

ANNEX D

SURVEY RESULTS RIIC GIA

D.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

There were 63 participants in the FGD done in the four sample regions. The FGDs were grouped into two: 1) for the RIIC group and 2) for the Government-Industry-Academe linkage. However, only 22 responded to the online survey, with a 50-50 distribution of respondents between the two groups. Most online respondents came from government.

Most respondents are males, with either a BS or MS degree, and most are from region 11.

D.2 PRODUCT INNOVATION [GOODS]

There are 3 product innovations (goods) reported: equipment, journal publications and software applications. Respectively, 32%, 27% and 32% of respondents have reported that they produce the product innovation (goods) listed above. There were other product innovation (goods) reported: capacity building tools, project proposal submission, protocols, guidebook and the like (Table D.5). Respondents were asked who developed the product innovation. Fourteen percent said it's the institution itself, 41 % said together with other organizations, and another 41% said these were from other institutions/organizations (Table D.5).

D.3 PRODUCT INNOVATION [SERVICE]

Three product innovations (service) were introduced to the respondents: 1) Professional Science Master (PSM) Curriculum, 2) Knowledge Technology Transfer Office (KTTO), and 3) Career Centers. Twenty seven percent of the respondents said they developed a PSM curriculum, 45.5% have KTTOs and 22.7% have career centers. When asked who developed the product innovation (service), 14% said the institution by itself, 68% together with other organizations, and 18% by adapting or modifying services originally developed by other institutions/organizations. Sixty four percent said that the product is new to the discipline, while 50% said it is new to the institution.

D.4 PROCESS INNOVATION

There are three types of process innovation: 1) Improved methods of manufacturing, 2) Improved logistics, delivery or distribution methods, and 3) Improved supporting activities for processes. Fifty four percent have improved methods of manufacturing, 32 % had improved logistics, delivery or distribution methods, and 32% had improved supporting activities for processes. On whom developed the process innovation, 14% said the institution itself, 32% together with other organizations, and 50% developed by other organizations (Table D11).

D.5 ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR PRODUCT AND PROCESS INNOVATIONS

R&D Activities and expenditures for product and process innovations are in-house activities, according to 54% of the respondents; and from external sources according to 41%. In terms of acquisition activities and expenditures for product and process innovations, 41% said they acquire advanced machinery, equipment, software and buildings, while 23% said they acquire existing know-how, copyrighted works, patented and non-patented inventions (Table D.13). Respondents also have in-house or contract out activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (Table D.14). Fifty nine percent carry out in-house/contracted out training for personnel, 45% carry out in-house/contracted out activities for the market introduction, while 45% carry out in-house/contracted activities to alter the shape, appearance or usability of goods or services.

D.6 PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

There are two sources of public financial support for innovation activities: local or regional authorities tapped by 36% and central government tapped by 54% (Table D15).

D.7 COOPERATION FOR PRODUCT AND PROCESS INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

Eighty six percent of the respondent institutions co-operate on any of innovation activities with other institution or organizations NOT related to Project STRIDE. Forty five percent is coming from the GIA, while 41% is coming from the RIIC (Table D16).

D.8 TYPE OF INNOVATION COOPERATION PARTNER

Our respondents have different types of innovation cooperation partners. Seventy seven percent of the respondents said that they have cooperation partners in the Philippines, for other institution within their institution group; 54% said that they get suppliers of equipment, materials, components, or software here in the Philippines, while 23% get these from other countries (Table D17). Ninety five percent have clients or customers from the private sector here in the Philippines, 82% have clients or customers from the public sector, 50% of competitors or other enterprises in the respondent's sector is from the Philippines, 77% of the consultants or commercial laboratories hired is from the Philippines, 86 % of the respondents' partners are from universities or other higher education institutes in the Philippines, and also 86% of the respondents' partners are from Government, public or private research institutes in the Philippines (Table D.17). Data is showing that the innovation partners of the respondents were mostly coming from the Philippines. Asked who is the most valuable cooperation partner of their institution's innovation activities, 27% said HEI, 54% said government agency, 27% said the private sector/industry, while 13% said Research Partnership with R&D Background. As for the respondent's reason of the most valuable cooperation partner to their institution's innovation activities, 50% said expertise, 32% said Network/Partnership/Linkages, while only 14% mentioned funding as a reason for partnership (Table D18.b).

D.9 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT FOR INNOVATION

Respondents were asked of their assessment about the improvement in the regulatory environment for innovation in their institution. Table D.19 summarizes the results. The highest affirmative answer was the New laboratories, institutions, and training programs (64%), followed by Improved scientific workforce (people services), (54%) and Science-based guidelines (50%). Lagging behind are Improved approval for utility model (27%), Improved application for utility model (31%) and Improved approval

for IP patent (31%) and improved procurement policy (31%). These findings seem to support the qualitative data that commercialization activities still need more support. The findings reveal the strength of the research intervention and its effects.

D.10 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND LICENSING

Respondents were also asked about their activities regarding Intellectual Property Rights and Licensing. For the past three years, only 27% of the total online respondents have applied for patent, 9% or two people registered an industrial design right, 22% Registered a trademark, also 9% licensed out or sold a patent, industrial design right, copyright or trademark to another enterprise, university or research institute, and no one licensed in or bought a patent, industrial design right, copyright or trademark owned by another enterprise, university or research institute (Table D.20).

D.11 RANKING OF STRIDE INTERVENTIONS

Respondents were asked to rank the impact of the STRIDE interventions to them: 1) Technical assistance and its various forms; 2) Strengthening links between innovation stakeholders; 3) Policy improvements, and 4) Institutionalization of STRIDE capacity building programs. Among the GIA, strengthening links was top. For the RIIC, the policy improvement was the highest (Table D.22). The RIIC respondents were appreciative of the policies that made them whole and that they will need to work together. Meanwhile, the GIAs recognized that linking especially the academe and the industry has the most impact to them.

D.12 SUMMARY

This capacity to innovate survey among the various actors in the partnerships formed through STRIDE found the following:

- 1) Low product (goods) innovation output. Only the KTTO had a better rating in the product (services) innovation output. In both products, the institution would normally partner with another organization to produce the said output. Said product is new to the discipline, and also new to the institution. In terms of process innovation, a high number of respondents have improved methods of manufacturing.
- 2) Activities and expenditures for product and process innovations are mostly in-house activities, central government is usually tapped to fund activities. A high number of respondent institutions cooperate on any of innovation activities with other institution or organizations NOT related to Project STRIDE. Most innovation cooperation partners are from the Philippines, with the government agency as the most valuable cooperation partner of their institution's innovation activities. Expertise is the main reason for the most valuable cooperation partner.
- 3) The regulatory environment has slight improvement. Improvements are in the areas of science-based intervention. Commercialization interventions are lagging behind. This is the weak link in terms of innovation capacity. Qualitative data gathered by the evaluation team in parallel, also revealed low commercialization capacities and activities. There is very slow IP activities, which reveals that there needs to have more work to encourage researchers to capitalize on IP to bring their technologies to the market.

ATTACHMENTS: TABLES AND FIGURES

Table D.1. Distribution of FGD participants per type of institution, by classification

Classification	GIA		RIIC		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Government Agency	7	11.1	13	20.6	20	31.7
Higher Education Institution (HEI)	11	17.5	9	14.3	20	31.7
Industry/Private Sector	14	22.2	9	14.3	23	36.5
Total	32	50.8	31	49.2	63	100.0

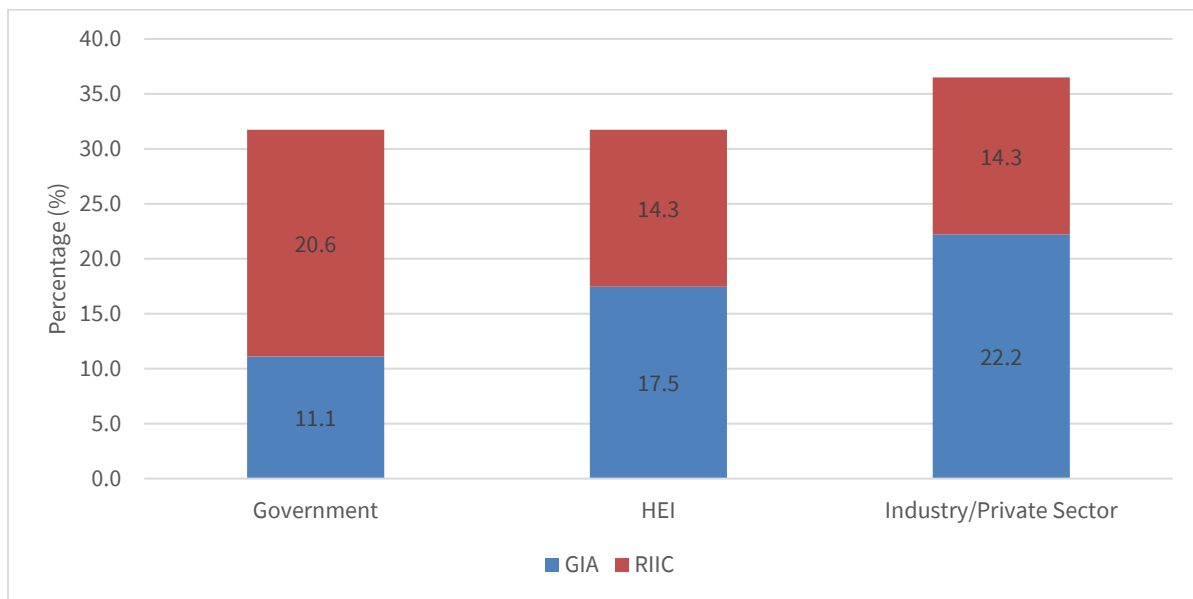


Figure D.1. Distribution of FGD participants (in percent) by classification

I. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table D.2. Distribution of FGD participants who responded to the survey (in percent), by classification

Classification	Count (n=22)	Percent
GIA	11	50
RIIC	11	50

Table D.3. Distribution of respondent's profile by classification

Demographic Profile	Responses	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Type of Institution	Government	18.2	18.2	36.4
	HEI	22.7	9.1	31.8
	Industry/Private Sector	9.1	22.7	31.8
	Total	50	50	100
Sex at Birth	Male	36.4	22.7	59.1
	Female	13.6	27.3	40.9
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Highest Educational Attainment	BS	22.7	22.7	45.5
	MA/MS	18.2	27.3	45.5
	PhD	9.1	0.0	9.1
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Region	III	0.0	13.6	13.6
	IV-A	4.5	9.1	13.6
	IX	4.5	0.0	4.5
	NCR	4.5	0.0	4.5
	V	9.1	0.0	9.1
	VII	22.7	0.0	22.7
	XI	4.5	27.3	31.8
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

