Online appendix B: Stakeholder survey

Introduction

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) is conducting a comprehensive scoping work to assess the supply of and demand for impact evaluation evidence on how science, technology, innovation, and partnerships (STIP) interventions enhance the effectiveness of development outcomes in low- and middle-income countries. One component of this work is this stakeholder survey, which will help assess the demand for evidence and will contribute to the identification of gaps in the current evidence base. We are reaching out to you due to your knowledge and experience with one or more of the components of STIP. Your input will help identify the priority evaluation questions for which more impact evaluation evidence is needed.

The focus of 3ie's survey is on impact evaluation evidence, which we define as evaluations that use experimental (randomized control trials) or quasi-experimental (e.g. regression discontinuity design, difference-in-difference, etc.) methods.

The survey results will be analyzed along with information collected through other stocktaking activities, including an evidence gap map that assesses the existing evidence base of impact evaluations and systematic reviews. The combined assessment of supply and demand will be presented in a scoping report that will be published and disseminated widely later this year.

It should take you about 10-15 minutes to complete the survey. We would appreciate if you respond to the questions by June 23rd.

Thank you very much for your input and time.

Demographics

- 1. What is your name? (optional)
- 2. What is your email address?
- 3. In which country are you currently based?
- 4. What is your nationality?
- 5. What best describes your current level of responsibility?
 - ODirector/senior leadership (I hold a senior position at my organization and am involved in strategic leadership, direction, and higher-level management)
 - OMid-level manager (I hold a mid-level position at my organization. My job involves management of programs, functional teams, initiatives or research projects)
 - OAssociate (I hold a non-management position at my organization or a junior-level position)
 - OIndependent research/consultant
 - OProfessor/lecturer

	OOther (please specify)
6. \	What category best describes the organization you work for? ODevelopment NGO OPublic aid agency OFoundation OUniversity/academia OLow- or middle-income country government agency OMultilateral agency OPrivate consultancy/development contractor OImpact investment/social enterprise OPrivate sector OOther (please specify)
7. ł	How long have you worked on issues related to STIP? OLess than 2 years O2-4 years O5-9 years O10-19 years O20+ years
8. \	Which of the following types of activities do you work on in your organization? (select all that apply) Policy/advocacy Impact evaluation Program monitoring and evaluation Non-impact evaluation research Program design Program/project implementation Teaching/training Proposal development/new business Other (please specify)
9. \	Which of the following types of evidence do you use in your current work most often? Please select no more than TWO. Program impact evaluation (experimental or quasi-experimental design) Program monitoring and evaluation (e.g. process evaluation data. Baseline and endline survey data, etc.) Sector-specific research/non-impact evaluation research (e.g. case studies) Anecdotal evidence Other (please specify)

 10. In which regions do you have STIP experience? Check all that apply. Sub-Saharan Africa Middle East and North Africa East Asia and the Pacific (includes South-East Asia) South Asia Latin America and Caribbean Eastern Europe and Central Asia OECD countries
11. What thematic areas to you work directly in? Mobile technology Social entrepreneurship/impact investing Data and analytics Research & development Science programs Higher education Partnership development Policy and regulation Technical assistance/capacity building Monitoring and evaluation Other (please specify)
Science
12. We are considering different types of interventions that enhance the use of science for development programs. For the purpose of this work, we are defining science intervention categories as ones intended to promote and/or facilitate research in science and technology. Examples include grants, in-kind equipment donations, partnerships between researchers or education institutions, and government regulations and policies that promote teaching science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).
Do you feel that you have enough experience in this field to answer a few questions about science development interventions? OYes ONo
The following are the definitions we use for interventions under the science category. If

The following are the definitions we use for interventions under the science category. If after reading the definitions and questions, you don't feel you have the knowledge to answer the questions, please click the previous button of the page and change your response to 'No' and continue with the survey.

