

---

# Designing and implementing mission-oriented public technology for the elderly

---

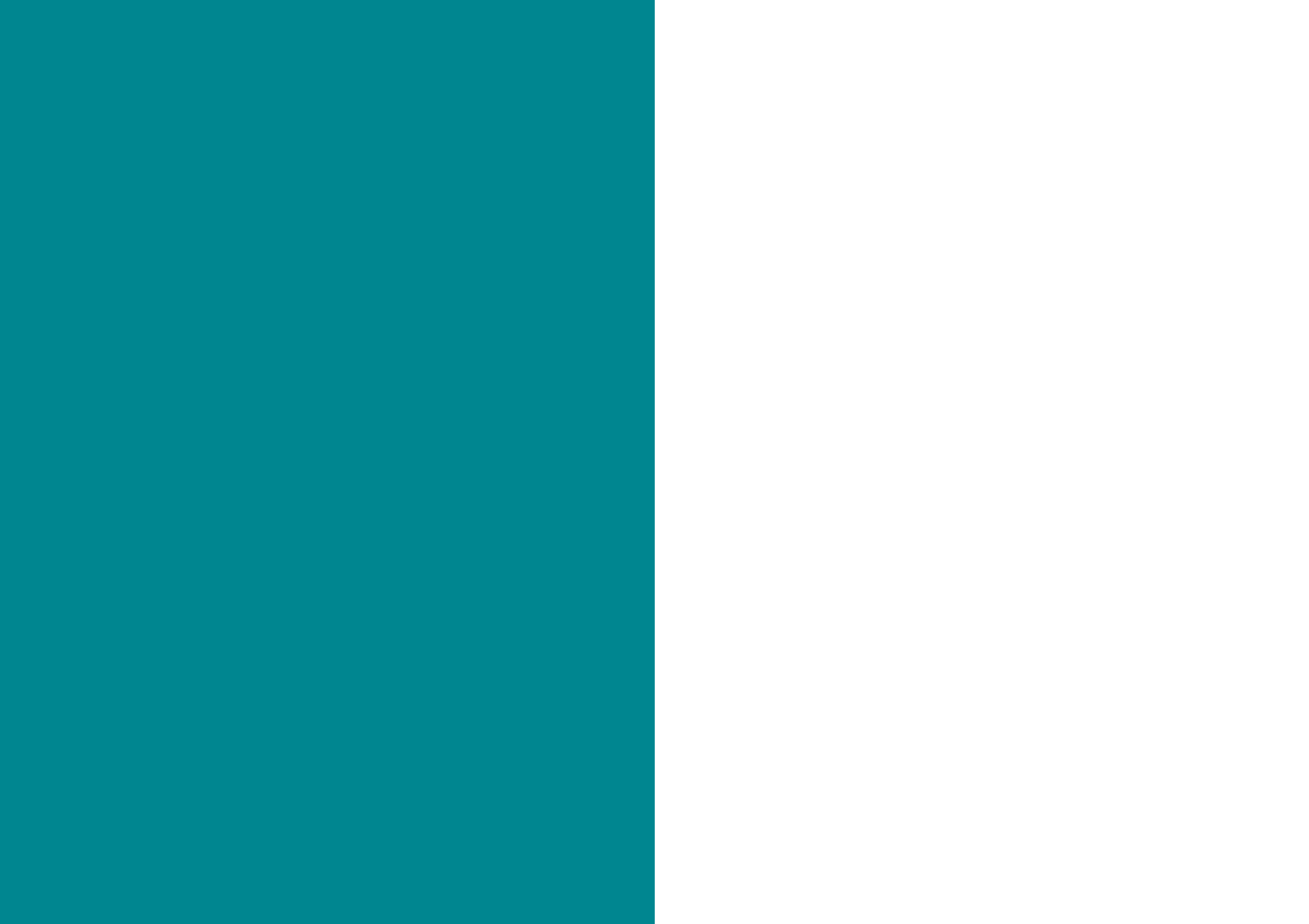
**Anna Göden**

Research and Policy Analyst  
UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

**Rainer Kael**



Institute  
Innovation and  
Public Purpose



---

## Index

The UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP) has been investigating the topic of mission-oriented policy tools – that is to say, resources practitioners globally are using to support them in the design, implementation or evaluation of mission-oriented policies. As part of this work, IIPP has convened its Mission-Oriented Innovation Network (MOIN) of public sector practitioners to discuss, exchange and learn from cases of mission-oriented policy tools developed in the field. This policy report shares the key outputs of our analysis in this space. The work to date has consisted of three strands, which will be explored in this report:

1. Mapping the external environment: what does the current landscape of policy toolkits and resources look like, particularly for mission-oriented innovation?

