

What is inclusive innovation and why now?

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This talk:

- Defining inclusive innovation and locating it some theoretical perspectives on innovation
- The importance of understanding demand
- Two examples of inclusive innovation
- How can inclusive innovation be embedded and extend beyond borders?
- Why now?



Defining inclusive innovation

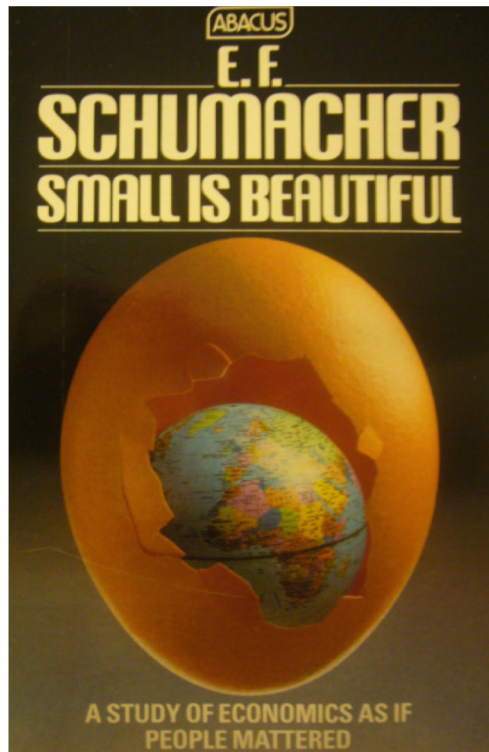
“The goal of inclusive innovation is to contribute towards a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable pathway in which the gains from growth are distributed more equitably than the current dominant growth path”
Kaplinsky 2018



Schumpeter challenged: Creative Destruction or Destructive Creation?



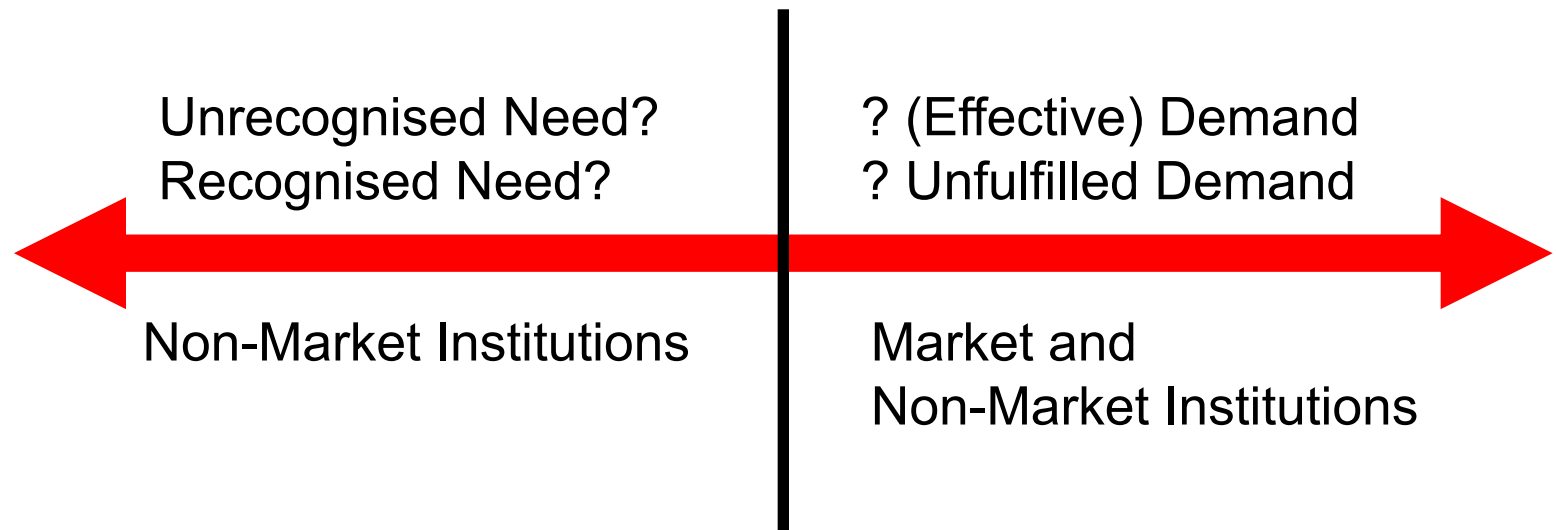
Schumacher and the importance of demand



The complexity of demand and need

	<i>Problems for which solutions have been found in AICs</i>	<i>Problems for which solutions have not been searched or found in AICs</i>
<i>Problems for which solutions suitable for DCs conditions exist</i>	The vast majority of solutions acquired through technology transfer	Solutions to problems mainly posed in DCs and developed locally
<i>Problems for which solutions suitable for DCs conditions do not exist</i>	Standard solutions exist, but for different scarcity reasons they are not suitable for DCs conditions	No solutions (yet) Typically health issues like vaccines against cholera or AIDS