Fellowships, research project grants, and subsidies: funding for researchers at the graduate or post-graduate level to conduct existing or new research

Material resources: in-kind donations like lab equipment, to research institutions for the purposes of conducting research

Technical assistance: training on how to use science, technology, and methodology

Exchange, collaborations, and partnerships: formal and informal partnerships or other structures between researchers or research institutions for the purpose of scientific research or capacity building

Policy and regulation: local, regional, and national legislation or regulations that facilitate research for science and technology

Education programs for STEM: scholarships, teacher trainings and other programs for teaching STEM in primary and secondary educational settings

13. Do you thin think the following intervention types are effective for achieving intended outcomes?

	I think they are usually effective	I think they are sometimes effective	I think they are rarely effective	I think they are counterproductive	I don't have any evidence of whether they are effective / don't know
Fellowships, research project grants, and subsidies					
Material resources					
Technical assistance					
Exchanges					
Collaborations and partnerships					
Policy and regulation for scientific research					
Education programs for STEM					

Other (please specify)

14. What type of evidence do you use to assess the effectiveness of these intervention types? Please select no more than TWO for each intervention.

	Impact evaluation (experimental or quasi- experimental methods	Program monitoring and evaluation data (process evaluations, baseline and endline survey data)	Sector-specific research/non- impact evaluation (case studies, cohort studies)	Anecdotal evidence
Fellowships, research project grants, and subsidies				
Material resources				
Technical assistance				
Exchanges				
Collaborations and partnerships				
Policy and regulation for scientific research				
Education programs for STEM				

Other (please specify)

15. From your perspective, what is the state of evidence for each of these intervention types? In terms of evidence, we are interested in effectiveness – what works and what doesn't.

Weak: We know very little about the effectiveness of these interventions Moderate: We know about the effectiveness of some of these interventions Strong: We know about the effectiveness of most of these interventions

	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Don't know
Fellowships, research project grants, and subsidies				
Material resources				
Technical assistance				

Collaborations and partnerships					
Policy and regulation for scientific research					
Education programs for STEM	0				
Other (please spec	cify)				
evidence of wh	which THREE into lat works (i.e. impli ips, research proje resources Il assistance	ervention types do act evaluations) w ect grants, and sul ships cientific research	you think more a ould be the most	and better	
technology as access to and to make better	rograms. For the the use of digital a efficient use of inf decisions for police.	es of interventions purposes of this so and data technologormation that allow cies and programmough experience in	coping work, we a gies. Data broadly vs the public and ning.	are defining refers to the non-profit sectors	
The following are the definitions we use for interventions under the technology category. If after reading the definitions and questions, you don't feel you have the knowledge to					

Exchanges

Digital infrastructure: interventions that facilitate access to digital technology

change your response to 'No' and continue with the survey.

answer the questions, please click the previous button at the bottom of the page and

Policy and regulation: local, regional, and national legislation or regulations that affect innovation ecosystems

Digital literacy: interventions intended to improve and individual's ability to use the internet and mobile devices

Digital inclusion: interventions that facilitate access to the internet and mobile phones for marginalized groups (women, the elderly, the poor, etc.)

Digital finance: interventions intended of promote the use of digital technology for finance and money management

E-governance: interventions to facilitate the provision of government services using digital technology

Digital Identity: interventions that digitize and formalize identity

Data systems: interventions that use digital technology to improve data collection, management and use

Digital information and individual services: interventions that use digital and mobile information for all services other than finance

Technology assisted learning: interventions that use the digital or mobile technology to improve learning

18. Do you think these types of interventions are effective for achieving the intended outcomes?

	I think they are usually effective	I think they are sometimes effective	I think they are rarely effective	I think they are counterproductive	I don't have any evidence of whether they are effective / don't know
Digital infrastructure					
Policy and regulation for digital services					
Digital literacy					
Digital inclusion					
Digital finance					
E-governance					

Digital identity			
Data systems			
Digital information and individual services (not including digital finance)			
Technology assisted learning			

19. What type of evidence do you use to assess effectiveness of these intervention types? Please select no more than TWO for each intervention.

