

# Identifying and Deploying Technology to Address Issues of Public Interest:

**STI FOR STI**

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Alfred Watkins

[Global Solutions Summit](#)

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# STI FOR STI

**S**cience

**S**olve

**T**echnology

**T**ransform

**I**nnovation

**I**mpact

*Source: R.A. Mashelkar presentation at World Bank Global Forum, "STI Capacity Building for Sustainable Development," Washington, DC, February 2007*

# Principal Theme of Day 1

**“How can TISCs facilitate the transfer of technologies into local communities to create social and economic impact?”**

**In other words, how can we harness STI for STI**



Patents and IP  
are essential  
parts of the  
solution, but  
not the entire  
solution

**A research result or patent is not a product**

**A product is not a business**

**A business with a product based on patented and non-patented technologies will not be financially and operationally sustainable and scalable unless it solves problems -- STI**

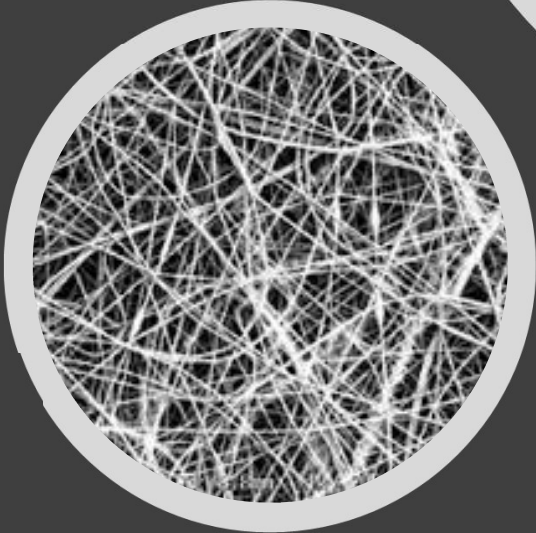


**Dr. Vanu Bose**  
1969-2017

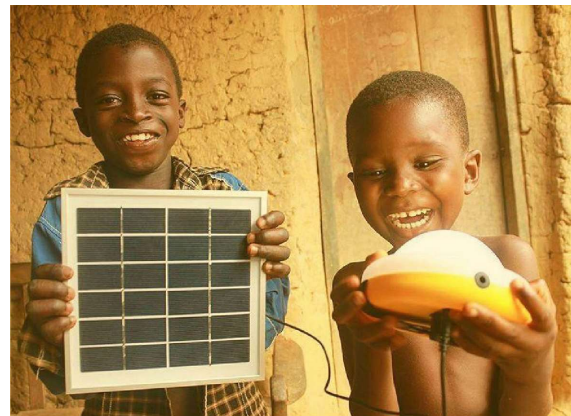
## The STI for STI Challenge

**“It takes more creativity and innovation to market a new invention than it did to invent it in the first place.”**

- 7 Countries in East Africa
- 122 Franchises
- 174 Million Liters of Water
- 2100 Retail Points



**Ignite**  
Power on a Different Scale



**1.5 Million People**  
**10,000 Villages**  
**3,500 Local employees**

**TISCS CAN PLAY A VITAL  
ROLE IN SUPPORTING  
ALL 3 STEPS OF THE  
STI FOR STI PROCESS –  
From Patents to Scalable Solutions**

- **SEARCH FOR TECHNOLOGY OR SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS?**
- **TECHNOLOGY IN SEARCH OF A PROBLEM TO SOLVE?**
- **SOLUTION IN SEARCH OF HELPFUL TECHNOLOGY?**
- **WHO USES TECHNOLOGY? WHY? HOW?**
- **ENTREPRENEURS, NGOS, AND GOVERNMENT: WHO IS DOER AND WHO IS ENABLER?**



## TISCS AND ENTREPRENEURS

### **Entrepreneurs:**

- **Identify a problem/business opportunity**
- **Develop a potential solution**
- **Find combinations of technologies, operational procedures, and business models that they believe will solve the problem**
- **Test proposed solutions in the market – people who will use the solution to solve their problem**
- **Adjust plans**
- **Launch and attempt to scale the business**
- **Hope and pray they are correct**

