

Inspiring Innovation and Collaboration for Community-led Inclusive Disaster Management: Learning from Three Years of IDEAKSI

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Kaliurang Street KM 12, Candi Village 3 No. 34,

Yogyakarta, 55581 - Indonesia

Telephone: +62-274-882477 | www.yeu.or.id

Composed by: U-INSPIRE Indonesia

E Eliya Amilati Hanafi **N** Nurul Sri Rahatiningtyas

W Wina Natalia **R** Risye Dwiyani

Co-Facilitator:

S Shakila Sania Parsa **T** Tasya Danela Luffiah **T** Taula A'isy Gusfara

Administration & Logistics:

D Devita Marwana

Editor: YAKKUM *Emergency Unit*

J Jessica Novia **D** Desy Putri Ratnasari

O Otniel Nahoga Christa

Layouter:

U U-INSPIRE Indonesia **Y** YAKKUM *Emergency Unit*

N Nur Adilah Luthfiyyatur R.

About CLIP IDEAKSI



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) runs 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 the older people and people with disabilities.

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 was able to organize IDEAKSI as a CLIP project in Indonesia.

About our partners



Elrha is a global charity that seeks solutions to complex humanitarian problems. The vision is a world that has the ability to reduce the impact of humanitarian crises. The agency is an established actor in the humanitarian community working in partnership with humanitarian organizations, researchers, innovators and the private sector to address some of the most difficult challenges facing people around the world.



Start Network is a global network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), consisting of more than 50 national and international aid agencies from five continents. Its mission is to create a new era of humanitarian action that will save more lives through innovation, rapid funding, early action and localization.



Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) is a network of national civil society organizations throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Since 2002, ADRRN has grown rapidly from an awareness-focused network to a regional voice on advocacy and capacity building issues. The main objective is to promote coordination, information sharing and collaboration among civil society organizations and other stakeholders to strengthen effective and efficient crisis reduction and response in the Asia-Pacific region.



YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU) is one of the work units of YAKKUM, an Indonesian based Christian foundation for public health, with the main mandate of carrying out disaster emergency response and community preparedness initiatives. YEU has experience in humanitarian services since 2001 and has provided assistance to more than 300 villages, as well as partnering with parties, including disaster management actors, local governments and community-based organizations, both in Indonesia and abroad. YEU works based on the principle of neutrality and impartiality so that it does not look at race, religion or group, and prioritizes humanitarian interests for inclusive disaster management.

About

This report was prepared as part of the collaboration between U-INSPIRE Indonesia and YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU) in IDEAKSI activities. U-INSPIRE Indonesia is a platform for youth and young professionals in science, technology and innovation for disaster risk reduction. This platform was first formed in Indonesia in 2018 and has now developed in several countries.

Thank You

The drafting team appreciated all members of the local innovator team, namely members of CIQAL, Difagana, Ngudi Mulya, PB Palma, FKWA, FPRB-GK, Lingkar, MRC, and Sekoci (IDEAKSI 1.0 innovator team), as well as GEMPITA, Pita Merah Jogja, Teater Inklusi, FPRB Murtigading, BonHargo, KSB Merapi Rescue Umbulharjo, SHG Unggul Jiwa Kulon Progo, KWT Wanita Karya, SHG Luhur Jiwa, KWT Melati, KT Ngudi Makmur, GKJ Kemadang, Petani Milenial, Karang Taruna Prima Gadung, and Pusat Pemberdayaan Disabilitas Mitra Sejahtera (PPDMS) (IDEAKSI 2.0 innovator team), top lessons that have been shared. We also thank to YEU and partners for the opportunity given to us to engage and learn in IDEAKSI.

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Abbreviation

ADRRN	Asia Disaster Reduction and Response Network
ADHA	<i>Anak dengan HIV/AIDS</i> or Children with HIV/AIDS
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral
BNPB	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> or National Board for Disaster Management
BPBD	<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> or Regional Disaster Management Agency
BPP	<i>Balai Penyuluh Pertanian</i> or Agricultural Extension Field
BPTP	<i>Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian</i> or Agricultural Technology Assessment Agency
BSF	Black Soldier Fly
BUDIKDALON	<i>Budidaya Lele dan Kangkung dalam Galon Air Mineral</i> or Cultivating Catfish and Water Spinach in Gallons of Mineral Water
CIQAL	Center for Improving Qualified Activities in Life of People with Disabilities
CLIP	Community-Led Innovation Partnership (<i>Kemitraan untuk Inovasi Berbasis Kepemimpinan</i>)
Destana	<i>Desa Tangguh Siaga Bencana</i> or Disaster Resilient Village
DIFAGANA	<i>Difabel Siaga Bencana</i> or Disaster Preparedness for Disability

DIFGAN-DES	DIFAGANA Disaster Emergency Support
DIY	<i>Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> or Special Region of Yogyakarta
DUGEM	<i>Dapur Umum Bergerak</i> or Mobile Public Kitchen
EWS	Early Warning System
FBS	<i>Forum Bank Sampah</i> or Waste Bank Forum
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPRB	<i>Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana</i> or Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
FPRB-GK	<i>Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana - Gunung Kidul</i> or Disaster Risk Reduction Forum - Gunung Kidul
FKWA	<i>Forum Komunikasi Winonggo Asri</i> or Winongo Asri Communication Forum
GKJ	<i>Gereja Kristen Jawa</i> or The Javanese Christian Church
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
HAM	<i>Hak Asasi Manusia</i> or Human Rights
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDEAKSI	<i>Ide Inovasi Aksi Inklusi</i> or Inclusion Action based Innovation Ideas
Kaltana	<i>Kalurahan Tangguh Bencana</i> or Disaster Resilient Urban Village
KOMDIK	<i>Kelompok Disabilitas Desa</i> or Village Disability Group
KT	<i>Kelompok Tani</i> or Farmers Group

KSB	<i>Kampung Siaga Bencana</i> or Disaster Preparedness based Neighbourhood
KWT	<i>Kelompok Wanita Tani</i> or Women's Farmer Group
Lansia	<i>Lanjut Usia</i> or Older People
LIA	Local Innovation Advisor
LUMANTAR KADANG	<i>Lumbung Pangan Antisipasi Kekeringan Kalurahan Kemadang</i> or Kemadang Urban Village's Drought Anticipation Food Barn
MASMUL	<i>Moda Angkut Sampah Multifungsi</i> or Multifunctional Waste Transport Mode
MONTOV	<i>Monitoring Kesehatan ODHIV</i> or Health Monitoring PLWH
Musrenbang	<i>Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan</i> or Development Plan Discussion
MRC	Merapi Rescue Community
ODDP	<i>Orang dengan Disabilitas Psikososial</i> or People with Psychosocial Disabilities
ODGJ	<i>Orang dengan Gangguan Jiwa</i> or People with Mental Disorders
ODHIV	<i>Orang dengan HIV</i> or People Living with HIV
OHIDHA	<i>Orang Hidup dengan HIV AIDS</i> or People Living with HIV AIDS
PAUD	<i>Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini</i> or Preschool
PHT	<i>Pengendalian Hama Terpadu</i> or Integrated Pest Control
PLN	<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara</i> or State Electricity Company

Puskesmas	<i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i> or Community Health Centers
Posyandu	<i>Pos Pelayanan Terpadu</i> or Center for Pre and Post-Natal Health Care
Posbindu	<i>Pos Pembinaan Terpadu</i> or Center for Non Communicable Disease Health Care
PPDMS	<i>Pusat Pemberdayaan Disabilitas Mitra Sejahtera</i> or Mitra Sejahtera Disability Empowerment Center
PRB	<i>Pengurangan Risiko Bencana</i> or Disaster Risk Reduction
PMJ	<i>Pita Merah Jogjakarta</i> or Yogyakarta Red Ribbon Community
PMT	<i>Pemberian Makanan Tambahan</i> or Supplementary Feeding Program
PM Palm	<i>Penanggulangan Bencana dan Pelayanan Masyarakat</i> or Disaster Management and Community Services
RT	<i>Rukun Tetangga</i> or Neighbourhood
RW	<i>Rukun Warga</i> or Hamlet
SHU	<i>Sisa Hasil Usaha</i> or Net Income
SHG	Self-Help Group
SIM	<i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen</i> or Management Information System
SITEMPUR	<i>Smart Irigasi Tetes Petani Milenial Purwosari</i> or Smart Drip Irrigation for Purwosari Millenial Farmers
SLB	<i>Sekolah Luar Biasa</i> or Special School
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure

TAGANA	<i>Taruna Siaga Bencana</i> or Social Welfare Workers for Disaster Response
TAKSI KENCANA	<i>Taman Edukasi Inklusi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana</i> or Disaster Preparedness Inclusion Education Park
TERKAM	<i>Ternak Kambing Terintegrasi</i> or Integrated Goat Farming
UMKM	<i>Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah</i> or Small and Medium Enterprises
UPT	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis</i> or Technical Implementation Unit
YAKKUM	<i>Yayasan Kristen untuk Kesehatan Umum</i> or Christian Foundation for Public Health
YEU	YAKKUM Emergency Unit

A. Preface




Background of the Issues

Indonesia, with its local and regional characteristics, faces various disaster threats, including the Yogyakarta Special Region Province which faces at least twelve types of disaster threats. Existing development patterns and population dynamics continue to increase the risk of disasters and the climate. Three out of five districts/cities in DIY are at high risk (BNPB, 2020). This province has the highest number of old people in Indonesia and the fourth highest number of people with disabilities in Indonesia. Strengthening community resilience can no longer depend solely on initiatives from the government or non-government organizations, especially if we hope to reach all grassroots elements of society. Therefore, it is necessary to build an ecosystem that supports the community to play an active role in developing breakthroughs at the grassroots that are able to develop resilience to disasters in a more inclusive manner.

In this regard, YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU) was holding the IDEAKSI (Inclusion Action Innovation Ideas) activity by giving opportunities for community-based innovators in Yogyakarta to submit proposals for developing inclusive disaster risk innovations, to be selected, and then accompanied by the development of their innovations. This activity is one component of the "Community-Led Innovation Partnership" (CLIP) program or Partnership for Community-Based Innovation since April 2020. This program is committed to supporting innovators at the community level to produce, test and develop solutions to problems faced in the response process emergencies and disaster preparedness, both at the local and national levels. CLIP was made possible through the support of the Elrha partnership, Start Network, and the Asia Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO).