	Impact evaluation (experimental or quasi- experimental methods	Program monitoring and evaluation data (process evaluations, baseline and endline survey data)	Sector-specific research/non- impact evaluation (case studies, cohort studies)	Anecdotal evidence
Digital infrastructure				
Policy and regulation for digital services				
Digital literacy				
Digital inclusion				
Digital finance				
E-governance				
Digital identity				
Data systems				
Digital information and individual services (not including digital finance)				
Technology assisted learning				

20. From your perspective, what is the state of evidence for each of these intervention types? In terms of evidence, we are interested in effectiveness – what works and what doesn't.

Weak: We know very little about the effectiveness of these interventions Moderate: We know about the effectiveness of some of these interventions Strong: We know about the effectiveness of most of these interventions

	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Don't know
Digital infrastructure				
Policy and regulation for digital services				
Digital literacy				
Digital inclusion				
Digital finance				
E-governance				
Digital identity				
Data systems				
Digital information and individual services (not including digital finance)				
Technology assisted learning				

Other (please specify)

21	. Consider how the intervention types below may contribute to improved development
	outcomes. For which THREE intervention types do you think more and better
	evidence of what works (i.e. impact evaluations) would be the most useful?
	□ Digital infrastructure
	□ Policy and regulation for digital services
	□ Digital literacy
	□ Digital inclusion
	□ Digital finance

E-governanceDigital identity

	Data systems
	Digital information and individual services (not including digital finance)
	Technology assisted learning
Innov	vation ecosystems

22. For the purposes of this scoping work, we are defining innovation ecosystems as interventions intended to promote innovation or enable innovation systems, particularly in the private sector. We are considering different interventions that enhance innovation ecosystems or promote innovation. Innovation is defined as a new idea, device method, or process that either improves upon a previous idea, device, method, or process, or creates a new solution for a problem.

Do you feel that you have enough experience in this field to answer a fev
questions?
OYes
ONo

The following are the definitions we use for interventions under the innovation category. If after reading the definitions and questions, you don't feel that you have the knowledge to answer the questions, please click the previous button at the bottom of the page and change your response to 'No' and continue with the survey.

Access to capital: venture capital or seed money available to entrepreneurs and small, growing firms, including debt and equity instruments

Grants, subsidies, and prizes: non-debt and non-equity instruments providing capital to firms intended to spur innovation and improve technology

Policies and regulation: local, regional, and national legislation and regulations that affect innovation

Networks, partnerships, and relationships: formal and informal structure and links between individuals and organizations for the purposes of information sharing, technology diffusion, etc.

Capacity building: interventions that foster a culture of innovation or innovation systems

23.	Do you think these types	of interventions	are effective	for achieving	the intended
	outcomes?				

	I think they are usually effective	I think they are sometimes effective	I think they are rarely effective	I think they are counterproductive	I don't have any evidence of whether they are effective / don't know
Access to capital					
Grants, subsidies, and prizes					
Policies and regulation that affect innovation				0	0
Networks					
Partnerships					
Capacity building for innovation					

24. What type of evidence do you use to assess effectiveness of these intervention types? Please select no more than TWO for each intervention.

	Impact evaluation (experimental or quasi- experimental methods	Program monitoring and evaluation data (process evaluations, baseline and endline survey data)	Sector-specific research/non- impact evaluation (case studies, cohort studies)	Anecdotal evidence
Access to capital				
Grants, subsidies, and prizes				
Policies and regulation that affect innovation				
Networks				
Partnerships				
Capacity building for innovation				

25. From your perspective, what is the state of evidence for each of these intervention types? In terms of evidence, we are interested in effectiveness – what works and what doesn't.

Weak: we know very little about the effectiveness of these interventions Moderate: We know about the effectiveness of some of these interventions Strong: We know about the effectiveness of most of these interventions

	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Don't know
Access to capital				
Grants, subsidies, and prizes				
Policies and regulation that affect innovation				
Networks				
Partnerships				
Capacity building for innovation				

Other (please specify)

26.	Consider how the intervention types below may contribute to improved development
	outcomes. For which TWO intervention types do you think more and better evidence
	of what works (i.e. impact evaluations) would be the most useful?