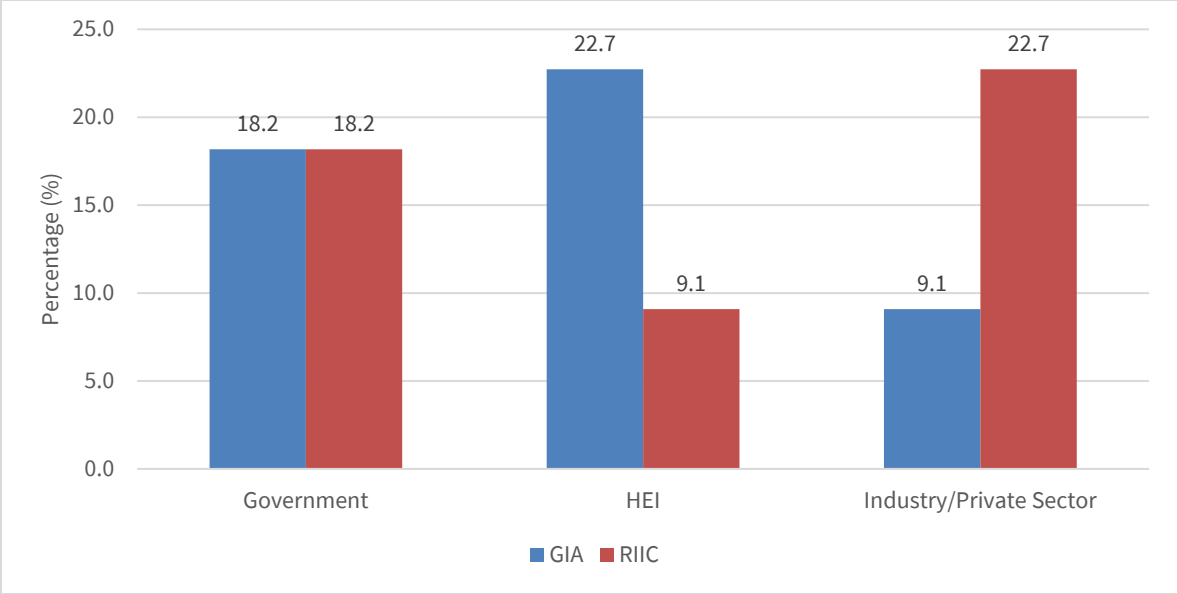


Figure D.2. Distribution of respondent's type of institution (in percent) by classification

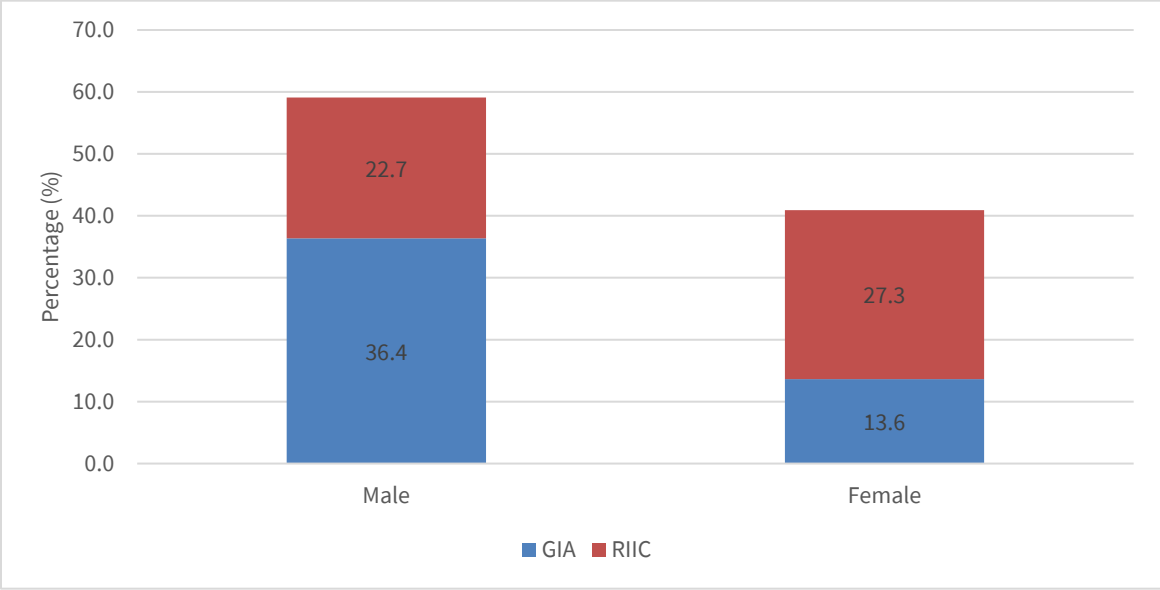


Figure D.3. Distribution of respondent's sex at birth (in percent) by classification

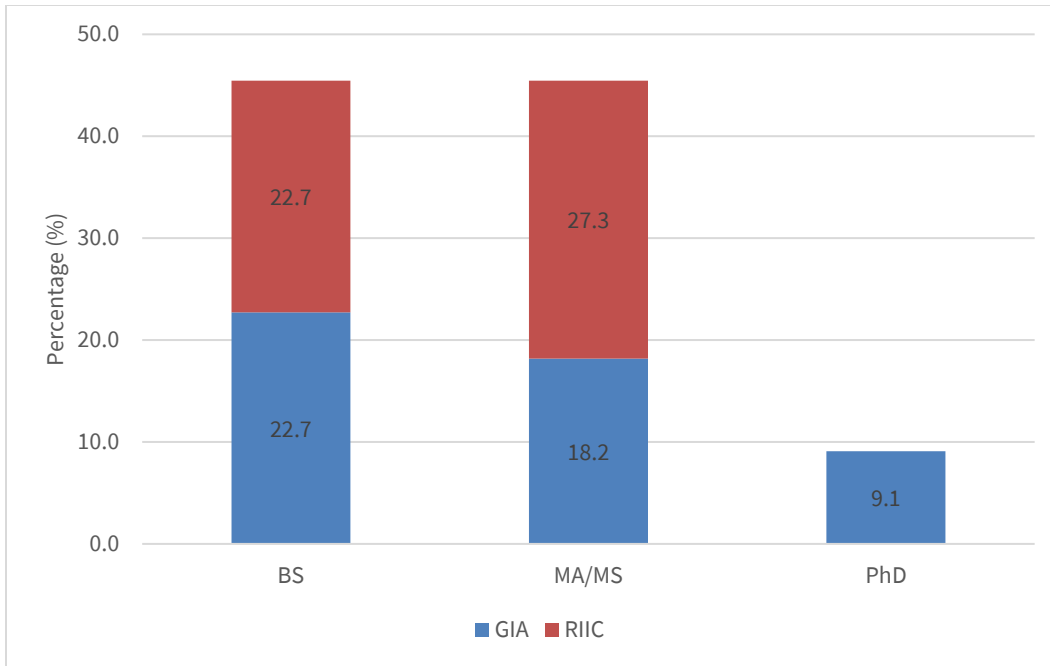


Figure D.4. Distribution of respondent's highest educational attainment (in percent) by classification

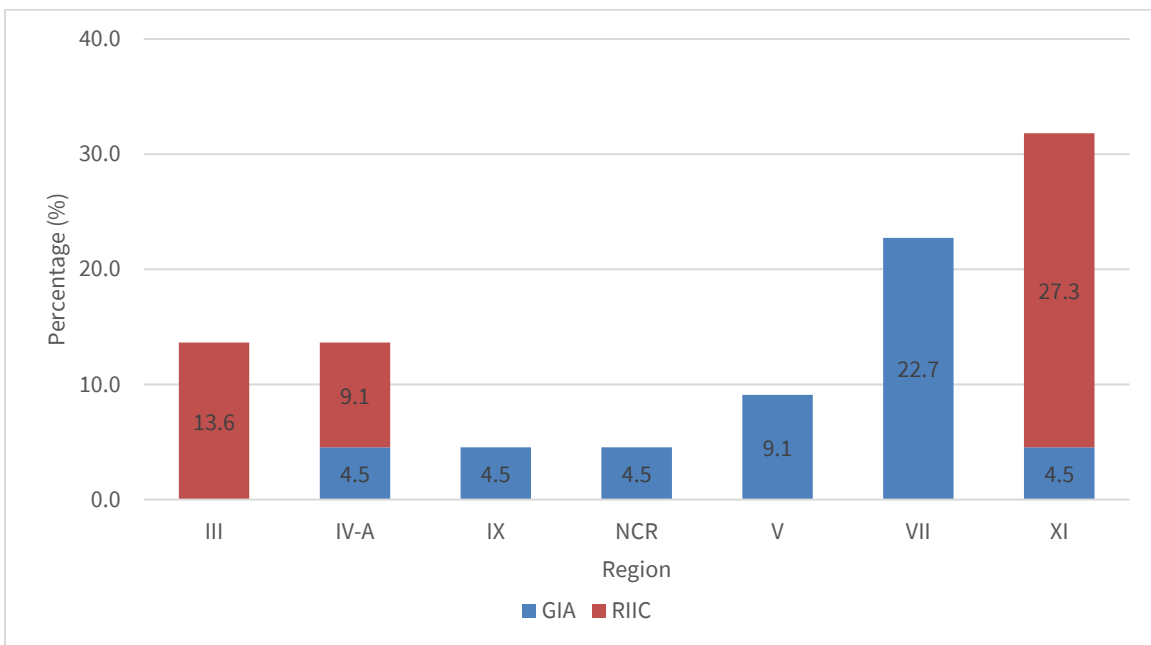


Figure D.5. Distribution of respondent's region (in percent) by classification

II. PRODUCT INNOVATION [GOODS]

Table D.4. Distribution of responses on product innovation [goods] (in percent) by classification				
Product Innovation [Goods]	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Equipment	Yes	9.1	22.7	31.8
	No	31.8	22.7	54.5
	I have no idea	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Journal Publications	Yes	13.6	13.6	27.3
	No	27.3	22.7	50.0
	I have no idea	9.1	13.6	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Software Applications	Yes	13.6	18.2	31.8
	No	31.8	31.8	63.6
	I have no idea	4.5	0.0	4.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

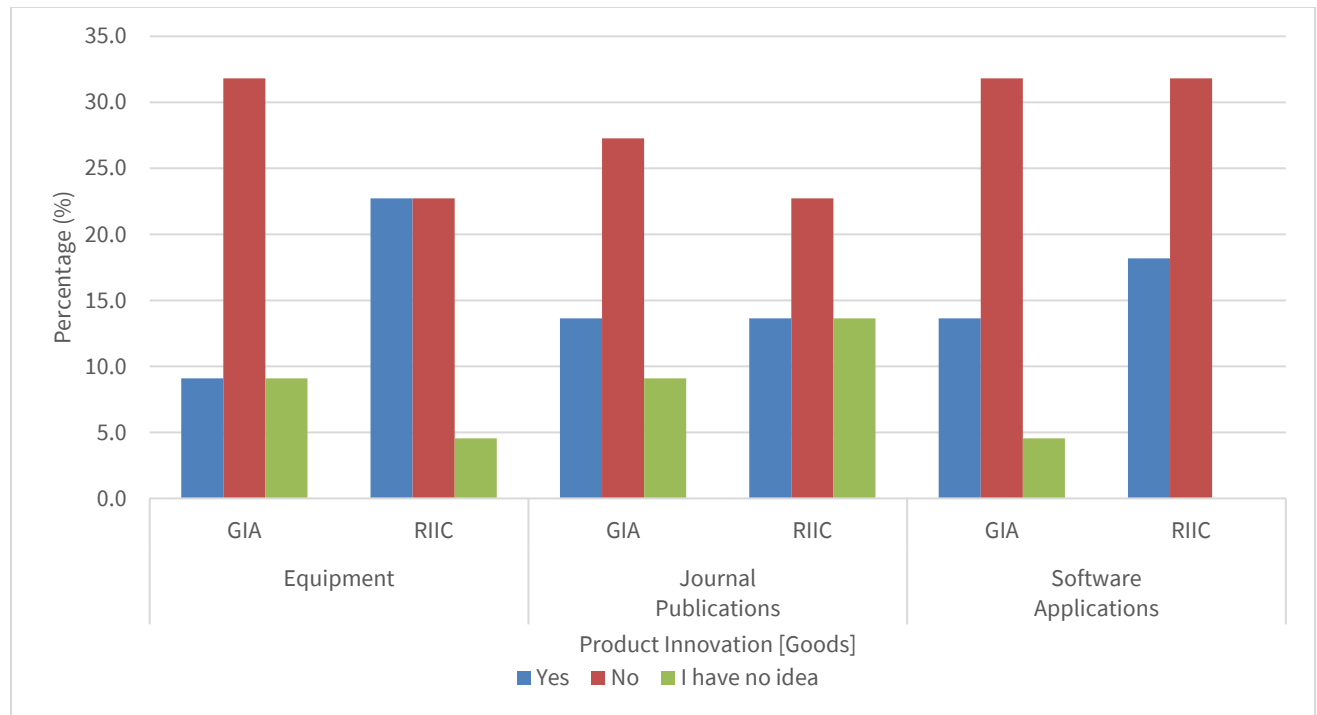


Figure D.6. Distribution of respondent's product innovation [goods] (in percent) by classification