Adapted from Srinivas and Sutz (2008)



M-Pesa: An inclusive innovation

But how to assess the broad
impact?



M-PESA

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M-Pesa a story in 3 phases

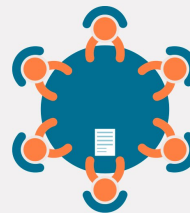
(with thanks to Dr. Ann Kingiri from ACTS)



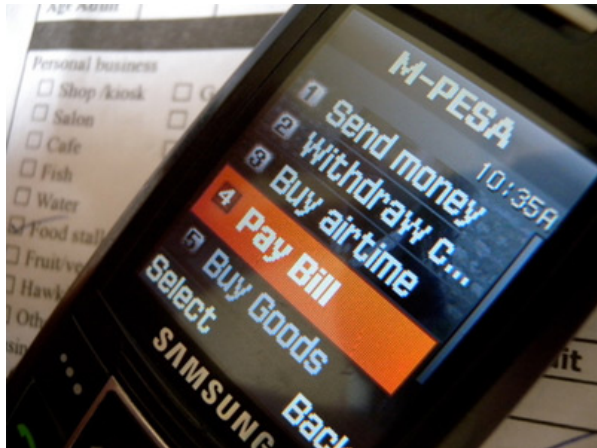
Phase 1: Understanding users and creating the conditions



Department
for International
Development



Phase 2: Changing the game



Phase 3: Has broader policy begun to reflect M-Pesa's success?



Research for inclusive innovation

A case study of European
funding for PRND R&D



R&D for PRND

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Imbalance between local and international

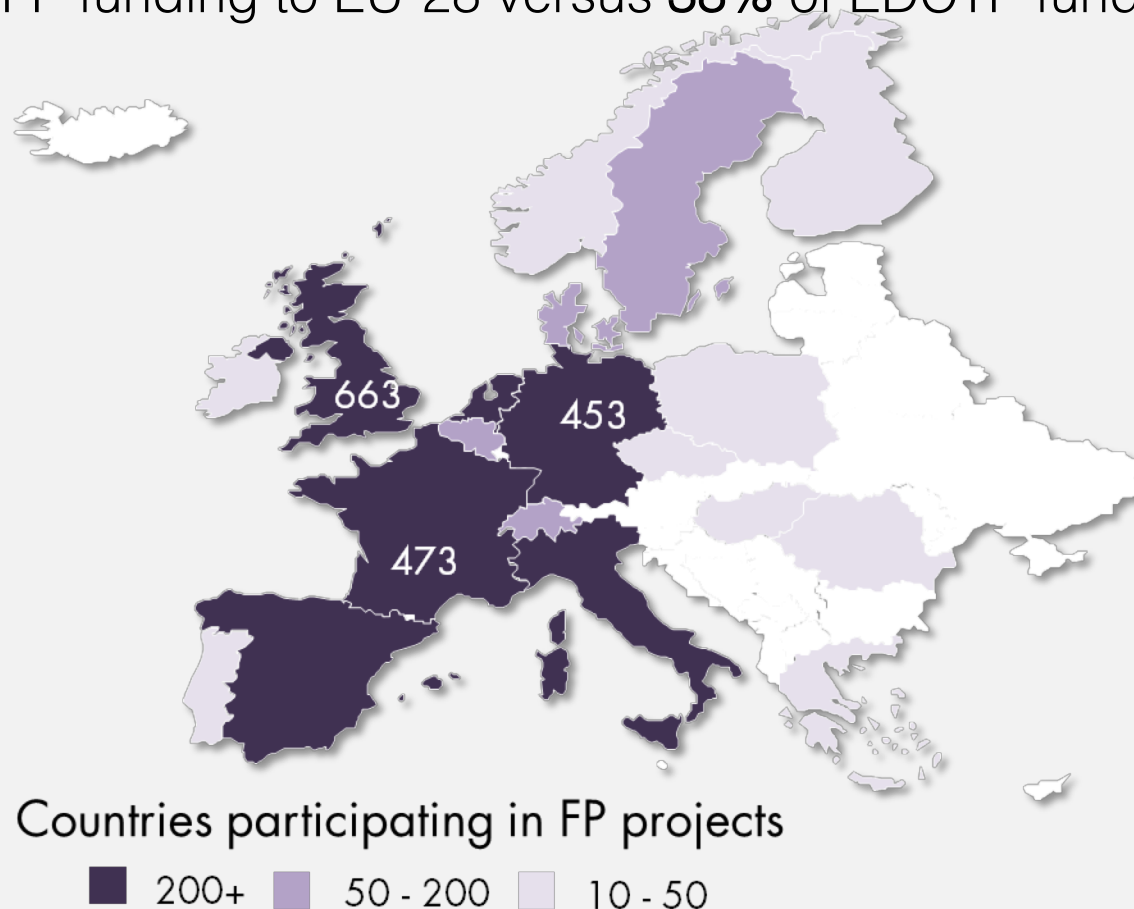
50 various studies have shown that a large share of funding for R&D in Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, is from international funding agencies from Europe (particularly UK, Germany, Nordic countries, Netherlands, and EU), USA and Japan. (AAS 2017)