- □ Access to capital
- □ Grants, subsidies, and prizes
- □ Policies and regulation that affect innovation
- □ Networks
- □ Partnerships
- □ Capacity building for innovation
- □ Other (please specify)

Partnerships

27. We are considering different types of interventions that use partnerships to enhance development programs. For the purposes of this scoping work, we are defining partnerships as interventions that employ non-traditional methods of creating, implementing, or financing development program.

Do you feel that you have enough experience in this field to answer a few questions?

0	Yes
0	Nο

The following are the definitions we use for interventions under the partnerships category. If after reading the definitions and questions, you feel that you don't have the knowledge to answer the questions, please click the previous button at the bottom of the page and change your response to 'No' and continue with the survey.

Partnerships: interventions are created or implemented between a public aid agency and a philanthropic or private sector entity

Global multi-stakeholder initiatives: interventions that are created or implemented by multi-stakeholder initiatives (collaborations amongsthree or more entities from the private, public, and civil society sectors intended to address complex development challenges).

Innovative financing of development assistance: interventions that employ new financing instruments to complement traditional development assistance. Examples include taxes for development aid or contributions from small donors.

28. Do you think these types of interventions are effective for achieving intended outcomes?

	I think they are usually effective	I think they are sometimes effective	I think they are rarely effective	I think they are counterproductive	I don't have any evidence of whether they are effective / don't know
Partnerships					
Global multi- stakeholder initiatives (MSIs)					
Innovative financing of development assistance					

Other (please specify)

29. What type of evidence do you use to assess effectiveness of these intervention types? Please select no more than TWO for each intervention.

	Impact evaluation (experimental or quasi- experimental methods	Program monitoring and evaluation data (process evaluations, baseline and endline survey data)	Sector-specific research/non-impact evaluation (case studies, cohort studies)	Anecdotal evidence
Partnerships				
Global multi- stakeholder initiatives (MSIs)				
Innovative financing of development assistance				

Other (please specify)

30. From your perspective, what is the state of evidence for each of these intervention types? In terms of evidence, we are interested in effectiveness – what works and what doesn't.

Weak: We know very little about the effectiveness of these interventions Moderate: We know about the effectiveness of some of these interventions Strong: We know about the effectiveness of most of these interventions

	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Don't know
Partnerships				
Global multi- stakeholder initiatives (MSIs)				
Innovative financing of development assistance				

Other (please specify)

31.	Consider how the intervention types below may contribute to improved development
	outcomes. For which intervention type do you think more and better evidence of what
	works (i.e. impact evaluations) would be the most useful?

□ Partnerships

_ (Global	multi-et	akehold	ar initia	tivae (MSIc

- □ Innovative financing for development assistance
- □ Other (please specify)

Outcomes

32. The matrix below contains intervention categories and development sectors. These interventions are intended to enhance development outcomes in each of the listed sectors. Please elect all sectors that are, in your opinion, most relevant for each intervention category.

	Education	Global health	Democracy, human rights, and governance	Agriculture and food security	Crises and conflict	Economic growth and trade	Energy	Environment	Water and sanitation
Fellowships, grants, and subsidies									
Collaborations, partnership, and exchange									
Digital infrastructure									
Digital inclusion and literacy									
Digital information and individual services									
Digital finance									
E-governance									
Access to capital									
Policies and regulation									
Technical assistance/capacity building									
Partnerships									
Multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs)									

Other (please specify)

33. Beyond published articles, we are seeking to include in our search working papers, ongoing studies and other literature not easily searchable that are either impact evaluations or systematic reviews that address STIP.

Do you know of ongoing or unpublished studies that you think we may not capture in our search of major databases and websites? Links and/or relevant contact information are helpful when possible.

34. Any additional comments?