

### deliver democratic innovations barrier cards

If this is your first time using this deck, please follow the instructions on the toolkit page:

nesta.org.uk/toolkit/advancingdemocratic-innovations-toolkit/

Use the deliver barrier cards if you want to explore challenges around:

- $\Box$  Starting a process.
- □ Getting funding and resources.
- $\Box$  Finding the right skills.
- Delivering on the outcomes of the process.
- Setting up a digital participation tool.

### Traditional culture and risk aversion



#### **Common features experienced**

- Top-down cultures, which are less likely to pursue bottom-up methods
- Political parties with weak majorities, who are less likely to pursue participation
- Institutional belief that citizens will not make the right decision or do not want to participate



### Traditional culture and risk aversion

- How might we create an environment of experimentation that encourages public managers to pursue participation?
- □ How might we build institutional trust in participation processes?
- How might we encourage institutions to embrace bottom-up innovation?
- How might we design participation to appeal to traditional institutional cultures?

### Shortage of institutional skills



### **Common features experienced**

- □ Low digital and participatory skills
- Low resourcing of specialist participatory skills, such as outreach and communitybuilding
- Limited analytical skills to review and act on outputs of participation

citizens

 Under-resourced specialist skills with unrealistic expectations



### Shortage of institutional skills

- How might we ensure an institution has the right skills to deliver a project to best practice?
- How might we grow institutional digital and participatory skills through a digital democracy project?
- How might institutions plan and resource participation projects to ensure their success?
- How might we support specialists to deliver on their expertise?

### Rigid regulation and processes



### **Common features experienced**

- Regulations and bureaucracy that limit uptake of participation and adoption of results
- Institutional view of participation as an addon to existing processes
- Failure by institutions to budget adequately for participation

citizens



### Rigid regulation and processes

- □ How might we deliver participation despite regulatory constraints?
- How might we reframe participation as a 'core cost'?
- How might we demonstrate the cost of not pursuing participation?
- How might we support institutions to sustainably budget for participation processes?

### No impact and poor communication



### **Common features experienced**

- Participation with no clear impact or action
- Mismatch between the influence promised to participants and the reality
- Lack of communication or transparency at any stage in participation





### No impact and poor communication

- How might we communicate the scope and impact of a participatory process to citizens?
- How might we ensure transparent communication throughout the process?
- How might we build public trust in participatory processes and its outcomes?
- How might we drive meaningful action from a participatory process?

### Difficulty commissioning and integrating digital tools



#### **Common features experienced**

- Exclusion of early-stage civic tech companies from public procurement
- Rigid government workflows that are difficult to integrate with digital democracy platforms
- Inflexible institutional contracts with IT providers that hamper the integration of new tools
- Regulatory constraints that limit the integration of digital tools



### Difficulty commissioning and integrating digital tools

- How might we adapt procurement to enable more organisations to bid for digital participation projects?
- How might we design digital democracy tools to easily integrate with existing workflows?
- How might we enable experimentation with digital tools outside of regulatory constraints?

# Low trust in and poor usability of tech



### **Common features experienced**

- Lack of in-person events resulting in falling participation on digital platforms
- Lack of trust in the privacy and security of technology, particularly private platforms
- Poor usability of technology

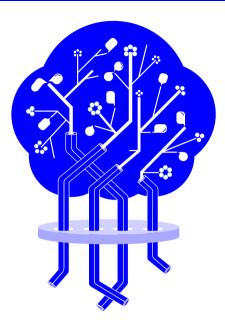




citizens

### Low trust in and poor usability of tech

- How might we create experiences on digital that offer something different to offline engagement?
- How might we increase public trust in tools for participation?
- How might we enable seamless and integrated online and offline participation?
- □ How might we ensure the tool fits the needs of the user?
- How might technology enable people to contribute?



### expand democratic innovations barrier cards

If this is your first time using this deck, please follow the instructions on the toolkit page:

nesta.org.uk/toolkit/advancingdemocratic-innovations-toolkit/

Use the expand barrier cards if you want to explore challenges around:

- Measuring and monitoring the diversity of participants.
- Forming an inclusive and equitable environment for participation.
- □ Reaching marginalised communities.
- Reaching communities that do not traditionally participate.
- Creating inclusive and accessible digital environments.

### A lack of diversity in participants and institutions





#### **Common features experienced**

- Participants who are not representative of the population
- Inconsistency in how diversity is described or measured
- Municipality staff and facilitators who are not representative of the wider population





### A lack of diversity in participants and institutions

- How might we monitor the diversity of citizens while protecting privacy?
- How might we ensure people who are typically underrepresented participate?
- □ How might we design participation to be welcoming for all?
- How might we ensure people see themselves in the institutions they are engaging with?

