Synthesis of Responses Received to the Project Scoping Questionnaire

Is inequality, the existence of differences in income and opportunities across individuals and groups, an issue on the policy agenda of your country?

China

- Inclusive growth has been an important topic on the policy agenda particularly as the government has identified inequality as a challenge for the country's economic and social sustainable development. Inequality in China is mainly reflected as income inequality, uneven opportunities for education and employment, imbalances of regional development, uneven development of urban and rural zones, an unbalanced distribution of social public resources and unbalanced industrial structures.
- The concept of inclusive growth was officially raised by President Hu Jintao at the Fifth APEC Ministerial Meeting on Human Resources Development. He emphasized that inclusive growth includes four aspects: the equity or fairness of right, opportunity, rules and distribution.
- In practice, the implementation of a scientific outlook on development and the construction of a harmonious society are embodiments of the concept of inclusive growth. Moreover, several policies were implemented to eliminate poverty, reduce inequality and stimulate growth, such as nine-year compulsory education, the unemployment insurance system, the system of subsistence allowances, the basic medical insurance system as well as new rural cooperative medical systems.

Colombia

- The National Development Plan 2010-2014 "Prosperidad para todos" defines as one of its pillars a strategy to achieve equal opportunities to everyone. In this context, the Development Plan recognizes two sources of inequality that challenge social and economic development: i) regional (or territorial inequalities) and ii) the gaps in opportunities caused by income inequality and poverty, as well as limited access to the social protection system.

Germany

- Regarding social inclusiveness, a more recent focus has been set on the inclusion of the aging population.

India

- Inequality of income and opportunity across individuals, groups and communities is a major issue of policy agenda of India. Income level inequality, gender disparity and cast divide are the major areas of debates in India.
- The Indian polity has divergent view on some of these aspects, and constant debate is underway on how to address these inequalities. This is articulated in the current 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The ruling Congress Party, the government and Prime Minister's office have been deliberating on various ways and means by which policy measures and initiatives could mitigate the problem of inequality and poverty. Various non-governmental organisations and opinion leaders such as Amartya Sen have been closely working with the government on this issue.

- A variety of projects supporting the poor have been in place since they were initiated during the 11th Plan (2007-2012) including the National Rural Health Mission and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NGRES).
- Professor Mashelkar emphasised the fact that India had adopted a different approach to addressing exclusion: providing access equality despite income inequality. That is, finding approaches to how people whose income levels are less than USD 2 per day can be included by providing "affordable excellence".

Indonesia

- The importance of inequality on the policy agenda is notably reflected in policy objectives aimed at i) eradicating poverty (Master Plan on the Acceleration and Expansion of Poverty Alleviation – MP3KI), ii) reducing the unequal gross regional domestic product and boosting the economic development (Master Plan on the Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Development in the 6 corridors - MP3EI).
- Differences in income and opportunities are substantial across the different regions in Indonesia. Substantial differences in income and opportunity also exist between individuals and groups across private firms and ethnic groups.

South Africa

- Reducing inequality is one of the strategic goals of the National Development Plan. One of the priorities is reducing inequality in access to and quality of public services such as education, water and sanitation, housing and access to sustainable productive income generating opportunities

Is territorial inequality, notably differences in innovation potential across regions and cities, an issue on the policy agenda of your country?

China

- Territorial inequality has been a major concern for the government. Several plans and actions were carried out including the Western Development Strategy in 1999 and the Development Plan of Revitalization of the Northeast Old Industrial Base in 2003. These strategies are not single measures, but systematic policy programmes and include infrastructure construction projects, fiscal and tax policies, industrial policies and special funds.
- Projects aimed at promoting innovation that supports rural areas are also important to address poverty.

Colombia

- From a geography standpoint, there is high business concentration. Five of Colombia's 32 departments concentrate 79% of the large companies and 62% SMEs, which reflects the existence of development gaps among the regions. Regional differences also exist with regards to critical inputs for innovation such as education. With regards to high education, Bogota concentrates 62.6% of national enrolment.
- The Current National Development Plan introduces a regional approach and develops a regional diagnosis, strategic guidelines to take into account the regional divergences in

the territorial policy design, the regional development challenges and an operative scheme to generate Territorial Development Areas (TDAs).

- The recent reform of the royalty compensation system to allocate resources to the financing of regional STI policies is one of the most prominent governmental efforts to strengthen regional STI capacities.