The Partnership for Community-Led Innovation (CLIP) aims to support the emergence and development of locally-based solutions to humanitarian problems identified by people affected by crises. In its implementation, CLIP works towards a vision in which humanitarian response adequately meets existing humanitarian needs in a dignified, sustainable, efficient and effective manner. CLIP Partners will contribute to that vision and goals through achieving; namely the first is to produce solutions designed and driven by people affected by the crisis to address the problems they themselves identified, and support them to be made sustainable, scaled up and/or adopted. The second achievement is to ensure that actors involved in the program are appreciated and competent in delivering change through developing creativity and using community-based and adaptive approaches to problem solving, and actively sharing their learning in the wider sector.

In its implementation, IDEAKSI CLIP in Indonesia is adapted to the context of the localization, being implemented on three objectives, namely:

-  01 Innovation which overcomes barriers for people with disabilities and other at-risk groups to participate actively, and have the capacity to respond to disasters and preparedness.
-  02 Innovation which increases the effectiveness of emergency response and disaster risk reduction initiatives.
-  03 Innovation encourages the involvement of people with disabilities and other at-risk groups in the coordination & policy-making process related to disaster management.

In implementing IDEAKSI CLIP, the assistance provided is aimed at ensuring that the innovations implemented respond to the challenges faced by society. By implementing IDEAKSI CLIP, YEU hopes that:

1. Society and communities have full control over the innovation process, guiding each step with mindsets and behaviors that support future innovation. With this ownership, communities can set priorities, plan, and implement disaster management activities on their own leadership, making them the main agents in transformation.
2. Sharing results and learning through experimentation, testing, iteration, and feedback, CLIP will produce and share vast results about humanitarian innovation that is shared with many parties, both at the local, national, regional and global levels. This step is essential for strengthening knowledge and understanding of what works and reflecting on how to make improvements.
3. Strengthening the Capacity of Local Innovators: With holistic support, local innovators will be able to better develop their solutions. They will utilize their knowledge and skills to design and develop solutions that are more effective and relevant to community needs.
4. Potential Impact of Local Solutions: Appropriate local solutions have the potential to create significant and sustainable impact. With adequate resources and support, as well as a change in mindset, these local solutions can be validated and show the potential to positively influence people's lives, ultimately enabling sustainable growth and development.

Through this Learning Report, the Drafting Team briefly displays the learning process and results of the entire innovator team in DIY, both from the first (IDEAKSI 1.0) and second (IDEAKSI 2.0)

generation. The learning points are the result of observations by the Local Innovation Advisor (LIA) team carried out in limited interaction time. It should be stated that at the time of writing this report, the second generation of the IDEAKSI innovator team was still in the process of developing its prototype.

IDEAKSI Mentoring

IDEAKSI had provided assistance to two groups of innovator teams in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The first batch (IDEAKSI 1.0) involved nine innovators at the prototyping stage, during September 2021 - April 2022, and four innovators at the scaling up stage. The second batch (IDEAKSI 2.0) involved 15 teams of innovators starting from the search phase in May 2023 and the assisted development phase from July 2023, and is still ongoing until this book is written.

The two batches were selected based on aspects of relevance, inclusion, locality, and novelty of ideas by YEU, U-INSPIRE Indonesia, and external reviewers who have knowledge regarding substance and locality. After being selected, each team received stimulant funds according to YEU's assessment of their respective proposals. During innovation development, local innovator teams were provided with a support system in the form of mentoring with mentors, training, monitoring, regular reflective meetings, and opportunities to share in public forums. The following table shows the learning process and capacity strengthening carried out during IDEAKSI 1.0 and IDEAKSI 2.0 mentoring.

Strengthening the Capacity of the IDEAKSI 1.0 and IDEAKSI 2.0 Innovator Teams

Type of activity	IDEAKSI 1.0 (September 2021-March 2023)	IDEAKSI 2.0 (August 2023-present)
Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation Workshop: Stages of innovation development and risk mitigation, SOP for Finance, Bookkeeping and Logistics, Code of Ethics and Accountability • Socialization of Procedures for Preparing Scaling Up Proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation Workshop 1: Introduction to Humanitarian Innovation, Identification of Disaster Management Problems in DIY and Mapping of Knowledge and Actors • Innovation Workshop 2: Humanitarian Inclusion Standards, Survey/Field Study and Mentoring • Innovation Workshop 3: Sustainability Models in Humanitarian Innovation, Field Survey Results • Project Cycle Management and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Workshop
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing and Storytelling Training • Branding and Social Media Training • Training on Safeguarding • Pitching Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitching Training • Training in Bookkeeping, Financial Reporting, Accountability, Project Cycle Management, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning • Community Feedback and Journalism Training • Basic Advocacy Training
Mentoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible Digital Innovation Mentoring • Mentoring related to Agriculture and Organic Waste Management • Mentoring regarding the Early Warning System • Mentoring related to Inclusive Villages • Mentoring related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:1 Mentoring activities by Mentors, and mentoring by YEU with the theme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mentoring regarding Inclusive Product Design ◦ Accessible Digital Innovation Mentoring ◦ Mentoring Innovations related to the

	<p>to Document-based Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovator Team Reflective Meeting • Warung Discussion: Capacity identification, stakeholder mapping, and scalability assessment 	<p>Environment for Disaster Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Inclusive Theater Mentoring ◦ Mentoring for Accessible Refugees ◦ Mentoring for Anticipatory Actioning ◦ Mentoring for Waste Management • Reflective Meeting of DIY, Central Sulawesi and NTT Innovator Teams • Warung Discussion: Capacity identification, stakeholder mapping, and scalability assessment
Forum, Konferensi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Demo Day 2021</i> • <i>IDEAKSI Exhibition and Workshop: Innovation Ideas for Inclusive Action in Disaster Preparedness and Management 2022</i> • <i>Disaster Preparedness Day 2022</i> • <i>GPDRR 2022</i> • <i>Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction 2022</i> • <i>International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2023</i> • <i>2023 Practice Ground</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Demo Day and Symposium IDEAKSI 2023</i> • <i>PRB Month 2023</i> • <i>International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2023</i> • <i>2023 Practice Ground</i> • <i>Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week 2023</i>

During the learning and capacity strengthening process, the innovator team was accompanied by YEU and several parties. Several other parties who accompanied the IDEAKSI 1.0 innovator team were: Local Inclusion Advisor, Local Innovation Advisor, mentors according to the innovator team's field cluster, and technical reviewers. Meanwhile, the parties accompanying the IDEAKSI 2.0 innovator team were: Local Innovation Advisor, local mentors who accompanied each innovator team, technical reviewers, and community reviewers.

B. Development of Inclusive Disaster Management Innovation through IDEAKSI

Inclusive Disaster Management Innovation through IDEAKSI 2023-2025 (Area: Yogyakarta Special Region)

The IDEAKSI 2.0 activities, which were carried out in the period August 2023 until the time the book was compiled in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, were attended by 15 teams of innovators. In their assistance, the 15 teams of innovators were supported through grants amounting to IDR 40,000,000 as a stimulant for developing community-led innovations that they proposed. Mentoring is also complemented by non-financial support, in the form of mentoring from local mentors according to the needs of innovators, regular mentoring from the IDEAKSI YEU team, capacity strengthening, liaison with relevant stakeholders, learning exchanges, and promotion of innovation through local, national, regional and global forums. The following is a brief story about 15 teams of innovators consisting of (most of the terms are not translated to maintain their contextualization):

1. Bonhargo - Sanggar Edukasi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Inklusif (Gareng Sinau) or Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Education Art Studio
2. (Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (FPRB) Murtigading - *Dapur Umum Bergerak* (DUGEM) or Mobile Public Kitchen
3. GEMPITA - *Moda Angkut Sampah Multifungsi* (MASMUL) or Multifunctional Waste Transport Mode
4. Karang Taruna Prima Gadung - *Bambu Jawa Jahit Bumi* or Earth Sewing Java Bamboo
5. KSB Merapi Rescue Umbulharjo - *Penanggulangan Bencana*

untuk Masyarakat berbasis Inklusi or Disaster Management for Inclusion-based Communities

- 06. KWT Melati - *Pengelolaan Sampah Melati Watugajah* (Papah Mewah) or Waste Management at Melati Watugajah
- 07. KWT Wanita Karya - *Budidaya Lele dan Kangkung dalam Galon Air Mineral* (BUDIKDALON) or Cultivating Catfish and Water Spinach in Gallons of Mineral Water
- 08. Lumbung Pangan Artha Mandiri - *Lumbung Pangan Antisipasi Kekeringan Kalurahan Kemadang* (LUMANTAR KADANG) or Food Barn to Anticipate Drought in Kemadang District
- 09. Ngudi Makmur - *Ternak Kambing Terintegrasi* (TERKAM) or Integrated Goat Farming
- 10. Petani Milenial Purwosari - *Smart Irigasi Tetes Petani Milenial Purwosari* (Sitempur) Smart Drip Irrigation for Millennial Farmers in Purwosari
- 11. Pita Merah Jogja - Montov: Health Monitoring Application ODHIV
- 12. Pusat Pemberdayaan Disabilitas Mitra Sejahtera (PPDMS) - *Inclusive Learning Disaster: Home Visit Generasi Istimewa Cerdas Tangguh Bencana* (ILearn-Disaster) or Home Visit for Smart, Special, and Resilient to Disasters Generation
- 13. SHG Luhur Jiwo - *Taman Edukasi Inklusi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana* (TAKSI Kencana) or Disaster Preparedness Inclusion Education Park
- 14. SHG Unggul Jiwa - *Pengelolaan dan Pengolahan lahan pertanian pada Kelompok Sub Bantu Unggul JIWA yang tanggap bencana dengan adaptif pada perubahan iklim* (UJI PETAHANA) or Management and processing of agricultural

land in the JIWA Superior Assistance Sub Group which responds to disasters by adapting to climate change

15. Teater Inklusi Yogyakarta - *Teater Inklusi Peduli Bencana dengan Mobile Entertainment (MODUS)* or Disaster Care Inclusion Theater with Mobile Entertainment

01.

Bonhargo: Sanggar Edukasi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana yang *Inklusif* (Gareng Sinau) or Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Education Art Studio

Bonhargo tourism unit was founded in 2009 in Kebon Tirtohargo, Bantul, consisting of locals who work as tour guides or tourism managers from various backgrounds. This tourism unit realized that the village was highly potential for a camping and outbound spot after observing visitors in its area. Its large enough place can accommodate around 80 people for camping.

