



Country: Viet Nam
Initiation Plan

Project Title: Strengthening Inclusion through Innovation and new forms of Governance

Expected CP Outcome(s):

One United Nations Strategic Plan Outcome 4.1 (UNDP CPD Outcome 3):
 By 2021, participatory and transparent decision-making processes and accountable institutions are strengthened, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are responsive to all people, particularly vulnerable groups, women, youth and children.

Initiation Plan Start Date: 10 March 2020 _____

Initiation Plan End Date: 10 March 2021 _____

Implementing Partner: Directly implemented by UNDP (DIM) _____

Brief Description

The strengthening of human rights protection and participation is the third of three outcomes in the Country Programme of UNDP in Viet Nam for the period 2017-2021.

In this outcome, the programme seeks to support Viet Nam in meeting the rising public expectations for increased participation and improved governance.

This initiation plan will implement activities in the third year of the programme cycle to support development of further pipeline projects under the outputs defined under this outcome in the UNDP country programme.

Programme Period:
March 2020 – March 2021

CPAP Programme Component:
UNDP CPD Outcome 3
(UN OSP Outcome 4.1)
 Atlas Award ID: XXXXXX

PAC Meeting Date: n/a

Total resources required	465,000
Total allocated resources:	
• Regular (TRAC)	465,000
• Other:	
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by UNDP: _____
 Date

Sitara Syed
 Deputy Resident Representative

I. PURPOSE

A short description justifying the need for an Initiation Plan for this project.

From the low-middle income country status achieved in 2010, Vietnam is rapidly transitioning into an upper middle-income economy by 2045. This transition takes place in the context of increasing complexity and uncertainty, including induced acceleration of IR4.0, new technologies and changes in global value chains. Despite progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, new governance approaches to address these complex development challenges are needed. A new socio-ecological context of wicked systemic challenges, including disruptive emerging issues and increased speeds of change is overwhelming traditional planning approaches and implementation. There is an increased need for strengthening governance capacity by embracing a process that involves learning from experimentation, with fast feedback loops to help institutions express the “three A’s”: Anticipatory, Agile and Adaptive. Moreover, capacity to address strategic risks both by the Government and UNDP from the systems perspective is needed calling for better collaboration, coherence and coordination.

Looking ahead, concerns arise in Viet Nam over inclusive growth, state capacity and commitments on leaving no one behind. Recent technological advances have been found to propel societal inequality as gains from technology - centred innovation accumulate to a narrow set of elites, while automation causes widespread job losses for low-skilled workers. However, at the same time, it also provides new opportunities as digital technologies are helping overcome some of the persistent barriers that many vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities face. Digital transformation fuels a new wave of entrepreneurial activity, which embraces technology and innovation, together with challenging traditional business models thereby for example offering an opportunity to unlock the potential of persons with disabilities. Given this context, there is a strong rationale in favour of supporting innovation in a more inclusive way. This also means more participation of different groups in achieving the SDGs and acceleration the development of impact businesses in Viet Nam. A supportive ecosystem including the institutional set-up and business environment is needed to drive the implementation of inclusive innovation in Viet Nam. Inclusive innovation policies aim is to better “pre-distribute” opportunity by bringing more of society into innovation as both producers and consumers.

Globally, the year 2020 also marks an important milestone for Viet Nam as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the 2020-2021 term. Viet Nam also assumed the Chairmanship of the ASEAN in 2020. Furthermore, in 2020 the international community will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the establishment of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Viet Nam’s leadership in securing resolution 1889 (2009) highlighted the need to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of resolution 1325 (2000) and the overall WPS agenda, calling for a better response to the needs of women in post-conflict/war situations and mainstreaming gender perspectives in all decision-making processes. Viet Nam has been contributing more and more significantly to global peacekeeping efforts. In the period 2014-2018, Viet Nam deployed 29 turns of officers as liaison officers, military staff officers, intelligence collection analysts and military observers to South Sudan and Central African Republic. Furthermore, in 2017, Viet Nam sent its first female officer to join the UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan. This was a positive step by Viet Nam, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security. However, currently the legal frameworks and capacity of Viet Nam’s Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide quality training is low and does not meet the required international standards. In addition, within the agenda of Peace and Security, it is crucial to continue supporting Viet Nam in strengthening the governance and management of the national mine action activities. Specifically, by supporting the Government of Vietnam in the implementation of the National Mine Action Program for 2010 – 2025.