Germany

- As a result of structural weaknesses, East Germany still has considerable deficits regarding its innovation capacities. Against this background, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research has since the end of the 1990s systematically developed a series of programmes for the New German Länder in order to improve the framework conditions for innovative processes.

India

- Substantial territorial inequalities exist in India where the southern region is relatively more innovative and entrepreneurial than east or north. Developmental differences across urban-rural or semi-rural areas are also a subject of policy discourse.
- The issues that affect innovation in laggard regions are low access to seed capital and cultural influences. The creation of a single window platform for entrepreneurship (for funding, services, market connect, mentoring, regulatory issues, IPR issues), formulation of a comprehensive policy for innovation, entrepreneurship, university-industry linkages, building a start-up culture through direct intervention of big industries and fostering innovation clusters are some of the important aspect out of which new solutions will emerge.
- Substantial regional differences also require identifying local solutions and, therefore, as argued by Professor Mashelkar, another approach taken by India is to seek to promote local problems solving through grassroots innovation in rural areas. In India this effort is being led by the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) with the aim of fuelling the grassroots innovation movement. NIF hopes to democratize innovation and debunk the thought that it happens only with expensive equipment, trained people and in controlled environments. NIF does not cater to the elite – the scientists with expensive equipment, laboratories and funding. NIF focuses on building innovation capacity of rural individuals.

Indonesia

- A recent study revealed that the success of the national MP3EI Initiative will be much more significant if territorial innovation is included in the national innovation policy agenda. The Master Plan on the Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Development (MP3EI) is based on six big islands or group of islands in Indonesia. Territorial innovation is now seen as complementing traditional approaches based on sectoral and industrial innovation as a way to secure the national aim to foster the Indonesia`s innovation performance.
- Several elements were found to be fundamental in support of territorial innovation:
  - addressing the dual nature of the economy along spatial dimensions
  - improving human resources and innovation actors beyond Java and mobilising the middle class urban population;
  - focusing on the joint development of terrestrial and maritime growth zones;
  - supporting innovation clusters in support of innovation;

- providing comprehensive and holistic "beyond innovation" policy packages.

- The question of regional autonomy is also an item on policy agendas.

Korea

- Regional inequality was the greatest issue in early 2000s in Korea. To remedy this inequality, all administrations have implemented various policies since then. A notable policy was the 'Regional Balanced Development Initiative,' which included establishments of regional Techno-Parks, Science-Business Belt and Sejoin City, the administrative capital which links to innovation clusters nearby. Its construction will be completed by 2015.

South Africa

- Territorial inequalities are an issue on the policy agenda in South Africa. Various approaches have been adopted to address those inequalities including the establishment of regional innovation forums.

Are these debates connected to the growth agenda and, in particular, national innovation agendas?

China

- In China debates are connected to the growth agenda in that it has been widely recognized that inequality can be a big obstacle for future development and growth.

- Innovation is also seen as a relevant measure to solve related issues, such as technology-based poverty reduction activities, innovation funds for technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises and the Spark programme, a government programme aimed at promoting rural economic development through the application of science and technology.

Colombia

- One of the most evident connections between the innovation and the inequality agenda is made through the Social Innovation policy that is currently under development. The launch of the Social Innovation Policy in the frame of the Social Innovation International Forum that will be organize in November 2013 in Bogotá by Colciencias and the Government of Cundinamarca (one of the regions of Colombia). The National Development Plan 2010-2014 stated, for the first time in a national public policy document, "the promotion of social innovation" as a strategy guideline.

- Currently, the development of the Social Innovation Agenda at national level has been led by the National Planning Department (DNP), Colciencias and the National Agency for Overcoming the Extreme Poverty (ANSPE) through a collaborative exercise of construction with local and regional actors, and representatives of different sectors of society.

- The creation of the National Node of Social Innovation (NNSI) as physical and virtual platform to work with different sectors of society around the design and implementation of a Social Innovation Public Policy has led to increase the understanding of innovation as a tool to reduce the disconnection between economic growth and the creation of social value (welfare).