Through IDEAKSI, this team of innovators planned to activate existing open spaces to organize educational studios in the form of educational games related to inclusive PRB or DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction). The disaster risks were earthquakes, tsunamis, strong winds, floods, and dead ends. The targets of this educational studio were preschool students, the older locals, and outbound guests.

The Innovation

- 01. Increase studio activities by including elements of inclusive DRR education, one of which was related to waste management.
- 02. Outbound activity packages and game activities.
- 03. Inclusive DRR module in game activities that could be used for preschool students and the older locals.

Added Value

A combination of outbound activities and education on disaster risk reduction.

Stakeholders

Head of Tirtohargo Urban Village, People with Disabilities, KWT, Pokdarwis, FPRB, Difagana DIY, Preschool Educators, Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary School Teachers, Urban Village Media Team.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. FGD Concerning Inclusive DRR Mitigation (29 November 2023): The activities carried out were providing strengthening of DRR capacity to representatives of community groups, as well as inviting the community to provide opinions and questions about potential disasters faced in the surrounding area.
2. Education on waste management and household waste (10 December 2023): This activity involved KWT as the participant which aimed to provide reinforcement to the group regarding the management of household waste and waste around the environment to be used as other products such as organic/ liquid fertilizer, creative creations, pots plants etc. This activity aimed to reduce waste and river pollution as a risk reduction measure.
3. Outbound for Kindergarten and Preschool children with DRR theme (22 January 2024): This outbound activity involved participants, namely Kindergarten and Preschool children in the Tirtohargo Urban Village area, with the theme of introducing Disaster Risk Reduction to children in an interactive and fun way.
4. DRR and Inclusion Outbound (4 February 2024): outbound activities involving participants of various age groups, with the theme of disaster risk reduction and inclusion which were interactive and provided participants with experience regarding DRR simulations and communication and handling of disabilities.

Achievements

1.

Sharing knowledge about waste and household waste management: Assistance to Farmer Women's Groups in making liquid fertilizer from organic waste and from household waste as outlined in the module book.

2.

Holding Mitigation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) through activities regarding DRR contained in the module book which is still in the process of being prepared

3.

Benefits recipients

- a. Socialization of the GARENG SINAU program on October 28 2023 with participants consisting of 21 men, 13 women, 5 older people people, 3 children and 1 person with disability.
- b. FGD on inclusive DRR mitigation on November 29 2023 with participants consisting of 21 men, 17 women, 3 farmers, 10 older people people, 4 children and 1 person with disabilities.

4.

Education on waste and household waste management on December 10 2023 with participants consisting of 44 women farmer groups, 4 older people people and 7 men.

5.

Kindergarten and Preschool outbound with Disaster Risk Reduction topic on January 22 2024 with participants consisting of 6 men, 12 women and 94 children.

6.

Outbound Inclusion with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Inclusion topic on February 4 2024 with participants consisting of 28 men, 19 women, 11 farmers, 10 older people people, and 3 children.

Photos of activities



(left-right) FGD in mapping the innovator capacity; Sanggar Edukasi spots; route to access the Sanggar Edukasi spots. **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. The importance of assistance in preparing curriculum and methods that suit the characteristics of the target group.
2. The importance of developing educational approaches/ methods that are integrated with local customs and culture.
3. The importance of having innovation team members with various expertise backgrounds, including: DRR, psychosocial support services, waste bank management, information technology, financial management, as well as sports and outbound.
4. Several proposals for developing activities came from the community.
5. The importance of the existence of land lent for outbound purposes.
6. The importance of advocacy to obtain support from village funds.
7. The importance of collaborating with local governments and other similar communities, including outbound management networks.

"This IDEAKSI provides acceleration in advancing human resources starting from small groups of society."
– Bonhargo

FPRB Murtigading: *Dapur Umum Bergerak (DUGEM)* or Mobile Public Kitchen

As the last urban village to accommodate refugees due to the earthquake and tsunami disaster, Murtigading Sub-district (Bantul Regency) needed public kitchen infrastructure that is accountable, fast-moving, fast-serving, and quickly addresses the food needs of refugees, especially people with disability, older people, and other at-risk groups. Therefore, FPRB Murtigading was formed in 2022 to establish public kitchen vehicles that can help disaster victims, especially people with disabilities, the older people, and other at-risk groups.

The Innovation

- 01 Post-disaster response, in the form of a Dapur Umum Bergerak (DUGEM) or Mobile Public Kitchen which could quickly provide food needs and reach refugees, including people with disabilities, the older people, and other at-risk groups.
- 02 DUGEM design: it will be towed by car or ambulance when it is needed, providing quite complete cooking utensils, such as stoves, pans, kitchen utensils, gas, tables, shelves, and logistics.
- 03 Involve a third party/vendor in the manufacture and assembly of the Food Trailer Chassis and Mobile Public Kitchen Box.
- 04 Mobile Public Kitchen management plan.

Added Value

In emergency conditions, it provides basic needs, namely food, with easy access for all because it is 'mobile'. The design is based on the results of the discussion with disability colleagues.

Stakeholders

Head of Tirtohargo Urban Village, People with Disabilities,

KWT, Pokdarwis, FPRB, Difagana DIY, Preschool Educators, Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary School Teachers, Urban Village Media Team.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

Empowerment of Health Cadres (Women) to take part in public kitchen training with Puskesmas or Public Health Care and Tagana.

Achievements

1 The DUGEM trial was carried out through one training session inviting resource persons from the community health center and Tagana and consisted of 30 participants.



Photos of activities



FGD FPRB Murtigading with YEU and LIA to map the innovator capacity. The mobile kitchen establishment is progressing. **Source:** YEU dan FPRB Murtigading



Checking the logistics warehouse provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs for the emergency response period. **Source:** YEU.

Lessons Learned

1. Having local experts or people who understand and design public kitchens themselves, as part of the innovator, can facilitate the development of detailed technology and requirements needed in the future for sustainability and scale-up.
2. The position of the Murtigading FPRB is the supporting area for the last evacuation point (supporting five urban villages, namely Gadingharjo, Gadingsari, Srigading, Parangtritis and Poncosari). In addition, it also has a logistics warehouse for these urban villages. The warehouse facilitates the development of the benefits of innovations developed and supports the existing system.
3. Providing a logistics warehouse for several other urban villages (can support 2000 refugees for 2-3 days) with a system that has been established, making it easier to strengthen the management of the implementation of the innovations being developed.
4. Collaboration with the Provincial and Regency Social Services, as well as the District Government plays an important role in the sustainability of innovation.
5. Experience in disaster preparedness and mitigation (clear division of divisions and required technical capabilities) supports the implementation of innovation during emergency response.
6. This innovation is very likely to be integrated into existing emergency response systems.

"We hope there will be continuity of the program" – FPRB Murtigading

GEMPITA *Moda Angkut Sampah Multifungsi* (MASMUL) or Multifunctional Waste Transport Mode

Starting from the everyday activities of locals, Gempita Waste Bank was formed in November 2020, with a focus on managing organic and inorganic waste. The various activities held at locals' meetings once a month consisted of the process of weighing and sorting waste to introduce waste processing. As time goes by, community support increases, but access to waste mobility is hampered. Gempita answered the challenge by creating an innovation called "*Moda Angkut Sampah Multifungsi* (MASMUL)" or Multifunctional Waste Transport Mode.

The Innovation

- 01 Alternative functions were used in household activities and emergency activities, such as gallon/gas transport, stretchers and disaster logistics.
- 02 At that time, the innovators hoped that the development of innovation would involve people with disabilities and be easy to use for people of productive age, the older people, and children.
- 03 The transportation system collected organic and inorganic waste which could pass through a path with a slope of 30%.

Added Value

Facilitated access to waste banks and evacuation access in emergency situations for riverbank locals, especially the older people and people with disabilities and also reduced inorganic waste thrown into the river.

Stakeholders

The waste bank's customers were around 64 people (including 8 GEMPITA administrators). Community level administrators (RW.07 Gemblakan Bawah Suryatmajan administrators, RT.19 and RT.20 RW.07 Gemblakan Bawah Suryatmajan, Dasa Wisma administrators), urban village officials, DIY Environmental Service,

DIY Regional Development Bank, Yogyakarta City Waste Bank Forum (FBS Yogyakarta City), as well as other waste banks in the Yogyakarta City area.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

- 1. The LOSIDA training, which was held on January 7 2024 involving PKK RW07 local females and RW 07/RW07 PKK administrators.
- 2. Consistent education and outreach every month at regular PKK meetings of RT 19 on the 19th of every month, RT 20 on the 20th of every month and RT 21 on the 7th of every month.

Achievements



The average waste weight reached 200-250 kg/month.

Beneficiaries

Waste Bank customers were 70 people (Men: 6 people, Women: 64 people). Out of 70 customers (older people men: 3 people and older people women: 16 people).

The direct beneficiaries (RW 07 locals) were 115 families.



Photos of activities





(left-right) FGD on mapping innovator capacity; The demo of Moda Angkut Sampah Multifungsi (MASMUL); Explanation of environmental conditions; Socialization of how to use MASMUL. **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia, Gempita

Lessons Learned

1. The role of the team initiator is to nicely implement innovation and ideas, as well as managing the network they have to develop these innovation ideas. Overall, it is a good and essential thing.
2. Trials were the key to getting input and suggestions in improving innovation designs from users/the community.
3. The innovator team was supported by team members who were able to translate ideas into technical designs for multifunctional waste transportation modes.
4. The innovation team needed to be equipped with a strategy to capture funding opportunities for additional production so that it could serve more points in the next stage.

"Overall, we are grateful with this IDEAKSI, GEMPITA is one of the candidates to become an innovator, so that GEMPITA can realize a piece of the community's hopes regarding processing their household waste." – GEMPITA

KSB Merapi Rescue Umbulharjo: *Penanggulangan Bencana untuk Masyarakat berbasis Inklusi* or Disaster Management for Inclusion-based Communities

Merapi Rescue Umbulharjo Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB) was founded in 2011 and focused on disaster management for inclusion-based communities. Through IDEAKSI, KSB Merapi Rescue Umbulharjo planned to build easy to use toilets for vulnerable groups and people with disabilities as well as developing public kitchens and health facilities in collaboration with the Village Government. The construction site will be located in a multi-purpose building which will become a central barracks for people with disabilities during evacuations due to disasters.

The Innovation

- 01 Post-disaster adaptation efforts, in the form of providing public facilities.
- 02 Construction of public facilities, such as toilets, kitchens, accessibility and facilities that are friendly to people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.
- 03 Construction was being carried out in a multi-purpose building which will later become a central barracks for people with disabilities and vulnerable groups in Plosorejo Hamlet, Umbulharjo Urban Village.

Added Value

The potential of KSB Merapi Rescue as an organization that is trusted and has a fairly good position and influence in the local community and government.

Stakeholders

Health Service, Sleman Regional Government, Difagana, Karang Taruna, Children's Forum, Destana, District Headquarters.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

Not yet held.

Achievements

KSB Merapi Rescue had carried out the refinement stage of its innovation which included building additional toilets, making rams, pass-through doors, painting and electrical improvements.

Daily beneficiaries consisted of kindergarten, elementary, middle school and school environment students.



Photos of activities



The condition of the building before the construction of the toilet. Source: U-INSPIRE Indonesia.



The condition of the building after the construction of the toilet. Source: U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. It is necessary to consider the sub district development plan so that it is in line with the budgeting process and development of the development plan that will be developed after IDEAKSI is completed, so that it does not appear to be "hanging in the balance" in the implementation of the KSB Merapi Rescue Umbulharjo big plan.
2. Increased capacity in understanding inclusion issues - this is so that inclusion becomes the main stream of refugee camp coordination so that inclusion issues become the main stream of coordination in refugee camp management.
3. Capacity building for layout and development planning for spaces that are friendly to people with disabilities and vulnerable groups needs to be carried out before making development plans so that it can assist in inclusive planning.
4. It is necessary to build coordination and management of refugee camps so that not only are the places disability friendly, but in the management of refugee barracks the principles of inclusivity are also applied, especially how to interact with people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

"There needs to be program continuity." – KSB Merapi Rescue

KWT Melati: Papah Mewah (*Pengelolaan Sampah Melati Watugajah*) or Melati Watugajah Waste Management

KWT Melati Watugajah was founded in 1997 and currently has 23 members in Watugajah village, Girijati Village, Gunungkidul Regency. The scope of this team's activities focused on agriculture, including IPM (Integrated Pest Management) clinics, manure processing, and goat farmer and breeder social gatherings. Their agricultural activities experienced a phenomenon of decreasing community income during the dry season as well as the problem of waste accumulation. Therefore, KWT Melati Watugajah designed an innovation called PAPA MEWAH (Watugajah Melati Waste Management). This innovation targeted all Padukuhan locals (157 people), including the older people (56.3% of the total population) to sort organic and non-organic waste, to manage it later, and to increase income, especially in the dry season.

The Innovation

- 01 Locals turned their organic waste into compost using stacked buckets and maggots. Education on processing organic waste into compost will later be carried out by the UPT Puskesmas.
- 02 Inorganic waste in each house was put into sacks and transported once every two weeks. Bottle bins were provided in public places (mosques, fields, schools, public cemeteries). The transportation and deposit system of the inorganic waste to the waste bank were supported by the youth of Karang Taruna Padukuhan.
- 03 Income from waste management was divided 45% to the management, 35% to Karang Taruna, and 20% to social funds. The mentioned social funds were used to provide additional nutrition for 116 older people, one toddler who is stunted, and eight people with disabilities, as well as basic necessities for underprivileged locals.

Added Value

Building an integrated waste management system at the surrounding locals level that can increase locals' income, in collaboration with youth, community health centers and local government.

Stakeholders

Urban Village Officials, Karang Taruna, BPP (Agricultural Extension Center), BPTP (Agricultural Technology Assessment Center), Environmental Service, Agriculture Service, UPT Puskesmas Purwosari, Widoro Village Waste Bank.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Socialization of waste sorting at PKK of Padukuhan Watugajah on November 1 2023.
2. Socialization in each RT.

Achievements



Around **417 kg of inorganic waste** was collected per month, around 0.6 kg of organic waste from each house per day, or around **2,826 kg of organic waste** per month from the 157 houses managed.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries consisted of 173 families with 157 houses, 116 older people people, 15 toddlers, 8 people with disabilities, 92 men and 312 women.

Photos of activities



(left-right) Explaining the innovation; Tools and materials used; **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia



FGD in mapping the innovator capacity. **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. The need to have sufficient human capital, with solid internal relationships, and to have good support from the village government, Community Health Center & Environmental Service.
2. Customer management is quite easy to do because it focuses on the village. The location is quite beautiful, making organic management easier.
3. Collection partners for waste banks are sufficient. As a result, the market is able to meet the needs of waste management carried out by innovators.
4. There is mutually beneficial cooperation between the innovator team and Karang Taruna.

"IDEAKSI is very beneficial for locals and it makes locals aware of the importance of sorting waste and elevating relationships for KWT to progress further in the future" – KWT Melati

KWT Wanita Karya: BUDIKDALON (*Budidaya Lele dan Kangkung dalam Galon Air Mineral*) or Cultivating Catfish and Water Spinach in Gallons of Mineral Water

Focusing on agriculture and plantations, KWT Wanita Karya (Gunungkidul Regency) was formed in 2018 consisting of 17 people, with activities in the form of regular social gatherings and vegetable planting. During the dry season, according to the farmers, it was difficult to plant large areas of land due to lack of water. Seeing the potential decrease of locals' income due to drought, KWT Wanita Karya developed an innovation based on aquaponic technology using gallons and plastic glasses of mineral water which were widely available in their surroundings. This idea is called BUDIKDALON (Cultivating Catfish and Water Spinach in Gallons of Mineral Water).

The Innovation

- 01 Using used gallons in every household as a container for cultivating catfish and vegetable plants such as kale, pak choy and celery.
- 02 Based on the survey results, every month, it was possible to make 75 media for households. At that time, the team hoped that the locals could reap a nice profit in the third month. After the harvest, the products were deposited to KWT Wanita Karya, allowing them to purchase seeds for further use.
- 03 One medium which contained 2 gallons was combined and filled with around 20 liters of water. Then, it was filled with around ten catfish, and vegetables were planted on top.

Added Value

Overcoming limited water as a source of livelihood through aquaponic technology for cultivating vegetable plants and catfish.

Stakeholders

All members of the KWT, Agricultural Extension Center (BPP), urban village and village officials, Police, and local Community Health Center.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

Training on making cultivation media in March 2023 involving the communities of sub-district, urban village, village, Sector Police, Public Health Center, BPP, and KWT members.

Achievements



225 cultivation gallons were produced. For one cultivation medium, 2 gallons are needed.



Therefore, the total gallons used for this innovation were 450 gallons.



So far, 50 kg of catfish and 8 kg of kale have been harvested.



Each gallon could produce an average of 1 kg of catfish, so the total amount of the product was 225 kg of catfish.

Number of beneficiaries

37 heads of families or 143 people (71 men; 72 women); 34 older people (16 men and 18 women); 6 toddlers (4 boys and 2 girls); 1 man with disabilities.

Photos of activities



(left-right) Catfish and Water Spinach Innovations in Gallons; Explaining the Innovations; Making use of old properties. **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. The importance of testing several methods to find the most ideal design.
2. The importance of positive responses from locals towards this innovation idea and considering it quite prospective.
3. Having good examples of prototypes created by a team of innovators can increase locals' desire to participate in implementing the innovations being developed.
4. Innovations developed using tools and materials that are easily available.

"This activity is very useful because it can reduce waste of gallons, reduce expenditure on side dishes and vegetables, as well as add to the PMT menu for the PMT menu for babies and older people "
- KWT Wanita Karya

Karang Taruna Prima Gadung: *Bambu Jawa Jahit Bumi* or Sewing the Earth with Java Bamboo

The Nganjir Village, Semin District, Gunungkidul Regency is an area that is at risk of landslides. Several houses in the area had also been relocated due to the high risk of landslides. Karang Taruna Prima Gadung, which is a local youth organization and accompanied by the RESAN Gunung Kidul Community, took the initiative to overcome this danger through Java bamboo conservation. Installation of gutters was also carried out to ensure faster water absorption. Apart from that, increasing human resources through public education in dealing with land movement will also be carried out later.

The Innovation

- 01 Dealing with landslides by conserving Java Bamboo, planting various types of supporting plants, and installing water gutters at 4 locations prone to landslides. The purpose of making gutters on the edge of the roof of the house and holding rainwater was to delay rainwater runoff from entering the slope and to prevent landslides.
- 02 Conduction the process of "sewing the earth" with Java Bamboo at places which got affected by the landslide. The method involved planting bamboos in the ground every 1-1.5m, then connecting it with Kapok plants and planting vetiver plants. Planting certain commodities (which were free from the threat of long-tailed macaques) was done on land affected by landslides or steep topography, starting from the residue zone/ ridge/top, erosional zone/slope, and deposition zone/near the valley.
- 03 Increasing the capacity of people with disabilities, the older people, and other at-risk groups through education on disaster preparedness and response related to the risks around them.
- 04 Socialization to local people, especially to affected locals and vulnerable groups.
- 05 Routine maintenance of supporting plants according to the season.

Added Value

Utilizing plants that are easily found in the local area to overcome landslides, and the process of planting the plantation could involve the community.

Stakeholders

Urban village officials, community, other youth communities/ organizations, and academics.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

Socialization of Java Bamboo innovation and disaster mitigation training were held on November 26 2023.

Achievements



Land area 1,850 m²



100 Javanese bamboo



20 vetiver seedlings

Number of beneficiaries:

123 families including 50 men, 59 women aged 18-59 years.

Photos of activities



Working together among locals on the bamboo innovation with Karang Taruna Prima Gadung. **Source:** Karang Taruna Prima Gadung, YEU.



Disaster Simulation with Karang Taruna Prima Gadung of Nganjir, Karang Sari, Semin, Gunungkidul. Source: Karang Taruna Prima Gadung.

Lessons Learned

1. The enthusiasm and initiation of local village youth/Karang Taruna groups has been proven to be able to mobilize local communities and be able to identify local problems and formulate solutions together.
2. Collaboration with other youth groups with the same concerns (environment) and more experience in this field can support the development of innovator organizations and the implementation of innovation.
3. Innovation has the potential to grow in society because it has a clear organizational structure and division consisting of local youth (a total of almost 90 youth and teenagers).
4. Positive support from officials and locals/community really supports the process of identifying the right problems such as mapping local potential and implementing innovations (looking for the most risky earth seam points, forming mitigation teams, distributing settlements due to landslides).
5. Innovation can involve many communities from the beginning until the end of the process.
6. The potential of youth innovators in creativity, understanding of technological development, and the latest information really supports the results of documenting innovations that are interesting and reach out to outside parties.

"IDEAKSI has a very positive influence, and every innovator can learn teamwork and skills for each team."

– Karang Taruna Prima Gadung

Artha Mandiri Food Barn: LUMANTAR KADANG (*Lumbung Pangan Antisipasi Kekeringan Kalurahan Kemadang*) or Kemadang Urban Village's Drought Anticipation Food Barn

GKJ Kemadang formed the Artha Mandiri food barn in 2022 to overcome problems related to food crisis and issues. The Kemadang urban village is a dry area where, each year, farmers can only plant rice once, corn and beans twice, and cassava once. Since Depok Lake in Kemadang Village experienced a drought after the 2006 earthquake, water sources for non-household consumption have become limited. This resulted in crop failure experienced by farmers, and livestock faced water shortages. These issues could trigger an increase in food prices. Anticipating the risk of long drought, GKJ Kemadang built the LUMANTAR KADANG innovation (Kemadang District Drought Anticipation Food Barn).

The Innovation

- 01 Storage of agricultural products in the form of grain as food reserves, especially during disasters, and more especially drought. Every 1-3 months, the grains were ground into rice which could be loaned or sold. The barn still needs to have a rice processing machine to reduce production costs and anticipate the cessation of rice milling service operations during a disaster.
- 02 Saving-Loan System.
 - a. Saving.
 - i. Members' basic savings (40 kg of grain or other equivalent foodstuffs),
 - ii. Mandatory savings (5 kg of grain 2 times/year or other equivalent food ingredients),
 - iii. Voluntary savings in the form of grain or other foodstuffs,
 - iv. The management would buy grain to exchange for other food items deposited by members. Thus, the food reserves stored in the barn remain in the form of

grain.

b. Loan.

- i. Daily consumption. Max 40 kg of rice (loan interest 2.5%, must be returned at the nearest harvest time or max 6 months),
- ii. Max's celebration. 100 kg rice/member (loan interest 3.5%, must be returned max. 7 days after the celebration),
- iii. Grief/disaster max. 100 kg/member (without interest, must be returned max. 50 days after borrowing). In extreme cases, people with disabilities and the older people were helped with food needs of 5 kg of rice/person.

03 Buying and selling agricultural products. Food barn was obliged to buy agricultural products (grain, beans, corn and soybeans) from farmers (especially members) at a higher price than the middleman (local market) price. This was done to secure agricultural products. By doing so, farmers wouldn't sell the products in the form of raw materials.

04 Distribution of Remaining Business Products (SHU) was divided between members, management, and supervisory services as well as capital return. In addition, there were also 20% of the remaining products given for work areas and 5% for social funds. This approach was used as reserve funds for anticipatory actions in facing disasters.

05 Designing a GreenHouse that is easy to operate for people with disabilities and the older people.

Added Value

Linking the previously existing agricultural savings and loan system, but linking it to anticipating drought disasters and prioritizing support for high-risk groups.

Stakeholders

Kemadang officials, Kemadang FPRB, Agriculture Service.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Outreach to farmers on October 15 2023
2. Outreach to farmers on November 8 2023
3. Preparation of SOPs for Actions to Anticipate Drought Disasters on March 27 2024
4. Rice Grinding Machine Operational Training on March 30 2024

Achievements

The innovation developed had

produced
5,950 kg
of grain

with an
average of
400 kg of
grain per
month.



The beneficiaries consisted of 119 families, 240 women, 357 farmers, 476 older people, and 238 children.

Photos of activities





(left-right) Discussion regarding the innovations which were being developed, location of the barn, rice, one of the products from GKJ Kemadang. **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. Modifying an existing system that is quite familiar to the public, so that it is easy to understand because of the similarities with the previous savings and loan system. The modifications are quite good because they take into account the dry and harvest season. With this approach, anticipation can be made and can prevent food shortages during the dry season.
2. An outreach model that needs to involve young people. They need to be able to reach older farmers and other vulnerable groups so that they want to get involved in this food barn innovation.
3. It is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the food storage program's position in the disaster management cycle. Doing this can help us to better understand the actions that need to be taken before facing drought/possible crop failure.
4. There is a need to increase capacity in processing raw goods into products that can increase economic value and which can also be stored for a long period of time (3 months, 6 months or 1 year for example).

"IDEAKSI really motivates and fosters the enthusiasm of the innovation team to develop innovation."

– Artha Mandiri Food Barn

Starting from the activity of planting secondary crops on residential and agricultural land, the Ngudi Makmur Farmers Group (KT Ngudi Makmur) was founded in 2006. Bolang Sub-Village, Girikarto Village, Gunungkidul Regency experienced drought and hardening of the land due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and also triggered by climate change. KT Ngudi Makmur produced an innovative idea called TERKAM (Integrated Goat Farming Ngudi Makmur), which started with raising ten goats in a shared cage to produce fertilizer products for 25 ha of agricultural land. At that time, It was hoped that locals would produce better results and be more prosperous. Older locals and people with disabilities were involved in managing land for vegetables.

The Innovation

- 01 Construction of a goat cage (length: 10 meters), which was accessible for wheelchairs, and equipped with a water tower for a drinking water storage and adequate road access for groups with disability, especially those in wheelchairs.
- 02 Utilization of goat livestock which could produce granular fertilizer and liquid fertilizer derived from goat manure. Based on the survey, the need for organic fertilizer in one planting season was 4.5 tons, while a family who owned 2 goats and 1 cow could produce 150 kg of manure per year. Integrated goat farming was carried out on group members' land, with an agreement to lend them for two years without rental fees or profit sharing. After two years and results were observed, the land owner would implement an annual rental system.
- 03 Maintenance was carried out by group members on a scheduled basis. The goat livestock products were sold for group cash income and maintenance of the goat livestock cage.

Added Value

1. Integrating waste from the goats with agricultural land management to reduce soil hardening due to chemical fertilizers and drought.
2. Using goat urine to process it into fertilizer.
3. Involving the older people and people with disabilities in managing vegetable crops.

Stakeholders

Locals, the older people and people with disability, sub-district government, private sector (HEHA tourist attraction), Regency Agricultural Extension Agency (BPP).

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Training on making solid and liquid organic fertilizer on January 19 2024,
2. Inspection and injection of vitamins into goats in March 2024.

Achievements

The innovation had produced



had produced
13 goats



150 kg of solid
fertilizer



45 L of goat urine

Number of beneficiaries: 167 families; farmers consisting of 67 men and 65 women; older people consisting of 30 men and 25 women.

Photos of activities



Building Integrated Cages. The finished cages. Source: Ngudi Makmur, YEU.



FGD in mapping the innovator capacity. Source: YEU.

Lessons Learned

1. A group of innovators who are strongly aligned, can work together well, are disciplined, and have a fairly neat division of team roles are good assets. This group also really supports the development and implementation of innovation.
2. The importance of documentation is essential. Also, having team members who can carry out good documentation can build internal and external trust regarding innovation. This also opens up opportunities for sponsors or external/private support to support innovation.
3. The understanding and experience of innovation team members in managing the innovation being developed (agriculture and goat farming) is very helpful in mapping needs, technical management, and adaptation to implementation in the field, including in preparing strategic plans for future challenges.
4. Long-term dream capital as innovation (as an example or model for other urban villages or areas) can encourage teams in developing innovation, sustaining innovation and formulating future strategies.
5. The good personal relationship that one of the team members has with external parties/partners (private and government) is very helpful in bridging cooperation and developing innovation in the future.

"The activity has been carried out well by all group members, and we hope that in the future we can develop this activity so that it is more beneficial for locals." – Ngudi Makmur

Petani Milenial Purwosari: SiTempur (*Smart Irigasi Tetes Petani Milenial Purwosari*) or Smart Drip Irrigation for Purwosari Millennial Farmers

The problems of drought, declining food commodities, difficulty in accessing irrigation, declining farmer incomes, and traditional watering techniques encouraged Purwosari Millennial Farmers (Gunungkidul Regency) to form Sitempur (Smart Drip Irrigation for Purwosari Millennial Farmers) in 2022. The focus of this group is to form a drip irrigation system. This was done by pumping water whose source had been found to maximize water use. This system also made it easier for older farmers or people with disabilities to grow crops.

The Innovation

- 01 ▶ Carrying out installation, function testing, monitoring, and evaluation of the smart drip irrigation system.
- 02 ▶ Using a drip irrigation system made it easier for older farmers or people with disabilities to grow crops.
- 03 ▶ Horticultural planting around the areas which were constrained by supporting tools and maximizing water use.
- 04 ▶ Giving the innovation results to millennial farmer forums and managers so the results can be managed and developed.

Added Value

Making it easier for older farmers and people with disabilities to grow crops, by using water more efficiently.

Stakeholders

Agricultural land owners, older people farmers, Agricultural Extension Center (BPP), Head of Padukuhan, Head of RW, Head of RT.

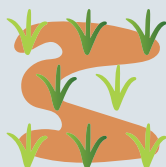
Capacity Strengthening Activities

Socialization of the use of drip irrigation innovation on 20 and 21 August 2023 involving BPP, Dukuh and locals.

Achievements



The total land area was 1.5 ha



Recently planted was 1000 m²

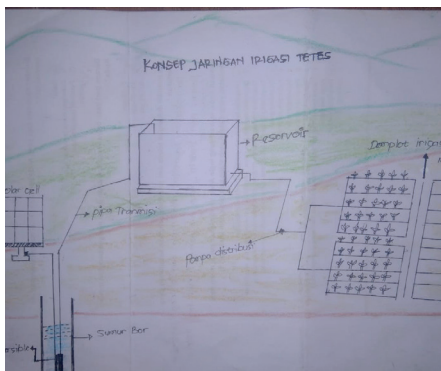


produced 150 kg of chilies

Number of beneficiaries

Number of beneficiaries: 12 families (22 women, 16 men), 3 children, and the older people consisting of 8 men and 9 women.

Photos of activities



(left-right) Developed innovative design; Location situation for innovation development.

Source: U-INSPIRE Indonesia, YEU, Petani Milenial Purwosari.

Lessons Learned

1. It is essential to have many team members with technical expertise and initiation by youth groups.
2. Has collaborated with the Purwosari Agricultural Extension Center (BPP), and also the Gunungkidul Regency Agriculture and Food Service.
3. It is a must to have an educational team culture, so that it has the potential to share knowledge about agriculture with the general public, as well as having the initiative to learn knowledge from other farmer groups.
4. Having experience and having carried out innovations in the agricultural sector helped the innovation team develop the idea for a drip irrigation system.