EU spending on R&D for PRND (1998-2013)

- Balance of research across EU funding programmes for PRND projects:
- The EU contributed **€1.4bn** to **930** projects
- FP 5-7 (Inc IMI in FP7): €1.3bn (90%) and EDCTP-1: €150m (10%)

Geographic distribution of funding

- EU-funded R&D projects have supported participants from a total of **133** countries including **87** LMICs
- **79%** of FP funding to EU-28 versus **38%** of EDCTP funding to EU-28



Countries participating in FP projects

EVIDENCE FROM THE PRND STUDY

- Research gaps which limit impact identified by interviewees & survey respondents include:
 - Lack of health systems/implementation research across the pathway
 - Lack of joined up research across the product development pipeline
- Interviewees from across the study felt that health impacts are more likely to result from 'social innovations or technologies', including health and research systems strengthening, improved health financing, and improved healthcare skills and capabilities

TAKE AWAYS FROM CASE STUDIES

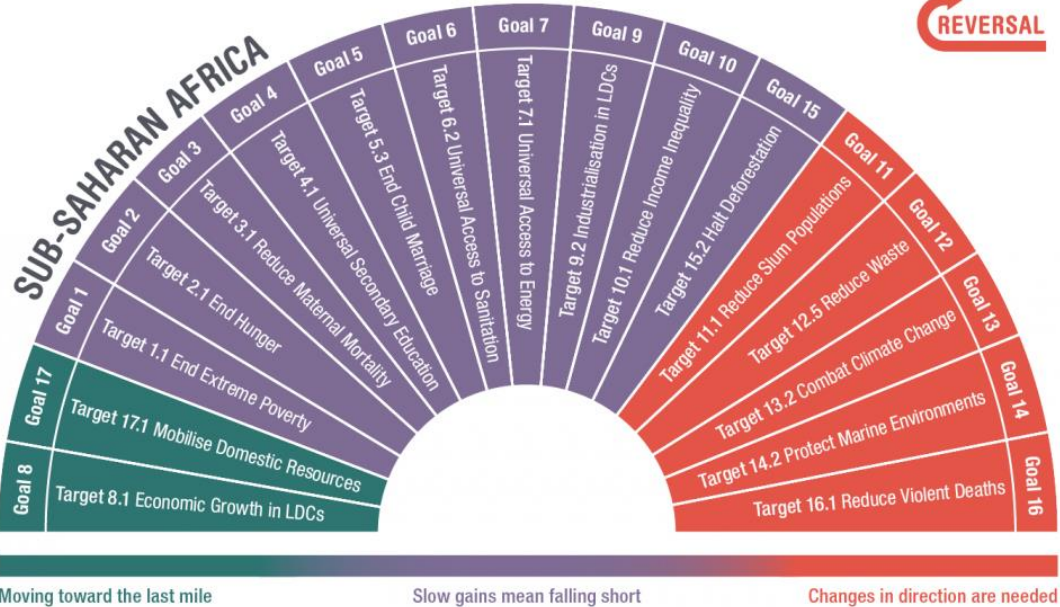
Creating inclusive innovation
infrastructure



Why now: The opportunities and challenges of the SDGs



SDG SCORECARD 2030
RESULTS



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING