

Documentation of the CLIP Annual Workshop 2023

Building Resilience Together: CLIP Workshop Takeaways



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Photo: CLIP partners

About CLIP IDEAKSI

The Community-Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP) supports the emergence of locally developed solutions to humanitarian problems in Guatemala, Indonesia and the Philippines. YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU) initiates and implements the IDEAKSI program (an acronym for Ideas, Innovation, Action and Inclusion) as a CLIP project in Indonesia. As part of this partnership, IDEAKSI seeks to find innovative and inclusive solutions for disaster management for the groups most at risk, including people with disabilities and older people.

Through support from Elrha, Start Network, the Asia Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) Tokyo Innovation Hub, and funding from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO), YEU is able to organize IDEAKSI as a CLIP project in Indonesia

CLIP Partnership at a Glance



Around the globe, 339 million people need humanitarian assistance in 2023¹. It means one in 23 people in the world will require emergency assistance to survive. The demand for humanitarian aid and programs will continue due to this situation and the rising tendency in emergencies. Numerous reasons contribute to the emergency's rising trend.

First, there were crises in places like Syria and Yemen that had been in upheaval for years. In addition, a new confrontation between Ukraine and Russia in 2022 resulted in casualties, damage to public infrastructure, and a loss of property.

Second, weather anomalies have been brought on by the phenomenon of climate change. Floods and landslides are frequently caused by severe but brief downpours. Meanwhile, long-lasting droughts result in starvation and drought.

¹ Martin Griffiths (2023) on 2023 [Global Humanitarian Overview Presentation](#)

² Kapoor S and Podesta A, (2021), '[Discover our Community-led Innovation Partnership](#)'.

Thirdly, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic continue to be felt. These effects include economic difficulties, instability, disruptions in the supply chain, and an increase in the poverty rate.

The combination of these three factors has led to an increase in the number of global citizens in need of assistance and has become the toughest test for the humanitarian aid system. It is the time to change the traditional, centralised, and highly structured system.

Facing this issue and for carrying out their work, humanitarian and development organisations conduct various experiments, reflection, and assess new methods. The goal of these activities is to transform the current humanitarian aid system into a more distributed and locally-led system.

Through this transformation, the humanitarian aid system is expected to be more innovative, equitable, and sustainable². It can happen when the local leaders at the community level have the right capacities and skills to lead the disaster response and the implementation of humanitarian programs.

Amidst the demand to transform the humanitarian and development aid system, the Community-Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP) Project is undertaken. CLIP is supported by Elrha, Start Network, and Asia Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) and receives funds from UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO).

CLIP aims to find and develop solutions to various humanitarian problems at the local level. These solutions should be identified by the local communities affected by the crisis. CLIP supports four innovations in the Guatemala, Indonesia, and the Philippines so that the communities can work for³:

³Ibid




- ✱ **Exploring:** Identify priority problem areas within communities;
- ✱ **Discover:** Identify and select ideas, solutions, and community innovators;
- ✱ **Develop:** Support community innovators to develop and test their ideas;
- ✱ **Grow:** support sustainability, uptake, and scaling of solutions.

CLIP is a partnership effort to develop community based innovation. In Indonesia, CLIP aims to improve accessibility, accountability, and inclusiveness of persons with disabilities and the elderly in disaster emergency response and preparedness processes. These efforts are being done to support their resiliency for facing the crisis. The CLIP Project was initially planned for the duration of three years, from April 2020 to March 2023. Then it was extended from March 2023 to 2025.

The CLIP Project is committed to support innovators at the community level to generate, test, and develop solutions to solve the problems and challenges, particularly during the disaster emergency response and preparedness processes at the local to national levels. Through the CLIP Project, it is expected to generate innovative solutions for communities, especially for women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and the most at-risk groups towards disaster threats to participate and be actively involved in the disaster management and decision making processes that affect their lives.

To achieve its goal, the CLIP Project takes a number of approaches. Firstly is providing financial and non-financial support for the innovators to develop their innovations. Such support includes:

- 01 The time and space are allocated for the reflection processes.
- 02 Funding access for developing and scaling up the solutions.

- 
- 03 Facilitation to seek partnership opportunities and developing networks.
 - 04 Other technical and non-technical supports.

The CLIP Project also develops an enabling and supportive environment for innovation. These efforts include and support a culture that is open to new ideas with its different perspectives, comfortable with uncertainties, and willing and able to be adaptive to various working methods.

There are seven parties around the globe that share the goal of supporting community-led innovation led by communities. Those are: Elrha, ADRRN, Yakkum Emergency Unit (Indonesia), the Center for Disaster Preparedness (the Philippines), and the Start Network Hub in Guatemala, conducted by the Asociación de Servicios Comunitarios de Salud (ASECSA).

About the CLIP Annual Meeting

■ What is the CLIP annual meeting?

The CLIP Annual Workshop or CLIP Annual Meeting is a space to discuss and reflect on the CLIP implementation process carried out by each organisation.

■ What is the purpose of this annual meeting?

1. Consolidate learning from the first phase of the partnership, 2020–2023
2. Develop and clarify the strategy for the second phase of the partnership, 2023–2025
3. Review and revise the CLIP Partnership Charter

■ Who is usually involved/invited to the annual meeting?

This meeting was attended by representatives of CLIP partner institutions from the UK (Elrha), Start Network, and Japan (ADRRN), as well as CLIP implementing organisations from Guatemala (Asociación de Servicios Comunitarios de Salud—ASECSA), the Philippines (Center for Disaster Preparedness—CDP), and Indonesia (YEU).

In 2023, representatives of SEEDS (Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society) from India will attend as participants. Apart from that, representatives from Church World Service (CWS) Indonesia were present as observers.



Face to Face Meeting in Yogyakarta



The CLIP Project began when Covid-19 pandemic had just hit across the world. The seven parties involved in the CLIP Project had never met in person. The coordination, reporting, and sharing sessions were conducted online.

In 2023, when the spreading rate of Covid-19 started to subside, the seven parties involved in the CLIP Project decided to conduct an annual face to face meeting. In the history of the project, this was the first face to face annual meeting. This momentous event was then held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 23 to 27 January 2023.

The CLIP Project first annual meeting was held with the main objective of exchanging lessons learned and experiences of the project implementation. During the five memorable days of the meeting in Yogyakarta, organisations involved in the CLIP Project will conduct several activities, such as:

1. Consolidated lessons learned from the first phase of the project implementation from 2020 to 2023.
2. Developed and clarified strategy for the second phase of partnership from 2023 to 2025.
3. Reviewed and revised the CLIP Partnership Charter

Aside from those activities, to strengthen the friendship and increase bonding of organisations in the CLIP Project, the participants also visited several tourism areas with its local attractions.

There is also a special guest during this first annual meeting, the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS) of India. This organisation implemented a similar project where communities in the ground come up with ideas and implemented innovation for managing the disaster. As a member of Asian Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), SEEDS attended the first annual meeting to share its lessons learned and also to learn from various innovations in the CLIP Project from Guatemala, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

The participants of this annual meeting in Yogyakarta carried out various activities to achieve the meeting's agenda and goals. A number of important activities undertaken are:

1. To get to know one another personally through conversation without specific format and goal.
2. To get to know the partners, its leaders, and what drives them to do their jobs.
3. To design the closure of the project (2020-2023) and the beginning of the project (2023-2025).
4. To learn and exchange experience about the innovation processes from other partners.
5. To suggest improvement for the upcoming project in the innovation processes, collaboration, reporting, type of support needed, funding, and know-how for extra projects.

Aside from those activities, the participants of the CLIP Partnership Annual Meeting also enjoy various cultural attractions, historical relics, and culinary diversity. For example, they visited Ratu Boko palace, a palace from the Hindu-Buddha time, as part of the Prambanan Temple.

The participants also visited Tirta Raharjo temple where they enjoyed afternoon snacks. Other culinary tours to try were western food menu in Candhari Heaven and Angkringan, a traditional food stall in Warung Klagenan. During the field visit, the participants also tasted the deliciousness of the fresh fish taken from local ponds and various Javanese cuisine menus offered by the host organisation.

This field visit was one of the most important activities for the participants. This activity aimed to provide information for the participants regarding the CLIP Project's implementation in Indonesia. Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) as the innovation hub of the project in Indonesia created Ideas, Innovation, Action, and Inclusion (IDEAKSI) Program. In this program, 9 selected innovators developed inclusive ideas and innovation in disaster management, particularly for persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other the most at-risk groups.

Two of the four sites by the innovators were selected for the field visits, namely Ngudi Mulya Farmer Group in Gunung Kidul and Disaster Management and Community Services (PB Palma) in Javanese Christian Church (GKJ) Ambarukmo in Sleman, Yogyakarta. However, even though the participants only visited two innovation sites, they still had the opportunity to discuss with all of the 9 innovators that were selected in the IDEAKSI Program. During these occasions, all of them shared the information regarding the innovations.



Day 1: The Disaster Management and Community Services Unit (PB Palma)



Monday (23 January 2023) morning was so sunny and bright in Jogja, the nickname of Yogyakarta. Mount Merapi which is situated in the northern part of the city could be seen clearly.

That morning, the participants of the CLIP Project Annual Meeting went on a field trip. On that day, the participants visited Caturtunggal Village Hall to meet with one of the IDEAKSI Program innovators, the Disaster Management and Community Services Unit (PB Palma).

The goal of this field visit to PB Palma was for:

1. Recognising the disaster management practice of faith based and river communities.
2. Learning the local communication system related to the Early Warning System (EWS), evacuation of at-risk groups, and inclusion shelter.

3. Reflecting towards the evacuation system, and
4. Learning about javanese culture and the history of temples in Yogyakarta at Ratu Boko temple after the session at PB Palma.

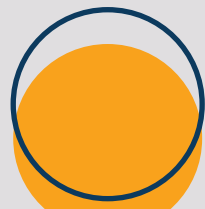
More than 6.000 residents live in Caturtunggal village, where PB Palma is located. Aminudin, the Caturtunggal Village Secretary, said in his remarks, "Although it is far from the Merapi Mountain, Caturtunggal village still has to be ready to face the disaster, because we have 3 rivers, Code, Gadjah Wong, and Tambakboyo."

Aminudin also added that some times, Caturtunggal gets water from the upstream when rain occurs which can cause flooding and landslides. Other than that, Caturtunggal is also prone to various hazards, such as fire, earthquake, and diseases, like Covid-19, measles, and dengue fever.

The Caturtunggal Government is grateful for the volunteers. The village government hopes for communication and consolidation to cope with disasters. Other than that, the government expects volunteers in 24 sub-villages, so that all can be responsive and disaster resilience.

PB Palma is part of GKJ Ambarukmo which has activities in disaster risk reduction and disaster management. Prima Hastawan from GKJ Ambarukmo said, "We hope that these activities will benefit the community, not only Christian, but the community in general."

Some of Caturtunggal's residents are living in the Gadjah Wong river banks. According to Denny, the leader of PB Palma Innovation Group, there are five sub-villages where people live on the riverbank. Among these residents, there are those at-risk groups, such as the elderly, children, persons with disabilities, and pregnant women.



Flood Response Innovation



Considering the risk of disaster in Caturtunggal village, PB Palma innovated an effective and inclusive flood disaster response. In doing so, PB Palma carried out several measures, namely:

- 01 Carried out community meetings to know the history of flooding events from 1, 5, to 10 years back.
- 02 Collected data collection on vulnerable communities living in the Gadjah Wong riverbank. The data collected consisted of the name of the family head, the number of family members, and the presence of at-risk groups in the family.
- 03 Given marks in every house based on the collected data. Those signs consisted of four colours. Each colour represented each vulnerable group, namely the elderly, persons with disabilities, children, and pregnant women. The signs were posted in front of the house to show the presence of certain at-risk groups in the house.
- 04 Developed an inclusive early warning system consisting of sirens and lamps. The system was developed to ensure that at-risk groups were not left behind during a disaster. With this system, at-risk groups were evacuated first when flooding occurred.

PB Palma supported five community groups from five sub-villages along the Gadjah Wong river. The support provided included the development of Standard Operating Procedure for responding to floods to ensure the radio frequency being used, know who was doing what, and ensure that at-risk groups were not left behind. Moreover, the support was also provided in the form of the preparedness equipment based on risk and needs assessment.