Table D.5. Distribution of respondent's other product innovation [goods] (in percent) by classification			
Other Product Innovation	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Capacity Trainings	4.5	0.0	4.5
Project Proposal Workshop/Submission	4.5	4.5	9.1
Food Product and Processing Protocol	4.5	0.0	4.5
Innovation Guidebook	4.5	4.5	9.1
Linkages with Industries	4.5	0.0	4.5
Local cattle upgrades	4.5	0.0	4.5
iSTRIKE/ THRIVE website	0.0	9.1	9.1
Propagation technology on Liberica Coffee	0	4.5	4.5
None	9.1	18.2	27.3
Not Applicable	13.6	9.1	22.7
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

Table D.6. Distribution of respondent's development of product innovation [goods] (in percent) by classification			
Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Your institution by itself	9.1	4.5	13.6
Your institution together with other organizations	18.2	22.7	40.9
Your institution by adapting or modifying goods or services originally developed by other institutions/organizations	4.5	0.0	4.5
Other institutions or organizations	18.2	22.7	40.9
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

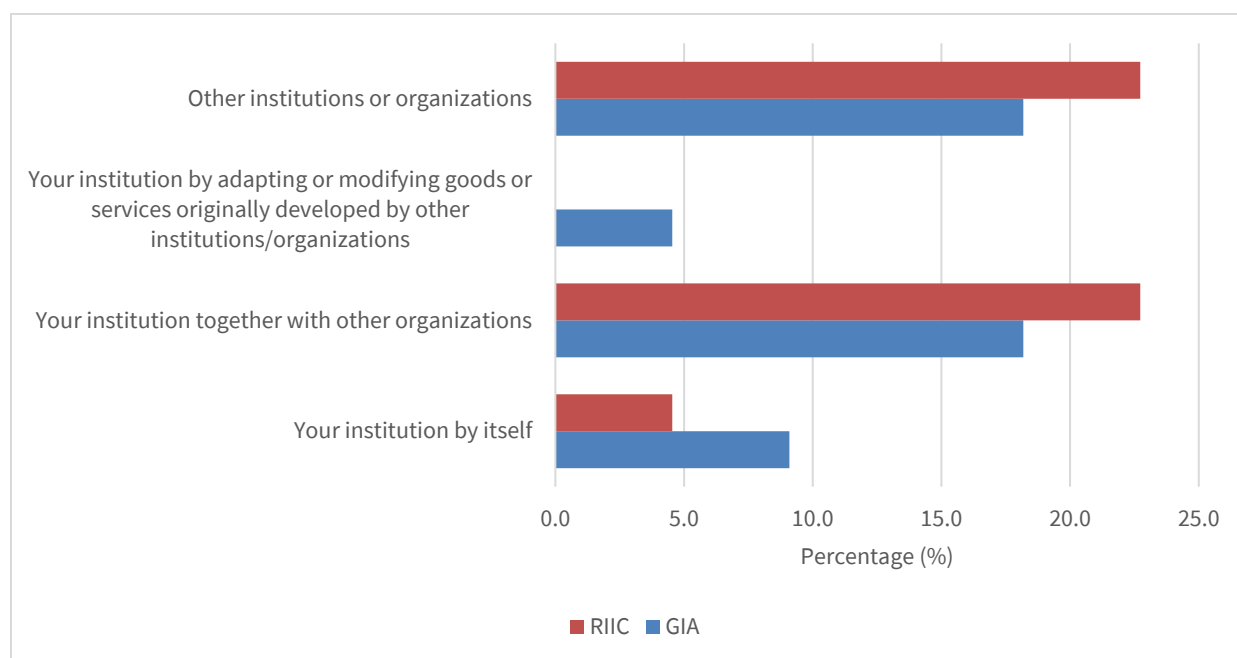


Figure D.7. Distribution of respondent's development of product innovation [goods] (in percent) by classification

III. PRODUCT INNOVATION [SERVICE]

Table D.7. Distribution of respondent's product innovation [service] (in percent) by classification				
Product Innovation [Service]	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Professional Science Master (PSM) Curriculum	Yes	18.2	9.1	27.3
	No	27.3	31.8	59.1
	I have no idea	4.5	9.1	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Knowledge Technology Transfer Office (KTTO)	Yes	22.7	22.7	45.5
	No	22.7	27.3	50.0
	I have no idea	4.5	0.0	4.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Career Centers	Yes	9.1	13.6	22.7
	No	31.8	31.8	63.6
	I have no idea	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

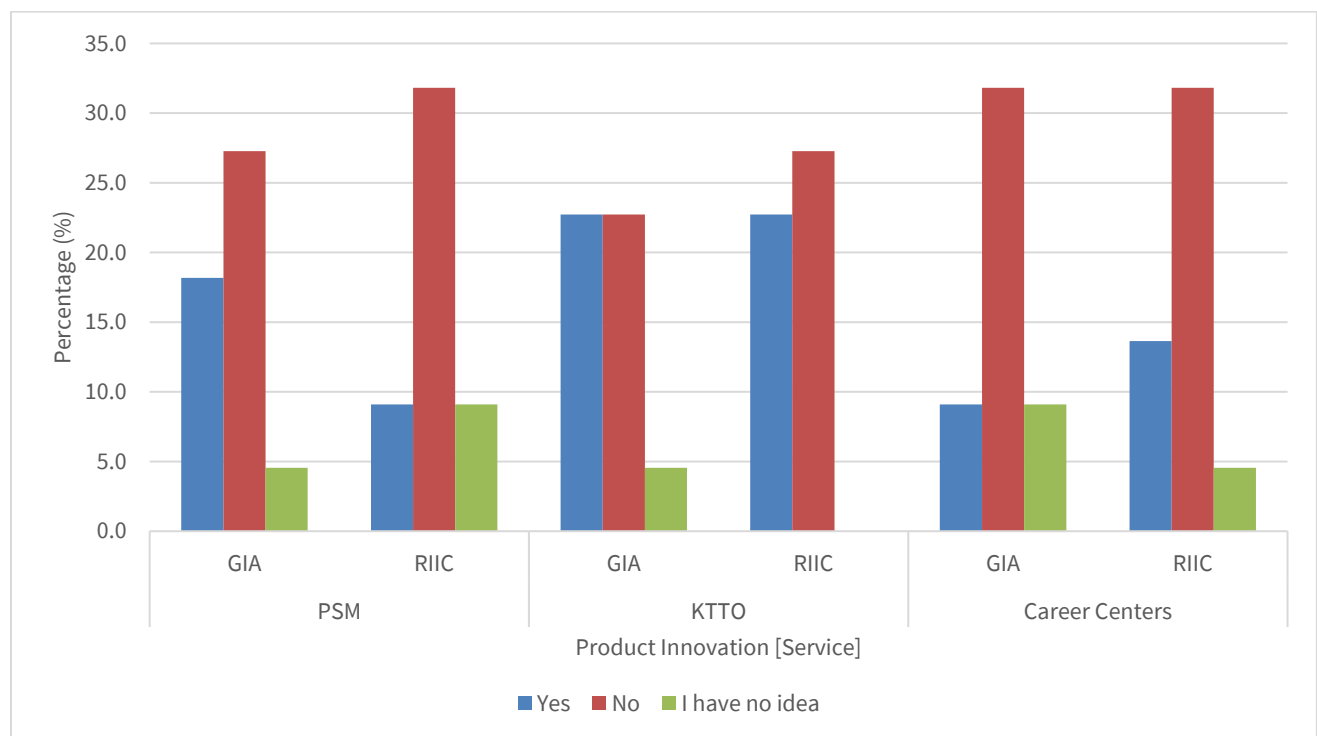


Figure D.8. Distribution of respondent's product innovation [service] (in percent) by classification

Table D.8. Distribution of respondent's development of product innovation [service] (in percent) by classification			
Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Your institution by itself	4.5	9.1	13.6
Your institution together with other organizations	36.4	31.8	68.2
Your institution by adapting or modifying goods or services originally developed by other institutions/organizations	9.1	9.1	18.2
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

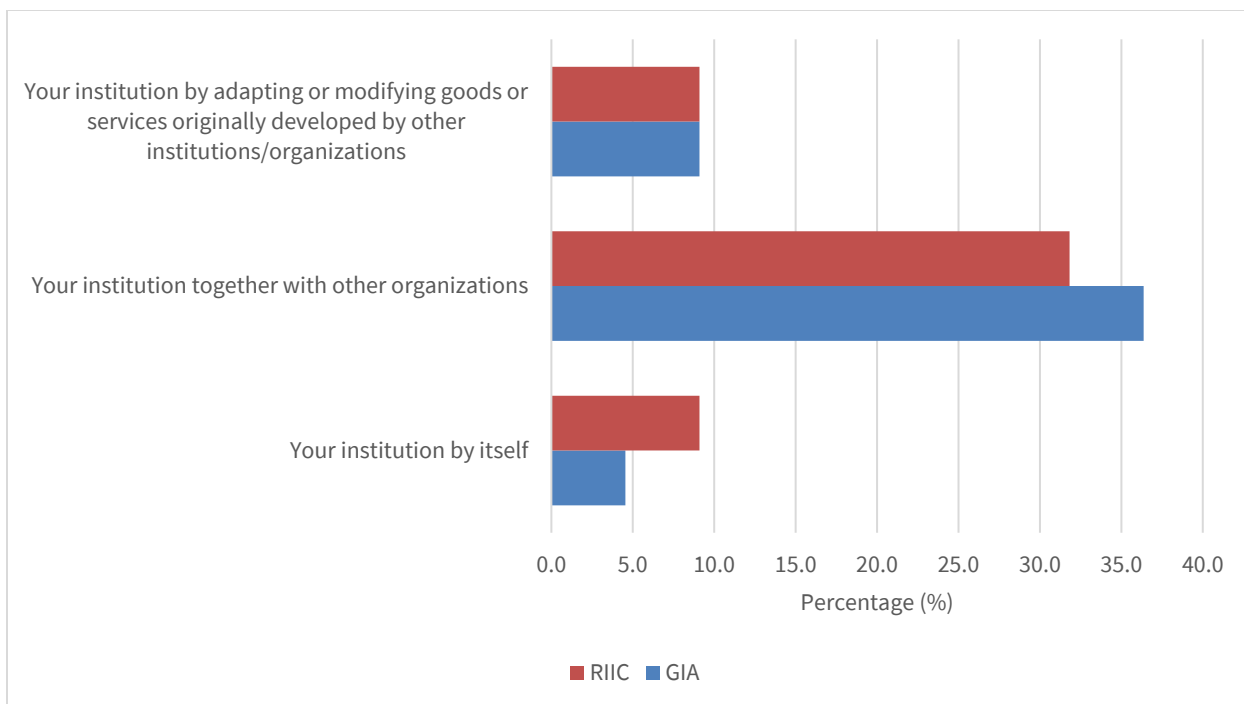


Figure D.9. Distribution of respondent's development of product innovation [service] (in percent) by classification

Table D.9. Distribution of respondent's development of product innovation [goods or services] (in percent) by classification				
Product Innovation [Goods/Services]	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
New to Discipline	Yes	36.4	27.3	63.6
	No	9.1	9.1	18.2
	I have no idea	4.5	13.6	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
New to Institution	Yes	27.3	22.7	50.0
	No	13.6	13.6	27.3
	I have no idea	9.1	13.6	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

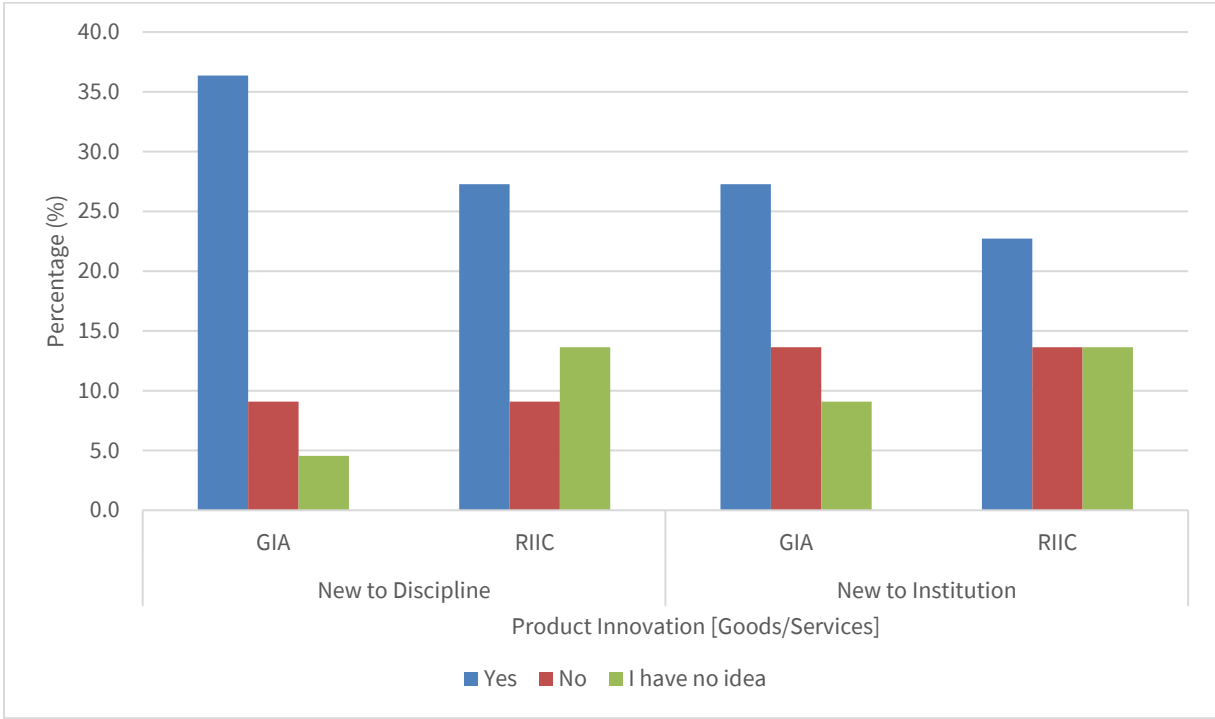


Figure D.10. Distribution of respondent’s development of product innovation [goods/services] (in percent) by classification

IV. PROCESS INNOVATION

Table D.10. Distribution of respondent’s development of process innovation (in percent) by classification

Process Innovation	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Improved methods of manufacturing	Yes	27.3	27.3	54.5
	No	9.1	4.5	13.6
	I have no idea	13.6	18.2	31.8
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved logistics, delivery or distribution methods	Yes	4.5	27.3	31.8
	No	18.2	4.5	22.7
	I have no idea	27.3	18.2	45.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved supporting activities for processes	Yes	0.0	31.8	31.8
	No	18.2	4.5	22.7
	I have no idea	31.8	13.6	45.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

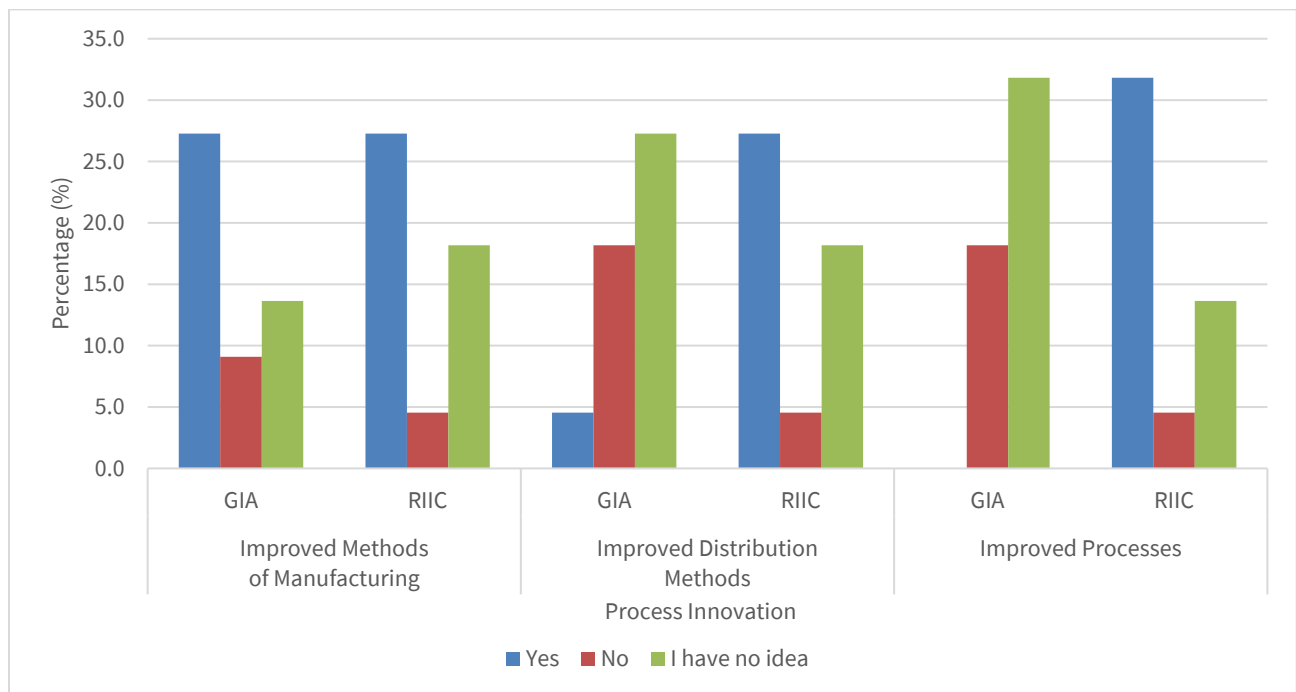


Figure D.11. Distribution of respondent’s development of process innovation (in percent) by classification

Table D.11. Distribution of respondent’s development of process innovation (in percent) by classification

Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Your institution by itself	13.6	0.0	13.6
Your institution together with other organizations	13.6	18.2	31.8
Your institution by adapting or modifying goods or services originally developed by other institutions/organizations	0.0	4.5	4.5
Other institutions or organizations	22.7	27.3	50.0
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

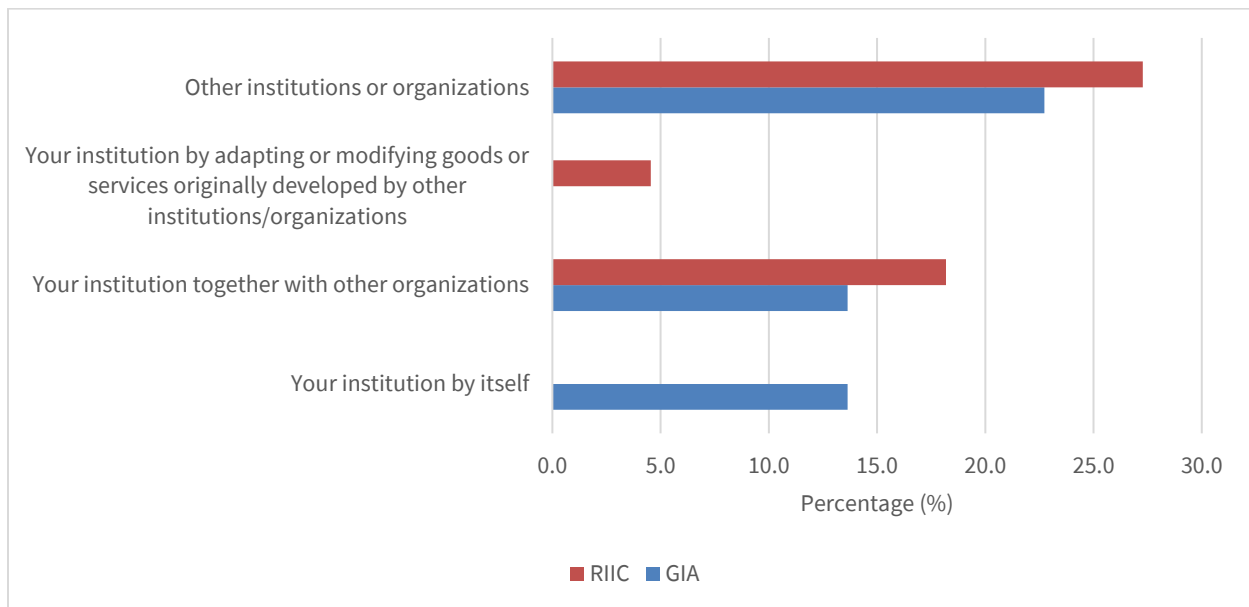


Figure D.12. Distribution of respondent’s development of process innovation (in percent) by classification

V. ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR PRODUCT AND PROCESS INNOVATIONS

Table D.12. Distribution of respondent's R&D activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (in percent) by classification

R&D Activities and Expenditures for Product and Process Innovations	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
In-house activities	Yes	27.3	27.3	54.5
	No	13.6	18.2	31.8
	I have no idea	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
External R&D	Yes	13.6	27.3	40.9
	No	18.2	22.7	40.9
	I have no idea	18.2	0.0	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

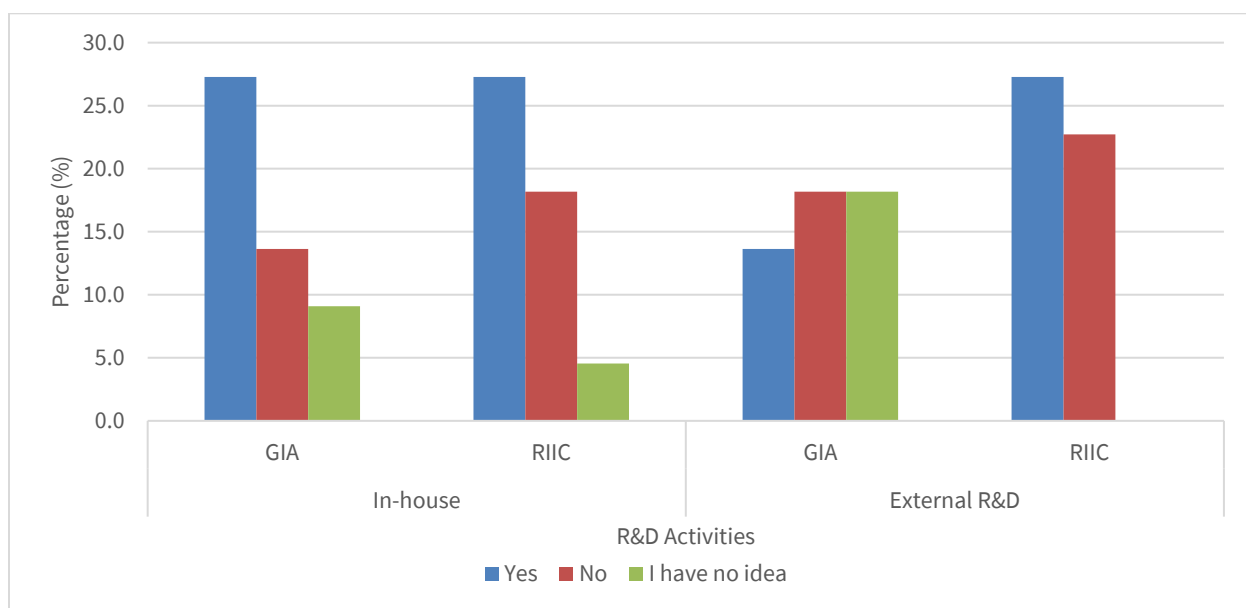


Figure D.13. Distribution of respondent's R&D activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (in percent) by classification

Table D.13. Distribution of respondent’s acquisition activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (in percent) by classification

Acquisition Activities and Expenditures for Product and Process Innovations	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Acquire advanced machinery, equipment, software and buildings	Yes	22.7	18.2	40.9
	No	9.1	27.3	36.4
	I have no idea	18.2	4.5	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Acquire existing know-how, copyrighted works, patented and non-patented inventions	Yes	9.1	13.6	22.7
	No	27.3	22.7	50.0
	I have no idea	13.6	13.6	27.3
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

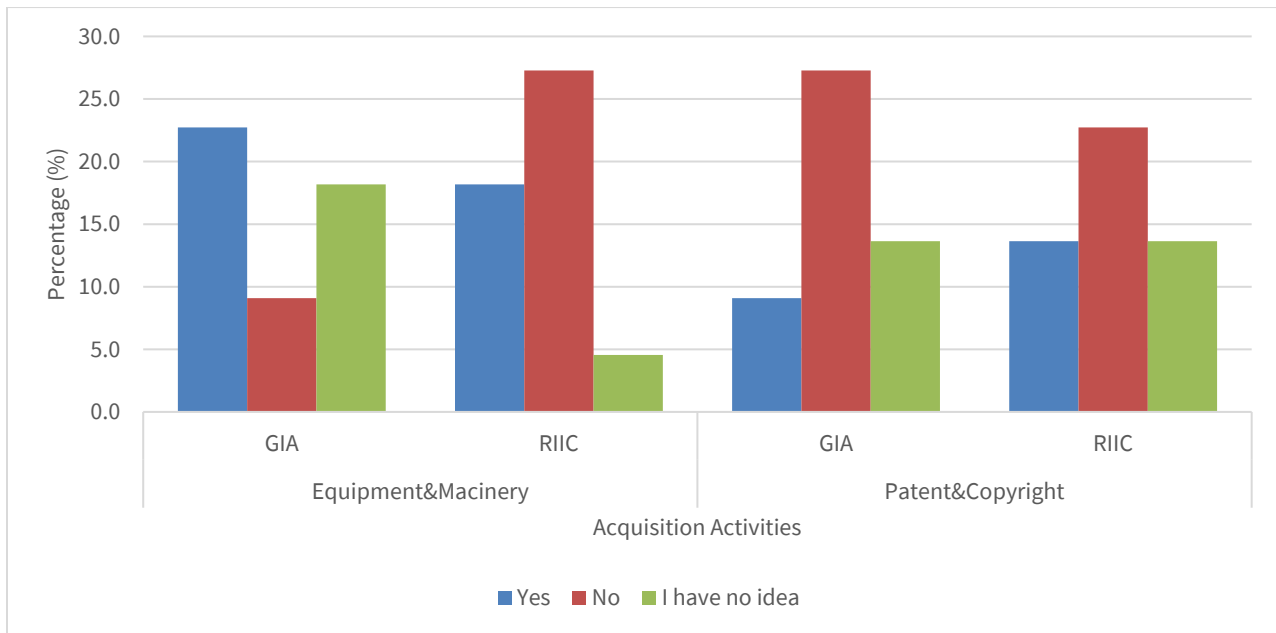


Figure D.14. Distribution of respondent’s acquisition activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (in percent) by classification

Table D.14. Distribution of respondent’s in-house or contract out activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (in percent) by classification

In-house or Contract Out Activities and Expenditures for Product and Process Innovations	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Carry out in-house/contracted out training for your personnel	Yes	27.3	31.8	59.1
	No	9.1	13.6	22.7
	I have no idea	13.6	4.5	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Carry out in-house/contracted out activities for the market introduction	Yes	18.2	27.3	45.5
	No	22.7	18.2	40.9
	I have no idea	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Carry out in-house/contracted activities to alter the shape, appearance or usability of goods or services	Yes	22.7	22.7	45.5
	No	9.1	18.2	27.3
	I have no idea	18.2	9.1	27.3
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

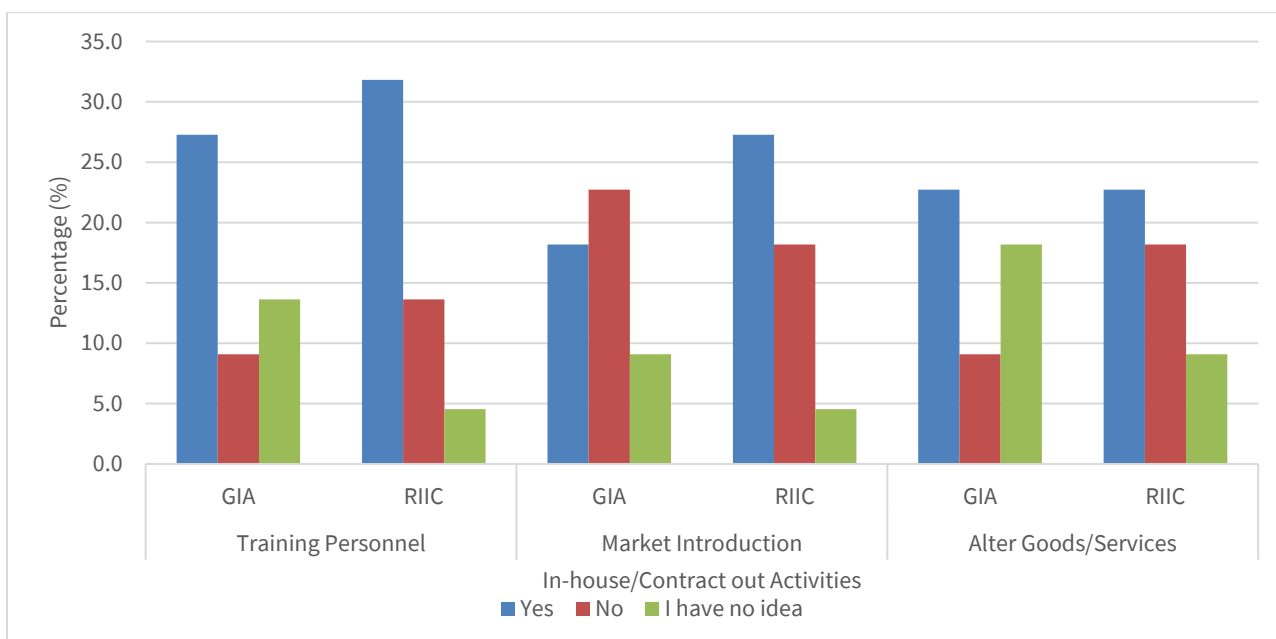


Figure D.15. Distribution of respondent’s in-house or contract out activities and expenditures for product and process innovations (in percent) by classification

VI. PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

Table D.15. Distribution of respondent’s public financial support for innovation activities (in percent) by classification				
Public Financial Support for Innovation Activities	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Local or regional authorities	Yes	9.1	27.3	36.4
	No	27.3	22.7	50.0
	I have no idea	13.6	0.0	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Central government	Yes	27.3	27.3	54.5
	No	18.2	18.2	36.4
	I have no idea	4.5	4.5	9.1
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

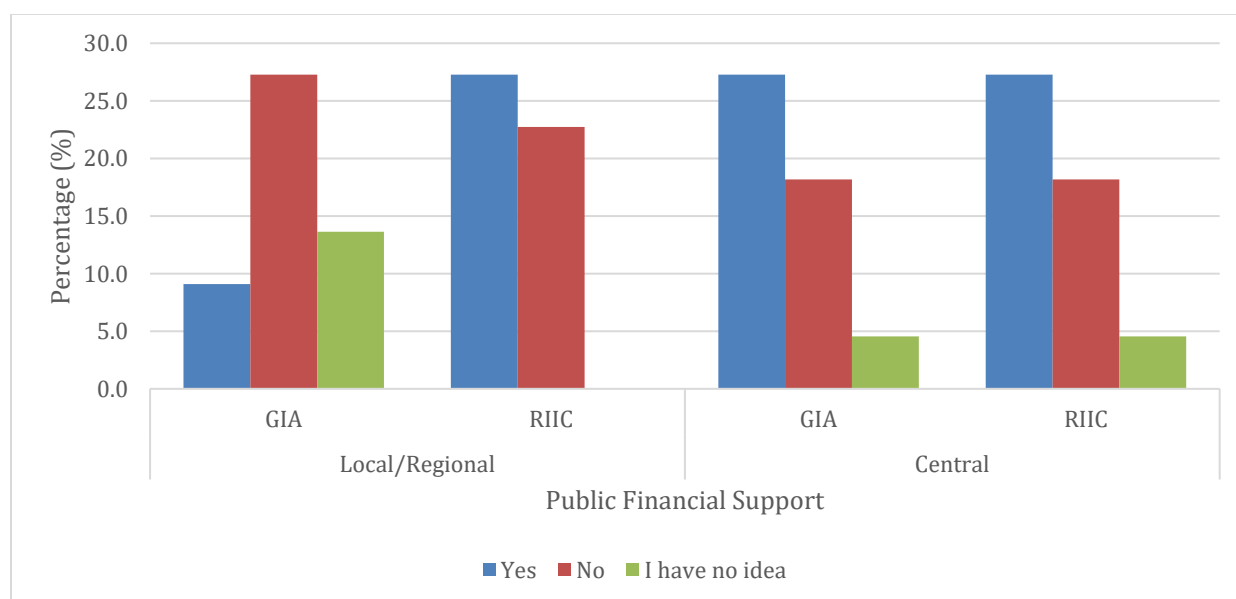


Figure D.16. Distribution of respondent’s public financial support for innovation activities (in percent) by classification

VII. COOPERATION FOR PRODUCT AND PROCESS INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

Table D.16. Distribution of respondent’s institutions co-operate on any of innovation activities with other institution or organizations NOT related to Project STRIDE (in percent) by classification	
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Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Yes	45.5	40.9	86.4
No	0.0	9.1	9.1
I have no idea	4.5	0.0	4.5
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

VIII. TYPE OF INNOVATION COOPERATION PARTNER

Table D.17. Distribution of respondent's type of innovation cooperation partner (in percent) by classification