"IDEAKSI's activities are able to help farmers' problems during the dry season." – Purwosari Millennial Farmer

Pita Merah Jogja MONTOV: Health Monitoring Application People Living with HIV

Pita Merah Jogja (PMJ) or Yogyakarta Red Ribbon was formed in 2021 because it viewed stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This community consists of PLWH, PLWH with disabilities, OHIDHA, ADHA and people who care about HIV/AIDS issues in Yogyakarta. In a disaster situation, it is estimated that there will be difficulties in obtaining medicines (ARVs), because PLWH experience perplexity regarding the flow of health services during a disaster, difficulty to reach health service locations, and the inability shown by the disaster response team in understanding the needs of PLWH.

The Innovation

- 01 Development of a mobile application called Montov (PLWH Health Monitoring). The application until now is available and can be downloaded from Android.
- 02 Education regarding HIV & AIDS up to the treatment process.
- 03 Identification of PLWH in the form of regional maps and individual demographics according to health records. Thus, the logistics and medicines could be distributed effectively after a disaster.
- 04 Even in situations where there was no disaster, Montov could be used as a health monitoring tool for PLWH a reminder of when to take medication, type of regimen, and information on PLWH meeting forums in Yogyakarta City.

Added Value

To help PLWH to get ARV medication easily and quickly in emergency situations, reducing the impact of discrimination.

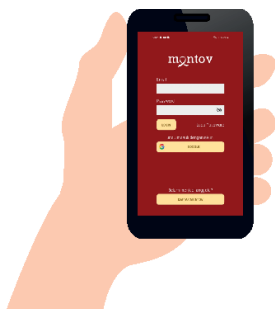
Stakeholders

Members of the Pita Merah Jogja and in other regions, such as Batam and Java-Bali, PLWHCommunity, pioneer health center with HIV services in Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta Kebaya Foundation, Pelangi Difabel, mentoring and outreach institutions, HIV advocacy network, Central Java Human Rights Defenders Network, Social Service Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta City Health Service, DIY Provincial Health Service, and Hospitals.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Socialization at 4 Community Health Centers with PLWH Care, Support and Treatment Services
2. Socialization at 1 Hospital.

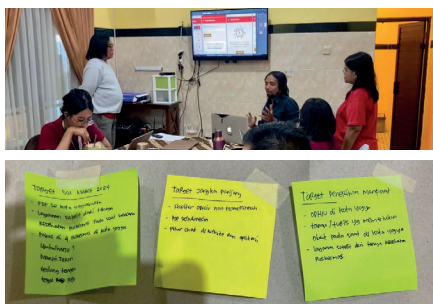
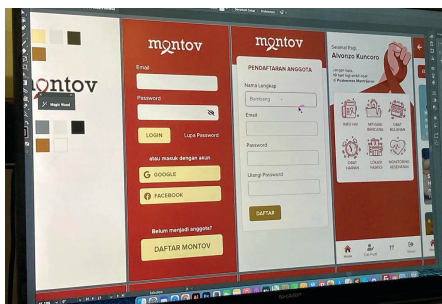
Achievements



Montov has been downloaded 130 times, with an average of **40 downloads per month**.

Montov **has been downloaded 130 times** (60% PLWH, 15% women), consisting of 5 people with disabilities, 2 older people people, and 2 children (**note: application launching in January 2024**)

Foto-foto kegiatan



(left-right) FGD in mapping innovator capacity; The interface of the developed website; FGD results. **Source:** U-INSPIRE Indonesia.



Montov merupakan aplikasi berbasis Android yang bisa Anda download secara gratis melalui Google Playstore. Aplikasi ini berisi fitur-fitur seperti:



INFO
EDUKASI HIV



PENGINGAT OBAT
BULANAN



PENGINGAT OBAT
HARIAN



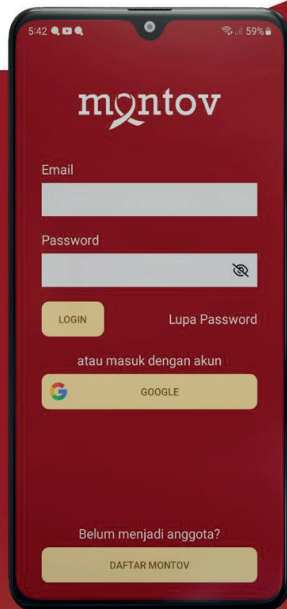
FASKES HIV
TERDEKAT



LAPORAN
KESEHATAN



MITIGASI
BENCANA



Salah satu fitur utama Montov adalah **NOTIFIKASI**, yang akan mengingatkan Anda kapan waktunya mengambil ARV ke layanan dan kapan waktunya minum obat harian

DOWNLOAD MONTOV



Atau buka Google Playstore dan cari Montov

Anda perlu mengetahui Nomor Registrasi Nasional Anda untuk dapat menikmati semua fitur Montov. Anda dapat menanyakan nomor tersebut di layanan kesehatan tempat Anda mengambil ARV

www.pitamerah.org

Lessons Learned

1. The MONTOV application can be accessed by PLWH and non-PLWH with an attractive and informative application display.
2. The team of innovators succeeded in increasing inclusivity, not only for PLWH but also for PLWH with visual disabilities. The application can now be accessed by users with visual disabilities, where the website/application can be operated using keywords with voice.
3. It is important for a team of innovators to enter the network of institutions operating in similar fields at local, regional and global levels to develop websites (website database sources) and also information on PLWH's drug needs.
4. Having innovator team members who already have previous experience in creating websites/applications can simplify the website design process with flexible implementation times, when compared to collaborating with third parties.

"IDEAKSI activities are very good because they provide a special space for innovators to develop their innovation ideas by upholding the value of diversity/inclusivity" - Pita Merah Jogja

Pusat Pemberdayaan Disabilitas Mitra Sejahtera (PPDMS) or Disability Empowerment Center: ILearn-Disaster (Inclusive Learning Disaster: Home Visit Generasi Istimewa Cerdas Tangguh Bencana) or Home Visit for Smart, Special, and Resilient to Disasters Generation

Pusat Pemberdayaan Disabilitas Mitra Sejahtera or Mitra Sejahtera Disability Empowerment Center (PPDMS) was established in 2012 with the main aim of providing empowerment for people with disabilities in all sub-districts in Gunung Kidul, which has the potential danger of earthquakes, landslides, floods, and strong winds. To date, PPDMS has 450 active members from various groups with disabilities. With the challenges of accessibility for the majority of SLB Putera Parallel students to educational services, as well as backgrounds from underprivileged families, PPDMS developed an innovation called Ilearn-Disaster (Inclusive Learning Disaster: Home Visit for Smart, Special, and Resilient to Disasters Generation).

The Innovation

- 01 Educational services with the aim of increasing access to formal education as well as knowledge on reducing disaster risks for 31 children with disabilities and their companions.
- 02 Home visit education service system based on games and videos, including *Putpat Camat (Putar Tepat Cari Selamat)*.
- 03 Designing learning programs which were tailored to the needs of each person with disabilities while creating a conducive atmosphere in each family environment. This was done to increase the effectiveness of learning.

Added Value

Increased accessibility to disaster education and in general that was adapted to the characteristics of students and their families, who usually experience mobility barriers to education service centers.

Stakeholders

BPBD, BAPPEDA, PMI, Disdikpora FDTB, Putra Sejalan Special School, KIM Warto Deso, Mbangun Deso Store, Kube Mitra Rasa, Banyu Bening Elementary School, Cendana Kindergarten.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Introduction to disaster mitigation carried out through home visits to 32 families with disabilities with implementation time in August 2023, January and March 2024.
2. Introduction to disabilities and disaster mitigation to 90 Banyu Bening 1 Elementary School students and 25 Cendana Kindergarten students.
3. Strengthening disaster organization and mitigation for 30 members of the Gunungkidul Disaster Resilient Disability Forum (FDTB).

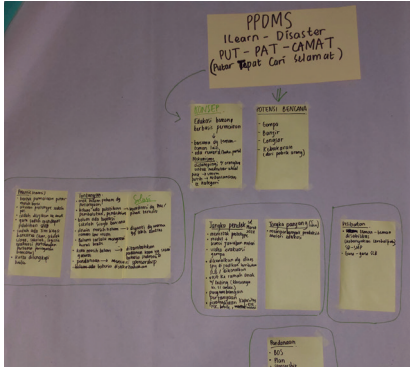
Achievements



A total of 150 people have accessed the developed ILearn-Disaster.

The number of beneficiaries was 45 families.

Photos of activities



Prototype discussion process of Putpat Camat (Putar Cepat Cari Selamat).

Source: U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. The testing put process was carried out well, directly involving the target group who provided feedback on the innovation produced. The feedback given was responded again to improve the innovation produced.
2. Questions were modified to suit the local context so that it was easy for children to learn about disaster risk reduction.

"This innovation is working as we expected and provides many benefits so that it has received appreciation from various parties, although we still have a lot to improve in the future to make it even better." - PPDMS



SHG Luhur Jiwa: TAKSI KENCANA (*Taman Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana*) or Disaster Preparedness Inclusion Education Park

The Luhur Jiwa Sleman Self-Help Group (SHG) was founded in 2017 and has a membership consisting of people with psychosocial disabilities, sub-district officials/caregivers, mental health cadres, volunteers and sub-district officials. In 2020, SHG Luhur Jiwa was approved as a group that plays an active role in providing community-based mental health services and social rehabilitation. This is a form of commitment by the Sidoluhur Village Government as a Mental Health Alert Village. This commitment is what prompted SHG Luhur Jiwa to create an innovation called TAKSI KENCANA (Disaster Preparedness Inclusion Education Park). This Innovation was initially designed to deal with potential flood disasters by creating rides that are friendly for people with disabilities.

The Innovation

- 01 Building a pond upstream to reduce the flow of water flooding the rice fields.
- 02 Increasing productivity and recovery for people with psychosocial disabilities through plant and flower cultivation activities.
- 03 Development of flower and vegetable cultivation through normalization of drainage in residential areas.

Added Value

Connecting the aspects of mental health improvement to improve the environment and providing disaster education that is friendly to people with disabilities and vulnerable groups.

Stakeholders

Village Officials, Urban Village Officials, Disaster Resilient District (KALTANA), DIY Tourism Service, Sleman Regency Agriculture Service, Sleman Regency Social Service, Sidoluhur PKK, Godean I Community Health Center.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

Socialization to Berjo Kidul locals and community leaders during community service work involving Pak Dukuh, Pak RT, and local females.