From the community point of view, Budi, the leader of Gadjah Wong Care Community (KPGW) provided information on the role of the community in the IDEAKSI Program, namely:

1. Data collection of at-risk groups.
2. Deployment of equipment for the early warning system.
3. Development of flooding protection measures.
4. Installation of at-risk groups signs in the residents' houses to determine who needs to be evacuated first.
5. Installation of education boards near the river with information about the type of fishes in the river and various do's and don'ts in the river.
6. Capacity development of volunteers to provide fast response when a disaster occurs.
7. Monitoring and coordination between community groups in five sub-villages with volunteers and the village government.

The explanation of PB Palma's innovation and from the community representatives triggered various questions from the participants of the CLIP Project Annual Meeting who come from various countries.

Takeshi from ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub (ATIH) asked about the community's ownership of the early warning system. Denny from PB Palma then said that it is necessary to first educate the community regarding the installed early warning system. The education is done so that the community understands the meaning of the signs of the early warning system.

The increasing community ownership of the early warning system also occurred because the system was developed and agreed upon with community members in advance. Among the decisions from the agreement was the utilisation of the localised signs.

Meanwhile, Sandra from Asecsa Guatemala asked about the relationship between the community early warning system with the national early warning system.

Responding to this question, Denny from PB Palma said that there are two early warning systems, manual and radio frequency. Currently, they are using a local early warning system that uses local radio frequencies (walkie talkies). This system is only used at the local area or sub-villages, so it is still at the local level and not yet connected to the national early warning system.

Regarding the early warning system, several participants suggested feedback for improving the system. For example, Amin from Gunung Kidul Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (FPRB GK) suggested considering the return period of the flooding. Further it is needed to develop the annually to 5-year period of flooding's trends. It is also important to pay attention to the river's characteristics and incorporate climate change factors.

Mayfourth from CDP also suggested a similar consideration for counting the river's patterns. Then she shared her experience of developing an early warning system in the Philippines. This system is completed with sirens and colours to indicate the increased water surface in the river.

However, the system in the Philippines was tested in 2009 when a rapid increase of the water surface happened only in just 10 minutes. The circumstance occurred due to changes in the river and the rain intensity. Fortunately, everyone could be evacuated. The key message from Mayfourth is the need for regular system checks to ensure that the system is working properly and considering the river's pattern.

Mayfourth questions led to the question regarding the existence of the team for conducting the regular system checks. Another question is regarding the capacity development for the team which will help persons with disabilities with movement barriers.

Responding to Mayfourth's questions, Denny replied that PB Palma has five groups of river community volunteers. Then the capacity building activities for evacuating persons with disabilities to these volunteer groups were conducted by inviting Diffable Disaster Preparedness in Yogyakarta (Difagana).

Denny also gave additional information regarding the early warning system that was developed, particularly the several levels of warning in the system. The first step is when the water level in the river starts to rise, there is no warning. The next step is when the volunteers are prepared to provide warnings and evacuate the communities. Then, regarding the improvement and maintenance of the system are carried out periodically. Moreover, the communities are also responsible for the early warning system installed in their area.

Focus Group Discussion Session



The focus group discussion session was held after the explanation of the early warning system innovation developed by PB Palma. In doing so, the participants were divided into five groups. Each

group consisted of five to seven persons from YEU's innovator in Yogyakarta, CLIP's project donor, and CLIP's partner. Each group discussed a particular theme with predetermined guiding questions.

Group One: Sustainability

The question for this group is, "How can innovation be sustainable in your community? What are the lessons learned, success story, and challenges?"

The results of discussion and lessons learned from the sustainable group is:

- Sister family program (adoptive families for children with disabilities).
- Collaboration.
- Align with the community needs.
- Budget allocation.
- The community involvement in the program.
- The existence of the 'hub' for ensuring sustainability.

Meanwhile, the challenges that can be identified by sustainable group is:

- The difficulties of finding the host family.
- The holistic understanding regarding the inclusion.
- The communities' lack of understanding towards the disaster risk reduction effort.
- The disaggregated data is not yet available. Therefore, less involvement of at-risk groups in the implementation and sustainability of the program.
- The limited involvement of the community in the waste management.

Group Two: Partnership and Stakeholders

The guiding question for this group is, "How has the partnership been developed for your group and who has your group partnered with? What are the success stories, lessons learned, and challenges of the partnerships with various stakeholders?"



The answer for this question is the list of PB Palma's partners, namely:

- Regoll consisted of 30 members, including 5 women. Regoll was the new partner of PB Palma. Although new, this organisation was actively involved in Covid-19 vaccination activities. In addition, Regoll also conducted a river clean-up event with Islamic State University Yogyakarta.
- Ambarsiaga consisted of 95 members, including 8 women. Ambarsiaga carried out several activities, and among them are:
 - Community work in Caturtunggal village.
 - Evacuation and rescue training.
 - Funeral with Covid-19 procedures.
 - The management of the disaster command post.
 - Evacuation for persons with disabilities.
 - Carried out social work, such as renovating the house. Provided first aid.
 - Flood evacuation in the river.

Various efforts by partners have made changes to the community, such as:

- A systemic communication by using WhatsApp Group.
- Communication for managing the floods by using walkie talkies.

This group then also discussed a number of measures that can be done in the future, such as:

- The awareness to work together and share experience between volunteers and communities given its various benefits.
- The needs for regular preparedness training. For example, partners need to work together with BPBD to carry out 3 to 4 times training every year.
- The need for determining the location or village as the evacuation destination.
- Encourages various parties to collaborate.
- Conducting data collection for flood affected communities, such as the material losses, social aspects, and livelihood.

Group Three: Data Collection and Information Dissemination.



The guiding question for this group was, "Did your group collect the data? What were the data collection and socialisation processes? Did the data protection system exist? What are the success stories and challenges?"

Various stakeholders in group three gave various answers to these questions, such as:

CIQAL - Indonesia

- Implemented data collection to the community, such as at-risk groups, including persons with disabilities and children.
- Prepared tools and forms to collect the data.
- Provided training for enumerators.

- Assessed the result and processes of the data collection.
- Filled the data by sorting it based on the age, type of disabilities, and so on.
- Have a meeting for compiling the data.
- Disseminated data gathered to the village government.
- Inputted the data to the village information system.

SEEDS - India

- Used technology for collecting the data.
- Data management for designing capacity development programmes.
- Used Geographic Information System (GIS) for analysing hazards, communities situation, developing the level of danger, and making the evacuation plan. The GIS is also being used for providing disaster prediction.
- Disseminated information regarding the disaster to the community.
- Coordinated from the national to district levels.

ASECSA - Guatemala

- Collected data for analysis.
- Inputted and including data of at-risk groups.
- Did not share the private information.
- Checked the data by triangulating it with data from the government and CBO.

CDP - The Philippines

- Implemented capacity building to the community for data collection.
- Conducted Training of Trainee (ToT) and capacity development related to disaster management.
- Managed the data for analysis and the decision making processes.
- Carried out coordination activities after the data collection processes for validating the data.
- Involved the local government, persons with disabilities, farmers, and other stakeholders during the data collection and analysis.

Regarding the best practices, there are several points that worth to look at, namely:

- ASECSA-Guatemala: the need for capacity development in using technology for data collection processes.
- SEEDS-India: the need for private data protection mechanisms to mitigate the data leaking and as a sign for good data management practices.
- CIQAL-Indonesia experienced difficulties in classifying persons with disabilities, especially with mental barriers. However, CIQAL managed to gather support and involvement from the local government and persons with disabilities.
- CDP-The Philippines: the data gathered then was being used by the local government to develop policies.

Group Four: Organisation, Management, and Accountability



The guiding questions for group four was, "How did your group manage the programme? Were there any challenges for your group related to accountability? How to ensure that there was accountability in your innovation group? What kind of challenges and lessons learned can be identified by your group from the programme implementation and its accountability?"

Each member of Group 4 that come from different organisations and countries shared their experience and practice for managing the programme and accountability, as follows:

SEEDS

- Flexibility
- Innovation has different meaning for different parties involved in the programme, so it needs to be contextualised.
- Mechanics and mentoring.
- The return of the investment.
- The sustainability to use in the design.
- Pinnovation Academy-CDP
- Partnerships that were then institutionalised into an academy.
- Involved the government representatives, private sectors, and academia, especially for determining the continuation of the programme.
- Budgeting needs to gather locally and cross departments (internal organisation).
- Advocacy processes.
- Capacity development.

CIQAL - Indonesia

- Local culture
- Network between communities
- Organisational development

Other group

- Impact of the investment
- Innovation led by the involved communities.
- Framework: safeguarding, inclusive, support the processes
- Intellectual property rights

Group Five: Led by Communities and Participation



The guiding questions for group five was, "How was the decision making process in your group? Who can participate in the process? What were the success stories and challenges?"

The members of group five conveyed their answers together to these questions. They said that when developing policies, it should be done through

discussion forums. Then when there was no agreement, it could be continued by voting. Moreover, the community representatives should be present in every meeting or discussion session. However the challenge was when there were people who did not want to participate.

Day 2: The Clip Partnership Journey

Tuesday, 24 January 2023, was the second day for the participants of CLIP annual meeting. During this day, participants engaged in various activities at the meeting venue. They revisited the CLIP Partnership Journey by identifying various things that would be left behind and lessons learned that would be brought to the new project.





To be more specific, the objectives of the second day of the meeting were:

- 01 Facilitating cross-learning with partners and their innovation journey so far.
- 02 Reviewing and reflecting on the principles and objective of the CLIP Partnership.
- 03 Identifying what has worked well so far and ideas for improving the partnership.

Mayfourth from CDP, the Philippines, explained that CLIP is the community led by those who were directly impacted by the hazard in their area.

Moreover, Ian from Elrha explained that CLIP was an ecosystem thinking and collaboration aimed to develop networks of various organisations.

Meanwhile, Dhinar from YEU described that CLIP aimed to develop an enabling environment for communities to be involved in the planning, monitoring, and implementing phases of the innovation and project that would be carried out.

Ikue, from ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub added that the CLIP Partnership was related to the adaptive approach and exploration of a system. Here, the system was not deemed as a perfect matter, but there were experiments, mistakes, and finally a better system would be developed. The approach ensured that there was room to try and fail.

Ikue also explained the context of the CLIP annual meeting, especially on that second day. According to him, this effort was like a refresher session to gain a number of contexts on the CLIP partnership journey. That day, these contexts would be shared, reflected upon, and form the basis of changes that would be discussed on the last day of the meeting.


The participants selected and developed creative pieces of work to share their story on the CLIP Partnership journey. This activity aimed to create an open atmosphere that in turn could trigger creativity and provoke various ideas which might not come up during the formal presentation method.

Although participants could freely choose their creative pieces of work, it is important to consider a number of factors, such as: highlights, challenges, contextualisation, methodological development, acceptance, and adaptation processes that often occurred during the implementation of the CLIP Partnership. These activities then would be used to discuss the similarities and dissimilarities between various programs implemented by partners in different countries. Through these actions, participants could also see what works and what does not in terms of programme content and implementation methodology.

The Runways of the CLIP Partnership Project

A number of people from various partners gathered on a runway. Meanwhile, a spaceship was also there and ready to transport those people to a new planet. The meeting and the runway then became the beginning of the CLIP Partnership journey. Here are the initiators' stories about the beginning of the CLIP Partnership Project.





Elrha, Start Network, and ATIH showed a picture illustrating their journey in implementing and collaborating for the CLIP Project. In the picture, there were collaborative buildings, the runway, the spaceship, and the planet.

According to Ian, the picture showed the situation a few years ago when Elrha boarded the spaceship on the runway. Elrha then decided to launch the ship to another planet.

However, launching the spaceship needed various resources. Therefore, a number of activities were conducted to seek those resources. Then, it was found and most of it was sourced from Europe and North America. A collaboration was also established with the Start Network as the organisation has a similar basis with Elrha in London, England. The spacecraft also required contribution from other parties, namely the university. As implementers partner, Elrha was looking for local and national organisations in disaster affected countries.

