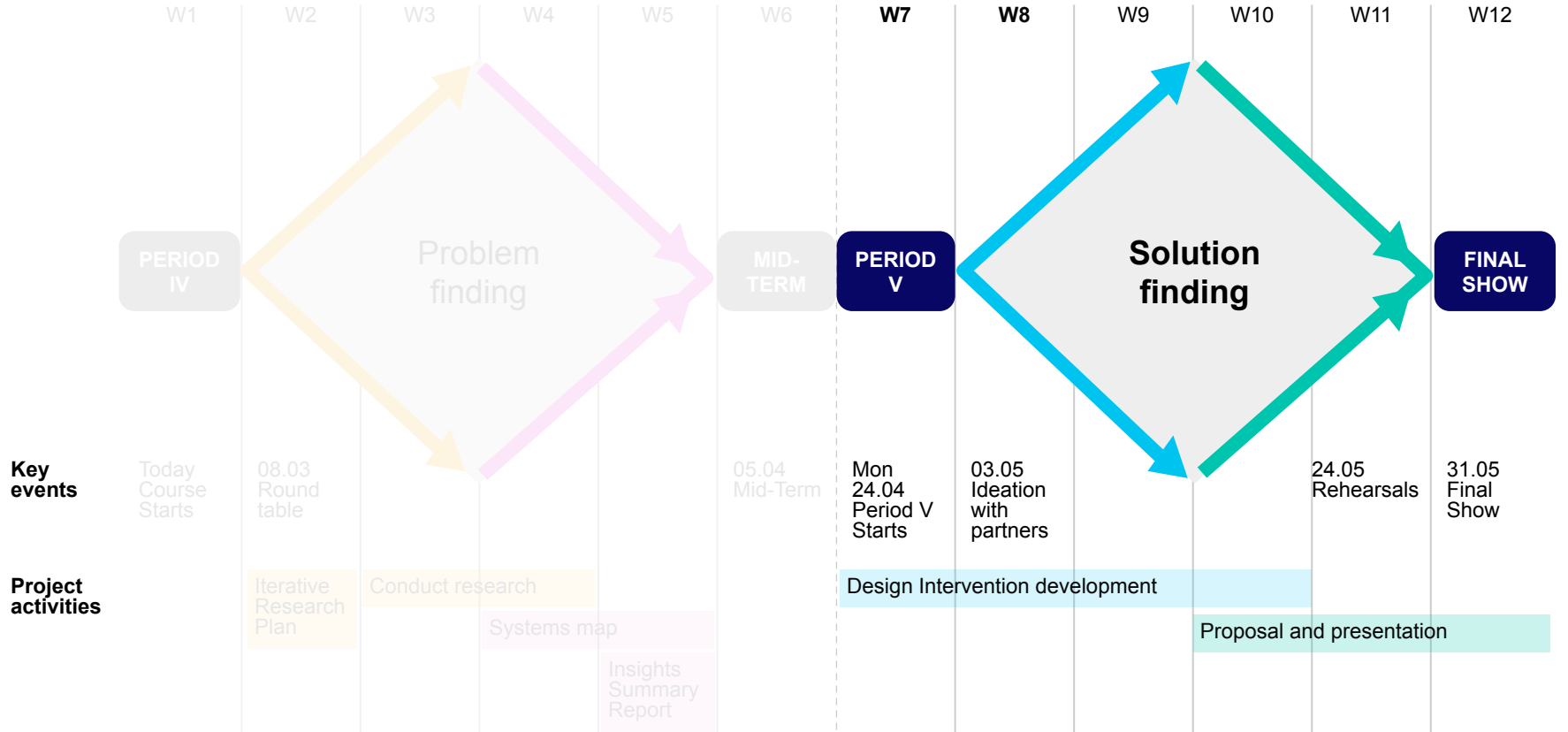
09:15 - 10:00 Framing design interventions lecture

10:15 - 12:00 Reading discussion (World Café)

13.15 - 14.15 Facilitation for co-creation sessions

14.30 - 16:00 Group Tutorials (Group 1: Room F101, Group 2: P301)

Period V



Design intervention process

W7. What problem are you tackling?

- *Prioritise one problem (insight/opp.)*

26.04 Tutorials pre-task

W8. What needs to change?

- *Explore types of interventions (diverge)*
- *Identify the leverage point(s) (converge)*

26.04 Lecture & Reading discussion (world cafe)

03.05 Ideation with stakeholders

03.05 Experiments lecture

10.05 Speculative design lecture

Period IV Systems thinking and Systems map

10.05 Reading discussion

W9 & W10. How to change it?