II. STRATEGY

UNDP assists governments in creating the Next Generation Governance by strengthening their public institutions, reducing discrimination, increasing transparency and accountability to ensure that no one is left behind. Countries are supported across a variety of contexts to enhance inclusive

political processes and institutions. UNDP's work on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and responsive institutions is anchored in the UN Secretary-General's commitment to building peaceful and resilient societies. Key commitment is to strengthen a culture of 'prevention' using an inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to ensure no one is left behind for successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In Viet Nam UNDP plays a pivotal role in broadening the space for public participation in policy dialogues and strengthening responsive governance in line with SDG16 by promoting accountability and citizen participation through innovation¹.

The proposed project builds on recent initiatives and is focused on strengthening the existing partnerships and scaling up initiated workstreams and solutions. The activities contribute toward a systemic transformation towards effective, non-discriminatory, accountable and transparent institutions through driving access to justice, citizen participation and private sector acceleration to achieving the SDGs.

1: Functions and capacity of the government institutions supported, including to strengthen the protection of human/disability rights

In 2019, UNDP Viet Nam worked closely with partners to provide an enabling environment for persons with disabilities to participate meaningfully in processes that affect their rights and interests through legal, economic and socio-cultural empowerment. UNDP has been supporting the Government in strengthening institutions and legal frameworks by advocating for the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired, or otherwise print disabled. Furthermore, in 2019, two studies were carried out to support MOLISA to strengthen the legal and policy frameworks on disability, one on the Alignment of Vietnam's Law on Persons with Disabilities with the CRPD and the second on Employment for Persons with Disabilities. UNDP also worked closely with the DPOs such as DRD to develop an accessibility map to facilitate physical accessibility in urban areas (DMap). In 2020, the work on disability is planned to be strengthened by continuing the established partnership with MOLISA by providing technical assistance on revising of the Disability Law (2010).

UNDP has also been propelling the peace and security agenda in Viet Nam by supporting the Government in strengthening their national mine action efforts contributing to citizen's safe access to basic social infrastructure, such as health clinics and schools. The project aims to enhance national capacity regarding management and implementation of mine action projects, ensure timely support and quality of life for survivors from landmine and UXO accidents and their families and further reduce future accidents through increasing the awareness in local communities about the potential risk from ERW. Although already 4,600 hectares have been surveyed in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces so far, large areas are confirmed as contaminated. Therefore, continued support of UNDP is crucial in accelerating socio-economic development in the targeted provinces. Furthermore, UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Defence in establishing appropriate legal frameworks, as well as to facilitate Vietnamese deployment to peacekeeping missions, and build the capacity of Viet Nam's Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide quality training to Vietnamese troops and those of other countries.

2: Frameworks and dialogues processes strengthened for effective and transparent engagement of civil society and citizens in national development

To strengthen engagement of civil society, UNDP Viet Nam will work with a Disabled Persons Organisation or DPO on accessibility, building on the success of the DMap which was developed and launched in 2019. Recognising the role of social media in mobilizing citizen engagement, UNDP will strengthen the new partnerships with leading You Tube influencers in Viet Nam. UNDP Vietnam has also been driving forward inclusive innovation and anticipatory agile and adaptive governance approaches to adapt to IR4.0 and increasing complexity. In 2019, UNDP Viet Nam embarked on a journey building on the UNDP-BRH commissioned the NESTA study "Emerging models on Inclusive Innovation: an ASEAN perspective" prepared for the ASEAN-China-UNDP Symposium organized in September 2019 to further understand and strengthen the concept of Inclusive Innovation policy

¹ CPD 2017-2021

in Viet Nam and improve the collaboration of actors in this space. It was done through Action Research on "Viet Nam's inclusive innovation policy: Strategies for STI Policy Design and Implementation in the Next Development Phase". In 2020, interventions will be designed to implement some of the recommendations arising from the study. In addition, UNDP will conduct one or several experiments with provinces/cities using citizen feedback to combat corruption and/or improve local public services.