### People lack the incentive or motivation to engage





#### **Common features experienced**

- Belief by citizens that institutions will not listen to them
- Participation fatigue suffered by marginalised groups
- Failure to compensate or reward participants adequately for their time
- Topics of debate that do not motivate people

citizens



### People lack the incentive or motivation to engage

- How might we build citizens' trust in institutions through the participation process?
- How might we build confidence from marginalised groups that institutions will act on their input?
- How might we ensure that everyone impacted by can participate?
- How might we demonstrate the impact of participation to citizens?
- □ How might we design a process around community priorities?
- How might we understand the diversity of reasons for participating to motivate a representative group of participants?

### Processes that some citizens cannot access





#### **Common features experienced**

- Written and verbal communication that does not represent the diversity of languages spoken within a city
- Activities that are inaccessible due to time or place
- Poor information and communication design







citizens

### Processes that some citizens cannot access

- How might we ensure people can access information and contribute in their strongest language?
- How might we ensure that complex topics are easy to understand?
- How might we ensure that no one is left behind as the process progresses?
- How might we ensure that all the needs of participants are considered in the design of the process?
- How might we expand the reach of a deliberative activity beyond those that take part?

### Processes that exclude some citizens





### **Common features experienced**

- Identity verification that prevents participation
- Digital and physical institutional environments that intimidate and exclude some people
- Factors such as group dynamics and dominant participants that can favour overrepresented voices





### Processes that exclude some citizens

- How might we design to elevate the value of lived experience?
- How might we design for an equitable process, where social or financial capital does not influence the results?
- How might we design participation that taps into existing community organising?
- How might we create an equitable environment for debate and discussion?
- How might we create a neutral environment that is welcoming?
- How might we create an inclusive identification process?

### **Digital exclusion**





#### **Common features experienced**

- People affected by digital poverty or who lack digital skills
- People with diverse needs
- Lack of funding for inclusive technology design







### **Digital exclusion**

- How might we design for diverse needs in civic tech?
- How might institutions ensure that technology meets inclusion and accessibility standards?
- How might we prioritise inclusive and accessible technology design?
- How might we ensure people without access to technology or data can still participate in the process?

Technology amplifying negative interactions





#### **Common features experienced**

- □ Echo chambers and digital trolls
- Unstructured or unmoderated participation that reduces the quality of debate and increases the risk of abuse
- Technology amplifying competition

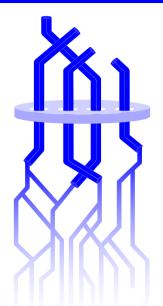






### Technology amplifying negative interactions

- How might we use technology to bring people together?
- How might we reduce polarising opinions and form consensus through technology?
- How might we structure digital engagement to increase meaningful and inclusive discussion?
- How might we moderate digital engagement to increase meaningful and inclusive discussion?
- How might we encourage community building rather than competition?



### embed democratic innovations barrier cards

If this is your first time using this deck, please follow the instructions on the toolkit page:

nesta.org.uk/toolkit/advancingdemocratic-innovations-toolkit/

Use the embed barrier cards if you want to explore challenges around:

- Sustaining a project beyond pilot stage.
- Developing wider institutional and non-partisan belief in participation.
- Giving citizens power over highstakes and long-term issues.
- Creating the procedural and regulatory environment for participation.
- Adopting open government principles such as transparency and open data.

### Reluctance of institutions to share real power



#### **Common features experienced**

- □ Processes focused on low-stakes issues
- Institutional fears of losing control and the belief that experts know better

citizens

 Participation as a tool to quell citizenorganising



### Reluctance of institutions to share real power

- How might we extend the power citizens have through each participation exercise?
- How might we emphasise the value of citizens' lived experience expertise?
- □ How might we grow institutional trust in people through participation?
- How might institutions grow a connection with the communities they serve?

## Partisanship and outsourcing



#### **Common features experienced**

- Partisanship limiting the adoption of participatory practices across institutions
- Outsourcing limiting the embedding of results
- Outsourcing limiting the development of skills and competencies

citizens



### Partisanship and outsourcing

- How might we grow institutional skills through a participatory process?
- How might we design a participatory process that lives beyond one term?
- How might we create a long-term plan for cultural transformation across parties?
- How might we build ownership of participation across party lines?
- How might we build citizen demand for participation across political divides?

### Short-term and siloed processes



#### **Common features experienced**

- Processes that focus on short-term outcomes
- Processes that are siloed within departments
- Institutional processes and constraints that are not clear to citizens

citizens



### Short-term and siloed processes

- How might we extend participation beyond the department it starts in?
- How might we design participation for the long-term?
- How might outputs from participation processes feed into other institutional departments?
- How might we embed participation into existing policy processes?
- How might we plan ahead to ensure institutional constraints do not limit the output or design of participation?

