

Some international experiences on building experimental innovation and growth policy

Experimentation in Federal Funding - National Academies - March 2023

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The Innovation Growth Lab



IGL is a global non-profit initiative that works to **increase the impact of innovation and growth policy**, by ensuring that it is informed by **new ideas**, increased **experimentation**, and **robust evidence**.

We work at the intersection of **research and policy**, where we help organisations become more **experimental**, test **ideas**, and **learn** from each other.

We have worked with **over 35 government agencies** across 5 continents to help them become more experimental, and have **supported over 70 trials in 28 countries**.

These are the four pillars of our work:





Research

Policy





Community



A global community for better policy through experimentation





--- Some of the other organisations we work with















What is an experiment?



Trying something new Common use "a **test done in order to learn** something or to discover if something works or is true"

Cambridge English Dictionary

→ Learning is the priority; intentionally test hypotheses in a structured way, and within set timeframes

Experimentation is valuable









Novel solutions to policy challenges

De-risk new programmes

Continuous improvement



+



Time-limited unless demonstrated impact

Better evidence & decisions

Save money

More impactful policies & better value-for-money

Becoming more experimental



THE SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL 2019



Abhijit Banerjee

Esther Duflo Michael Kremer

"for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty"

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Traditional approach

Launch a large programme without prior small-scale testing, with one design and the hope that it will work

Experimental policy

Start small, trial different designs systematically, learn what works to increase impact and scale it up

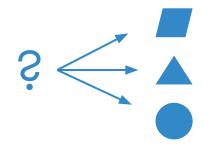
IGI.

Policymakers often face challenges **without clear solutions**. Many options are considered but typically only one is taken forward



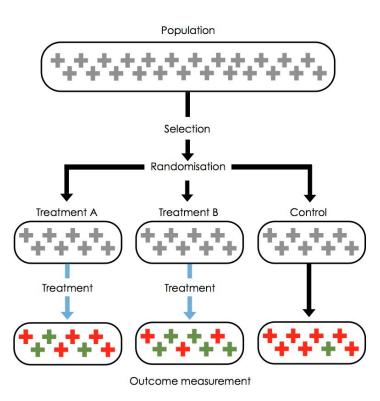
Under pressure to act, this is usually an existing approach

Could other options have proved more effective? Could new solutions be explored? If so, how can we tell which ones work?



How can an organisation develop and **test new ideas** systematically?

Lots of ways to use RCTs...



- **Evaluation experiments:** Impact evaluation of new programme or changes in the design of an existing one
- **Optimisation experiments:** Testing small tweaks in implementation process (rapid fire A/B testing)
- **Randomised encouragement designs:** Evaluate the impact of a programme without blocking access for anyone
- **Shadow experiments:** As experiment where the tested variation happens in the shadow of the current approach. For example, running parallel assessment processes but with only one used to inform actual decisions

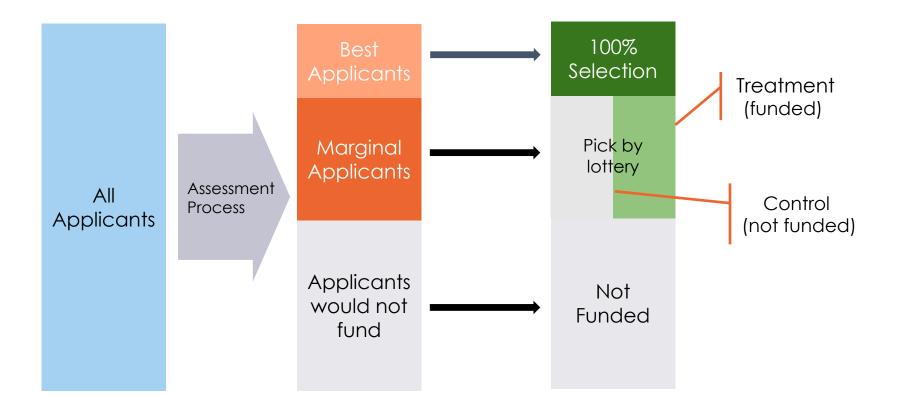


Example: Competitive funding calls

What programme features do recipients value? (marketing trials focused on different features)	applications, ideas and engaging with	ve get more/better increasing diversity in backgrounds, and communities beyond eg nudging trials)	How to suppo applicants to dev new collaborati and prepare be applications?	velopthe selectiononsprocesses? (egetterbehavioural
promote funding	pporf licants ar	nd select and f		ding down Next phase
Insufficient applice	ations W	Vrong projects selec	ted Project	ts/firms delayed or fail
Does providing written feedback adds value? (eg startup chile)	How to meet programme KPIs, such as time-to-grant?	What will be done with applicants turned down?	Is there a need for additional support for funding recipients?	How to increase the commercialisation and/or application of the knowledge produced?

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In these circumstances perhaps a lottery could be used to allocate funding, opening the possibility of using this as the basis for an impact evaluation



For more inspiration see....



The **experi** men tal

Research funder's handbook A RoRI publication

By Sandra Bendiscioli, Teo Firpo, Albert Bravo-Biosca, Eszter Czibor, Michele Garfinkel, Tom Stafford, James Wilsdon and Helen Buckley Woods.

<u>The RoRI-IGL Experimental Research</u> <u>Funder's Handbook</u>

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Our online <u>Trials Database</u> providing details of more than 150 RCTs in the field of innovation and growth



Becoming an experimental organisation is a journey







Mindset

"What if?"

Culture

Organisational flexibility and openness to failure

Method

Clear ex-ante learning strategy (RCTs, prototyping, ethnography, mixed methods, etc)

Experimental organisations: Openness vs capabilities

Openness to experiment refers to an agency's willingness to learn, being open about uncertainty and embracing experimental methods and the benefits of randomisation to inform decisions.