Achievements



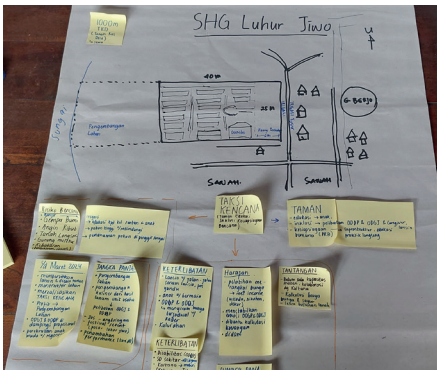
The types of agricultural products were **cucumbers, chilies and other vegetables.**

Number of beneficiaries

Number of beneficiaries:

ODDP 31 families; Mother of 8 toddlers; 8 toddlers; children 10 people; 23 older people; 2 sick older people; KESWA cadre 8 people; caregiver/ companion 17 people.

Photos of activities





Discussion process regarding innovations that will be developed with SHG Luhur Jiwa; Activities at TAKSI Kencana with the community and ODDP.

Source: U-INSPIRE Indonesia, SHG Luhur Jiwa.

Lessons Learned

1. Involvement of people with psychosocial disabilities is best done by grouping them into task groups consisting of 1 person with psychosocial disabilities, 1 caregiver and 1 cadre member, according to the tasks given. This can help people with disabilities socialize and reduce the stigma they are given.
2. In involving people with psychosocial disabilities, it is necessary to consider the number of visitors who will enter KENCANA PARK. It is also best to limit the number of people visiting and the duration. Apart from that, it is necessary to pay attention to the layout of the place that will be used as comfortable, safe and inclusive as possible.
3. 4. It is necessary to increase the number of teaching materials that will be used as teaching media at TAMAN KENCANA which is "less triggering" for participants. By doing so, everyone can comfortably learn while playing. It can also help the recovery of people with psychosocial disabilities.
4. Coordination with local health agencies, especially those dealing with mental health, needs to be strengthened to help monitor and provide training/socialization assistance if necessary in interacting with people with psychosocial disabilities.

"IDEAKSI is very important, because it motivates and empowers inspiring people to manage and develop ideas that are very useful in people's lives." – SHG Luhur Jiwa

SHG Unggul Jiwa: *SHG Unggul Jiwa: Pengelolaan dan Pengolahan lahan pertanian pada Kelompok Swabantu Unggul Jiwa yang tanggap bencana dengan adaptif pada perubahan iklim* or Management and Processing of Agricultural Land in the Jiwa Superior Self-Help Group which Responds to Disasters by Adapting to Climate Change

The Unggul Jiwa Self-Help Group (SHG) was founded in 2017 in Kulonprogo Regency, consisting of people with psychosocial disabilities (ODDP), families or companions of ODDP, and health cadres at the sub-district level. The problems faced include the risk of strong winds and landslides, as well as the stigma of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ). SHG Unggul Jiwa Kulon Progo will provide education and empower ODDP in rice and fruit cultivation activities as part of recovery therapy.

The Innovation

- 01 Management of agricultural land that is disaster responsive and climate change adaptive, through normalizing unmaintained upstream drainage so that it can hold water, This intensified lands so that farmers could still plant and harvest even when floods occurred. Planting rice varieties that are more flood resistant and procuring gulumid as well as compost were also done.
- 02 Empowering members, including people with psychosocial disability , in land preparation and management.
- 03 Increasing the capacity of locals/members regarding knowledge of water use, drainage and environmental management in villages, land management, soil ecology and plant cultivation, in the form of field schools.
- 04 Regarding water management: making bunds and ditches on land that was often affected by floods. Secondly, making ditches in rice fields so that the rice fields are not flooded. Lastly, coordinating the schedule for opening and closing

- 05 water gates with villages next to the Gintung River. Delivering educational messages on clothing worn by people with disabilities and on information boards at three points around the affected blocks.

Added Value

Utilization and management of agricultural land with flood-resistant rice varieties and development of water adaptive systems as people with psychosocial disability therapy.

Stakeholders

Older people, people with psychosocial disability families, community leaders, farmer groups, Farmer Women's Groups, sub-district governments, the general public.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Training to increase community capacity on waste management and water management.
2. Training on soil management and soil ecology as well as how to cultivate healthy plants.

Achievements

The results included



rice
cultivation



drainage
normalization



emergency disaster
response preparation.

Beneficiaries

15 people with psychosocial disability families; Farmer Group 58 families; KWT 10 household; and 30 families of older people.

Photos of activities



(left-right) The locals worked together to clean the ditches. **Source:** SHG Unggul Jiwa dan YEU.



FGD in mapping the innovator capacity. **Source:** SHG Unggul Jiwa dan YEU.

Lessons Learned

1. Having a good understanding of one's own environment and a detailed understanding of the causes of flood threats. Understanding these elements enables the development and implementation of adaptive innovations to current field needs and conditions, including developing strategies for the challenges faced in the field.
2. Support from village officials is important in the implementation and sustainability of innovation.
3. The enthusiasm of senior cadres who care about environmental issues is reflected in the design and implementation process of innovation. This is also supported by leaders and groups of innovators who are comfortable enough to become a forum for opinions and work for senior citizens.
4. A team of innovators with good leadership can facilitate the voices of all groups and can adapt to developments in knowledge. The ability to adapt to current developments also supports the process of developing and implementing innovation.

*"This disaster management activity is very beneficial for the general public or certain groups and it is very good for the program to continue."
– SHG Unggul Jiwa*

Teater Inklusi Yogyakarta: *Teater Inklusi Peduli Bencana dengan Mobile Entertainment (MODUS) or Disaster Care Inclusion Theater with Mobile Entertainment*

Due to the 2006 earthquake which caused fatalities, injuries, and psychological trauma, the Yogyakarta Inclusion Theater Group formed Modus (Inclusion Theater's Mobile Edutainment) in 2022 in Yogyakarta City. Through IDEAKSI, this mobile theater performance focuses on increasing public awareness of disaster risk by involving disability groups in disaster risk areas. In a post-disaster context, MODUS will also play a role in comforting and healing trauma for disaster survivors.

The Innovation

- 01 Organizing theater with the theme of disaster education (disaster mitigation and response).
- 02 Involvement of inclusion groups, such as people with disabilities and transgender people, in organizing theater performances.
- 03 Location survey to find the right place for organizing inclusive theater, exploring and maximizing the local potential of inclusive theater locations, including local culture, PRB practices, local figures and local economy.

Added Value

1. The innovation is based on local cultural potential by collaborating with existing arts groups (music, acting, etc.). The first performance's highlight was folklore, namely Ande-Ande Lumut.
2. Holding a theater model for education/socialization that can be adopted for different themes/issues/locations.

Stakeholders

CD Bethesda , Warga Peduli AIDS, Pita Merah Community, Kebaya Foundation of Yogyakarta, Ngampilan Village, Sosromenduran Village, Ngampilan Kemantren, Gedong Tengen Kemantren, Micro and Medium Enterprises in Ngampilan and Sosromenduran, Gedong Tengen Red Car (Firefighter volunteers), as well as locals of the Ngampilan and Sosromenduran communities.

Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Education on Flood and Fire Disaster Risk Reduction packaged in theatrical arts performances.
2. Empowerment of community members involved in the performance, namely experience as actors, performers, and event supporters, such as Micro and Medium Enterprises , etc.
3. Building community awareness regarding disaster risk reduction.
4. New lessons and experiences for community members who had never participated in a performance.

Achievements

01

"True Love" performance at RTHP Ngampilan on December 22 2023. Education about Flood Disaster Risk Reduction: neglected waste. The entertainers consisted of WPA, Pita Merah, Kebaya and locals of Ngampilan RT 03 RW 01. The number of spectators was around 100 people. For views on YouTube 410 times and likes 26 times.

02

"Cinta Lama Bersemi Kembali" (CLBK) performance on Jl. Sosrowijayan, Sosromenduran Village on March 2 2024. Disaster Risk Reduction Education about Fire. The entertainers consisted of WPA, Pita Merah, Kebaya Foundation, and locals of Sosromenduran. The number of spectators was around 300 people. Viewed on YouTube 151 times and liked 19 times.

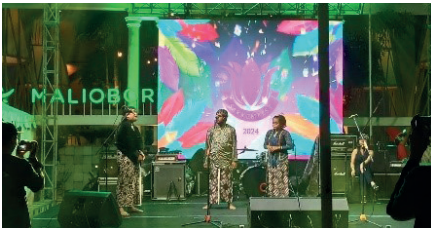
03

Performance at the 2024 HKB Resilience Stage for the Special Region of Yogyakarta on April 28 2024, at the Kepatihan Complex. The performance was part of the highlight of the DIY Provincial Disaster Preparedness Day event which was also broadcast on BPBD DIY YouTube, with a total of 533 views and 18 likes.

Number of beneficiaries

Number of beneficiaries: Women 97 people; Farmers (Women Farmers Group) 15 people; Older people: 38; Children: 43 people; PLWH: 20 people.

Photos of activities



(left-right) FGD in mapping innovator capacity; preparation for the Teater Inklusi; Teater Inklusi in action at Sarkem Fest. **Source:** YEU, Teater Inklusi, dan U-INSPIRE Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

1. The importance of involvement of locals, village government, and RW in organizing activities in the village. Activities involving village communities are considered effective because they can reduce expenses and increase the sense of ownership.
2. One of the initiators of innovation is the locals of Ngampilan (the location of the performance stage during prototyping), who really supports and facilitates the implementation of innovation because they can map local potential and local figures for smooth communication and advocacy.
3. This innovation opens up understanding of the community, officials, and locals around the village regarding DRR which is packaged in local artistic performances.
4. This innovation is very likely to be documented in various media so that it can be used as disaster education material.
5. Good event management skills by the innovator team members enable the emergence of various creative solutions and strategies in dealing with various obstacles and time constraints.
6. The potential of innovators in creativity and understanding of the latest technological and information developments really supports the results of documenting innovations that are interesting and reach out to external parties.

"IDEAKSI is a very useful program for people living in disaster-prone areas and specifically for the Teater Inklusi Yogyakarta to provide new experiences and information about disasters."

– Teater Inklusi Yogyakarta



C. The Locals' Perception

In an effort to obtain feedback on the Community-led Innovation Partnership program, YEU conducted a Community Perception Survey during February – March 2024. This survey asked users of innovation services and applications which were being developed by IDEAKSI 2.0 innovators. The survey used a questionnaire guided by the enumerator, which explored perceptions of disaster, inclusiveness and innovation being developed.