3: Accelerating SDG5 and SDG16 implementation through peace and security interventions

UNDP will strengthen the existing partnership with MOD and help accelerate SDG5 and SDG16 implementation through a series of interventions focused on the role of women in peace and security. This includes a conference on women and peacekeeping to be organised in August 2020 with MOD. UNDP will also design a new project on mine action.

4: Private sector engagement accelerated to achieve the SDGs

To increase citizen participation and engage businesses in achieving the SDGs, the proposed project aims to establish ImpactAim, which is a model to accelerate the development of social impact businesses. In particular, it is designed to provide systemic assistance to seed, early growth, growth and Series A stage impact ventures to develop and exponentially scale-up their businesses and positive impact through alignment with and targeting the SDGs. UNDP has supported the model in first piloted ImpactAim model in Armenia and SDG Accelerator for SMEs model in Denmark. Currently UNDP impact accelerators are operational in seven countries. UNDP will also take stock of all different types of engagements with private sector and how to maximize such engagement.

III. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

The proposed project will support initial activities under the following outputs under CPD outcome 3.

1. Functions and capacity of the government institutions supported, including to strengthen the protection of human/disability rights
2. Frameworks and dialogues processes strengthened for effective and transparent engagement of civil society and citizens in national development
3. Accelerating SDG5 and SDG16 implementation through peace and security interventions
4. Private sector engagement accelerated to achieve the SDGs.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The activities and initiatives will be directly implemented by the Governance and Participation Team of UNDP, under the direct supervision of the Assistant Resident Representative, Governance and Participation, and under the overall programme management of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.

V. MONITORING

The Assistant Resident Representative, Governance and Participation, will be responsible for overall monitoring of the initiation plan, with support as needed from UNDP Country Office Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst.

A Final Report will be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan, including details of next steps for scaling up programme components, and the status of project formulation under each output.

VI. ANNUAL WORKPLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		TRAC	Total
Output 1: Functions and capacity of the government institutions supported, including to strengthen the protection of human/disability rights	1.1 Support to MOLISA for study on ten-year implementation of the Disability Law		x	x	x	UNDP	25,000	25,000
	1.2 Develop Roadmap on the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty on printing disabilities		x	x	x	UNDP	30,000	30,000
	1.3 Support for Disabled Persons' Organization (DPO) initiative on accessibility using Dmap		x	x	x	UNDP	25,000	25,000
Output 2: Frameworks and dialogues processes strengthened for effective and transparent engagement of civil society and citizens in national development	2.1 Inclusive innovation study follow-up		x	x	x	UNDP	25,000	25,000
	2.2 SDGs 16+5 roundtable			x	x	UNDP	15,000	15,000
	2.3 Experiments on corruption/administrative procedure and public services			x	x	UNDP	37,000	37,000
	2.4 Contribution for Youtube Creators for Change programme		x	x	x	UNDP	20,000	20,000
Output 3: Accelerating SDG5 and SDG16 implementation through peace and security interventions	3.1 Publication and launch of Handbook for parliamentarians on women, peace and security with Ministry of Defence (MOD) and National Assembly (NA)		x	x	x	UNDP	20,000	20,000
	3.2 MOD conference on women and peacekeeping				x	UNDP	20,000	20,000
	3.3 Project formulation for new mine action project with KOICA under Peace Village programme		x	x	x	UNDP	25,000	25,000
Output 4: Private sector engagement accelerated to achieve the SDGs	4.1 Impact aim		x	x	x	UNDP	25,000	25,000
	4.2 Study on UNDP engagement with private sector		x	x	x	UNDP	15,000	15,000
Management	DPC, desk, GOE, etc					UNDP	30,000	30,000
	Miscellaneous (incl. Travel)					UNDP	15,000	15,000
	Salaries					UNDP	133,000	133,000
	Communications products					UNDP	5,000	5,000
	Total						465,000	465,000