Type of Innovation Cooperation Partner	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Other institution within institution group	Philippines	45.5	31.8	77.3
	Other countries	0.0	4.5	4.5
	Not applicable	4.5	13.6	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Suppliers of equipment, materials, components, or software	Philippines	27.3	27.3	54.5
	Other countries	18.2	4.5	22.7
	Not applicable	4.5	18.2	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Clients or customers from the private sector	Philippines	50.0	45.5	95.5
	Other countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not applicable	0.0	4.5	4.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Clients or customers from the public sector	Philippines	40.9	40.9	81.8
	Other countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not applicable	9.1	9.1	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Competitors or other enterprises in your sector	Philippines	22.7	27.3	50.0
	Other countries	4.5	0.0	4.5
	Not applicable	22.7	22.7	45.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Consultants or commercial laboratories	Philippines	45.5	31.8	77.3
	Other countries	0.0	4.5	4.5
	Not applicable	4.5	13.6	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Universities or other higher education institutes	Philippines	40.9	45.5	86.4
	Other countries	4.5	0.0	4.5
	Not applicable	4.5	4.5	9.1
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Government, public or private research institutes	Philippines	45.5	40.9	86.4
	Other countries	0.0	0.0	0.0

Not applicable	4.5	9.1	13.6
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

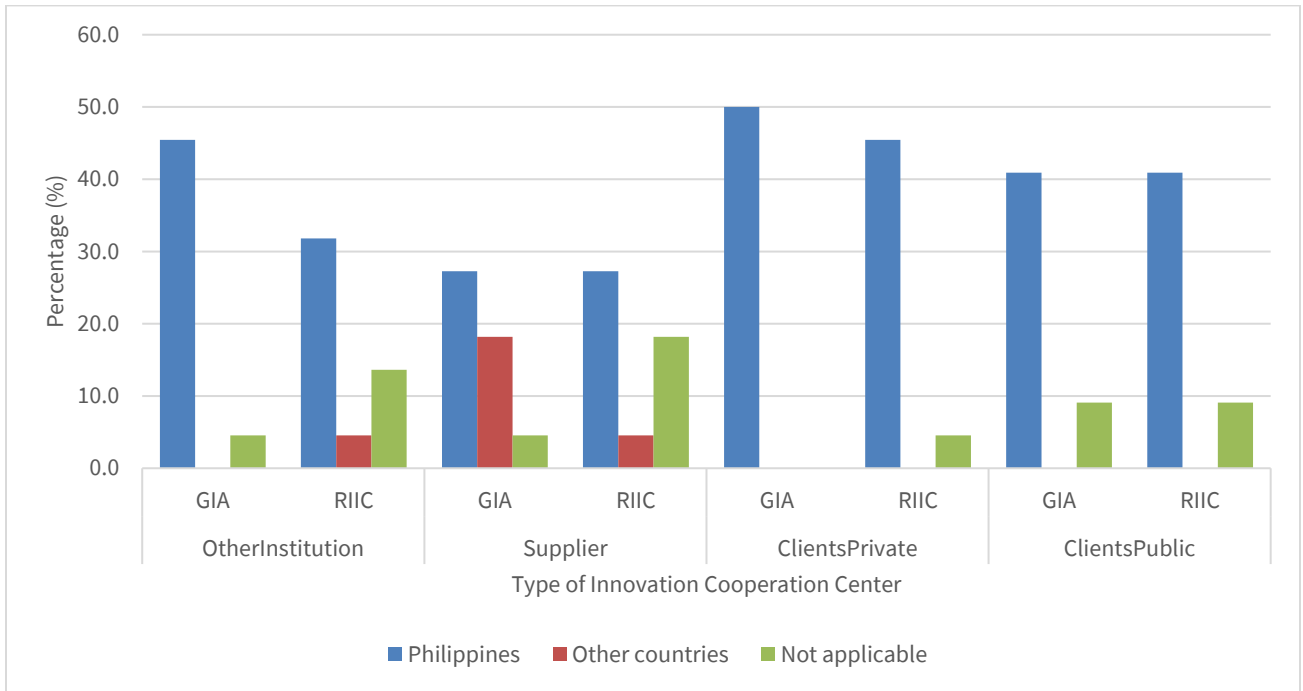


Figure D.17.a Distribution of respondent's type of innovation cooperation partner (in percent) by classification

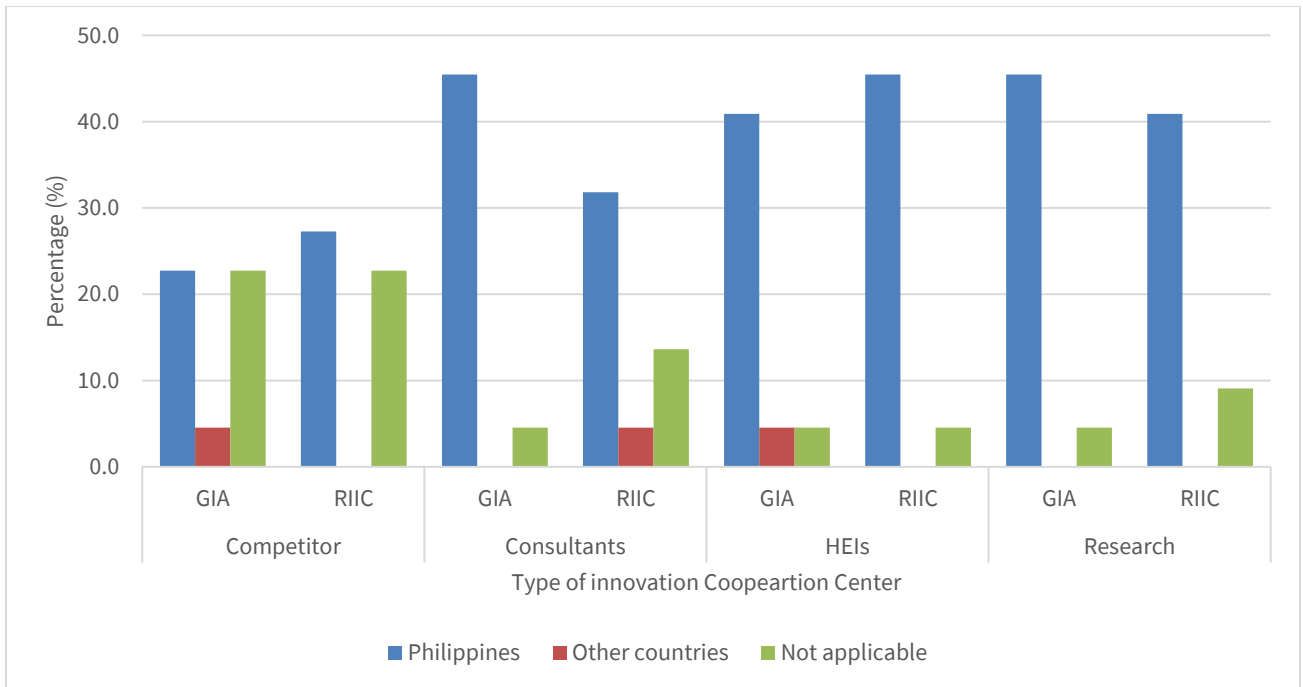


Figure D.17.b Distribution of respondent's type of innovation cooperation partner (in percent) by classification

Table D.18.a. Distribution of respondents to the most valuable cooperation partner to their institution's innovation activities (in percent) by classification			
Co-operation partner*	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
HEI	9.1	18.2	27.3
Government Agency	36.4	18.2	54.5
Private Industry/Sector	13.6	13.6	27.3
Research Partnership with R&D Background	4.5	9.1	13.6
Total	63.6	59.1	122.7

*Multiple response

Table D.18.b. Distribution of respondent's reason to the most valuable cooperation partner to their institution's innovation activities (in percent) by classification			
Reasons*	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Expertise	22.7	27.3	50.0
Network/Partnership/Linkages	9.1	22.7	31.8
Funding	9.1	4.5	13.6
New Opportunity	9.1	0.0	9.1
Total	50.0	54.5	104.5

*Multiple response

IX. REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT FOR INNOVATION

Table D.19. Distribution of respondent’s answers to the improvement of regulatory environment for innovation (in percent) by classification

Regulatory Environment for Innovation	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Improved procurement policy	Yes	22.7	9.1	31.8
	No	18.2	27.3	45.5
	I have no idea	9.1	13.6	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved policies for research incentives	Yes	18.2	27.3	45.5
	No	22.7	13.6	36.4
	I have no idea	9.1	9.1	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved policies for extension services	Yes	13.6	31.8	45.5
	No	22.7	9.1	31.8
	I have no idea	13.6	9.1	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved application for utility model	Yes	13.6	18.2	31.8
	No	22.7	13.6	36.4
	I have no idea	13.6	18.2	31.8
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved approval for utility model	Yes	13.6	13.6	27.3
	No	22.7	18.2	40.9
	I have no idea	13.6	18.2	31.8
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved approval for IP patent	Yes	18.2	13.6	31.8
	No	22.7	22.7	45.5
	I have no idea	9.1	13.6	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Improved scientific workforce (people services)	Yes	27.3	27.3	54.5
	No	9.1	13.6	22.7
	I have no idea	13.6	9.1	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Science-based guidelines	Yes	22.7	27.3	50.0
	No	18.2	13.6	31.8
	I have no idea	9.1	9.1	18.2
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Yes	27.3	36.4	63.6

New laboratories, institutions, and training programs	No	13.6	9.1	22.7
	I have no idea	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

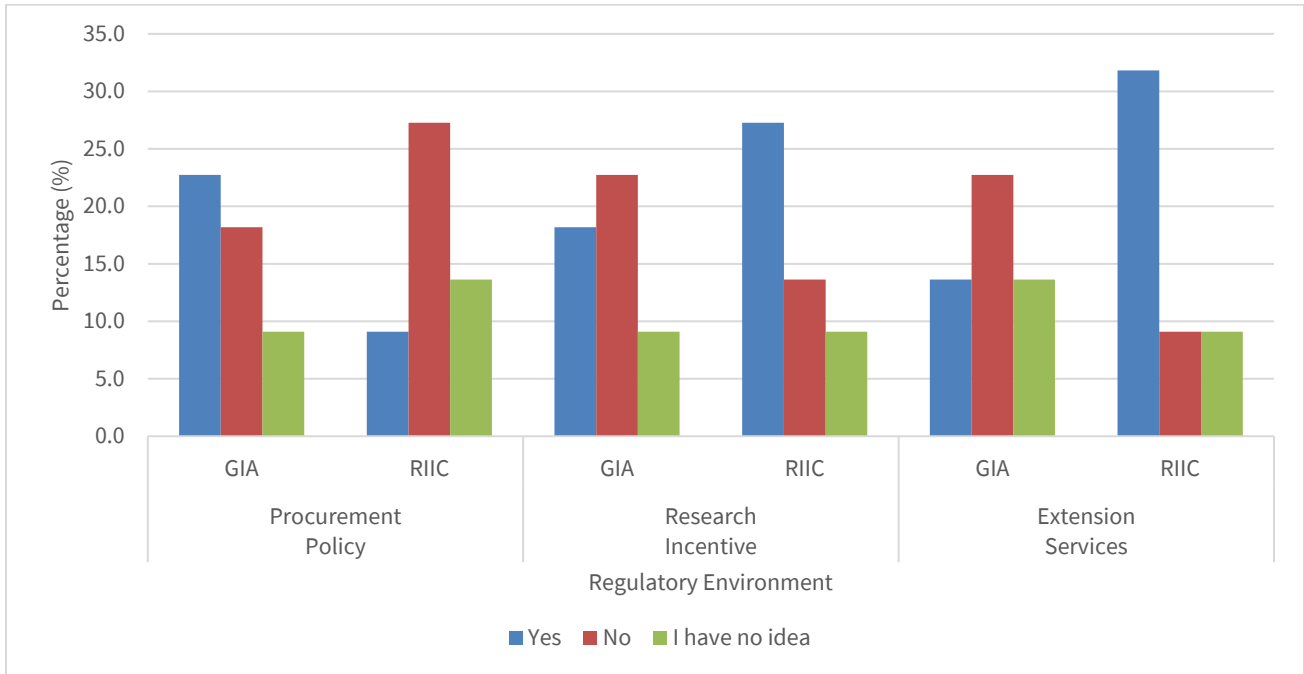


Figure D.18.a Distribution of respondents on regulatory environment for innovation (in percent) by classification