2. Unders ( . A)rlon1.1 (o (i)1 (c)4m-16.1 (, wp2 (i)1 (er6b)-0.62 (or)-369fm)7)(a)-7.12(i)6.1 (r)6.7 (on)5.3 (m)13 (s g)4.9 (l)0.5 (or)-36.2 (t t)-(o)-1 (l)5.625 ( )3 (e)-5.2 (d l)1.5 (n)2.4 (e e)17 (x0.8 (o

---

The toolkit functions include:

1. **Cdaia:** curating and organising diverse resources into one structured, easy-to-navigate place that practitioners can draw from according to need.
2. **Semiaia:** converting theory, knowledge and tools into a clear, systematic process or set of components that can guide practitioners.
3. **Eempifcaia:** offering examples of approaches and emerging practices in action that practitioners can learn from or be inspired by.
4. **Edcaia:** providing learning materials that help to equip practitioners with the skills, knowledge and techniques required to carry out target objectives or activities, and diffuse new skills across the organisation.

Alongside these functions, the typology also identifies an associated objective for each category and an example of an existing toolkit that exemplifies the type in the typology (though many perform other functions too).

CATEGORY	FUNCTION	OBJECTIVE	EXAMPLE
<b>Rege ie/ libar/ depo</b>	<b>Cdaia:</b> curating and organising diverse resources into one structured, easy-to-navigate place that practitioners can draw from according to need.	Offer a set of tools, resources and information to support activity in a given area or approach	<a href="#">Doughnut Economics Tools Suite</a>
<b>Gide/ manal</b>	<b>Semiaia:</b> converting theory, knowledge and tools into a clear, systematic process or set of components that can guide practitioners.	Provide a guiding method, pathway or process for how to develop and implement an approach	<a href="#">Fraunhofer ISI Toolbox</a>
<b>Caeb/ pab</b>	<b>Eempifcaia:</b> offering examples of approaches and emerging practices in action that practitioners can learn from or be inspired by.	Share example experiences and cases to inform and inspire practice in a given area or approach	<a href="#">Vinnova Designing Missions Handbook</a>
<b>Ce/ kill bijder</b>	<b>Edcaia:</b> providing learning materials that help to equip practitioners with the skills, knowledge and techniques required to carry out target objectives or activities, and diffuse new skills across the organisation.	Teach practitioners the skills and knowledge they need to better understand and succeed in a given area or approach	<a href="#">ITU Digital Transformation Toolkit</a>