"I thought we still remember the initial funding process which was so challenging due to the impact of Covid-19. However, I am happy with the partnership we had. Now, this planet has recovered and I look forward to another journey." Alessandra from Start Network said to add to Ian's explanation.

Takeshi from ADRRN explained his process of joining the CLIP Partnership Project. He and his organisation arrived at the CLIP's runway with the realisation that the risk of disasters in the neighbourhood was increasing, but the resources we had remained the same.

Therefore, we realised the need to generate more impact with the resources we had. *"This is what we call innovation."* Takeshi said.

However, although Takeshi and ADRRN already knew the concept of innovation, they did not know how to do it. Gradually, when he met other friends, such as Ian and Francis, they started to establish ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub (ATIH). Here, they share

various innovation and management knowledge. From there, ADRRN then met with Start Network, CDP, and YEU. A further explanation of the CDP and YEU selection mechanisms was given by Ikue from ATIH. The conversation about the CLIP partnership was started back in 2016. Ikue then had the opportunity to go for a business trip to Indonesia. During the trip, she visited Yogyakarta where she met two organisations and one of which was YEU.

"I was impressed by YEU's professionalism and its high standard of operation. After I returned to Japan, I thought YEU would be a good partner." Ikue said.

Then in 2018 in the Philippines, Elrha and ADRRN organised an innovation workshop and since then CDP became the lead partner in the CLIP Partnership Project. Eventually, YEU and CDP became the main partners in ASIA to initiate the CLIP project.

Takeshi then provided additional information regarding the SEEDS's involvement. It started when SEEDS was interested in the innovation concept developed by CDP. The innovation was then brought to India and led to a Training of Trainers programme held in Delhi, India. Eventually, SEEDS also joined as the CLIP Project partner through different funding mechanisms.



ASECSA has been working in Guatemala for about 43 years. This organisation works with the community on risk management and public health sectors.

Meanwhile, ASECSA's involvement in the CLIP Project was begun in 2018. At that time, ASECSA met with Start Network in Thailand. Later in 2019, ASECSA submitted a concept note that caught the Start Network's attention. Eventually, ASECSA became one of the CLIP Project partners and acted as the innovation hub in Guatemala.

In the CLIP Project, ASECSA worked in five regions which were prone to drought and flood. The programme designed in these locations was communities-based to motivate them, particularly to encourage children, women, and the elderly to actively participate.

The programme by ASECSA is called in the Mayan language,

from an ancient ethnic group in Guatemala which means new knowledge. The ... programme implementation was carried out in the following stages.

01

The first stage was preparation. This was the foundation, if for example we built a building. The purpose of this stage was for the communities to understand what problems they face.

02

The second stage was for communities to think of possible solutions to the problems they face. With those solutions, communities were expected to improve their lives.

03

The third stage was for communities to understand their problems and wanted to solve them. For example, when the problem was related to agriculture, cartoons were used to make it easy to understand.

04

The fourth stage was the harvesting processes of various efforts that have been made. The results that could be seen in this stage were the accumulation of the previous stages. The scale up of the success of the programme was also done during this stage.

The challenges that ASECSA faced were dealing with the vocabulary of 'innovation' and having to communicate it to the communities, while they did not know the meaning of the word. In Guatemala, there were 22 Mayan language branches. ASECSA was working in one of the communities, called the Ina which uses Q'eqchi dialect in everyday life. Unfortunately, this language did not have the word 'innovation'.

In responding to those challenges, ASECSA's approach was to use various visual elements that could easily be seen, so that 'innovation' and 'transformation' become easier to understand. Moreover, ASECSA visited other community groups, such as schools, the government, and the public figures in the



communities to introduce and scale up the programme. Another measure that has been done was by capacity development of the project implementation team through sharing mechanisms among innovators.

"Since communities designed their own programme, what needed to be done was to assist and provide facilities for them."

CDP-Philippines



"Keep trying and working" was the motto of CDP's journey. NGOs often wanted to develop their programmes, projects, and activities look perfect, including in this CLIP Project. However, CDP realised that it should be the community that did and achieved those perfection.

CDP has been successful in conducting the innovation academy, called Pinnovation Academy with several assistants. The academy has provided capacity development for proposal writing. CDP also has 20 mentors who can develop and improve innovations. Furthermore, innovative products produced by these innovators have been used by the local government.

The implementation of Pinnovation Academy by CDP has resulted in several stories of change of its participants at individual and community levels. For example, someone was willing to give a piece of land for mangrove reforestation. Another participant owned a vehicle that could be accessed and used by others. At the community level, 7 out of 17 communities have an agreement

or MoU with the government. Moreover, the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DRRP) document at the community level also became the DRRP document at the city level.

However, CDP encountered several challenges in implementing the CLIP Project, such as:

- Capacity development for staff and communities.
- Communities dependencies on funding.
- The government and its regulations.
- Innovations related to agriculture did not fit within the project's short timeframe.
- Local mentors often were not available in the project's location.

Look at the Behaviour Change

One of the intended objectives of the Innovation Academy by CDP in the Philippines was behaviour change among participants. However, the challenges arose to see and measure this behaviour change.

Mayfourth from CDP explained that for measuring the behavioural change, monitoring and evaluation tools were used. With these tools, everything was documented, including every report, stories of change, and every achievement.

Another method for measuring the behaviour change was through focus group discussions (FGDs). Chie from CDP even added the use of informal time when meeting with communities to look at their behaviour changes, such as when meeting people in their daily lives. During the meeting, CDP collected several interesting quotes about the impact of the programme on the communities as the result of their involvement in the project.

In relation to innovation, CDP has a 'Test Case Design Tool'. With this tool, various notes regarding the technical and scientific aspects of innovation produced would be recorded. With these

notes, improvement measures could be done to the innovations. Another advantage was that each innovator has their own design notes which would be beneficial for proposal development.

However, the 'Test Case Design Tool' could not yet measure the project's impact on the communities. On the other hand, CDP needed qualitative data to understand what the communities' thought and understood from their involvement and participation in the project. CDP also wanted to see the real effects and outcomes of the innovations. Due to this reason, CDP developed another measurement tool that contains these following questions:

1. The design of innovation.
2. The utilisation of innovation.
3. The relevance of innovation.
4. The involvement, participation, and leadership of innovation.
5. The understanding of innovation.
6. The punctuality of innovation.

CDP hoped that the Innovation Academy could become a well-established academy. To achieve this, CDP as a national NGO has to work with local partners. These partners were selected because they carried out projects at the communities level utilising the local culture and language. In this process, CDP played an important role to guide the local partners. Furthermore, the partners would be in direct relationship with the community.

YEU-CLIP-IDEAKSI

YEU's journey in implementing the CLIP Project was like a ship that was passing through the sea to reach the shore of its destination. There was the wind that drove the ship. However, there were also various challenges that could sink the ship. The following was a detailed description of YEU's journey in implementing the CLIP Projects through a programme called IDEAKSI.



There were 205 respondents involved in the process and 12 local enumerators collected data on risk groups in the Yogyakarta area. Based on consultations with the community, there were several important findings, namely:

1. The evacuation route is not completely safe for people with disabilities and the older people to safely evacuate..
2. The database of people with disabilities and the older people in the village is not updated regularly.
3. There are several types of feedback and complaint mechanisms, but the public does not know about them and is unable to access them.
4. Not all risk groups have been involved in meetings discussing disaster risk reduction in their area.

After this baseline study, YEU then began the implementation of the IDEAKSI Programme. The stages carried out by YEU to implement the programme, were:

- 01 Call for proposals through Google Form and also went directly to villages to collect concept notes.
- 02 The selection processes of 15 proposals from a total of 46 proposals submitted by technical reviewers with the innovation team.

- 03 Organised the innovation workshop by inviting related stakeholders to share information on disasters, inclusiveness, the CLIP Project, and IDEAKSI Programme.
- 04 Organised research planning session so that 15 innovators could go to the field or village to test their innovation ideas, develop business models, prepare exit strategies, and prepare for sustainability from the beginning of the project. This session also showed community-based partnership and innovation. This includes the presentation to innovations developed by 15 innovators.
- 05 Selection 10 innovators who have developed proposals from a total of 15 innovators. The selection process was conducted based on submitted proposals and innovation presentations by every innovator. The selection process was conducted by innovation advisors and technical reviewers.
- 06 The signing of a memorandum of understanding between YEU and the community as partners in implementing IDEAKSI CLIP.
- 07 Innovation project kicked off.

The Innovators

YEU highlighted the importance of inclusivity, such as providing sign language interpreters and ensuring the accessibility of the venue. YEU also paid attention to the security and accountability needed for the innovation. In fact, all innovators also received mentoring and training.

In implementing the IDEAKSI Programme, YEU worked with community innovator groups. Several criteria for these groups were inclusivity and gender balance. YEU also ensured that the innovators involved communities who live in the area. In fact, these communities were actually the main innovator teams.

Each innovator group often consisted of five people. Their roles were divided, namely the group leader, secretary, treasurer, and so on. Then this group has to work together with the community

members. For example, from a farmer group, there were five people as group representatives to the innovator group. Then, when developing innovations, the innovator group should work with the members from the farmer group.

"This innovation was not a single idea from one person, but we tried to make it a community idea to show our togetherness." Said Ibnu Subrata from YEU.

Furthermore, the innovation ideas came from the community members. Therefore, it was important to respect the practice of communities where our organisation worked with and not impose something that they did not practise.

The next stage was when innovators went to the field and villages. These activities aimed to test the innovation ideas which have been written in the proposal. The experiment processes were conducted by looking for information related to the communities needs and its suitability with the innovation offered in the proposal.

In implementing the IDEAKSI Programme, there were mentors who came from outside the communities. However, their roles were more on the mentoring processes and not imposing ideas. They only saw from the scientific point of view, the innovation development, and various things needed for developing the innovation. Therefore, YEU came to open discussion on how problems in the communities would be solved through their own ideas.

Feedback Mechanisms

As part of the feedback mechanisms, there were sessions when YEU asked community members about mentors who would be a good fit for them. In the sessions, the community members and innovators were also asked regarding their needs. For example, in the farmer group which later would also be visited by the CLIP Project Annual Meeting participants, the mentor was a local

expert, who was also the neighbour of the farmers.

The feedback mechanisms were also carried out in each workshop organised by YEU. In those workshops, YEU would send participants the forms that they could fill in to improve their understanding.

In Indonesia, as in Japan, there was a culture of shame to complain. Due to this reason, feedback mechanism as the medium to express grievances was also referred to by another name as thought-sharing mechanism. There was also another mechanism for ensuring each feedback and grievance were anonymised, although additional information was required, namely disabilities status, age group, and gender of the participants. Through these mechanisms, participants would be more comfortable and confident to write feedback and responses on the programme implementation.

SEEDS-India



Prior to delivering his presentation, Samuel from SEEDS sang a song titled 'People Who Bring Hope'. The song was about people who carry hope and dare to dream about the world in the middle of those who have given up, lives that seem destroyed, full of problems and disasters.

The story was about a far greater threat than we could imagine. It crosses the globe from east to west, and north to south. It was also affecting many people from various levels. Even trees and animals would also be affected.

However, if we take a closer look, there is still a glimmer of hope. It is in the form of brave souls who are thriving in the middle of changes. They took different actions to face these insurmountable challenges. Although most people would not believe in them, those brave souls would keep fighting. This was a story about them, people who bring hope.

Samuel then shared an innovation that SEED's was working on, called 'Sunny Lights'. The innovation was basically an artificial intelligence (AI) for resilience. This innovation utilised AI for assessing the risks of communities. As of now, 'Sunny Lights Project' has been implemented in more than 20 locations across India.

CLIP Project Principles

On the second day, participants of the CLIP Annual Meeting reflected on CLIP Project Principles, enablers, and barriers. Those CLIP Project Principles were:

- Fair
- Open and transparent
- Mutual benefits
- Responsible
- Diversity
- Blended learning

The reflection processes on the CLIP Partnership Project were carried out by participants when they were asked to write down several keywords related to: partnership of various organisations, experiences, future plans, and various things that they would like to see more in the future.