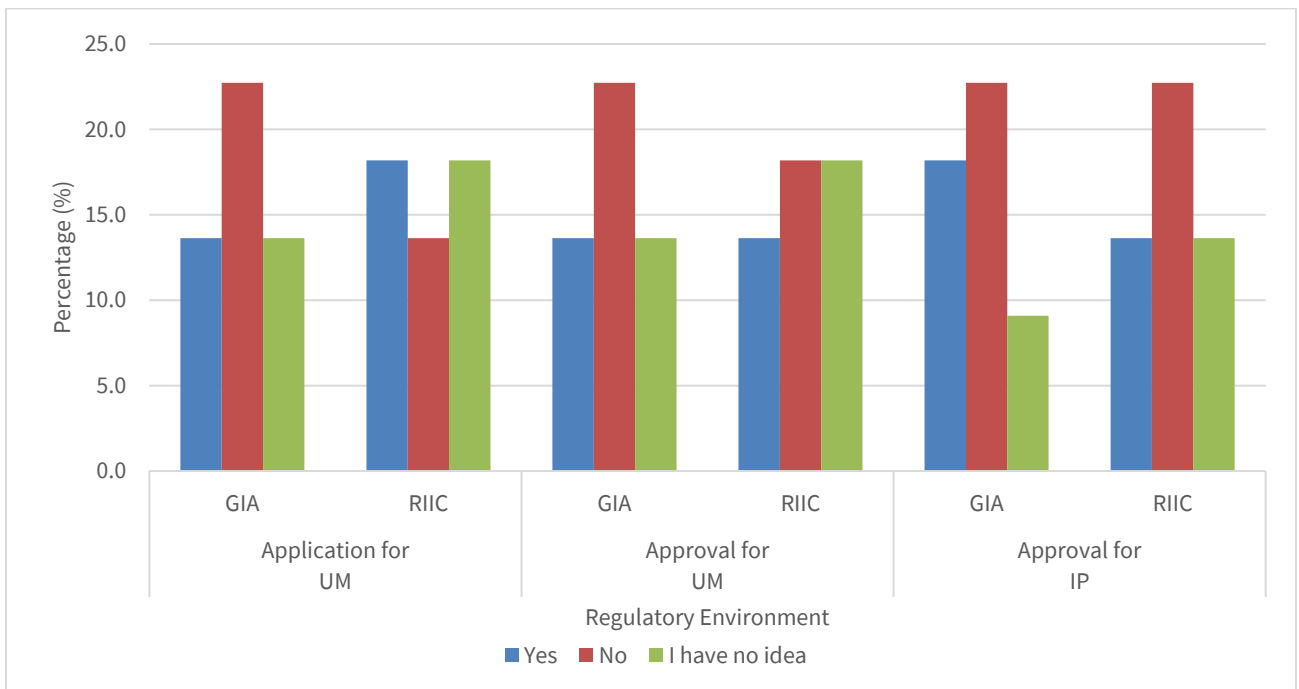


Figure D.18.b Distribution of respondents on regulatory environment for innovation (in percent) by classification

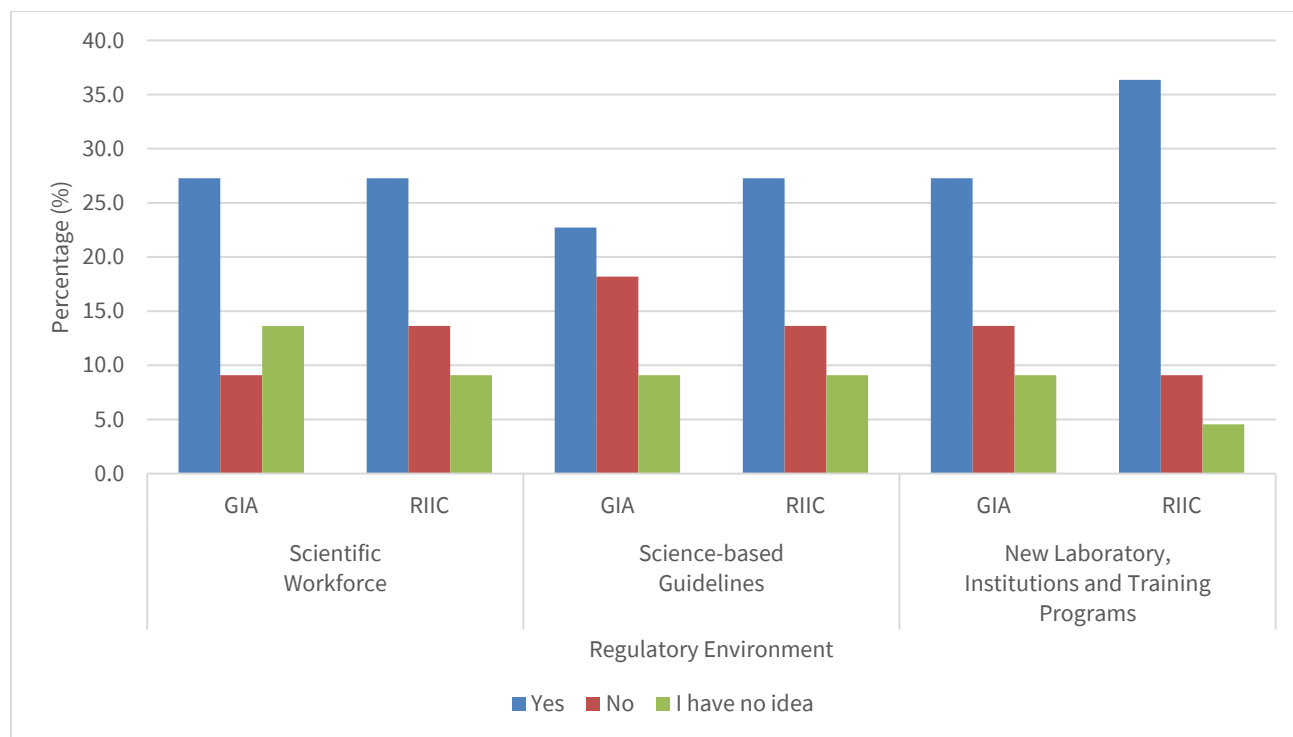


Figure D.18.c Distribution of respondents on regulatory environment for innovation (in percent) by classification

X. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND LICENSING

Table D.20. Distribution of respondents on intellectual property rights and licensing (in percent) by classification

Intellectual Property Rights and Licensing	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Apply for a patent	Yes	18.2	9.1	27.3
	No	22.7	27.3	50.0
	I have no idea	9.1	13.6	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Register an industrial design right	Yes	4.5	4.5	9.1
	No	31.8	27.3	59.1
	I have no idea	13.6	18.2	31.8
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Register a trademark	Yes	4.5	18.2	22.7
	No	31.8	22.7	54.5
	I have no idea	13.6	9.1	22.7
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
License out or sell a patent, industrial design right, copyright or trademark to another enterprise, university or research institute	Yes	0.0	9.1	9.1
	No	31.8	31.8	63.6
	I have no idea	18.2	9.1	27.3
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
License in or buy a patent, industrial design right, copyright or trademark owned by another enterprise, university or research institute	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No	18.2	18.2	36.4
	I have no idea	31.8	31.8	63.6
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

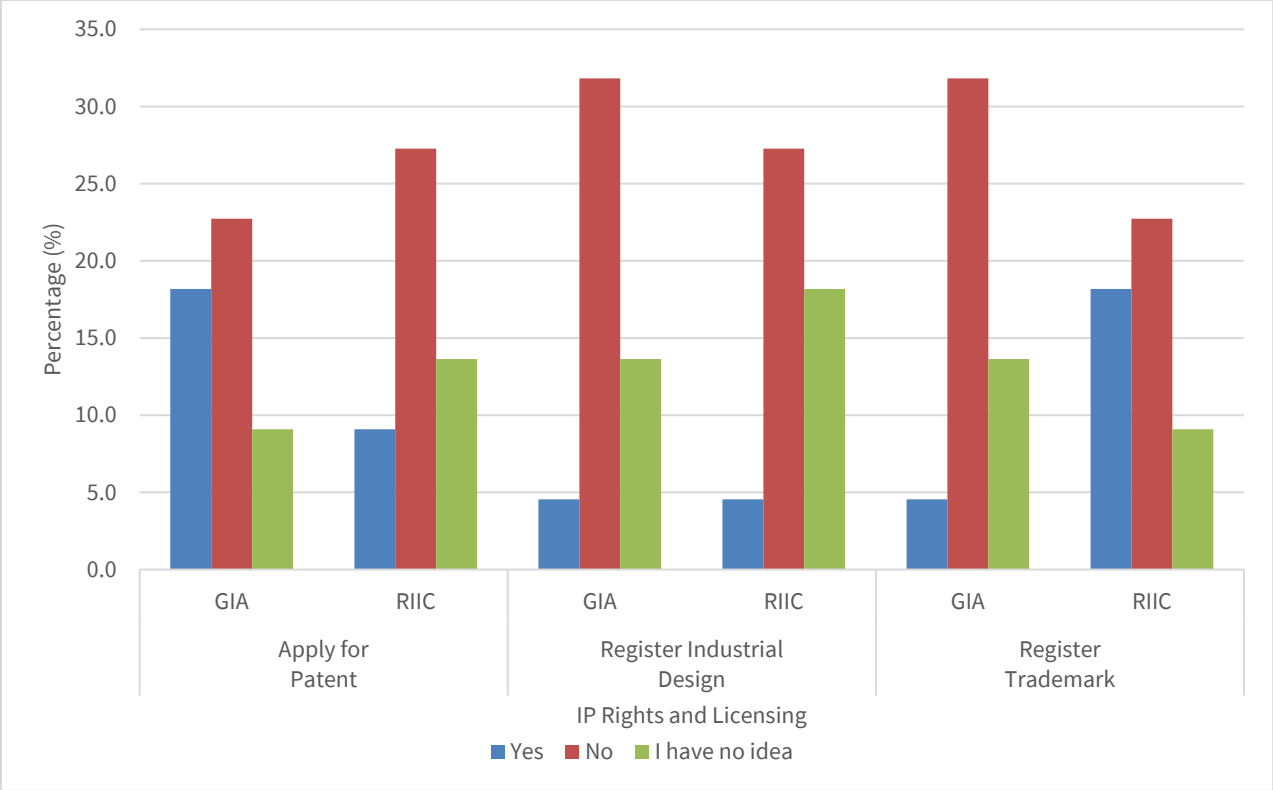


Figure D.19.a. Distribution of respondents on intellectual property rights and licensing (in percent) by classification