Germany

- Programmes are bundled under one roof in the innovation initiative "Entrepreneurial Regions". The ministry supports regional alliances in developing their own future-proof technological profile and in consistently exploiting and expanding the strengths and potentials of their region. The entire philosophy of "Entrepreneurial Regions" and the corresponding programme policy is based on four guidelines:

  1. Only the best from the region – innovation based on regional strengths. Innovation is the key to successful economic development.
  2. Innovations: taking action together in a creative and strategic manner. Innovation potentials are set free in regional alliances made up of members from the industrial, scientific, academic and administrative community.
  3. Innovations with market orientation "Entrepreneurial Regions" initiatives must be based on strategically designed concepts and a long-term marketing strategy.
  4. The BMWF's aim: regions with clear profiles based on outstanding technological platforms.

- The initiative "Entrepreneurial Regions" encompasses several individual programmes" including the following:

  - The "Centres for Innovation Competence" programme which aims to establish interdisciplinary centres of excellence at universities and research institutes in East Germany.
  - With the "InnoProfile" programme, the BMBF focuses on the cooperation between young scientists of a region and regional businesses. The Ministry thus supports cooperation on a common technology between groups of scientists from public research institutes and local companies.

India

- The Prime Minister of India declared 2010-20 as the 'Decade of Innovation'. In this direction, the Office of Adviser to the PM on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations (PIII) is working on developing a national strategy on innovation with a focus on an Indian model of inclusive growth. The aim is to find solutions to uniquely Indian problems. The National Innovation Council (NInC) was set up with this in mind under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sam Pitroda, Adviser to the PM on PIII. The council steers discussions, analysis and strategy for inclusive innovation in India. The ultimate aim is to set up a crosscutting system with policies, recommendation and methodologies to drive innovation in India. The issue of entrepreneurship which is directly related to employment generation is a key area. Industry (especially MSME) is gradually attaching innovation in their growth strategy.

- The New Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013 (STIP 2013) issued in January this year, has underlined the importance of inclusive innovation. Both the STIP 2013 and 12th Five Year Plan documents have committed India to an Inclusive Innovation Fund proposed by National Innovation Council, which has proposed a budget of 1 billion USD under PP mode.

Indonesia

- Yes, these debates are connected with the growth agenda and the innovation agenda.
- A comprehensive structural science and technology reform could provide a better connection between government, firms, universities and public research institutes, and public laboratories to improve innovation and inclusive growth objectives.

Korea

- Yes, such industrial and regional inequalities were recognized as the biggest obstacles against promoting innovations and building knowledge economy. So the policies have been led by STI ministries. For instance, a number of regional Techno-Parks were installed in major cities in order to support regional innovations, industries and firms.

South Africa

- There is general acceptance of the role of STI in growth and development and various STI partners are investing in ways and means to ensure that innovation plays an important role in the growth agenda. Most of these policies are relevant to ensure that the inclusive development agenda is well-balanced and is owned by the various role players.
- The innovation for inclusive development debate within the context of STI is relatively in its infancy in the country.

What types of innovation policies did members of the Advisory Group identify as most critical for further analysis?

- Knowledge transfer from universities or PRIs and policies targeting their commercialization activities
- Education policies aimed at improving the supply of tertiary education for innovation
- **Industrial policy** and policies focusing on resource reallocations across sectors of activity and different employment opportunities for lower-income groups
- Intellectual property rights policies
- Policies aimed at **business technology adaptation and diffusion**
- Projects aimed at promoting innovation that supports rural areas as well as urban planning and transportation
- Fiscal incentives and innovation grants for firm innovation
- Inclusive innovation policies in support of lower-income groups' economic activities
- Innovation policies targeting research to address social challenges (e.g. health, environment, etc.)

What are relevant country policy experiences, programmes and suggestions on industrial inclusiveness?

China

- China has several policies in place to address inequalities in productivity and innovation performance across firms. This includes notably technology transfer policies such as setting up *S&T Achievements Transformation Guidance Funds and setting up* S&T transformation intermediary agencies.