The results of the reflection processes were:

- Kinship and the needs for learning from others.
- More peers learning between countries.
- Evolving work record.
- Sharing and documentation of knowledge and tools.
- Need the Innovative ways for reporting in addition to annual reports, such as compiling information monthly over the phone.
- Should support different countries.
- More visual presentations, visuals, and photos during the call meeting.
- Engage the environment, such as through learning calls without being judgemental.
- Connect to the communities and experts.
- Creating more partnership.
- Local communities acknowledge the role of CDP.
- Links to food management and innovation.
- Budget cuts and learning focus.
- CLIP programming into the system.
- More learning and less online activities
- Want more time for sharing the lessons learned
- Peers learn through tools and models.
- Deeper learning from to the other
- A sustainable and common innovation
- More time on the methodology and strategy than only updating the english version
- The balance between collaboration and sharing
- Peers learning sessions for finance and other function
- The same common ground and respect to others
- Fair and there was time for the planning phase
- Explore more to provide mentoring
- Feels like being repeated again and ideas valued
- Open communication mechanisms that would contribute to the transparency
- The truth meaning of partnership
- Decolonisation of terms and language of innovation.
- Partnership for pilot projects -- the courage to try new

- projects and not worry if one fail during the process
- Partnership, respect the trust between partners (building trust)
 - Effective partnerships
 - Highly supportive partnership compared to others
 - Effective communication for productive outcomes
 - Strong partnerships
 - Flexibility -- growing together
 - Strongly linked
 - Grow fast
 - Sharing knowledge and packaging what has been achieved
 - External communication about the lessons learned
 - Open communication through fortnightly MTES, learning sessions - updating and supporting each other
 - Risks of uncertainties - management was openly informed through regular conversation
 - Opportunities for new cases at the national and regional events
 - Sharing at the external events - the more the better
 - Genuine innovation and networking
 - Sharing openly and transparent regarding the violence, non judgemental, feeling supported, and safe
 - Responsibilities and risks sharing
 - Beneficial risks management
 - More regular conversations
 - More: training innovators behind innovations
 - Demand: face to face lessons learning exchange among CLIP innovators
 - More: back to communities -- ensuring innovators are connected to the community
 - Work: long term planning for organisations which often only have a short plan.
 - More: learning by doing approach
 - SEEDS's structure within CLIP Project
 - The sustainability of the CLIP Project
 - Finding new donors on common themes as an opportunity to stimulate

The next agenda for participants was the workshop to work out the details of the partnership. The workshop was for identifying what works well and improve the partnership. In conducting the workshop, participants were divided into these following groups:

Group 1

- a. Peer learning in tools and models
- b. Learning from other partners to develop new innovations
- c. Video learning
- d. Learning to translate local languages into the organisations' main language

Group 2 – ASECSA (Guatemala)

- a. Innovation and original networks
- b. Many people have indigenous knowledge, but they did not share it outside the organisation so it did not grow
- c. We can support innovators by combining two ideas: indigenous knowledge and communities, and the outcomes would return to communities
- d. It is necessary to decide on the theme of indigenous knowledge in advance considering there were various themes and topics about it.

Group 3 – SEEDS (India)

- a. It is important to develop technology to help community understand innovations
- b. The need to think of many ideas and present them to donors.
- c. The utilisation of local folklore with communities to make it interesting and fun.
- d. Proposal development in traditional folklore style
- e. A proposal was given to the innovator and submit it to the community facilitator

- f. It is important to learn the diversities between countries

Group 4 – ADRRN (Japan)

- a. The need for collaboration
- b. There are three components of simple collaboration for strengthening the collaboration between YEU, CDP, ASECSA, and other partners.
- c. The need to look at innovations that have been done so far. Then the need for visiting other innovators to learn from each other.

Group 5

- a. The need for learning financial management methods within a team.
- b. There is a need for the involvement and participation of finance personnel in the project implementation phase.
- c. The need for collaboration between the finance team and the project team, so that the finance team can be aware of the difficulties and challenges in the project areas.
- d. The need to create simple guidelines for financial work, including monthly peer learning sessions on financial knowledge.
- e. Monthly peer learning sessions on financial management skills.



Day 3: Innovation and Scale Up



The third day of the Annual Meeting of the CLIP Partnership was conducted with two objectives, namely to :

1. Identifying overarching themes of innovation, and
2. Facilitating cross-learning sessions between countries/ projects on innovations with the same characteristics.

In addition to those two objectives, the third day was also organised by the participants to open up the conversation on the growth/scale up of innovations and find alternative paradigms if needed.

The CLIP Project until January 2023 was implemented in three countries and overall have 50 innovations with the detail as follows:

Filipina	:	18 innovations
Guatemala	:	23 innovations
Indonesia	:	9 innovations

In the morning sessions, participants discussed various innovations from each country. The guiding questions for the discussion were:

- 1. What were the methods for implementing the innovation?
- 2. What makes these innovations special?
- 3. The explanation regarding the innovation itself and organised innovation class.

Innovations in YEU

YEU has nine innovators grouped into three categories, namely:

- 1. Climate change adaptation
- 2. Preparedness (early warning systems and evacuation)
- 3. Inclusion data management

The description of each category of innovation and what makes it special is presented in the following table:

Category 1: Climate Change Adaptation

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Organic waste management with maggot	FKWA	Manage organic waste so that it is useful and reduces river waste	The economic aspect provided by this innovation
Mist irrigation for older and farmers with disabilities.	Ngudi Mulya Farmers Group	Older Farmers can access the mist irrigation.	There is participation of the older people and people with disabilities. Members can also use the mist irrigation application and prove that they can save water usage in areas threatened by drought.

Category 2: Preparedness (Early Warning Systems and Evacuation)

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Visual and voice-based independent evacuation Guidance	Merapi Rescue Community	The elderly can access the guideline of the evacuation system	The system was developed based on the communities' feedback.
Early Warning System Application for Inclusion and Evacuation Plans for the Merapi Volcano Eruption	Lingkar	An early warning system that is friendly for deaf and disabled groups by utilizing technology integrated with contingency plans.	Integrated with village contingency plans
Gadjah Wong River Flood Emergency Response Through Disaster Preparedness and Effective Management and Inclusion	PB Palma	Communities have the capacity and support for emergency flood response processes, including more effective evacuation and inclusion according to the principle of leaving no one behind.	Developed by the community itself considering that innovators are part of the community. There is priority support for groups most at risk written in contingency plans and emergency response action plans, and integrated with local government contingency plans.
Emergency Host Family Orientation (SINARKARAT)	SEKOCI	Have volunteers based on host families to provide protection and evacuation for children and families with disabilities.	Fills the gap of friendly shelters during emergency situations for children with disabilities and their families.

Category 3: Inclusion Data Management

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Management Information System for Communities with Disabilities and Shelter Posts	CIQAL	Availability of comprehensive data on persons with disabilities used by local governments.	Forming a village disability community, drawing from the government's work in the system and integrated with the buffer village program.
DRR Web Diskusi Digital Inklusi bagi Penyandang Disabilitas	FPRBGK	People with disabilities who live in Gunungkidul with geographical conditions that are far away and many are not accessible	Getting support from the local government and the users who are people with disabilities are actively providing input through this platform which push the public sectors to improve their infrastructures to be accessible
Disaster Emergency Support Android Application	DIFAGANA	Creating accessibility and access to inclusive information for people with disabilities, the older people and the general public.	The disability team came up with the idea for app development.

Innovations in SEEDS

SEEDS had four innovation category as follows:

Category 1: Sustainable Livelihood

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Sustainable Tourism	...	Informal economy in the form of aid funds for transgender street vendors affected by disasters.	Becoming an inclusive economic model.

Category 2: Climate Change Adaptation

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Pashupalan Suuidna Kenda for Pastoralist Migration	...	Increases resilience to climate shocks and stress.	Public facility centers that provide a package of water services, food, health care facilities, and a strong sense of community.
Community Based Climate Action Plan	...	Community sensitization and house level plans and advocates for integration in city level climate action plans.	Using a bottom-up approach, community mobilisation, and involvement of design companies.
Building Resilience Against Heat Waves Through Structural and Non-Structural Interventions	...	Provides relief to slum areas during extreme heat waves.	Use of bio panels as a heat insulator/barrier.
Construction of an Artificial Glacier in	...	Availability of water for	Durability, community

Ladakh		early harvests and providing food security, especially for nomadic communities.	ownership, and unique storage system.
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Category 3: Disaster Preparedness

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
School Inclusion and Safety	...	Building disaster preparedness and sensitivity in the school environment.	The media used for Kashmir sensitization are traditional folk tales told by young women.
GIS Mapping of Vulnerable Communities		Improve disaster preparedness.	Availability of GIS mapping and nature-based solutions as well as advocacy for mangrove plantations.
Health Center	...	Providing safe evacuation locations during disasters, especially for vulnerable groups.	There is a combination of traditional knowledge and contemporary technology.

Category 4: Advocacy

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Digital Storytelling for Social Change	...	Availability of story-based video packages as a digital advocacy tool to encourage authorities to implement long-term solutions.	People tell their own stories in their own language and words.

Innovations in CDP

CDP had four innovation categories with several priority themes, as follows:

Category 1: Education and Public Preparedness

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Young People's TikTok and Youtube Vlogs	Sayo	Increase awareness among youth and children	Children and teenagers are the ones who carry out their own public awareness.
Community Mobile Theatre	...	Increase awareness within the LGBTQIA+ community in times of disaster.	Involving LGBTQIA+ in at-risk communities to help public awareness of those communities.
Early Warning System Using Talutang and Radio as Message Translator	HAKILAWA	Give a warning to the community	Give a warning to the community
Alternative Learning Modalities According to Traditional (Indigeneous) Standards Become Transformative Forest Based and Operational Based on the DRRM System	ALISTO	Has modules for IP rights to DRR and forest management and protection through forest guarding.	Able to integrate IP rights into DRR and forest management/ protection which will become economic mitigation for IP.

Category 2: Structural Mitigation

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Women Managed Areas for Mangrove Protection	Sayo	Reduce flooding and provide economic opportunities for communities.	The first innovation managed by women in an effort to protect mangroves.
Easily Accessible Mobile Services	...	Provides safer features for people with modality problems.	There will be features available for public transportation, such as taxis at affordable rates. Its use is not only in emergency situations, but also when conditions are safe.
Tambon 2.0 (Combination of Two Traditional Fishing Tools)	PAMALAKAYA	Increase the number of fish caught, even when disasters occur.	Not only for catching fish, but also as a habitat for fish.
Alternative Learning Modalities According Water Supply System for Irrigation to Traditional (Indigeneous) Standards Become Transformative Forest Based and Operational Based on the DRRM System	...	Provides water supplies for rice fields and corn fields.	First time using transfer pipes and pump ramps in the community.
Bamboo Dike	...	Protecting rice fields and households during floods.	Using traditional materials for flood protection and innovating existing materials, namely a combination

			of bamboo and vetiver grass.
Application of Siphon Technology to Provide Communities with Access to Water and Increase Health-Related Capacity	...	Providing air access to help improve health conditions among vulnerable community members.	The formation of a WASH committee is also an innovation process.

Category 3: Food Security

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Rice Intensification System and Organic Farming in Bantay Ilocos Sur	...	Ensuring food security in the midst of pandemics and disasters through collective farming.	The first innovation was the use of rice intensification systems and organic farming in areas that use a lot of pesticides and chemical materials.
Food Bank for Pregnant Women and Sharing with the Community for Disaster Preparedness	...	Creating food security for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers through the capacity of indigenous women.	Using a barter system for community food banks and water protection.
Contour Farming and Vertiver Grass Growth	PPFA	Prevention of soil erosion.	Not only does it prevent erosion and landslides but also helps enrich the soil.
Be Abundant, Healthy, and Ready	...	Strengthening community resilience through sustainable food production, without	People use traditional healthy food products.

		preservatives, and healthy living.	
Bamboo Water Filter	...	Making water carriers for community needs, especially during emergencies.	Using traditional materials in making water filters.