- *Choose your type of intervention & define (not design) it further*
- *Validate with key stakeholders*

Period IV Systems thinking and Systems map

10.05 Reading discussion

10.05 Tutorials pre-task

17.10 Contact teaching Peer-to-peer exercise

Mazé, R.
Video lecture,
DfG 2019

How does government govern?

Example of instruments of governance

Mazé, R.
Video lecture,
DfG 2019

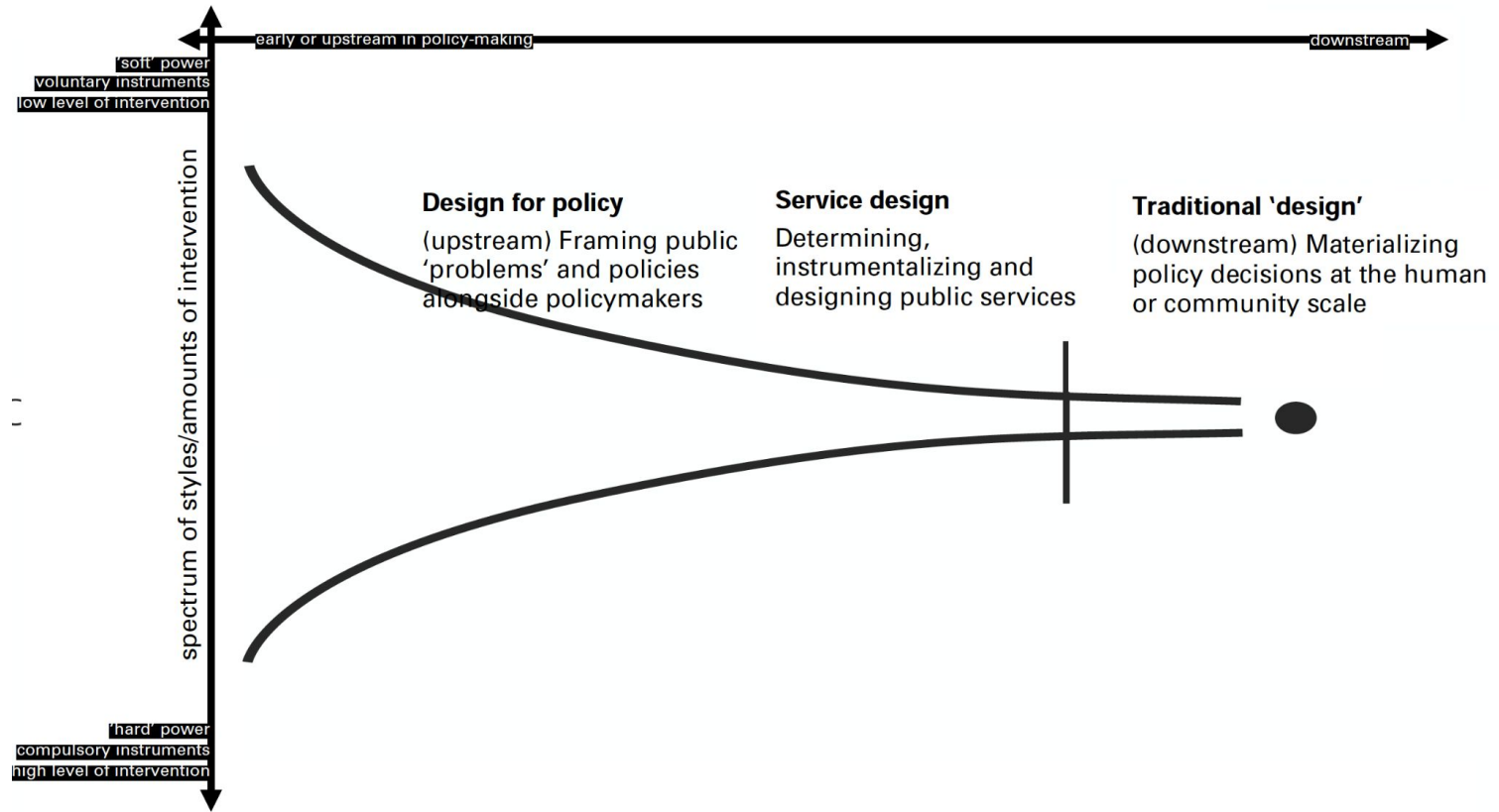
*Traditional policy instruments, “regulations”, “taxations”,
“subsidies” hierarchical top down*

*Design tools (Symbolic, spacial, interactive, networks) as
everyday instruments of governance*

*Governmentality: Governance can happen without a policy,
people can do this themselves*

*We are moving from hierarchical types of instruments to
networked, distributed, collaborative instruments.*

Government and Governmentality (Mazé)



DfG examples of design interventions

Choosing Finland as study place

- The student applies to their university (*University*)
- If the university decision is positive, the students need to accept their study place. *Proof of study place* is an incoming document that they will need at several service points.
- They need to create an *EnterFinland profile* on the *EnterFinland* website. Information on the the required documents can be found there as well.
- They should order *European Health Insurance card* from a *home country institution*. They should order the card for other family members as well. The card is required for medical treatment in the public sector.