**What is the problem or the job to be done?**

**Solve one problem in isolation?**

**People know their problems even if they can't articulate a solution**

**How do you know if you've defined the correct problem?**

**Top-down problem and solution ID vs. bottom- up implementation?**

**Optimal technical solutions vs. cultural norms**

**Who has the problem/who will implement the solution?**

## **Defining a Problem is Difficult**





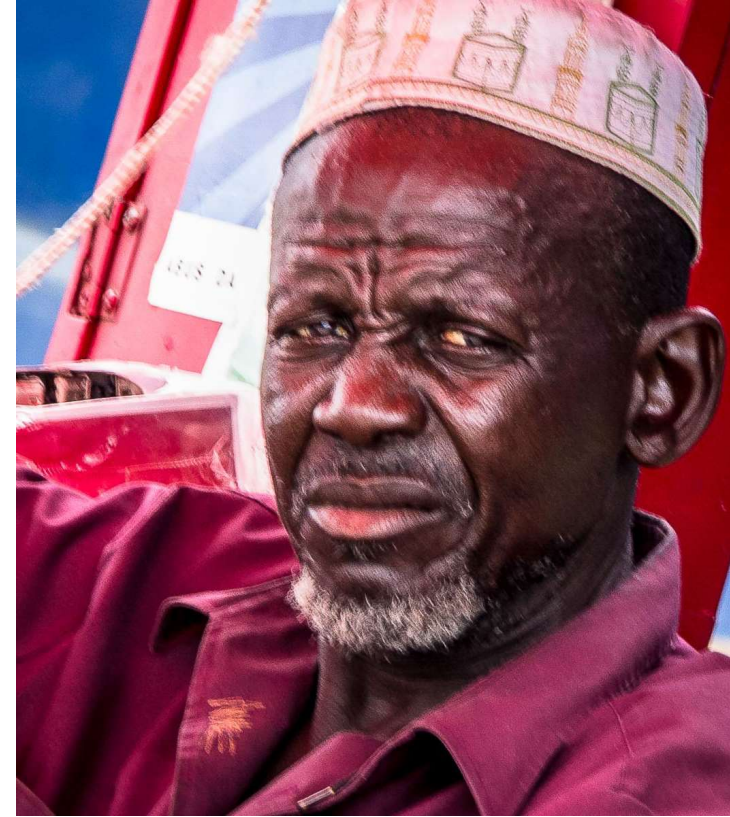
# Buying Technology Is Difficult

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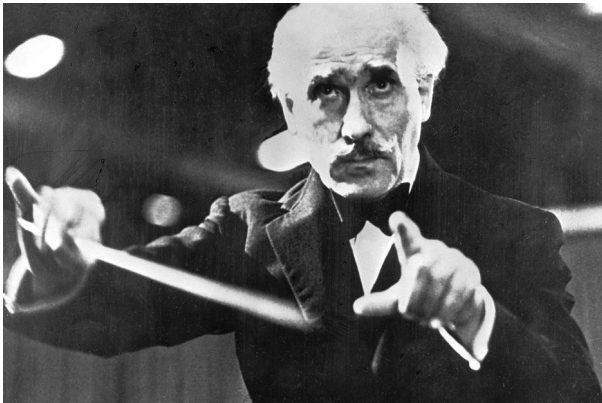
- What problem will it solve?
- Who buys the technology?
- Who will solve the problem? For Whom? How? Combined with what?
- Will the solution be cost effective?
- What are the technical merits of different solutions? Will it deliver the expected benefits?
- Is it tailored to the needs of a specific company, country, or region?
- What are the requirements for successfully deploying this technology at scale and in in new markets?

# Selling Technology is Difficult

- **Who is the customer?**
- **Who is the seller -- vendor or service provider?**
- **Local partners, O&M, Supply chain, financing**
- **Business model and market studies**
- **Combine with other technologies**
- **Financially and operationally viable business**
- **Community interest and support**
- **Government support**
- **Permits**
- **Workforce training and skills**
- **User training**
- **Scale-up strategy**