- Several policies aim to promote of "islands of excellence" including:
  - *Project 985*: The project's objective is to create a group of world-class universities and internationally well-known research universities. The project started following a speech by former President Jiang Zemin in May 1985. Currently, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance have set up special funds to support the construction of 39 universities and 24 advantage discipline platforms. Management institution reform, such as personnel system and assessment mechanism, have also been explored.
  - *211 Project*: The project is to focus on building about 100 universities covering a range of disciplines. Construction funds are overall arranged by local government and authorities of universities. Central government set up special guiding funds to provide co-funding.
  - *National indigenous innovation demonstration zones*: Zhong Guancun Science Park, Wu Han East Lake National Indigenous Innovation Demonstration Zone and Shang Hai Zhang Jiang National Indigenous Innovation Demonstration Zone are three experiment areas for innovation policy. Every demonstration zone has its own preferential policies for innovation which include preferential tax policies for innovative companies and the provision of specific financial incentives.
  - *High-tech industrial development parks*: These are high-tech cluster district in middle and large cities with rich S&T resources or economically developed coastal areas.
- China also has policies in place to foster innovation in informal and traditional sectors. Government and ministries have made plans and specialized policies which include the following:
  - the *National S&T Pillar Programme by Ministry of Science and Technology* (Large part of the tasks of the programme are specially designed to support the technology development in traditional industries.)
  - the *Industrial Technological Innovation Plan for the 12th Five Year* by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.
  - the *Industrial Transformation and Upgrading Plan for the 12th Five Year* by the State Council.
  - the *Iron and Steel Industry Development Plan for the 12th Five Year* by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.
  - the *Textile Industry Development Plan for the 12th Five Year* by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

Colombia

- For over a year now the country has co-operated with the World Bank on a project that aims to design policy instruments to improve productivity of SMEs. The Technological Extension Programme will provide external technical assistance to enterprises in the form of diagnosis and improvement plan. Other policies are also in place to address inequalities in productivity and innovation performance across firms.

Germany

- Regarding the addressing of inequalities, there is a large variety of measures and instruments in place for the promotion of research and innovation in SMEs. Risks

associated with cutting-edge research are often difficult for SMEs to carry. For this reason, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research has introduced the KMU-innovative scheme.

- For Germany as a whole the forthcoming OECD study on university-centres research excellence initiatives provides evidence; Germany contributed a case study.
- The Programme "Centres of Excellence at African Universities" funded by the German Federal Foreign Office through the DAAD has already led to the establishment of five new centres in Africa in 2009. It aims to prevent brain drain in Africa by creating attractive research facilities.

India

- There is a focus on expansion, excellence and inclusion in higher education in India. The government plans to set up 30 new central universities as one way of achieving this aim. Tens of technology focused institutions are also on the cards. These would be of international standards – with the top faculty and infrastructure. To attain inclusion in education, special support is planned for universities and colleges located in rural, hilly, remote, tribal and border areas.
- The *Technology Development Centers of CII* with state governments (In Tamil Nadu http://www.tntdpc.com/ , Andhra Pradesh http://www.aptdc.com/) are good example of how potentially complex governance challenges at the sub-National level can shape impact innovation. The Innovation Cluster programme of the National Innovation Council is also a good example of how collaboration between multiple local actors can influence innovation in an industry cluster of a region.
- Other relevant policies to analyse regarding innovation and industrial inclusiveness are training programmes and skill development schemes for grass root innovation and the challenge of modernising of polytechnics and vocational education institutions.

Indonesia

- The release of ISO 26000 encourages innovation in informal and transitional sectors.
- The release of MP3EI aims at promoting "islands of excellence".
- Since 2008, Ministry of Research and Technology has established the *Business Innovation Centre* (BIC). BIC activities deal with the implementation of measures for the identification of technology transfer and commercialization.
- The dual structure of the economy is not only visible along spatial dimensions but also exists across different industrial sectors

Korea

- The current hottest issue is inequality between Chaebols (big conglomerates like Samsung, LG, etc.) and SMEs. Chaebols as buyers have dominated SMEs as suppliers. To remedy this inequality, Korea formed a shared Growth Committee in 2010 to mediate unequal practices.

South Africa

- There is a move away from focusing on "islands of excellence".
- No specific policies aimed at fostering innovation in informal and traditional sectors are currently in place.

What types of challenges did members of the Advisory Group identify as most critical for scaling up "inclusive innovation" initiatives?

- Exploring opportunities for scaling up (e.g. supporting processes for creating local inclusive innovations can be critical as diffusion of initiatives might render them less suitable to certain local contexts).
- Understanding how potentially complex governance challenges can be addressed (e.g. requirements for cooperation e.g. across health and innovation ministries at national level as well as governance at national and sub-national levels).
- Implementing effective ways of involving multiple actors (i.e. taking advantage of expertise of various institutions which is often critical including businesses, universities, NGOs, development banks etc.)
- Encouraging international cooperation and peer learning on inclusive innovation (e.g. learning from successful experiences can be critical and also play a critical role and can also support initiatives by informing development aid).
- Evaluating inclusive innovation policies

What are relevant country policy experiences, programmes and suggestions on social inclusiveness?

China

- Currently China has no special policies for inclusive innovation, but many policies for other aims play active role in spurring inclusive innovation including the following:
  - The *S&T Program for Public Wellbeing*, organized by Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Finance, aims to support the commercialization of advanced technologies, and integrated demonstration of advanced, applicable technologies, for the benefit of social development.
  - The *Spark Programme* - which aims at developing agriculture and rural areas through advanced technology diffusion; support for agricultural science and technology parks and other measures. It allows peasants to increase their income through taking part in agricultural industrialization; institution of agricultural S&T commissioner is to assign agricultural technicians by government to rural areas to supply training, consultation and service, and build their own star-up firms, and these technicians could retain their former jobs and salaries, and are allowed to get benefits and profits from their supporting activities;
  - The *Golden Sun Project* aims to construct photovoltaic plants in remote areas short of electricity.
- The *Demonstration Project of Innovative Medical Apparatus and Instruments*, carried out by Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, and the Guangdong

Province Government, had the following outcomes: Many community hospitals in Guangdong now have advanced inspection and test system, and can benefit from remote service from first class hospitals allowing lower-income groups to get qualified diagnosis and treatment. At the same time, the project fostered the adoption and application of medical instruments that were produced in China.

Colombia

- ANSPE (National Agency for Overcoming the Extreme Poverty) has recently created the CIS (Centre for Social Innovation). The CIS is a node that articulates actors in order to generate innovative, pertinent, sustainable and scalable solutions to improve quality of life of the population living in extreme poverty in Colombia. The experience of CIS is valuable for the analysis as they are the only government agency at national level explicitly using social innovation approaches to develop alternative solutions for extreme poverty eradication. The Centre builds alliances with private companies, multilateral organizations, social organizations, government entities, and academic and research centers, to promote social innovation as a strategy that contributes to overcome extreme poverty, developing and financing social innovation projects through Public-Private Partnerships PPP. At the same time, the CIS uses innovation mechanisms to solve specific challenges associated with extreme poverty and to detect social innovation cases that can be used to solve problems of families in extreme poverty. CIS is also undertaking the first large scale mapping (Project HILANDO) of social innovation local ecosystems (experiences, innovators and support industry) in Colombia.
- Another relevant project is the open innovation call made by COLCIENCIAS to find solutions to water and poverty related problems of communities using social innovation approaches ("Ideas para el Cambio").
- DNP is currently undertaking a study on "Barriers and Incentives for Social Innovation in Colombia" through the analysis of five case studies which revolves around the following questions: i) Which barriers and obstacles inhibit the consolidation and systemic impact of social innovation in Colombia?, ii) Which incentives have encouraged the development of successful social innovation projects in Colombia?, iii) Which actions and policy instruments can be developed to create a favourable ecosystem for social innovation in Colombia?
- Lower income groups normally are related to low quality and informal employment with low productivity rates. Therefore, it is required to design efficient and effective inclusive innovation policies which generate an increase in the demand of formal labor market as well as in economic activities with higher productivity rates. ANSPE's Centre for Social Innovation (CIS) work with population in extreme poverty condition in a case example of the initial implementation of this kind of policy approach in Latin America.
- The use of innovation as a tool to improve public sector efficiency is one of the objectives of the forthcoming social innovation policy; in this sense understanding government multi-sectorial challenges is key to develop lines of work on this matter. Implementing effective ways of involving multiple actors is one of the premises of social innovation.
- The role of international cooperation in an evolving field as social innovation is critical to take more effective policy approaches. Examples include IDRC's experience on rural innovation scaling programs and the Inter-American Development Bank's support to develop a financial mechanisms (e.g. via the creation of a Social Innovation Fund).