Preparing for life in Finland

- The student should apply for *housing* at least 4 months in advance as apartment spaces can be and it is unclear how long it will take to get an apartment. Incoming students should apply for both *ATP* and *MOU*.
- For *ATP*, the student cannot move in before the 1st of August/January for the following term respectively. They will need a *Proof of study place*.
- They need to apply for *daycare* for their children[if at least 4 months in advance: *1st 5 day care* (language & lit), *Esopoli day care* (language & lit). For online application, both the parent and the child need to have a *Finland ID* or *Bank identification*. Otherwise they need to fill the paper form. For private daycare centers, the parent should contact the centers directly.

Registering right of residence

- By *arriving in Finland* (*Arrival*), the student *must* apply for *Right of Residence* through the *EnterFinland* website.
- This person should also apply on behalf of their children as well. *Identification and proof of study place* will be required, as well as *official proof of family ties* with the child.
- Book appointment* at a *High* service point through the *EnterFinland* website.
- Visit the *High* service points with the original documents from the application and printed application form.

Student health and wellbeing

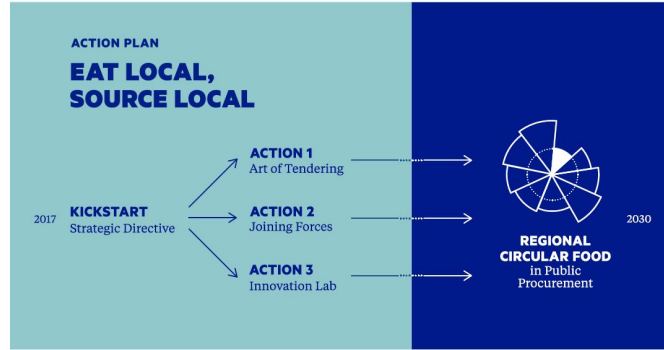
- Once the *Right of Residence* is registered, this person is eligible for public health care. *Health visits* can confirm whether this person has this right, and the application for public health care is through *Finls*. After that, they will receive a *Kela card*.
- The person is eligible for *7715 healthcare* if they study at a Finnish higher education institution and have paid the *student service fee*.
- For their first appointment they should bring their *passport* or have an *online banking ID*. Certain services will require a *Finnish phone number*.
- This person may be eligible for Finnish social security benefits if they have a permanent residence. However, they are not eligible for permanent residence if they are in Finland only to study, without work or family ties.

Taking care of financial matters

- This person is eligible for *financial aid* for students from *Finls* if they have permanent residence or work for at least 4 months (minimum 18/weeks).
- They can choose for *4 or 6 Finnish bank accounts* to easily manage their day-to-day banking and asset management.
- They can reach out to the *Finnish Financial Ombudsman Bureau* for advice on banking matters.

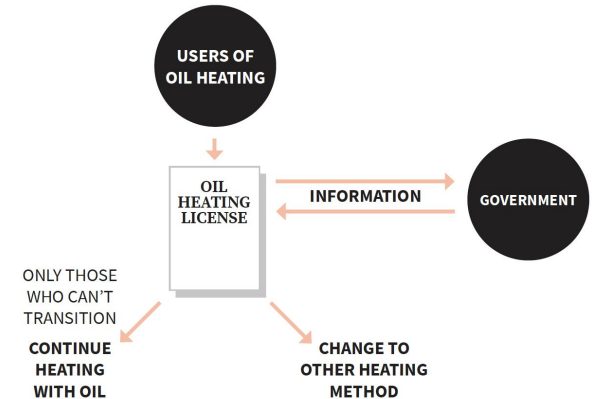
Communication and public transport

A Model for Regional Sustainable Circular Food (DfG 2017) Andrea Cuesta, Helén Marton, Anna-Mia Myllykangas, Ellinoora Rusthokarhu, Lindsay Simmonds



National Upkeep Plan: Reduce electronic waste with longer lifecycle
Project by Suvi Kinnarinen, Merja Lang, and Riikka Ylitalo

Coffee table for biodiversity (DfG 2022) lines Reinikainen Kazuichiro Taira Laura Monten Kazuki Mori



License to heat (DfG 2020)

Anh Nguyen, Daniel Leiviskä, Emile Rebours, Hsin-Yun Lai

DESIGN FOR GOVERNMENT



'Government as a system' cross-cutting styles of action

	Influence	Engage	Design	Develop	Resource	Deliver	Control
<p>'Softer' powers often shared with others</p> <p>↑</p>	Advising Advising citizens and signposting options to help them find support.	Listening Creating platforms for citizens and stakeholders to protect vested rights and interests.	Connecting Encourage experts and citizens to co-create change.	Championing Building a case for change and retain alliances for action.	Charging Collecting charges for service for example prescriptions, passports or parking.	Nudging Applying behavioural science or encouraging voluntary codes.	Devolving Devolving decisions to frontline staff, other authorities or citizens.
	Lobbying Using existing networks and platforms to influence an issue or cause.	Informing Providing data, sharing knowledge. For example public information advice.	Engaging Engaging citizens, stakeholders and partners to deliberate on an issue of importance.	Agreeing Formal agreements e.g. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU).	Incentivising Promoting behaviour change through grants, subsidies or other incentives.	Educating Providing materials so citizens know what's available to them.	Providing assurance Providing assurance / checks and balance on powers.
	Agenda setting Build awareness & confidence in new opportunities by providing thought leadership.	Consulting Consulting the public or stakeholders on an issue to understand needs and impact.	Analysing Analysing and interpreting data from local and international contexts.	Partnering Establishing formal partnerships on an issue of importance to parties.	Contracting Utilising public procurement to encourage supply chain innovation.	Building Making infrastructure investments & public commissions e.g. highways.	Licensing Providing licenses e.g. Taxes, bars & clubs, traders & markets, and health & safety.
	Role modelling Role modelling culture or values through local, national or international presence.	Convening Drawing together expertise from across system.	Forecasting Foresight, horizon scanning and predictive analysis.	Planning Setting strategy and making plans e.g. Industrial Strategy.	Co-funding Co-funding activity and pooling budgets with domestic or international partners.	Providing Delivering services directly or indirectly through funding and target setting.	Regulating Ensuring regulation enables the intended policy outcomes. Also amending rules, statutory instruments and orders.
<p>Patterns of action across local, national and international contexts</p>	Auditing Auditing and reviewing activities to inform action.	Collaborating Collaborating with different actors from across the system to deliver outcomes.	Modelling Modelling different scenarios, shaping and deciding on delivery models.	Commissioning Commissioning services and outsourcing / contracts. Also decommissioning as needed.	Targeting Utilising initiatives to influence on a particular issue e.g. Cultural programmes	Reforming Harnessing political will for change to improve outcomes.	Intervening Making an intervention to correct or improve a market or social context e.g. correcting market failure.
	Governing Establishing governance and setting up formal structures such as boards.	Negotiating Early engagement on a shared interest or issue including diplomacy.	Testing Testing, prototyping and learning to establish efficacy of a proposed intervention.	Interpreting Translating policies across different places and jurisdictions.	Investing Investing in various forms including inward investment and foreign direct investment.	Safeguarding Oversees the welfare of vulnerable groups.	Enforcing Support enforcement and harmonise regulatory compliance environment.
	Publishing Publishing plans, priorities, guidance and reviews.	Running elections Running democratic services and elections.	Piloting Small scale trials to learn lessons and establish an evidence base for change.	Codifying Publishing proposals for consultation and pre-legislative scrutiny e.g. drafting white papers and bills.	Funding Direct finance to stimulate markets or deliver positive outcomes.	Preventing Intervening early or investing in preventative measures e.g. Public health.	Sanctioning Putting in place sanctions e.g. embargoes and political trade restrictions.
	Scrutinising Establishing scrutiny committees for example section 15 powers.	Setting standards Harmonising and setting standards for different stakeholders.	Evaluating Evaluating efficacy of activities or interventions to establish value for money and impact.	Legislating (Primary and Secondary) Supporting a bill through parliament and enabling legislation.	Recovering Recovering debt and other actions to address fraud and error.	Protecting Protecting consumer rights and supply-chain. Upholding of standards.	Prosecuting Powers to investigate and prosecute criminal offences e.g. Criminal Gov Act 1977.
<p>More 'formal' powers often associated with governments</p>							

Government actions by Policy lab





'Government as a system' cross-cutting styles of action

'Softer' powers often shared with others

Patterns of action across local, national and international contexts

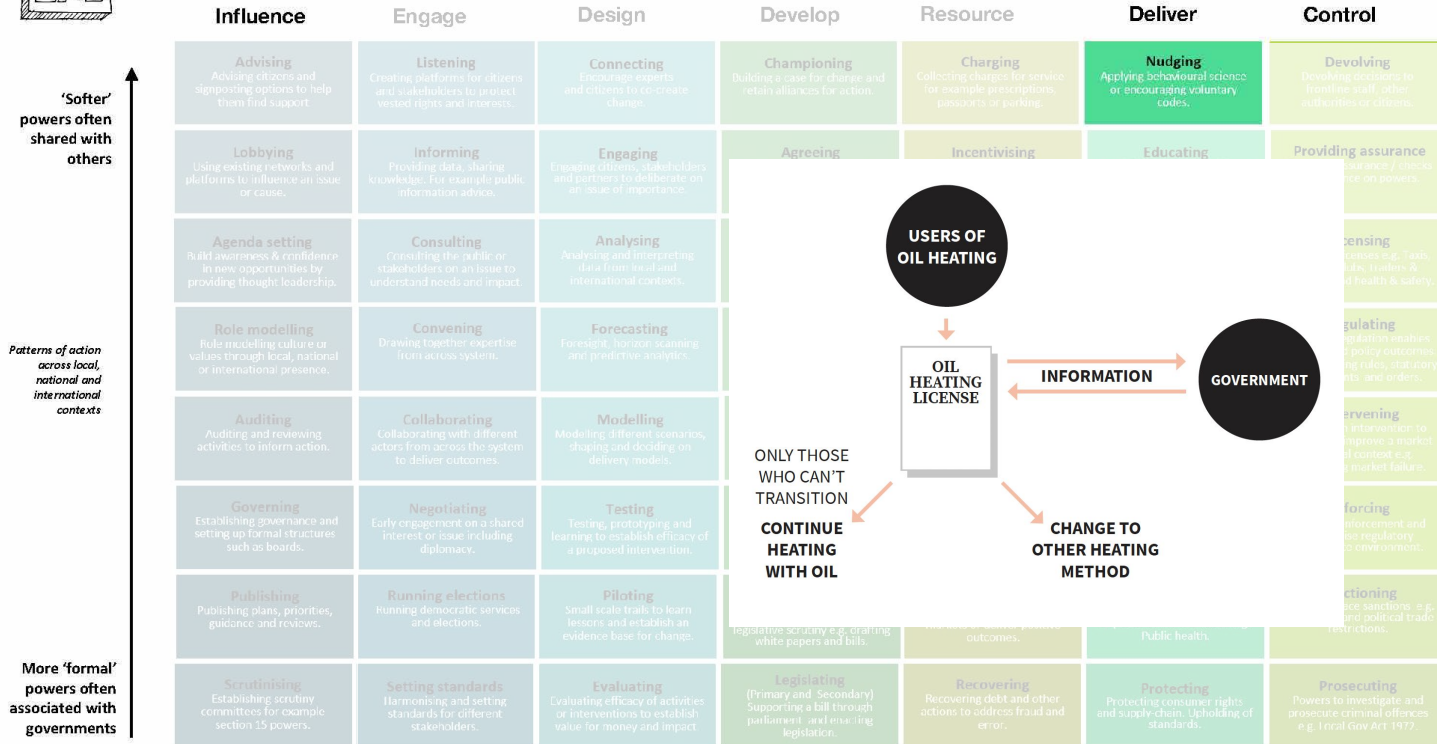
More 'formal' powers often associated with governments

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Agenda setting Build awareness & confidence in new opportunities by providing thought leadership.	Disrupting Disrupting existing processes and structures.	Designing Designing new services and processes.	Appropriating Adopting and adapting existing services or processes.	Contracting Using public procurement to engage supply chain innovation.	Building Making infrastructure investments & public commissions e.g. highways.	Licensing Providing licences e.g. taxis, bars & clubs, traders & markets, and health & safety.
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'Government as a system' cross-cutting styles of action



Government actions (Policy lab)

*MyCourses > Assignments >
Imagine and visualise your design intervention:*

- *“Government as a system” PDF file.*
- [*Examples of design interventions mapped by DfG students on the Policy Lab Taxonomy*](#)
- [*Policy lab blog on “government as a system”*](#)

**Government
actions
(Policy lab)**

*What type of actions did governments take in
response to COVID-19?*

What government actions does your problem need?

World Cafe

1. *Team up with peers:*

- *Behavioural design*
- *Generative ideas*
- *Scenarios*
- *Experiments*

2. *Prepare a 5 min. presentation summarising key takeaways (30 min.)*

3. *Present to others (20 min.)*

4. *Discuss their potential in your project teams (30 min.)*