## Compliance without conviction



#### **Common features experienced**

- Institutions mandating participation without sufficient support and driving a 'box ticking' culture
- Participation officer 'burnout' from working against the grain of the institution





# Compliance without conviction

#### **DESIGN CHALLENGES**

- How might we ensure processes are designed to have a meaningful impact on policy?
- How might we secure investment in processes to ensure quality?
- How might we create the regulatory environment and culture to support participation and those delivering it?
- How might we ensure that the responsibility for participation is experienced across the institution?

# Poor development and maintenance of digital tools



#### **Common features experienced**

- □ Funding focused on individual projects
- Investment in proprietary software that becomes obsolete
- □ Failure to keep tools relevant and active





# Poor development and maintenance of digital tools

#### DESIGN CHALLENGES

- How might we build long-term funding for digital tools?
- How might we improve digital tools iteratively alongside participation processes?
- How might we develop new business models for funding and investment in open source tools?
- How might we facilitate a strong civic hacker community?

## Transparency and security risks



#### **Common features experienced**

- Selective transparency and digital vulnerability
- Fear of security risks

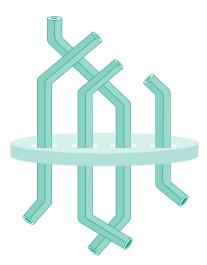




# Poor development and maintenance of digital tools

#### **DESIGN CHALLENGES**

- How can digital participation tools drive a more open government?
- How might institutions embed transparency throughout their participation platform?
- □ How might citizens demand greater transparency from institutions?
- How might we build radically transparent institutions that gain trust from citizens?
- □ How might we design for security?
- □ How might we design for privacy?



### deliver democratic innovations enabler cards

# Gain senior and multidepartmental buy-in



Find senior political and institutional champions and build crossdepartmental support to drive participation and ensure outcomes are realised.



#### Gain senior and multidepartmental buy-in

- **1. Find participation champions** by identifying topics of political deadlock, that are unpopular or political parties are yet to develop a strong stance.
- 2. Build awareness and ownership across departments through process co-design and senior sponsorship and advisory panels.

# Build skills and capabilities



Build participatory, digital and analytical skills to gain support for and interest in participatory processes and deliver these to best practice.





#### Build skills and capabilities

- 1. Choose the right team structure and resource for success: generally, if staff resources are low, use outsourced staff and easy-to-operate platforms; if the team is bigger and betterresourced, building from open-source tools will be a worthwhile long-term investment.
- 2. Hire in-house community engagement specialists.
- 3. Train for outreach and facilitation skills.

# Start small and focused, then scale



Start participation processes small and focus them on clearly bounded issues with predefined outputs and responsibilities.





# Start small and focused, then scale

- **1.** Set clear and tangible objectives that align with wider strategic goals for the municipality.
- **2. Start by starting:** create a 'learn by doing' culture.
- **3.** Plan for and protect time for institutions and teams to deliver processes.
- 4. Evaluate and redesign throughout.

### Transparent processes and communication



Ensure processes follow best practice, are accessible to people affected by the issue, are transparent throughout and translate citizen input into clear outputs.







# Transparent processes and communication

- Follow best practice: review case studies and best practice guides to learn from successes and failures in getting the basics right.
- 2. Communicate the process and impact through clear messaging on what will be done and agreeing the tangible impact ahead of the process.
- 3. Maintain active and meaningful communication throughout guided by a strong and adaptive communication strategy.

# Shape new business and operating models



Use creative financial and operational models to deliver innovative forms of participation.



# Shape new business and operating models

- 1. Use existing infrastructure and tools including social media and corporate licensed software. Existing participation platforms include: off-the-shelf platforms (such as CitizenLab and Delib) and opensource platforms (such as Decidim and Polis).
- 2. Find partners and collaborate, either from within your organisation or through a network of other institutions seeking digital participation tools.
- 3. Iterate technical development.

# Design for digital



Do not simply digitise physical processes; use digital to make participation simple, accessible and exciting.







#### Design for digital

- **1.** Keep interactions simple by removing barriers for citizens.
- 2. Meet people where they are (digitally) by using digital tools and platforms with an established user base.
- 3. Design to enhance rather than replicate in-person processes and interactions.



### expand democratic innovations enabler cards

### Use independent and diverse facilitators





To build trust and deliver an inclusive process, ensure participants can see themselves in their institutions and in those facilitating the process.







# Use independent and diverse facilitators

- **1. Set diversity standards** for your organisation, the facilitators and the participants.
- 2. Recruit independent, diverse and local champions to establish long-term support for a process.
- **3. Train for inclusive moderation** such as facilitation techniques that focus on the safety and equity of participation.