Germany

- Socially inclusive innovation policies may also focus on different types of inequalities. Under the Federal Government new Research Agenda "The Future of Old Age" research is carried out into concepts and technologies for preserving and enhancing mobility and communication for elder people. One of the forward looking projects of the High Tech Strategy "Living an independent life well into old age" also focuses on elderly people. The BMBF also participates in the Joint Programming Initiatives "More years, better lives – The challenges and potential s of demographic change", initially suggested by the ministry. This initiative is aimed at coordinating national research activities among European states in the field of demographic change thereby enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency.
- The tackling of global challenges has been identified as one of the major four goals in the Germany Internationalization Strategy for Science and Research.
- The funding concept "Neglected and Poverty-related Diseases" that the BMBF adopted in May 2011 might be relevant for innovations that address inequalities in income. With this funding concept, the BMBF has defined a new strategic focus and described its plans to continuously increase research funding for these diseases. The support of Product Development Partnerships (PDPs) is an important element of the funding concept. The BMBF provides funding for three PDPs, which support selected international non-profit organizations in their cooperation with pharmaceutical companies and research institutes to develop medications, vaccines, and diagnostics for the fight against neglected diseases. The resulting products are made available to patients at a very low price.

India

- India's rich experience in Inclusive Innovation Policies can provide inputs to inform other countries' policies. A case worth studying is notably the Inclusive Innovation Fund.
- Examples of inclusive innovations worth studying in greater detail notably regarding their impacts on mitigating inequalities include:
  - *The hand-held electrocardiogram (ECG) called the Mac 400 by GE.*

    A masterpiece of simplification and compression. The multiple buttons on conventional ECGs have been reduced to just four. The bulky printer has been replaced by one of those tiny gadgets used in portable ticket machines. The device is small enough to fit into a small backpack and can run on batteries as well as on the mains. It is priced at $800, instead of $2,000 for a conventional ECG, and has reduced the cost of an ECG test to just $1 per patient. Frugal does not mean second-rate. GE's Mac 400 ECG incorporates the latest technology.)
  - *Tata Chemicals has developed a lower-tech device: a water filter.*

    It uses rice husks (which are among the country's most common waste products) to purify water. It is robust and portable and relatively cheap, giving a large family an abundant supply of bacteria-free water for an initial investment of about $24 and a recurring expense of about $4 for a new filter every few months. The company is planning to produce 1m over the next year and hopes for an eventual market of 100m.
  - *Tata Motors has produced a $2,200 car, the Nano.*
  - *Godrej & Boyce Manufactured "chotukool"*

    A $70 fridge that runs on batteries.

Indonesia

- Knowledge and evidence gaps are perhaps one of the major challenges organizations face to innovate for lower-income groups. High illiteracy is one of the factors why innovation targeted for them can be considered as challenging.
- The electrical pasteurization device for milk developed by Hadi Apriliawan with the INOTEK Foundation is an example of an "inclusive innovation".
- The inclusive development issue is not well integrated in the national development policy agenda with implications for inclusive innovation.

South Africa

- Analyses on scaling-up challenges have been undertaken for inclusive development initiatives. Some of these are based on projects showing collaboration between the science councils and communities to develop new products.

What are potential additional areas of work for the project?

China

- As for inclusive innovation policies, it would be interesting to take part in international exchange and cooperation on questions of scaling up.

Colombia

- Mechanisms to support international technology transfer from institutions and firms of developed countries to its peers in developing countries located in poor rural areas, especially green technologies can also be useful.
- Building equity and equality into general purposes technologies (e.g. nanotechnologies) is another theme.

Germany

- Differences in innovation potential across regions and cities and policies to tackle them might be an interesting topic.

India

- The measurement of innovation outputs is still a gray area with respect to the innovations happening in the developing nations. There should be a good attempt to measure the innovations produced in rural/urban areas by poor people, which in spite of impacting livelihood of people (in the immediate vicinity or beyond) in a positive way are generally not captured. These small innovations have the potential to demonstrate how effective these solutions can be in order to solve day to day issues, by using minimal resources.
- The role of NGOs and most successful SHOs and NGOs which are in fact role models. The main problematic issue is how to replicate these relatively success 'models'. A study on such models/experiments/initiatives will be very instructive.

South Africa

- Measuring the impact of innovation on inclusive development and poverty alleviation
- Analysing national innovation for inclusive development strategies and policies

Korea

- Inclusive innovation should not be limited to industrial, territorial and social inequalities but expanded into global level. The gap between North and South countries is getting intensified because of big gaps in innovative capabilities. To lessen such gap, we can effectively utilize ODA (Official Development Aid) by focusing on STI capacity building of developing countries. This perspective has been well developed in Korea during last couple of years.

Main Country Respondents

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