# Organizing the the Deployment Ecosystem is Difficult



Arturo Toscanini

**Entrepreneurs**

**Community  
Leaders**

**Technology  
Vendors**

**Local  
Suppliers**

**Social Enterprises**

**Local and National  
Governments**

**Foundations**

**NGO's**

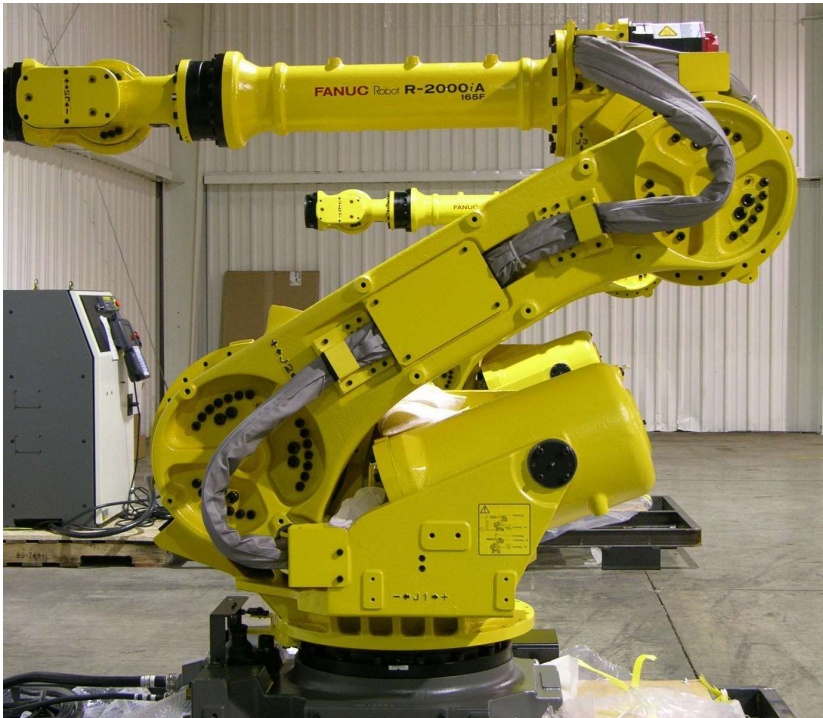
**Financiers**

**Local Universities,  
Scientists, and  
Engineers**

**Multinational  
Corporations**

**Multilateral and  
Bilateral Agencies**

## Using Technology is Difficult



**“Anyone can buy a sophisticated machine. Not everyone can use it to produce a globally competitive product” or provide inclusive goods and services.**

# Scaling Solutions is Difficult

- Scale is not a bigger version of small
- What gets you launched doesn't get you scaled
- Different skill sets for finance, mgmt., etc.
- Requires systems innovation; not only technology innovation