Category 4: Health

Innovation Title	Innovator and Location	Target of the Innovation	What makes it Special
Strengthening the Capacity of Children – Organizations to Advocate and Initiate Collaborative Actions on the Right to Food and Health in Times of Pandemics and Disasters through Community Gardens	...	Availability of psychosocial and mental health support for children and young people through community recovery gardens.	Not only for psychosocial and mental health support but also as a mechanism for reporting violence against women and children.
Fetinaan Alternative Health and Healing Center	Lawi	Bringing health services closer to the community using traditional knowledge in healing.	Combining traditional knowledge in herbal medicine with new preservation methods.
Binnadang Piloting, A Traditional Alternative to Emergency Nutri-bars	...	Providing nutritious food during emergencies using traditional ingredients.	Combining the nutri-bar concept using traditional food ingredients such as bananas and green beans.

Innovations in ASECSA

ASECSA had 24 innovation ideas grouped into four categories. Those ideas emerged due to two main risks, flood and drought. The categories of innovations in ASECSA were:

1. Livelihoods to face drought to improve the economies of women and children.
2. Agriculture
3. Water management for communities, making it more accessible.
4. Knowledge of the community members regarding flood and health care.

The Summary of Innovation Categories

After each organisation presented its own innovative ideas to the CLIP Project Annual Meeting participants, Takeshi from Summarised the categories, as follows:

No	Category	Innovation Idea	Organisations
1.	Preparedness and Governance	Inclusive data management	YEU
		Preparedness (early warning and evacuation system)	YEU
		Public awareness of education	CDP
		Preparedness (early warning and evacuation system)	SEEDS
		School safety	SEEDS
2.	Climate Adaptation	Climate Adaptation	YEU
		Food security	CDP
		Structural mitigation	CDP
		Sustainable livelihoods	CDP

		Alternative livelihoods	ASECSA
		Soil improvement in agricultural production against drought	ASECSA
3.	Health and Wash	Wash	CDP
		Health	CDP
		Improvement of health care centers	ASECSA
		Water management	ASECSA

Focus Group Discussion Results for Innovation

In this group discussion session, each group consisted of members from different countries. This session aimed to gather important ideas and draw lessons learned from projects which have similar problems and challenges.



Group 1

- ◊ Wanted to combine products with innovations to connect one innovation with the others and can be accepted by the communities.
- ◊ Wanted to use social media to promote preparedness, such as TikTok and other social media platforms, and also develop an app for early warning systems.

- ◇ There was a note regarding the team work that had to be good, because if one person did not participate, the team would not work properly.

Group 2

- ◇ Wanted to develop innovation in the community that could be started from the community itself.
- ◇ Innovation development in the community could use existing communal spaces to bring new ideas and innovations.

Group 3

- ◇ Wanted to involve the younger generation in the project implementation.
- ◇ An example of innovation that could be done was about the water management to produce portable water and irrigation.
- ◇ The project could be led by and involve women.
- ◇ The need for knowledge transfer from innovators to the communities.
- ◇ The need for collaboration with technology and science.

Scalability Workshop

After discussing innovations which were undertaken by each partner organisation, participants of the annual meeting then attended the scalability workshop. This workshop was facilitated by Ian from Elrha.

In the initial session of the workshop, Ian explained the multilevel perspective in implementing an innovation-related project. Several levels in the perspective could be described as follows:

Basic Level

At this level, a new innovation was just developed and implemented by organisations and entrepreneurs. At the same time, they also tried and developed new ideas. The scale-up effort at this level was when the innovation could inspire more people to implement the innovation.

Medium Level

At this level, several innovations reinforced, influenced, and taught from each other. This effort aimed to achieve a shared vision and create collective impact. An example of this collective impact was when PB Palma established the early warning system. In the system, alarms were placed in three locations so that more people would be aware of, obtain benefits from, and then become interested. Subsequently, the organisation placed more alarms to attract more people to join. Finally, these efforts created a new collaboration that was called the collective impact.

High Level

At this level, the change had occurred in culture, politics, technology, and others. Eventually, those changes would affect the context of an innovation and also its collective impact.

Discussion of Levels of Innovation and Collective Impacts

After Ian's remarks regarding the level of innovation, participants continued the meeting with the discussion session. This session aimed to capture the current innovation stages and various approaches by partners for scaling up and the next steps in supporting innovators.

The discussion started when Ian handed out a set of cards. It contained a description regarding the implementation of

partnerships in development and humanitarian projects.

Upon receiving those cards, the task for participants was to carry out the command and answer the guiding questions that were asked by Ian, namely:

- A review towards the strategies and tactics of project implementation. Then, what aspects of scaling up and sustainability measures need to be highlighted?
- Discarded duplicates and irrelevant cards that were not relevant to project support.
- Using the cards, how would strategies and tactics be tested and implemented in various projects?
- A small discussion was held in each group to reflect on the stages of innovation and their impact.

Collective Impact



The final session for participants on the third day of the CLIP Project Annual Meeting was an explanation of 'Collective Impact'. The definition of collective impact was when a network of community members, organisations, and institutions aimed to strengthen equality by learning together, aligning, and integrating their actions to create population and systems level changes.

In the stages of innovation, the achievement of the collective impact was included in the intermediate level. At this level, similar innovations reinforced, influenced, and learnt from each other. All of these were done to achieve the common vision of collective impact on society/community.

One organisation noted that it had previously focused on scaling efforts within individual projects. However, after the organisation understood about the collective impact, its focus changed to the system level which was located beyond the impact of individual projects.

In achieving the collective impact, five pre-conditions were required, as follows:

- 01 Communities Aspiration (shared vision of change):** collective impact required that all participants shared a common vision for change which included common understanding regarding the problems and approaches to solve them through collective actions.
- 02 Strategic learning:** need to measure change and progress. Both were important as one part of a larger learning and evaluation system.
- 03 High leverage activities:** this required a commitment to systematically knowing the complex systems that were trying to be changed and making realistic assessments regarding the position of local actors who have the knowledge, networks, and resources to make a difference. In short, it needed to identify activities that have a higher leverage point than collaborating randomly.
- 04 Inclusive community engagement:** this required to mobilise stakeholders, build trust, organise meetings, and conduct meaningful work. It also needed authentic and inclusive community engagement. This point was the unique selling point of the CLIP Project. Therefore,

a focus was really needed on this matter. Consequently, it needed collaboration with particular stakeholders to make it truly inclusive.



Medium for change: it referred to the social space created by organisers and the backbone of the team for participants of the change efforts.



Once participants recognised those five pre-conditions for producing collective impact, a focus group discussion was held. The purposes of the discussion were to find high leverage activities, such as joint actions and capacity building. After participants finished the discussion, they made a group presentation with these following interesting points:

Group 1 – Cis and Dhinar

- Group 1 wanted to document the local wisdom, such as when there was a typhoon, then geese would fly away. Swan actually rarely fly and this knowledge was used by the local community to mark the next typhoon.
- This project was chosen by Group 1 because it had local wisdom from different countries and cultures. Videos would be made to promote the local wisdom to other communities and countries, so that it could be adopted and adapted.



- Group 1 has active volcanoes both in Indonesia and The Philippines. This knowledge would be used so the community would be better ready and resilient should the eruption occur.

Group 2: Linda (YEU)

- Group 2 selected collective impact from the project in Guatemala on water management and health improvement, in the Philippines on Nutri-bar, and in Indonesia on the mist irrigation.
- This group explained the requirement to achieve collective impact, which was the existence of a communication platform between innovators.
- Coordination mechanisms were already in place, such as in Indonesia and the Philippines which were conducted quarterly and based on the geographic area.
- There have been groupings of innovators based on specific topics. For example in Indonesia based on disaster preparedness in the same place with the same hazards.
- As the implementation of inclusion, disaggregated data collection has already been practised, such as based on the age, sex, and disabilities.

Group 3: Mayfourth - Jessica

- Suggested the term 'CLAIM exchange' or Climate, Action, Innovation, Movement and Exchange.
- All actions, adaptation, and risk mitigation which have been carried out in each country would be part of the exchange, such as water management, economic mitigation, infrastructures, and structural mitigation. The exchange would be conducted by learning from each other.
- A quick guidance was required to adapt innovation from different countries and regions as it needed different resources.

The discussion process became the last session on the third day of the CLIP Annual Meeting. The key takeaway was that innovation would be most impactful when it took into account different geographies, contexts, backgrounds, and cultures. Different activities carried out on the third day would show the uniqueness of each project carried out in various regions and show the impact. These activities should be done with innovators in the communities and involve stakeholders to find common leverage points to determine collective impact.

Day 4: Mist Innovation



The fourth day of the CLIP Project Annual Workshop aimed to see innovation first-hand and meet innovators outside of the workshop room. Through these activities, participants were able to reconnect with the core of the CLIP Project, the community and innovation.

For this outdoor activity, participants visited the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group in Giriasih Villages, Purwosari, Gunung Kidul District, Yogyakarta. Aside from the participants, various stakeholders were also present. They were from:

- Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group (30 persons)
- Purwosari Sub-district (1 person)
- BPP Purwosari (6 orang)
- Agriculture Office Gunungkidul (1 orang)
- Village Head of Giriasih Village (1 orang)
- The government representative and sub-district in Giriasih village (15 orang)
- Ngoro-oro sub-district (1 orang)

The meeting started with a few remarks by the organisers and invited guests. YEU as the host and organiser of the CLIP Project Annual Meeting conveyed the purpose of the event, the country origin of the meeting participants, and their objective to learn the experiences of the local community, especially from the members of Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group.

The next remark was from Suwitono, the head of Giriasih village, expressing his gratitude to the donors for providing assistance for the smart irrigation programme. This innovation was very useful to overcome the water crisis which often occurred in his village. Moreover, it also educated the younger generation about water problems. He highlighted that the program was not only for the Ngudi Mulyo farmer group, but also for all communities in Giriasih Village.

A representative from Purwosari Sub-District shared his experience of working with YEU on inclusion and disability sectors. He explained problems that should be encountered in the region, regarding long-tailed monkeys which started to enter the villages and damaged agricultural land and stole food from houses. He expected that there would be ideas and innovations to help the community prevent those monkeys, such as providing food and planting fruits, so they did not have to steal.

The head of the Gunung Kidul District Agriculture Office who also attended the meeting stated several points. Firstly, regarding his pride to welcome the participants of the CLIP Project Annual Meeting from various countries. Secondly, he said that Gunung

Kidul had a lot of stone, but farmers could grow various foodstuffs, such as rice, corn, soybeans, shallots, tobacco, chillies, and others. In fact, 70% of people in Gunung Kidul work as farmers.

Those farmers were less affected when the pandemic occurred. They successfully grow various foodstuffs. Seeing this potential, the Agriculture Office was eager to assist the farmers through optimisation of water and aquifer, including small ponds. It is hoped that innovations and support from YEU as part of the CLIP Project could improve the lives of farmers.

The Presentation of the Mist Irrigation



After those remarks, Sarjito, a representative from the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group explained the Smart Irrigation Inclusion for the Younger Generation. This innovation was begun from their problems about the difficulties in accessing irrigation systems and the majority of farmers were the elderly. Overcoming these challenges, the solution was through the mist irrigation system. The Smart Mist Irrigation Innovation was a smart irrigation system that used information technology and can be accessed through mobile phones. Every irrigation process could be done

automatically and recorded which in turn becomes beneficial data. The system also used solar panels to supply its electricity. The smart irrigation system was very accessible to farmers, including the elderly and persons with disabilities. These benefits would then increase the agriculture index and conserve water. This system would also be introduced to the millennials.

In addition to the smart mist irrigation system, the Ngudi Mulyo Farmers also had manual irrigation. This system was very useful to be accessed by the elderly and when the internet network, an integral part of the smart system, was experiencing problems.

There were several risks and drawbacks of the smart system, namely:

- Additional time needed to develop the capacity of the elderly farmers for operating the system.
- The water availability decreases during the dry season.
- The internet network was unstable, often lost and dropped due to the geographical conditions.

Facing those risks and challenges, several measures were conducted, such as:

- Carried on focus group discussion for the elderly farmers in using digital innovation.
- Finding other water sources during the dry season.
- Using manual application if the internet connection dropped or lost.