## Develop inclusive incentives





Understand people's diverse motivations for taking part, monitor who is participating and adapt outreach and incentives accordingly.







#### **Develop inclusive incentives**

- 1. Compensate people fairly for their time through monetary and nonmonetary means such as childcare, transportation and food.
- 2. Expand who can participate by including people that are affected by the topic of participation rather than their citizenship status.
- **3.** Experiment with and adapt incentives as motivations vary.

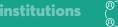
# Design for and with the community





Design participation through participatory methods so that the community is empowered to set the agenda, shape the process and define the outcome.







# Design for and with the community

- Citizen-led agenda setting and process design empowers citizens to participate on what is important to them and how they would like to participate.
- 2. Use existing community infrastructure such as existing forums, faith based spaces, schools, private spaces trusted by the community, etc.
- **3. Design for community-building** by combining participatory and deliberative practices.

# Design for increased access





Design processes in a way that enables all community members to participate and reaches the widest range of people affected by the issue.







#### Design for increased access

- 1. Use accessible language for all: available in all the languages spoken in the city and in jargon-free, easy to understand framing and format.
- 2. Use design methods to increase understanding of the needs of community, how people behave and their motivations.
- **3. Legislate to increase access**, from accessible website design to protecting employment rights for participating in a citizens' assembly.
- **4.** Invest in multichannel outreach and access including social media and inperson activities and marketing.

# Treat inclusivity as standard





Design digital tools for and with people that represent citizens' diverse needs.







#### Treat inclusivity as standard

- 1. Design digitally inclusive environments by following inclusive design guides.
- 2. Build a diverse community of contributors through the recruitment of development teams and test users, or through open-source tool development.
- **3. Use tools to increase understanding** and level the playing field between participants.

## Design tech for communitybuilding





Thoughtful technology design can drive community-building and collaboration beyond the participatory process.

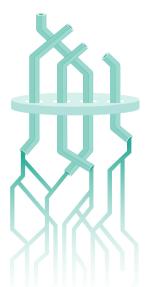






#### Design tech for communitybuilding

- 1. Build features for connecting communities such as a chat function, group forming around interest areas or proposals and providing time for building social relationships.
- **2. Design for consensus-forming** to bring people together around shared values.
- 3. Build features that encourage inclusive behaviour and language.



### embed democratic innovations enabler cards

## Groш citizencentred cultures



Work towards the cultural transformation of institutions and political parties so that these centre on citizens and a participatory approach to decision-making.



# Grow citizen-centred cultures

- 1. Move from outsourced to in-house capacity through tailored capacity building and the incremental transfer of skills and responsibilities through the contracting of specialist skills.
- 2. Build cross-party support and participatory culture by planning adequate time for relationship building and non-partisan design and custodianship of the process.
- **3. Build cross-departmental participatory culture** by bringing together advocates.
- 4. Deliver participation internally to build advocates.

## Strengthen communityorganising



Build a citizen base empowered with organising, political and subject expertise to drive change beyond participatory processes.







### Strengthen communityorganising

- 1. Set community capacity-building as an objective to support public service delivery and collective action.
- 2. Build empowered citizen networks by supporting strong 'horizontal' or citizen-to-citizen relationships.

## Embed participation into existing policy processes



Design with existing and future policy processes in mind to embed participatory practice and outcomes into policy.







# Embed participation into existing policy processes

- 1. Align participation with existing policy cycles.
- 2. Create accountable teams with a mandate to deliver.

### Design new citizen-led institutions



Reimagine institutional processes, regulation and guidelines to realise the full potential of participatory governance.



### Design neш citizen-led institutions

- **1. Design participatory participation** by designing your process with communities.
- 2. Establish a new regulatory environment that can provide the framework for delivering and auditing participatory processes.
- **3. Establish new standards of practice** that are aligned with strategic and long-term planning.

### Use technology as a tool for transformation



Use digital democracy tools to drive institutions to become more transparent and scale participatory practice.



## Use technology as a tool for transformation

- 1. Use digital transformation to drive institutional transformation.
- 2. Grow open and interconnected government through citizen-toinstitution, institution-to-citizen and interdepartmental communication, as well as distributed responsibility for transparency.

### Build open-source tools and a civic tech community



Facilitate the growth of a strong hacker and civic tech community to drive the development of digital democracy tools and grassroots networks.





citizens

# Build open-source tools and a civic tech community

- Consolidate and refine tools to ensure they reach the standards expected in public service delivery.
- 2. Form a strong civic hacker community by investment in opensource tools, physical spaces for communities to organise, providing access to data and creating an open relationship between communities and institutions.