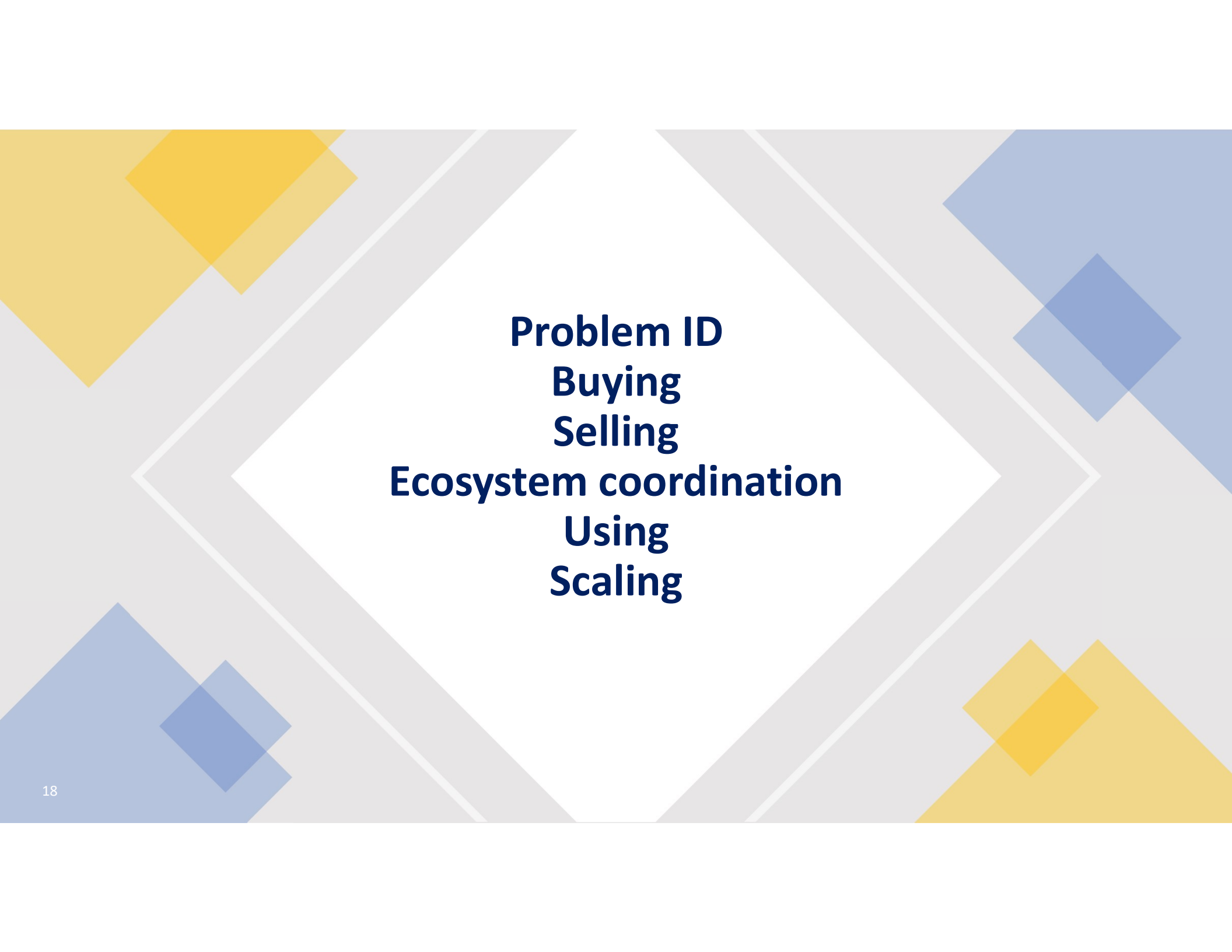


The Way  
Forward:  
TISCs can help  
countries and  
communities  
solve problems  
via STI for STI



## **TASKS FOR TISCs**

**FOCUS ON MITIGATING  
EACH OF THE DIFFICULTIES**



**Problem ID**  
**Buying**  
**Selling**  
**Ecosystem coordination**  
**Using**  
**Scaling**

# Problem Oriented Roadmaps and Needs Assessments

- Focus on problem; not technology
- Who has this problem?
- Why does the problem exist?
- Consequence of the problem?
- When do they need a solution?
- What would a viable solution look like?
- Who would develop and deliver the final product/service?
- How does the solution get deployed/delivered?
- How do you know you solved the problem?
- How do you create an "Innovation Insurgency" around the idea?
- Who would have to get excited about the solution to adopt it?
- Who are the saboteurs?



**Steve Blank**

**Technology, Innovation, and Great Power Competition – Class 3  
– Russia**



# Technology Scouting

- **Most R&D occurs outside your country**
- **Technological solutions to many challenges already exist and are being used elsewhere**
- **New technological solutions are being developed at a rapid pace around the world**

Technology scouting helps you:

- Select from the vast supply of available R&D and development solutions
- Avoid wasting time and scarce resources trying to reinvent the wheel

## Competitions

- Define a problem in broad general terms with community input/consultation
- Call for solutions -- crowd sources proposals for innovative solutions from entrepreneurs.
  - Although only a relatively small number of entrepreneurs win an award, the competition process encourages a much larger number of entrepreneurs to participate in the competition and to begin thinking about devising innovative solutions.
- Start-up Weekends
- Know-How Transfer Fund
- Deployment Support Fund

# Innovation Entrepreneurship Centers

## Evaluate

Evaluate new and existing technologies and solutions

## Research

Problem oriented research with stakeholder participation  
Problem focused research competitions

## Use

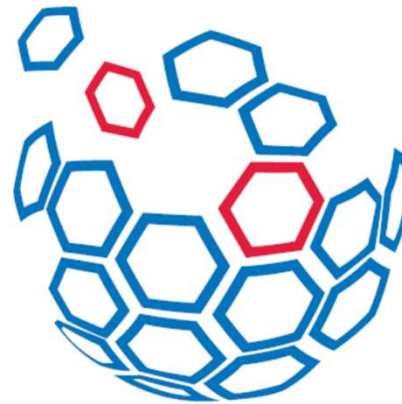
Build local use capacity in factories, companies, and farms  
Workforce Training  
Manufacturing extension centers

THANK YOU!!

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