When this innovation was introduced to the younger generation, they were very interested and eager to use it. The smart irrigation system and its apps could be further read on the website through this link: There was also various information related to farmers, particularly in Gunung Kidul. This smart mist irrigation system was made possible through the collaboration with various innovation partners, such as KPSPAM Asih Makmur, BPP Purwosari, BPPT DIY, and UAD Yogyakarta.

Discussion Sessions



This session was conducted right after the presentation session. The first question was raised by Ingrid, from ASECSA, Guatemala. She equated the similar conditions in Guatemala and Gunung Kidul. Then she asked, how did the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group work with people who did not understand technology and mobile phones, how was the training done, and how could the elderly accept the innovation?

Responding to the question, the representative from the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group said that the majority of farmers in Giriasih were not familiar with smartphones. Therefore, they organised FGDs and socialisation. In the FGD, the younger generation accompanied the farmers, so that they could help, especially for the elderly farmers. In the meantime, for those who were not familiar with the technology, they could use the manual irrigation system by pressing the button for irrigation.

The second question was from Takeshi, who asked, "How much water is needed, what is the impact, and the effect on farmers' income?"

The answer to Takeshi's question was in terms of water efficiency. Previously, every farmer used to need IDR 150.000 for every 5.000 litres of water. After the smart irrigation system came into existence, the farmers now only need IDR 50.000.

Next, Ingrid from Guatemala then asked about the accessibility

of the system and technology from a financial perspective. The system used PVC pipes which were very easy to maintain. In addition, members of the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group were also members of KSPAM, making it easier for them to do the work. Regarding the cost to develop the irrigation, it depends on the area, the wider the area, the bigger the cost.

Mayfourth from the Philippines asked, "How do you motivate young people to choose agriculture and smart irrigation as their occupation when they may be able to choose different jobs?"

The Ngudi Mulyo representative said, "Farming is a very noble occupation. We instil this understanding to the young generation and motivate them to continue this livelihood. With this smart irrigation system, we hope the younger generation will be interested because farming is not as difficult as it used to be."

The next question by Takeshi from Japan regarding soil conditions, "Are there certain soil conditions to implement this innovation?"

These manual panels represented a particular crop type, such as rice, maize, chillies, shallots, and others. It depends on the soil conditions and based on the seasonal calendar.

Paidi, a representative from the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group, shared the problems faced by the group. The problem was related to the age of the members of the group. The oldest was 78 years old and the youngest was 54 years old. This means that all members have entered old age. In addition, the group also has to deal with the climate change that is continuously informed by the BMKG.

However, Paidi also said, "We have the knowledge adapted from Japan. We know how to measure rainwater in a month or in a day. We must keep adapting to climate change. Currently, we managed to plant rice with only 80 to 90 days until the harvest time. We also use organic fertilisers in agriculture."

On the women's side, there were members who were really happy to be able to join the farmer group, farm, and currently harvesting. Meanwhile, the smart mist irrigation system also attracted the younger generation's attention. They also organised a video short competition on "young generation and the mist irrigation".

Day 5: Looking to the Future

The fifth or final day of the CLIP Annual Partnership Workshop aimed to develop and clarify strategies for the second phase of the project in 2023-2025. The first session of the day was facilitated by Alesandra on the theory of change for community-based innovation. The CLIP Partnership Project was to be continued for two more years, so it was necessary to plan, design the implementation, and measure change as a result of this project.

CLIP's Partners Reflection



The first step to develop a theory of change was to reflect as a group, looking back over the two years implementation of the CLIP's project. The guiding questions were what actions that went well and what did not, and what objectives and results were achieved?

ASECSA

ASECSA has worked with 24 teams of innovators in Guatemala. In doing so, there were several methodologies that needed to be adapted in every region.

The final results of the innovation varied, namely:

- The first group was at the local level, where families' capacities grew and developed.
- The second group extended the capacity to the other families in the same community.
- The third group extended the innovation to the local government and other organisations.

ASECSA made the difference in this project. The organisation implemented the project in several steps. For example, there was a prototyping process which was not carried out in other projects. This process was an advantage for the innovators, especially when they should expose the innovation to the local government or other organisations.

The challenge for ASECSA was when it started work with the community. Village community was really attached to their cosmo-vision practices or Maya practice. In addition, there were internal conflicts between the community. As a result, it was difficult to complete the project in six months as there was not enough time. The changes that were expected to occur because of this project required time, including to exchange knowledge among the innovators.

CDP

CDP has achieved many things, including community interest in innovation. Further, people felt ownership of various innovations that have been done. Although it was not always perfect, for example when only seven out of 10 organisations completed the

innovations. However, scaling up also occurred, therefore other 10 organisations are still innovating. Then, in the mainstreaming section, there is still more to achieve.

CDP required more time to do the change, scale up the project, and achieve the intended outcomes. Among questions that should be answered by CDP were how to sustain the volunteers that were already happening? How could CDP access funding, not only from partners, but also from the local government?

ADRRN

ADRRN had a programme for local leaders and wanted to create international champions from local community members.

YEU



YEU undertook 9 innovations which were relevant to DRR priorities. Challenges that should be faced by YEU were the partnership, advocacy, and volunteerism. In addition, communities often assumed that innovation was always related to technology. Due to this assumption, technology-based innovation was another challenge. Furthermore, the volunteerism aspect should be maintained, like through the broader partnership process. Moreover, YEU also saw the importance of indigenous knowledge and would promote this.

Looking to the Future

After the reflection, the participants of the CLIP Project Annual Workshop then developed a change plan for future project implementation in groups. Guiding questions that should be discussed in this session was:

- What are the objectives that you want to achieve?
- What does success look like?
- What activities and strategies would be implemented?
- What is the focus of the activities?
- What resources are needed?
- Who are the stakeholders to work with?
- What are the challenges that might be faced?

CDP - Pinnovation Academy

- ◇ **Overall Goal:** Mainstreaming and institutionalising Pinnovation Academy in the Philippines.
- ◇ **What does success look like?**
 - The creation of an innovation culture when the community members are empowered to lead the innovation.
 - There is access to local resources to fund the innovation.
 - Established innovation development systems and mechanisms.
 - The strengthening of partnership with various stakeholders to support innovation.
- ◇ **Focus of activities:** developing an innovation platform by capitulating LGU's partner at barangay (village) to city level.
- ◇ **Strategies:** pilot per hub (1 city per hub). n

♦ Activities

- Specialised capacity building at the barangay level as all of barangays in every city are at high risk.
- The implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management (CBDRRM) training.
- Implementation of community assessment and innovation 101
- Updating risk assessment at the city level, conducting a workshop on Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (MDRRMP).
- Arranging the innovation platform by integrating it to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction management (MDRRM) Plan.
- Building innovation platforms through advocacy, strengthening partnership, and collaborating with national institutions and private sectors.
- Ensuring sustainability through internal strengthening programmes.
- Mainstreaming the 'academy' through knowledge sharing sessions and establishing the pool of experts.
 - * Training of trainers on innovation processes.
 - * Institutional Deepening on innovation (tools).
 - * Further refinement of manual processes.
 - * Deepening community organisation.
 - * Re-staffing or staff management for highlighting advocacy problems, capacity development, and communication.

♦ Sustainability and applicability of learning.

- The selection of Top 6 for the most promising innovations based on its goals achievement, impacts on community, and scale up potential.
- New applications for 3 innovators to apply the learning from the initial phase.
- Grants would not be given to all innovators, but all innovators would be part of other activities (IEC, advocacy, capacity development, and so on).

◇ **Challenges that might be faced.**

- Access to sustainable funding for the establishment of Pinnovation Academy.
- Level of stakeholders commitment and tasks development at local and national levels.
- Political climate in the Philippines.
- Discussion to respond to CDP change plan

◇ **In relation to pilot cities and projects,** CDP would select one city and one project from the top six innovations.

◇ **The plan for innovators who were not in the top six innovators was to be included in the general activities,** capacity building, sharing, and learning sessions. CDP would also continue to support the partners to continue to pursue their ideas.

◇ **The selection of the top six innovations was based on several criteria for improvement of their innovations.** These actions aimed to encourage innovators to really work well and move forward which could be an inspiration for others.

YEU

◇ **Overall goal:** inclusive disaster management in Yogyakarta and no one is left behind.

◇ **Strategies to achieve the goal:**

- Strengthening the capacity of the community in inclusive disaster management and improving organisational capacity for CBOs.
- Improving the innovation which was led by the community in inclusive disaster management.
- Make calls for CBO-focused innovators, continue on previously selected innovations, conducting peer mentoring, organising innovation workshops, providing innovation grants for CBOs, and implementing actions research.

- Strengthening existing platforms to create an enabling environment for inclusive disaster management, such as Yogyakarta DRR Forum; and sub-clusters of the elderly, persons with disabilities, and at-risk sub-clusters. Several activities have been carried out, such as capacity building, cross learning, reflective meetings, and regular coordination.

◊ **Discussion to respond to YEU's change plan.**

- CWS would join this movement and could partner strategically with YEU to seek possible upgrades.
- In relation to scaling-up, the current innovations only focussed on Yogyakarta Province. To improve the programme at the national level, then more evidence of success and implementations of the programme in other provinces is needed. This was similar to what happened in the Philippines where there were hubs in each region. If CWS was involved in this process, then the similar cycle could be implemented by CWS, but in other locations, such as in Eastern Indonesia.
- In terms of the transition from the community to CBOs, YEU opened calls for local organisations and NGOs. Some of them were advanced and focused on disasters, but the rest were like communities. The shift to CBOs occurred as communities were still dependent on local organisations. When the organisation worked elsewhere, the community in the original place became hesitant to continue the programme. If the community was involved from the beginning, not as partners, but as the main actor, then the benefits for the community would be greater.
- Regarding the sustainability of the mist irrigation project, the current innovation would be continued with capacity building, learning, and regular reflective coordination. Meanwhile, for the climate change project, although it has been completed, the relationship would be maintained with the partners and YEU is always receiving the information regarding the project sustainability. In addition, YEU also always shares information regarding training to

the innovators.

- Learning exchanges have been carried out every month. In the future, there would be a platform to share the developed innovation, such as in the form of an e-library.

ASECSA

♦ Three Main Outcomes were:

- The improvement of the project's implementation as the reference for everyone to replicate the innovation in the future.
- Improve sustainability for innovators.
- Strengthen alliance with the local government, other CSOs and organisations.

♦ Strategy

- Expand and generate new ideas from innovators.
- Promote the utilisation of modern technology and tools.
- Providing support from the start to innovators in the form of mentors and experts who guide and direct in every process and step being worked on.
- Provide opportunities for women and children to be involved in the project.
- Innovators need to work together directly or indirectly.
- Establish alliances and cooperation with communities, local government, and ASECSA in all processes, including with universities and the ministries to support and carry out research.

♦ Required resources and supports:

- Finance for developing ideas.
- Technology, local resources, and other materials for the project.
- Monitoring of the project.
- Assistance to maintain water quality in the rain harvesting project.
- Cooperation with entrepreneurs to expand the market of innovators.

SEEDS

- ◇ **The main objective was to support local innovators.**
- ◇ **Required further research.**
- ◇ **The expected result was to be able to identify problems** and solutions of local leadership and authority.
- ◇ **Capacity building activities** were needed in the whole country.
- ◇ **The team needs to increase** its capacity through storytelling, video, use of technology, and communication.
- ◇ **Various stakeholders**, in this case, were local innovators and the government.
- ◇ **The challenges faced were the interests and struggles** of local innovators, grants from donors, the distribution of project areas far apart from each other, and relations with local governments.

The conclusion of this future planning session was that all partners have the same objectives and want to continue their projects.



Additional Priorities and Messages



Priorities

- Alliance for the growth of innovative ideas.
- Innovative ideas are available for people who are in situations of poverty and extreme poverty level, so they need to complement each other to strengthen us.
- Promoting technology for space innovation learning (group).
- Maintain relationships.
- Strengthen collaboration among the teams and work on developing communities databases.
- Continuously learn about innovations from other partners and learn whether these innovations are suitable with country contexts of each organisation.
- The common challenges faced by teams in different countries.
- To create common ground and provide a learning platform for partners.
- The programme setting for the next two years.
- Strengthening capacity for communities on inclusive disaster management.

- Sustainability.
- Strengthening the financial system with innovators to prevent financial irregularities.
- Strengthening the existing platform, led by the community.
- More places for exchange learning and strengthening the connection.
- The fourth and fifth years of CLIP Project by utilising local knowledge and wisdom.
- More discussion on strategies and work plans for the next two years.
- Telling collective stories of change to support fundraising activities.
- Activate platforms.

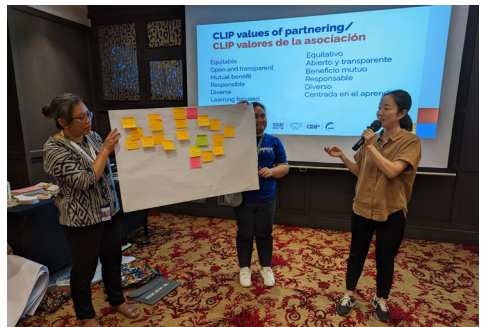
Key Takeaways

- The need for spirit and commitment of innovation , especially for the marginalised and vulnerable community.
- Definition of innovation by context (country/region).
- Risk management and inclusive approaches of persons with disabilities.
- Get feedback from other organisations regarding the financial system.
- Enrichment in defining innovation.
- Learn from innovation in other countries.
- Local wisdom is combined with CLIP's technology and strategy
- Unique selling point.
- Innovation process.
- Strengthening local partnership learning and acknowledging local ancestors' knowledge.
- Learn about other CLIP partners' innovation and their journey.
- Documenting innovation practice based on collective impact and shared issues.
- Cross-learning and action research.
- Similarities between projects and programmes.
- Opportunity for creating collective impact.

- Sharing innovation.
- A sense of community
- Various similarities between innovators include a shift from top-down to community-led DRR.
- Do the best to facilitate cross-learning after events.
- Visiting each other was the key.

Photo and Galleries









Sharing Stories: Participant Profiles and Testimonials

Alessandra, Start Network



"Alessandra, with a background in development economics from university, has been actively engaged in humanitarian innovation, particularly in community-led and child protection initiatives in Africa since 2011, finding Kampala particularly appealing for its vibrant atmosphere and lush landscapes. Joining START Network

in 2020, she now leads community-led innovation efforts across all hubs, driven by a passion for education and protection in emergency situations with a focus on children. A lover of sports, DIY projects, Italian cooking, and reading, Alessandra brings boundless energy and a wealth of experience to her work, continuously learning and collaborating to make meaningful contributions to humanitarian efforts. It's been a wonderful journey to work alongside Alessandra within this partnership"

- Jessica, YEU.

Amie, YEU



Simple, soft-spoken and a dedicated woman-leader best describes the Director of Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. YEU is a local organisation in Indonesia working on Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction. She's been with YEU for six (6) years where she served as Information and Communications

Officer, Project Manager and Program Manager. On January 1, 2023 Amie became YEU's Director.

In her 5-year term as a Director, Amie's vision is for YEU to pass the verification on Core Humanitarian Standards that would strengthen its organizational capacity to manage funding especially for its emergency response program. Alongside, with YEU's core programs on Disaster Preparedness, Economic Recovery, Innovations and Climate Change Adaptation. Amie would also prioritize activities that would strengthen

YEU's capacity as a resource center for Inclusive DRRM.

Being with the Community Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP), Amie deeply values the environment of Trust and Open Communication among the partners. She feels that the CLIP recognizes each context and strategies and at the same time provides the needed support and guidance for the partner. She is also touched by the CLIP's appreciation of the partners' journey. "It feels like we are also growing because YEU journeyed from being an innovator to being a hub manager."

Despite bigger challenges, Amie believes that YEU would continue to grow with their active learning culture, where fruitful learning and sharing sessions transcends diversities. She deems that the dynamics of DRR-CCA is ever-evolving and we have to be ceaseless in understanding these dynamics to be able to find appropriate solutions.

Amie believes in Carpe Diem! She said, "We need to seize the day, because If not now, then when?"

- Chie, CDP

Brata, YEU



"At the CLIPS meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia I had the pleasure of meeting many people who have shared their learning and knowledge! I return to Guatemala strengthened and with new friends.

I have the great pleasure of telling you a little about Subrata's life! He is **Ibnu Subrata (Brata)**

Brata has been working at YEU (Christian Foundation for Public Health in Yogyakarta) since 2007, before working at YEU, he was assisted by this organisation because he was affected by a disaster, now he assists other communities! He is currently a mentor who guides the innovators of the CLIP program implemented by YEU. Brata likes that people who visit his country get to know his culture, especially because Indonesia is a very touristy country, the culture is deeply rooted in the inhabitants. "Everywhere you go you find Indonesian culture and Indonesian people are very collaborative (supportive), if they see that something is happening to you, they help you"

Brata is very happy about the CLIP meeting, it has allowed him to know and learn from the innovations of other countries, he also feels that the

coexistence and union of the organisations has been strengthened and all this helps him in his work with the communities because sees the need to continue supporting farmers to adapt to the effects of climate change. Matyox (thank you very much) Brata!"

- Sandra, ASECSA

Cis, CDP



"Francisca Doctolero is the head of finance at the Center for Disaster Preparedness in the Philippines. She has been with the CDP for almost the past 10 years since 2013. She is from Metro Manila and is commonly known as Cis. Sometimes people also call her Iska in the province. Cis is ethnically Tagalog. Aside from Tagalog, she speaks

English and a little bit of Ilicano as well. She has five kids, four boys and a girl, with eleven grandchildren. She enjoys every minute talking to them, having meals with them, and doing chores with them.

One thing that Cis enjoys the most in life is her profession. She has worked for a government audit agency, corporations, and NGOs. But at NGOs is where she feels fulfilment. Working for NGOs is also demanding that she stop teaching accounting. The sense of fulfilment is because it is service oriented in a way that it addresses people's needs.

Being in the finance field, she sees huge funds invested into helping others, but social problems do not go away. She thinks we need to build the right values and characters in the community to eliminate social problems, such as problems created by unprepared marriage. She has a dream that one day there will be people solving problems at the surface as well as the root causes to bring about change.

By working for NGOs, Cis also likes the opportunities coming from meeting people from all walks of life. She also testifies that people in NGOs are committed. She previously saw practices that contradicted her values in other organisations. She witnessed the people who abused their authority. But in NGOs, it is like with a family that treats each other equally. One thing she really wants to do in life but have not yet accomplished is to retire at 60. She wants to live a peaceful retirement life by managing a farm and teaching as well. But this has been delayed for years because she is yet to find someone who will take on her position in CDP.

One thing she is grateful for in life is having the Lord in her life. She lets Him lead her life and lets Him bring out the best in her life."

- Lorenzo, YEU

Dhinar, YEU



"Dhinar has been working for YEU since 2016, and currently works as a community organiser for the CLIP. Before joining YEU, Dhinar worked as a tourism consultant to help villages make proposals to the tourism fund of the government. She organised events for tourism in Sumatra, Java and Papua. Dhinar studied regional and

urban planning, but would have preferred to study architecture - only that, according to her, she's not good enough at drawing. So, after finishing that degree, she received a scholarship from the government focussed on promising young people to complete a Master's degree in national resilience, which includes such topics as politics and leadership. In her current role as community organiser, Dhinar gives advice to communities when they need help.

A dream of Dhinar's is to visit Komodo Island one day - to see the dragons and to hike along the island and swim. She wouldn't want to climb up a volcano, though! Better to just look at it and enjoy the beaches instead :)

What Dhinar enjoyed about the CLIP event was that she finally got to meet everyone in person. She was also intrigued by the paper 'The Meanings of Humanitarian Innovation' for its focus on decolonisation and was intrigued to meet those who had written it. Dhinar found the meeting very interesting and loved learning about the other groups' innovations, in particular about their strategies and their advocacy efforts. Something she learned was how important indigenous knowledge is, something which often gets overshadowed by the popularity of 'technology'. Often technology is understood as having to do with apps or smartphones, but there is a lot to learn from genuine indigenous knowledge and their use of technologies that are 'simple' but profound in their impact.

For a next meeting, Dhinar would love to have more exchange learnings, and for innovators themselves to attend the workshop so that they can exchange directly with other innovators and feel more confident. An idea Dhinar has is to combine all the innovator profiles into one book so that

each partner can use it to advocate for it with the governments. The thinking is that if the governments see that these projects and innovations also have an impact in other countries, maybe they'll trust it more."

- Isabel, Elrha

Eena, CDP



"Eena Geslaine Barrun, hailing from the Philippines, serves as the Head of the Community Service Program at the Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP). With nearly 9 years of dedicated service at CDP, Eena specialises in community-based disaster reduction and management, where she emphasises the vital roles of community

organising and project management in local settings. Throughout her tenure, Eena has cherished the warm hospitality of the Filipino people, who graciously share their resources during community engagements. At the CLIP workshop, Eena finds inspiration in the diverse narratives shared by fellow innovators, recognizing the power of collaboration and shared learning to bridge differences and foster meaningful dialogue over the workshop's duration"

- Broto, YEU

Chie, CDP



"Chie is the big sister (atte) that I adore and I admire her leadership in spearheading the CLIP projects in The Philippines. Meeting her at this annual workshop has been a great opportunity to discover more about the Pinnovation Academy and the incredible innovation

teams they support. I'm excited to learn about their achievements in sustaining these innovations."

- Jessica, YEU

Ian, Elrha



"It was a pleasant morning when I had the chance to interview Ian McClelland during the CLIP Annual Workshop 2023. Innovation is not a new thing for this humble and thoughtful person, Ian McClelland, the Senior Innovation Manager of Elrha. Coming from North London, he started his career in Oxfam and then in Save

the Children. His interest in innovation has grown bigger and he has been focusing on innovation since the beginning of the Community-led Innovation Partnership Program in collaboration with Start Network, ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub, CDP, YEU and ASECSA in 2020. As the innovation manager, he is really excited when it comes to having cross learning on innovation in different cultures such as in the CLIP Annual Learning Workshop from 23 to 27 January in Yogyakarta. This interest is also shown through his cooking hobby in which he really likes cooking and food from different cultures such as Asian, Indian food, spicy Thai food, Middle Eastern and also South American. Though it's not the first time he went to Indonesia, the field visit to the farmer community in Gunungkidul during the Annual Learning has given a different sensation while having learnt about it for long through the report and stories shared by YEU during the call. For him, the community-led innovation in form of mist irrigation which was developed by the farmer group has all different kinds of elements of the intervention including the technical aspect and how the farmers set up the shared fund as community saving for maintenance. The farmers have also discussed the strategy for sustainability with the local government such as how the model can be replicated through government support.

Having the experience of facilitating innovators to develop and scale up their innovation, Ian shared that the innovation needs to have a clear problem to solve, and people who want the idea and solution to be realised. Sustainability and the potential to grow are other important aspects. It's indeed difficult to rely on grant funding alone, the innovators need to be creative to make it more sustainable.

"Oftentimes a lot of challenges are with the system or not having enough evidence to show its impact" said Ian, who has a background mostly in communication with several jobs from brand advisor, writer to outreach and engagement advisor. However, it's not impossible to have innovation that long as he has seen a lot of innovation projects that Elrha funded are still ongoing until now.

At the end of the brief interview, Ian is sending the message to inspire the local innovators, "Embrace the exciting opportunity of taking responsibility and energy to make things better for you, family, community. Access available support like partnering with the innovation hub. Experiment, see what works. Once get the idea push forward and make sure the idea will have impacts"

- Amie, YEU

Ikue, ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub



Ikue is passionate in the international development, business, and humanitarian sector. For over 15 years, she has built her career working with organisations and foundations to create an impact in the communities through the business designs which help the social communities to improve and sustain. Ikue has been

working with CWS Japan for the last 4 years and is a part of ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub in this CLIP project. She is eager about bridging knowledge across multiple sectors to create a spirit of collaboration. When asked about how to balance the work, Ikue finds that enjoying time with her son is a joyful moment that she cherishes. Those precious moments make her to be in the moment; to create a space enjoying quality time and not to think of work. The connection with nature also helps her create balance. She really enjoys the walk to the beach and adores the kaleidoscopic view.

She has been practising to be mindful and conscious of her surroundings; to look at the group dynamic and energy around her. With this practice, she believes that every single person is valuable and this makes her want to pay attention to everyone. Ikue mentioned that with this awareness, it keeps her going and always learning; to not be blinded and judgmental on something based on her experience and knowledge that she knows. "Trying to drop all of that and focus on what people are saying. My energy is never reduced. It is a good balance of myself, wherever I am"

- Jessica, YEU

Isabel, ELrha



Isabel is the Humanitarian Innovation Manager for the Community-Led Innovation Program in ELRHA. She is from Peru, but was raised in Vienna. She finished Business Management and Gender Studies. She has worked in Tanzania, Madagascar and Tajikistan. She loves surfing and climbing. She already surf in Bali and

climbed Mount Agung in Indonesia. But what she loves most is serving the community. She started an innovation in Peru on sanitation which benefited a lot of communities. This social enterprise has run for 10 years now, and serves more than 6000 people in Lima.

As a Humanitarian Innovation Manager in CLIP she works with grantees and National CSOs, guiding them through their innovation journey. She encourages the local partners to lead the innovation initiatives and help them realise what they really want. Her talent is being able to grasp where the project is at, what their needs are, what they have overlooked. She is not only a guide but an innovation coach and adviser. It makes her day if she is able to touch base with partners and know about their progress(challenges, success and needs).

Isabel's Food for thought " To create something out of nothing, forming an idea, with all the risks, convincing others to support, piloting and testing were the easier part of innovation. The harder part is what comes after that: how will people really use the innovation, how will more people benefit from it, what will the supply be, how will the team management be. The key part is to build a team that is very equipped and what type of organisation is needed to make this work. I can inspire the community to think big but do it in achievable steps. "

- Mayfourth, CDP

Jessica, YEU



Jessica enjoys her work in CLIP where she could explore the innovative aspects of managing the projects, meeting communities in the field, and keep innovating and finding solutions for the communities. She is really proud in promoting the achievements and learnings from the communities' resilience within the clip. Her work revolves

around inclusion. She really enjoys the clip meeting to meet face to face with all partners who have been so supportive of the growth of YEU and innovators.

- Armando, ASECSA

Lore, ASECSA



"Irma Lorena 'Lore' dela Cruz Molina has been working with ASECSA for almost two years. Under the CLIP program, she is in charge of implementing the innovation projects in the Northern part of Guatemala, which is a natural continuation of her role as a technical person for innovation within their organisation.

As an extrovert, she enjoys talking to people and sharing experiences with them. She is amazed by how people live and thrive in their own lives; and appreciates the time they spend together knowing more about each other and building trust. As much as she enjoys her time with family and friends, Lore finds these moments equally fulfilling and inspiring. Because of this curiosity and natural relationship with people, Lore became interested in development work and joining ASECSA.

In her work, she met many new people and communities and saw the various issues and concerns women and children in communities have. One is the common practice and effects of patriarchy and normalizing machismo within communities. It became a struggle for Lore at the beginning of the project and resulted in community members' lack of participation. Separation of women and men in social activities was also the norm, which Lore and her team needed to respect and find ways to still get through to both groups of people. Before, it was hard to mobilize women in the community as their husbands prevented their wives from involving in meetings, saying that the women tend to be less subjective to the men and therefore affect the dynamics in their households. It was a long, steady battle of influencing, empowering, and trust-building.

Fast-forward to today, there has been a notable change in the attitude of the community members, according to Lore. Most of the community has already changed and embraced the idea of "community" instead of a more individualistic approach. Some have yet to achieve this, but most are making headways by participating and being there. For Lore, the recipe for this kind of success is simple; one has to find the perfect combination of patience, understanding, and empathy.

Asked about her takeaways from the whole trip for the partnership meeting and if she had learned something new about Indonesia, Lore was grateful for the opportunity to tell the stories of her friends back home. She pondered how big the world is, and this trip to the other side of the world only reinforces how insignificant individual people are in the bigger scheme of things. And for there to be an enormous impact, it has to be done with our communities – as they are the people who have the power to truly change the world for the better.

- Lorenzo, YEU

Takeshi, ADRRN Tokyo Innovation Hub



"Takeshi brings a wealth of experience to our humanitarian efforts, offering humble guidance and being so supportive throughout CLIP partnership. I deeply admire his leadership and problem-solving skills. Takeshi's presence and attentive listening make every interaction meaningful, and I'm grateful to be working

alongside him in this partnership. It is truly an invaluable experience to co-learning and support each other, for our organisations to make a greater impact on the communities we serve."

- Jessica, YEU

Mayfourth D. Luneta, CDP



"Mayfourth was born and raised in Manila, Philippines. After studying Psychology and Community Development at the University of the Philippines, she worked at a technological school as a lecturer, teaching about Human Behavior in an Organization. She joined Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) soon after it was established

in 1999 as a training center for community based disaster risk reduction. Having served for CDP for almost 25 years, currently as a Deputy Director, one of the things she is most proud of is being part of the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) institutionalization in the Philippines in collaboration with the government and fellow Civil Society

Organizations. This was through the Module Development of the Basic Instructor's Guide on CBDRRM. Also, the training of trainers system across the country for the said module to promote preparedness and resilience among the community members in the Philippines.

What she would like to share with CLIP members is that, after recognizing the local problems and the increasing risk and hazards, the only way to face such challenges is with creative solutions. Always believe in the existing community resources and strength which, on these work as a and let them be the catalyst of change. Together make a collective impact. It's important that we, our Partner communities and CSOs should never lose hope and should continue to increase our capacity toward resilience through community led innovations."

- Ikue, ATIH

Mia, YEU



"Mia works on the Communications and Information desk at YEU's secretariat- working on proposal writing, reporting, documentation and correspondence. She is the gender focal point for YEU and very passionate about gender and women's rights issues. Before that she was part of the CLIP team and stayed involved in discussions about the programme.

Mia's history with YEU goes right back to 2003, as she worked for the organisation from 2003- 2008. She left to pursue a Masters in gender studies, and then was part of other components of the Yakkum family- working with the Community Development Unit. She re-joined YEU in 2018 to work on the CLIP, and one aspect she enjoyed about the programme was the connection with different stakeholders such as academics. Mia's favourite food is the fruit dish rujak.

Quote from the CLIP workshop: Linking with other organisations such as ASECSA and CDP gives inspiration to learn what other people have done in different areas, and think about whether solutions could be adapted to new contexts. Innovation isn't only sophisticated things- sometimes a great solution to meet a need may have been tried by others and we can learn so much by exchanging learning and ideas."

-Helen, Start Network

Kh SAMUEL POUMAI "The NGO Guy"



"Kh Samuel Poumai, an Indian national, born in November, still single, is the second among his four siblings. He tagged himself as the "The NGO Guy" being in an NGO work. His eldest brother is an animal doctor or veterinarian, his third sibling is a musician and a vocal teacher and his youngest sibling is a doctor.

He is currently connected with Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS) as the Senior Manager for Humanitarian Innovations. He previously worked as the Project Coordinator in the Ministry of Law and Justice and as the Director of the Peace Education and Youth Development at Standing Together to Enable Peace Trust (STEP Trust).

He has always been passionate about community work. Love to meet new people, visit different places and the feeling that he can connect better are the reasons why he chose to be in an NGO work. Engaging with the community in any form is something he enjoyed the most. He would have been more happy in doing his work if his parents accepted his line of profession. At present, he still wants to continue to develop skills of program management and to work in more areas to help uplift the life of the people living in the community...to make their lives better. To live life to the fullest and do his best in what he is good at...and hopefully leave a legacy from being such is his great aspiration in life."

-Lorenzo, YEU

Sandra, ASECSA



"My complete name is Sandra Judith Miguel Martinez, and I like the way my name sounds. But I usually simply go by Sandra Miguel. My ancestors are from the Mayan Pokomaya culture, which, unfortunately, has lost a lot of its cultural richness. I have a deep interest in the Mayan cosmovision and spirituality, and I feel a strong

connection to the ways in which they view life in an integral manner. According to this cosmovision, the four fundamental elements – earth, wind, sky and water – must complement each other and must be in a

state of equilibrium. As humans, we are a part of this balance, not the centre.

I have been with ASECSA for 17 years, a long time! My first contact with ASECSA actually happened through a partner organisation of theirs. I had recently completed a degree in the field in humanities (in addition to my training as a primary teacher), and my first job with said organisation focussed on the so-called 'comadronas', general healthcare practitioners of their communities. I became very involved with their work and was especially upset and frustrated with the way they were discriminated against by society. I later joined ASECSA as a project leader to establish a network of healthcare facilities and practitioners, mainly with the goal to distribute much needed medicine through the 'comadronas' to as many communities as possible. By some form of coincidence, I ended up working with a lot of communities who were struggling with the occurrence of heavy floods. And it is through this work that I ended up in the disaster preparedness area of my work.

For me, the coming together of the CLIP partners in Yogyakarta was an incredibly special experience. I loved that we didn't only come together in meeting rooms, but that we visited two projects and interacted with communities. Seeing the enthusiasm of YEU's innovators inspired me, because I have also seen this enthusiasm in our projects: and it is the women of our communities who are the ones pushing the innovations and keeping up the enthusiasm to continue, all the while strengthening the community fabric. I feel that we are facing such serious problems with the climate crisis, that we cannot just look at our own immediate surroundings – if I limit my thinking to Guatemala, I will not be able to see other perspectives. But we need to complement and strengthen each other! I am very, very happy with this event and even though I was not able to speak to every single attendant, I still feel like I'm taking away a few things from each person with me, and this makes me happy. I don't know whether the organisers of this meeting realise the magnitude of what it meant for us to meet each other. We've become more united, and feel more like a family now!"

- Isabel, Elrha

Tisa, YEU



"Meet Tisa, a dedicated member of the YEU team based in Jogja, Indonesia. Originally from Jakarta, Tisa brings her unique perspective and experiences to her role at YEU, where she oversees finance operations. With a curious spirit and a passion for learning, Tisa embarked on her journey with YEU just over four months ago, eager to contribute to the organisation's mission."

What excites Tisa most about her involvement in the CLIP initiative is the opportunity to connect with individuals from diverse backgrounds and cultures. Through this collaborative platform, she has been inspired by the innovative approaches to humanitarian challenges shared by participants from around the globe. One innovation that has particularly captured her interest is the Nutribar initiative from the Philippines, highlighting her commitment to exploring impactful solutions for community well-being".

- Takeshi, ATIH

Lorenzo (Zozo) Fellycyano, YEU



"Zozo joined YEU in September 2021 and so is pretty new to the YEU team! He manages project communications, documenting work, writing articles and reports, supporting knowledge management, and managing social media for the secretariat. Zozo previously worked as an events organiser for MWC, and has worked for

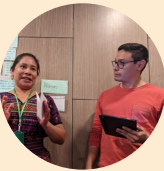
several other NGOs and a university, mostly in peacebuilding. He studied Business HR at university in Jogja.

Zozo's role at YEU is the first time he has worked in disaster preparedness and he is learning lots of new things. As Indonesia is at high-risk from different kinds of disasters and increasingly at risk from climate change, Zozo is inspired by helping to build resilient communities and enable people to live safer lives. He says the best thing about working at YEU and on CLIP is the friendship, especially at the office where everyone is friendly and welcoming.

Zozo grew up in an environment where everyone talked about business and his parents wanted him to work for a bank, so he has rebelled by prioritising social good – his career aim is to make people smile because of him!"

- Ian, Elrha

Ingrid and Armando, ASECSA



"Interacting with Ingrid has been incredibly inspiring, despite the language differences, since our virtual meetings. Meeting her in person has been a wonderful opportunity to learn more about CLIP initiatives in Guatemala. The opening and closing ceremonies were unforgettable, and their commitment to empowering women in their communities is truly inspiring. Armando's

role in facilitating communication has been invaluable. They're definitely a dream team to have in this partnership!"

- Jessica, YEU



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