# 17 Innovation

## WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES

Innovation in its many dimensions becomes a leading factor for a growing number of countries, especially emerging economies, where new technologies and an appetite for reforms are creating new entry points for commercial development. New techniques change people's life style, such as DJI drones, VR games and showrooms. However, in development areas, we are still facing problems such as poverty, refugees, climate change, traffic jams. Using traditional methods tackle these problems are not efficient and sufficient, we need more innovations in development areas to solve the existing social problems.

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

**Use of information and communications technologies:**

ICT has a crucial impact on governments which intend to move from rigid, dogmatic and hierarchical administrative models to more citizen friendly, transparent, accountable and people-centered ones.

The high level panel on the post-2015 development agenda has also called for a "data revolution" to substantively accelerate the progress towards sustainable development.

## HOW CAN UNDP HELP

UNDP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017 calls for agile programmes and identifies innovation as one of the key priorities for achieving transformational development change and designing the new generation of development services that would support increasingly sophisticated national governments to tackle complex challenges they are facing. Early investments in exploring innovation saw the emergence of the organization's innovation framework that provides a hands-on, 'learning-by-doing,' practical support to public servants and citizens to:

- Reframe policy issues and redesign programming by identifying key insights into the needs of service users (using methods such as ethnographic research, human-centred design, behavioural science and social innovation camps)
- Connect and co-design with leading thinkers, citizens, think tanks, private sector and organizations on the cutting edge of progress and development in key policy issues (using horizon scanning, crowd sourcing, online collaboration, incubation labs and challenge prizes)
- De-risk investment in-and enhance deliverability of policies by running rapid prototypes, parallel field tests and experiments

## UNDP PAST EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL CASES



**ASEAN and Korea: Four data-driven innovative apps, solutions gathering from people, solve social problems**
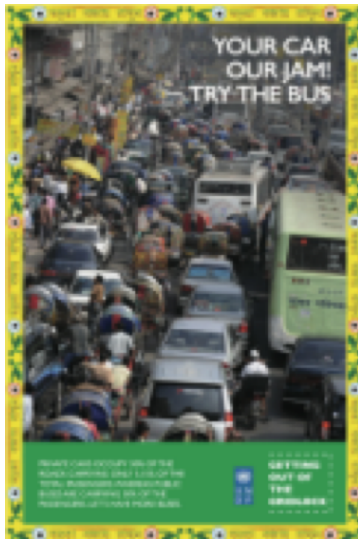
Providing GPS guidance app for blind people in Bandung; creating safer public spaces and providing more qualified public services for women in Cambodia and Thailand through a data-driven app platform; analyzing the real-time crowding situation to improve public services in Malaysia; developing an innovative data app to inform people how to save time by avoiding queues in the public.

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**Maldives: Drones for Good Project in Maldives**

Explore how aerial robotics technology can enable innovative adaptations to climate change, improved environmental management and enhanced resilience to natural disasters by strategic planning and on-ground training.



**Bangladesh: Bus data for Dhaka**

The pilot project developed a mobile app called "Go Traffic" by using GPS driven techniques, which enables local people to have real-time tracking while taking buses to their destinations.



**China: Baidu turning E-Trash into Cash**

China's huge consumption of electronic products, produces large amount of electronic waste. The "E-waste" contains toxic elements, which have considerable negative impacts on the environment. UNDP China cooperated with Baidu and have established a big-data joint lab and developed a mobile app to recycle the "E-waste" produced in China. The app can help users estimate the price of their disused electronic goods and recycle these goods. Now the app is available in 22 cities in China.

# 17 创新

## 主要问题

创新在许多方面逐渐成为越来越多的国家发展的主要因素，尤其在新兴经济体国家，新技术和改革正在为商业发展创造新的切入点。新技术改变了人们的生活方式，如无人机，VR游戏和展厅。然而，我们仍然在很多发展领域面临着挑战，如贫困、难民危机、气候变化、交通拥堵等。运用传统方法已经不能有效地解决这些问题，我们更需要创新来解决当前存在的社会问题。

## 可行措施

**运用信息和通信技术：**

信息通信技术对于希望从僵化、官僚的行政模式转向更加公民友好，透明、负责任、以人为本的政府具有关键性的影响。

2015年后发展议程高级别小组也提出进行"数据革命"，以大大加快实现可持续发展的进程。

## UNDP如何帮助

- 联合国开发计划署的"2014-2017年战略计划"要求开展高效可行的项目，将创新确定为实现转型发展和设计新一代可支持解决棘手问题的发展服务的关键。在探索创新的早期实践中，出现了新的框架，为公务员和公众在以下领域提供"实践中学习"的支持
- 通过确定服务受益者的需求，重新制定政策问题并重新设计项目（采用民族志的研究、行为科学和社会创新营的方法，强调以人为本的理念）
- 与领先的学者、智库、私营部门、组织和公众在关键政策问题的研究上建立联系和合作（使用水平扫描，人群采购，在线协作，孵化实验室和挑战奖等方式）
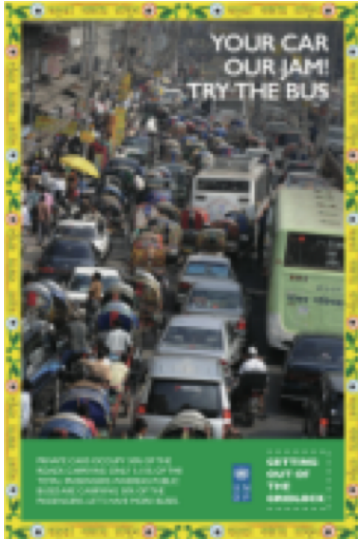- 通过运行快速原型，平行现场测试和实验，降低风险投资并提高政策的可交付性

## UNDP的过往经验和成功案例





**联合国开发计划署驻东盟和韩国代表处，"四个数据驱动的应用程序解决社会问题"**

为生活在万隆的盲人提供GPS导航应用程序；创建数据驱动的应用平台，为柬埔寨和泰国妇女提供更安全，更合格的公共空间和服务；分析人群的实时情况，改善马来西亚的公共服务；创建一个创新的数据应用程序，告诉人们如何通过避免在公共服务队列来节省时间。

**联合国开发计划署驻马尔代夫代表处，"无人机项目"**

探索空中机器人技术如何开发出适应气候变化的创新途径，改善环境管理，通过战略规划和地面培训提高对自然灾害的抵御能力。

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**联合国开发计划署驻孟加拉国代表处，"达卡公交车数据项目"**

这个试点项目使用GPS驱动技术提供了一个称为"一起公共交通（Go Traffic）"的移动应用程序，使当地人能够在实时跟踪他们所乘坐的公共汽车到达目的地的实际时间。



**联合国开发计划署驻华代表处，"百度创新回收电子垃圾项目"**

在中国，大量对电子产品的消费导致了大量电子垃圾。电子垃圾中含有的有毒元素对环境造成了恶劣的影响。联合国开发计划署驻华代表处和百度合作成立了大数据联合实验室，并开发了一款移动应用程序，帮助用户对已废弃的电子产品进行估价，并回收中国生产的电子垃圾。目前，该应用程序已经可以在中国22个城市使用。