Figure 1. Typology of toolkits

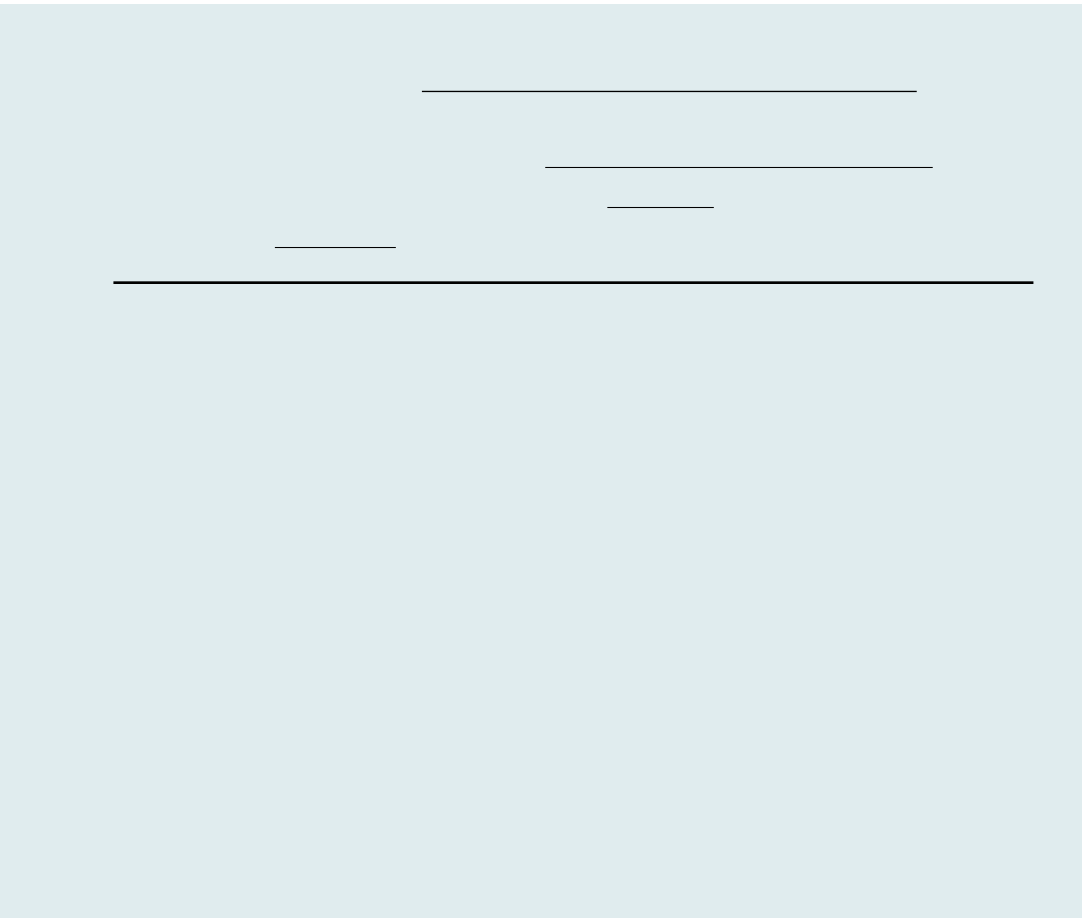
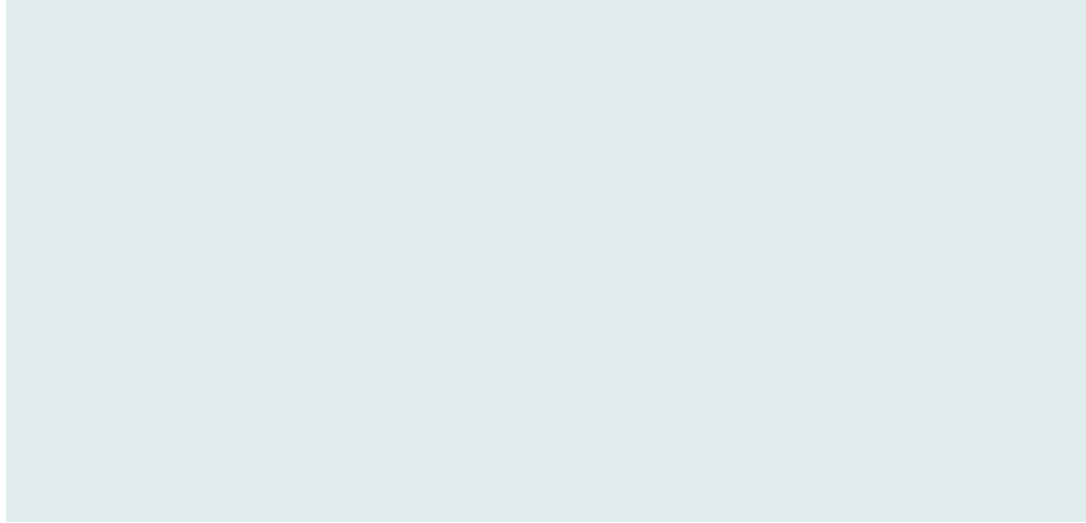
TOOLKIT	ANALYSIS
2. <hr/>	

**CASE 1: FaghterISI Mission-Oriented Innovation**  
**Policy For Transformative Change Toolbox**

Edited by Dr Ralf Lindner, Head of the Competence Center  
Pöc & Soie,

---

---

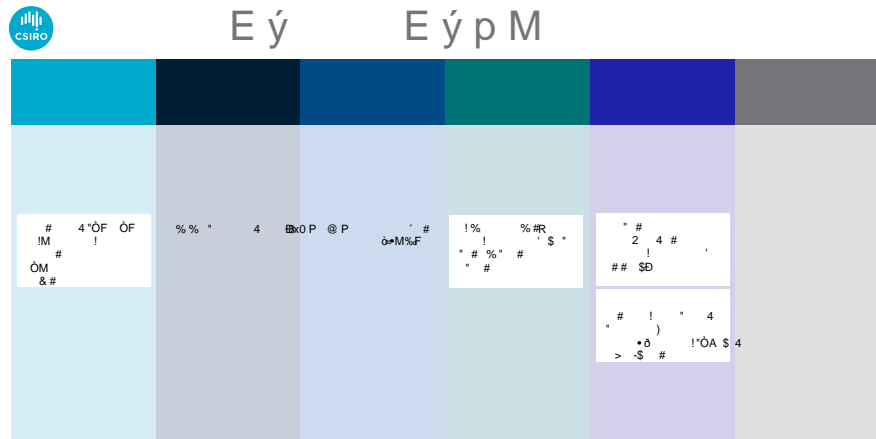






CSIRO's model for missions is different to some 'archetypal missions', because it is 'agency convened.' This means that, rather than being instigated by national or supranational authorities and having substantial,