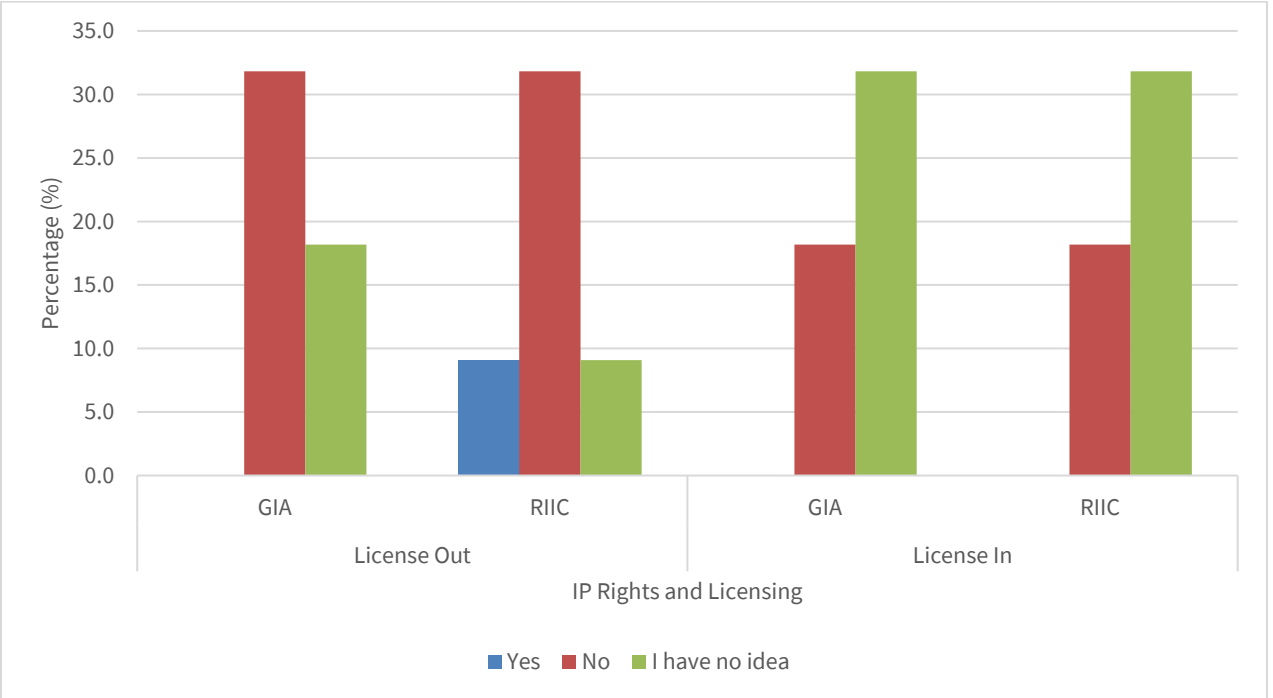


Figure D.19.b. Distribution of respondents on intellectual property rights and licensing (in percent) by classification

XI. RANK INTERVENTIONS

Table D.21. Distribution of respondents on ranking different interventions that contributed more to the improved capacity to innovate (in percent) by classification

Interventions	Response	GIA (n=11)	RIIC (n=11)	Total (n=22)
Technical assistance and its various forms	Rank 1	13.6	22.7	36.4
	Rank 2	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Rank 3	4.5	9.1	13.6
	Rank 4	22.7	13.6	36.4
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Strengthening links between innovation stakeholders	Rank 1	9.1	18.2	27.3
	Rank 2	13.6	9.1	22.7
	Rank 3	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Rank 4	18.2	18.2	36.4
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Policy improvements	Rank 1	9.1	9.1	18.2
	Rank 2	9.1	0.0	9.1
	Rank 3	4.5	31.8	36.4
	Rank 4	27.3	9.1	36.4
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0
Institutionalization of STRIDE capacity building programs	Rank 1	13.6	9.1	22.7
	Rank 2	9.1	4.5	13.6
	Rank 3	13.6	18.2	31.8
	Rank 4	13.6	18.2	31.8
	Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

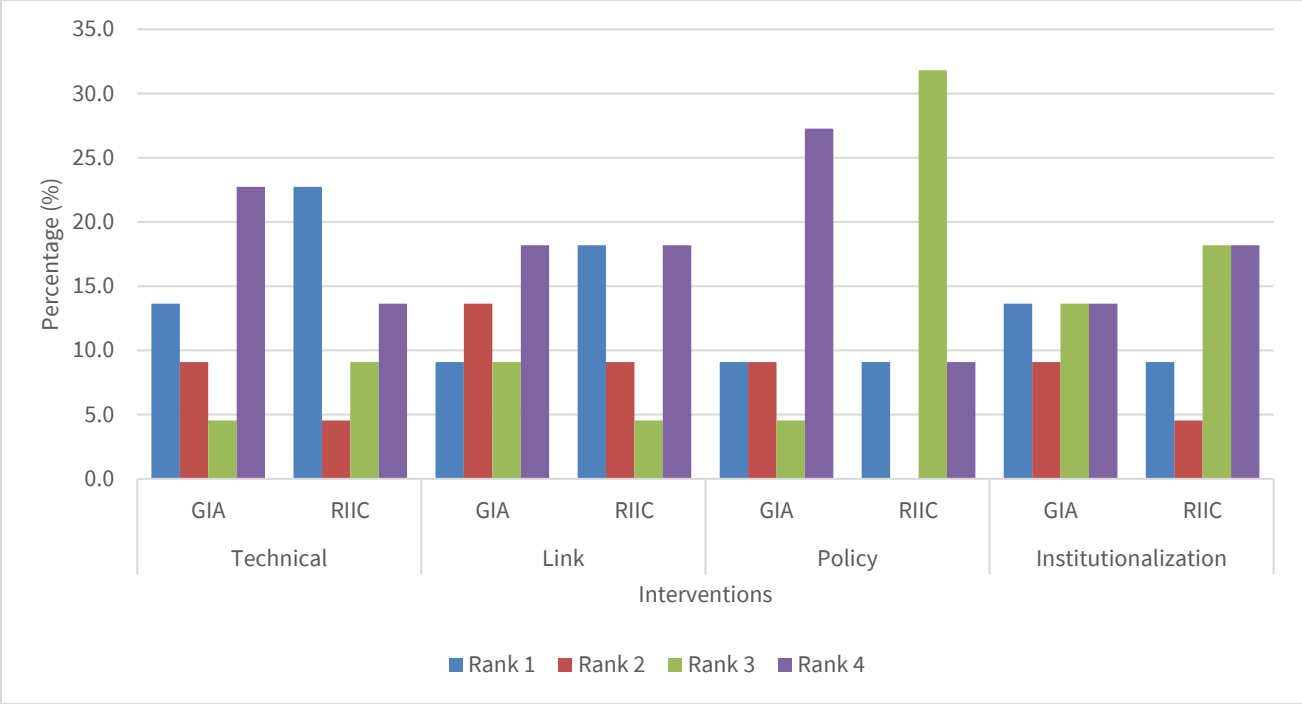


Figure D.20. Distribution of respondents on ranking different interventions that contributed more to the improved capacity to innovate (in percent) by classification

Table D.22. Average ranking to different interventions by classification				
Program Type	Technical	Links	Policy	Institutionalization
GIA	1.45	1.73	1.45	1.64
RIIC	1.36	1.45	1.64	1.55

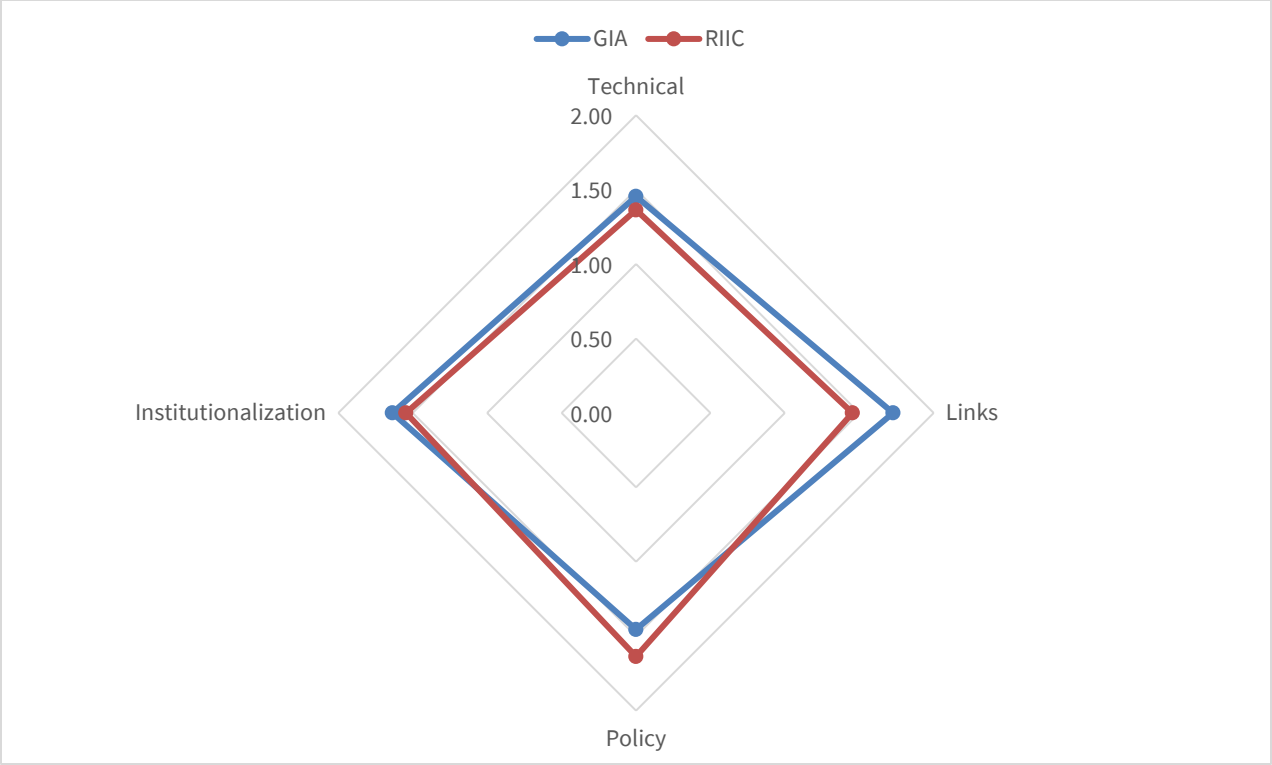


Figure D.21. Average ranking to different interventions by classification

Table D.23. The R&D grant processes of HEIs and RDIs

Activities of GIA and RIICs		GIA	RIIC
		(n = 11)	(n = 11)
		f (%)	f (%)
Activities and expenditures for product and process innovations	In-house activities	6(27.3)	6(27.3)
	External R&D	3(13.6)	6(27.3)
	Continuous R&D) (Permanent R&D staff in-house)	3(13.6)	3(13.6)
	Acquire advanced machinery, equipment, software and buildings	5(22.7)	4(18.2)
	Acquire existing know-how, copyrighted works, patented and non-patented inventions	2(9.1)	3(13.6)
	Carry out in-house/contracted out training for personnel	6(27.3)	7(31.8)

	Carry out in-house/contracted out activities for the market introduction	4(18.2)	6(27.3)
	Carry out in-house/contracted activities to alter the shape, appearance or usability of goods or services	5(22.7)	5(22.7)
Intellectual Property Rights and Licensing	Apply for a patent	4(18.2)	2(9.1)
	Register an industrial design right	1(4.5)	1(4.5)
	Register a trademark	1(4.5)	4(18.2)
	License out or sell a patent, industrial design right, copyright or trademark to another enterprise, university or research institute	--	2(9.1)
	License in or buy a patent, industrial design right, copyright or trademark owned by another enterprise, university or research institute	--	--