Capabilities to experiment refer to specific skills and resources that agencies need to successfully run an experiment. This includes access to data infrastructures, research and evaluation capabilities and RCT expertise.

Established Over-optimistic Emerging experimental experimenters experimenters agencies Equipped Intuition-driven M&E traditionalists rejectionists organisations LOW

Capabilities

Categories of innovation agencies according to their maturity to experiment

Source: Boosting Experimental Innovation Policy in Europe

Example: TAFTIE Experiment! Taskforce



The European Network of Innovation Agencies

A 2-year taskforce led by IGL & TAFTIE with 17 European innovation agencies on experimentation, providing participants with:

- a. **Capacity building** covering the wide range of skills needed to experiment – building on IGL's years-long experience of helping government agencies experiment;
- b. Practical sessions in ideation, experiment design, and exploitation of results – all focusing on real life challenges faced by participating agencies;
- c. Opportunities for **peer learning** allowing policymakers to exchange ideas and concerns and learn from each other's experiences.



Starting small tends to be more effective





Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Read more about how FFG started its experimentation journey here and how BEIS did it here and here.

Incentives & signals can be very effective



- Send a strong signal by explicitly welcoming RCTs in existing policies &, funding calls (offering to cover associated costs and/or addressing misconceptions about their eligibility)
- 2) Setting up **experimentation funds** that identify, fund and test new ways to support innovation from across the ecosystem.





INNOSUP-06-2018

European Commission programme to help innovation agencies design and test new innovation support programmes

Read our proposal for experimentation funds here.

Why are experimentation funds useful?



The challenge

New ideas for support programmes are everywhere in the ecosystem, not just in government buildings

BUT

There is no mechanism to distinguish between programmes that should be scaled vs well-intentioned but ineffective efforts Experimentation funds to identify, test and support the most promising interventions

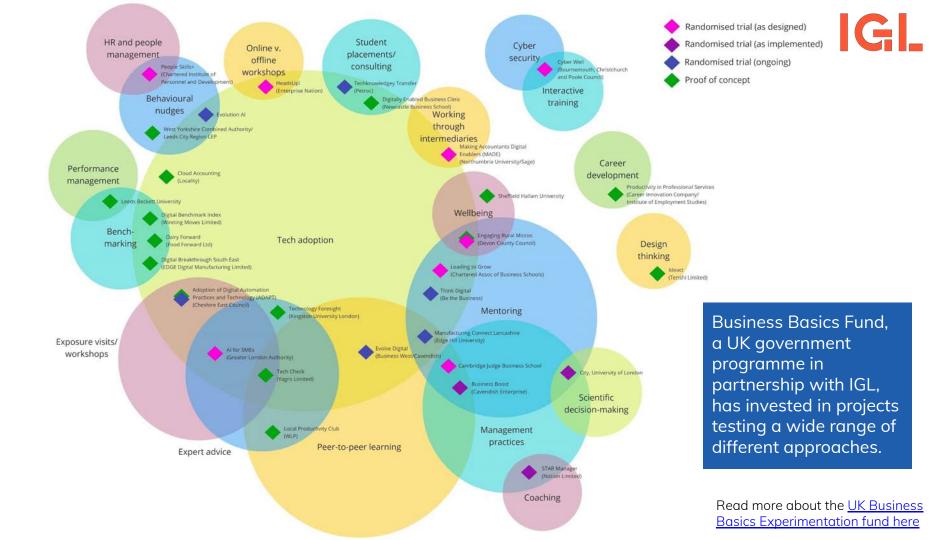
The solution

Encourage innovative policy ideas

Fund programmes in exchange for rigorous evaluation

Learn what works best (a public good) and scale it up Create a culture of innovation and evidence

 \rightarrow Can be targeted to a particular policy challenge, and provide funding and advisory support for both small proof of concepts & larger scale trials





INNOSUP-06-2018

European Commission programme supported by IGL to help innovation agencies design and test new innovation support programmes



projects involving 14 different European countries, some of which had never engaged with experimentation before.

innovation agencies across Europe actively involved as well as academics and evaluation experts.

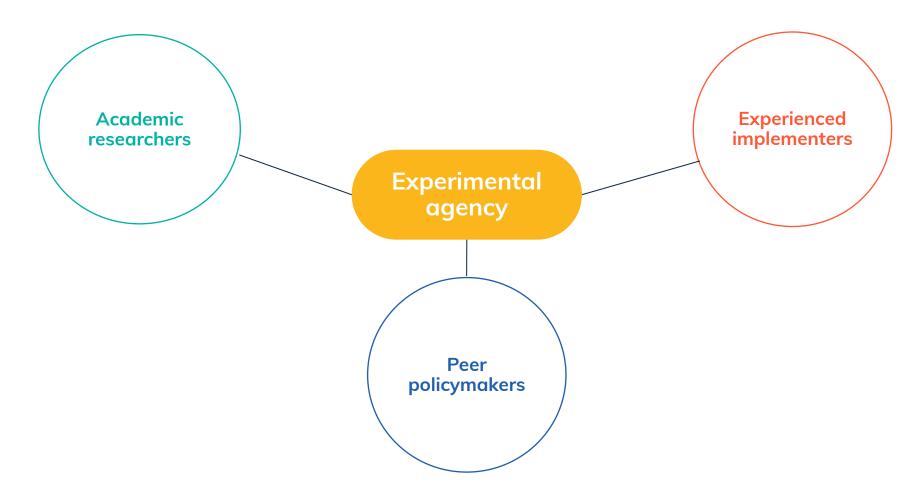


Horizon 2020 European Union Funding for Research & Innovation



Read more about some of the challenges and lessons of this Innosup programme <u>here</u>

Successful execution of experiments is a team sport





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