The use of a portfolio approach, with multiple live missions, has enabled CSIRO to balance the need for missions to drive accelerated action and to intervene at scale. It shows how a cohort of missions can start to solve problems at scale (Image 7). The approach has also helped them to run experiments and explore synergies and trade-offs between missions, while avoiding silos.



=

8995m



For each of the four steps, the framework collates examples of associated



Figure 2. MOIN members by stage of mission development and implementation (MOIN survey 2023)

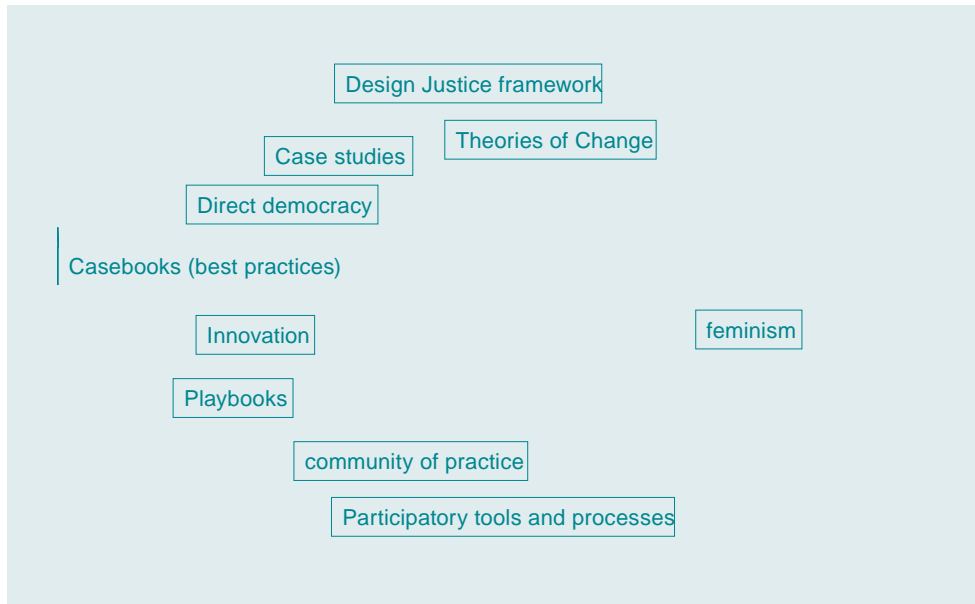
Reach level 2

---

In case of a mission that is not yet implemented









The demand for cases and examples of mission-oriented innovation policy was also apparent in discussions with practitioners. In most conversations, case studies were identified as important tools. The uses of these cases ranged from providing inspiration to demonstrating best practice when scoping a project, or informing potential responses to a problem or barrier.

## **[Tōki æ] a a ōcdifing [pæcice] and making i anpæn and haeable fōber**

### **Reeach beaia 9**

---

#### **Clār and cæ eē een a ke æ ōji.**

Several of those we spoke to noted that contextualising and applying cases to a given challenge, project or context can be difficult — and one interviewee explained why the framing of tools is especially important. She explained that ‘case studies often lack context and detail on the “why”.’

It seemed that, for practitioners, much of the value of tools and toolkits is in their potential to present information with clarity and concision, and in a practice-oriented way. They can help busy practitioners to respond to often urgent challenges, quickly, rather than spending time searching for the information they need.

## **We dā hae ime æad lōg ep**



---

## Reference

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## **The Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP)**

The Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP) at University College London (UCL) aims to develop a new framework for creating, nurturing and evaluating public value in order to achieve economic growth that is more innovation-led, inclusive and sustainable. This requires rethinking the underlying economics that has informed the education of global civil servants and the design of government policies. Our work feeds into innovation and industrial policy, financial reform, institutional change and sustainable development. A key pillar of IIPP's research is its understanding of markets as outcomes of the interactions between different actors. In this

---

---



**UCL**