The survey involved 75 locals (62.7% women and 36% men; 36% aged over 60 years; 4% aged under 13 years), spread evenly across fifteen local innovator areas, with varying levels of participation in innovation development. A total of 17.3% (13 of 75 respondents) were identified as people with disabilities based on the set of questions in the Washington Group of Questions¹ used in the survey.

The results of the Community Perception Survey generally describe a positive response to the effectiveness of the innovation being developed, the community involvement process, and the results related to disaster risk reduction. Almost all respondents (99%) consider the innovation being developed to be suitable and can be used in their respective regions. This indicates that the innovation being developed is indeed born from local problems, solutions which are appropriate to the local context, and are led by local communities - in accordance with the spirit of IDEAKSI.

Regarding innovation achievements, as many as 91% stated that the innovations developed were able to overcome their barriers to active participation, both in disaster preparedness and response. With the same percentage, 91%, respondents felt safe and more confident in facing disasters with the innovations being developed. As many as 77% of respondents stated that this innovation increased their knowledge and abilities in disaster

¹People with disabilities are said to have high difficulty or are completely unable to carry out activities from at least one of the six types of difficulty recorded using the Washington Group Questions Short Set <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/resources/frequently-asked-questions/short-set/>

preparedness or response. Meanwhile, regarding the innovation process, 84% of respondents felt they had been involved in the innovation process in some way, and 77% of respondents felt that people's opinions were listened to and included in the design of innovation ideas.

Public Perceptions Regarding Innovation Effectiveness

(75 locals in 15 local innovator areas)



The number of respondents who stated that the innovations they had developed had not greatly or not at all increased their knowledge or preparedness was only three respondents. Some said this was because they felt they were not users of innovation. Incidentally, all three of them had heard about it but were never asked about their views during the development of the innovation. Even though the number is small, the less positive opinions of respondents are very important for innovators and program organizers to consider for future improvements.

D. Highlights of 9 Inclusive Disaster Management Innovations of IDEAKSI 2021-2022

There are nine IDEAKSI Innovations 2021-2022 namely CIQAL, Difagana, Ngudi Mulyo, PB Palma, FKWA, FPRB - GK, Lingkar, MRC, and Sekoci. They have completed all phases starting from selection, mentoring, to innovation development. Meanwhile, CIQAL, Difagana, Ngudi Mulyo, and PB Palma have continued into the scaling-up phase.

From these innovations, lessons are learned. Furthermore, the locals can experience the benefits to this day. This chapter will begin with a short story about the innovations developed by each team of innovators. It will also later explain what learning can be underlined and the continuation of the innovation.

Innovations developed to the scaling-up stage

01 CIQAL

CIQAL (Center for Improving Qualified Activities in Life of People with Disabilities) developed innovations to increase Disability Participation in the Disaster Preparedness Program in Kepuharjo Village, Sleman Regency. This innovation has been realized in the form of: (1) disability data in Kepuharjo Village which is visualized in a Management Information System (SIM), (2) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for evacuation and rescue, accessible refugee camps, as well as policies and budgets which provides protection for people with disabilities, (3) the formation of Village Disability Groups (KOMDIK), and (4) strengthening the village government, the Destana Team, and people with disabilities to gain knowledge about disasters. The Management Information System built by CIQAL can be accessed via *simdis.desakepuharjo.id*. After IDEAKSI assistance, CIQAL is also still active in providing training and assistance, such as inclusive intelligent voter education and disaster response training.

02 DIFAGANA

DIFAGANA (Disaster Preparedness) team developed an Android application called DIFGAN-DES (DIFAGANA Disaster Emergency Support), which generally connects the needs of the older people and people with disabilities in disaster matters to interested parties. Therefore, it is designed to be easily accessed and

understood by deaf, blind and older people friends. The content presented by DIFGAN-DES is (1) local EWS (Early Warning System); (2) education and information regarding disasters; (3) updating information regarding current weather conditions and volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. This application has been tested with Deaf, Blind and older people friends, and can now be downloaded on Playstore. After IDEAKSI's assistance, DIFAGANA is also still actively collaborating with its partners, including local governments in assisting the development of inclusive applications and with academics for accessible EWS research.

03

Ngudi Mulya

Responding to the issue of limited water and accessibility challenges for older people farmers in land irrigation activities during the dry season, the Ngudi Mulya Farmers Group adopted mist irrigation technology from successful examples in Bantul to irrigate agricultural land in Padukuhan Ngoro-oro, Giriasih Village, Kepanewon Purwosari, Regency Gunung Kidul. There were 23 members of the Ngudi Mulya Farmers Group involved. Usually, these farmers buy and transport water for irrigation purposes, even though most of the farmers are older people. As a prototype, mist irrigation is designed to irrigate ten plots of land. Water meters are then installed on each plot of land used and the total contribution can be measured according to usage. Currently, mist irrigation is used to plant rice, corn, chilies, sweet tubers and shallots. After IDEAKSI's assistance was completed, Ngudi Mulya succeeded in creating regeneration of the millennial farming community,

and was able to increase farmers' income through his innovation. The benefits of this smart mist irrigation innovation can also be felt by locals around the rice fields, where power from solar panels is also used for lighting at night.

04

PB Palma

Gajah Wong River is one of the rivers in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The banks are filled with settlements, making it at risk of flooding. PB Palma (Disaster Management and Community Services Unit) GKJ Ambarrukma built a flood early warning system (EWS) and preparedness for river communities and surrounding communities to evacuate all locals at risk of being affected by flooding, including vulnerable groups. The target locations are people in six RT Padukuhan Papringan and three RT Padukuhan Ambarukmo, Caturtunggal Village, Depok District, Sleman Regency. One of the functions of the EWS equipment in question is to detect river water levels, provide a first warning by turning on rotary lights and sirens at the EWS location, and sending a signal to the receiver. After IDEAKSI's assistance, PB Palma continues to maintain equipment and is active in various community activities, such as mutual cooperation, river cleaning, waste management and others.

FKWA (Winongo Asri Communication Forum) developed maggot cultivation as an effort to reduce waste entering the Piyungan Final Disposal Site. This effort is a further development of the existing waste management program in Kricak Village, which previously also had a Waste Bank system specifically for inorganic waste. FKWA takes a role in managing organic waste while improving the livelihoods of local communities. The developed innovation is the cultivation of BSF (Black Soldier Fly) maggots, which play a role in breaking down organic waste, covering two RWs in Kricak Village. This maggot cultivation facility is called the Jogjakarta Maggot Cage (KMJ). Maggots will then be ready to harvest every 25 days. After IDEAKSI's assistance, development was continued by establishing the Plasma Core concept, where KMJ was the core with 6 plasmas created and assisted.

Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana - Gunungkidul (FPRB - GK) developed an Inclusive Digital Deliberation Web for Disaster Risk Reduction for Disabilities which functions as a platform for accessibility surveys, DRR education, and a marketplace for creative economy products. This concept stems from the issue of limited channels for channeling the aspirations of groups of people with disabilities for making development policies in Gunungkidul Regency. Most people with disabilities there use smartphones, but for mobility and access to economic development they still depend on other

people. Aspiration data related to accessibility will then be managed by FPRB and presented in Musrenbang. Based on website visitor statistics, as of April 20 2022, there have been 6,998 visitors, with an average daily visitor of 114-147 people. Meanwhile, after IDEAKSI's assistance, FPRB - GK collaborated with IT Diskominfo Gunungkidul Regency, updating and improving the website, especially in the accessibility survey section.

07 **Lingkar**

The Lingkar Team developed an early warning system that is deaf-friendly by utilizing technology in the form of an Android application in Girikerto Village, Sleman Regency. This application will be connected to the existing early warning system (EWS/Early Warning System) so that the information provided will be in harmony. As an example, when there is a change in Merapi's status, the application will provide a vibrating tone notification. The application also contains information regarding evacuation route plans, gathering point locations, village alert team contact numbers, and evacuation Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

08 **MRC**

Based on locals' experience, during the Merapi eruption, the whole environment will become darker and the possibility of power outages is evident, causing panic. Evacuation routes in the form of signboards around

Mount Merapi can usually only be followed when the weather is fine and clear. Therefore, MRC Team developed a directional guidance device that can operate in dark conditions and emit sound signals, which is equipped with an independent power supply, namely solar power and a fairly long-lasting battery. It is hoped that this system, which supports visual and audio signals, will make it easier for individuals to quickly find evacuation routes to the gathering point independently.

09

Sekoci

The SEKOCI team innovated by building a foster family system for families with people with disabilities to overcome the problem of a place to take refuge in the event of a disaster. Innovation development consists of capacity building activities, simulations of assisting participants with disability to adapt in adoptive families, legalization of adoptive family associations, an MoU with the Sleman Regency Government, and preparation of guidebooks for all participants. The participants are people with disabilities who attend SLB Bhakti Pertiwi Prambanan (kindergarten to high school, 68 students) and their families, as well as adoptive families whose main criteria have been determined, namely being well-established, able to commit, and from a trusted network. This SLB is located in Bokoharjo Village, Prambanan District, Sleman Regency.

What Do We Learn from the 9 Innovations of IDEAKSI 2021-2022?

#1: Collaboration is the Key to Development and Sustainability

Collaboration in developing innovation has become a practice carried out by the entire team while participating in IDEAKSI and after IDEAKSI is completed. Collaboration is carried out at both the central and regional levels, where each team involves at least two of the five elements of the penta helix (academics, business, community, government, and media). In addition, innovators who continue to collaborate and receive support from their partners (especially local governments), can continue or develop their innovations after IDEAKSI is completed. Thus, improvements or adjustments to innovation according to needs can be carried out. It can be concluded, based on the analysis carried out on the added value of collaboration across teams, collaboration can: (1) increase the capacity of the innovator team; (2) changing stigma (perspective of people with disabilities or other high-risk groups); (3) reach the target community or potential users of innovation in accordance with the goals of innovation development; and (4) supporting the sustainability of innovation.

#2: Early Involvement of Potential Benefits Recipients and Young Groups

The innovator teams have involved potential users from the start to find out what needs to be considered in designing their innovations so that disaster risk reduction innovations can be inclusive. The added value obtained by the innovator team after involving potential users from an early age is: (1) appropriate innovation based on understanding the conditions and various potential users; and (2) right on target

in determining priority activities in developing innovation. Apart from involving potential users, innovation involving young groups has also been successful in regenerating communities for innovation. It is hoped that this regeneration can encourage continued innovation after IDEAKSI.

#3: Considerations in Innovation Development

In general, the development of technology-based innovation is started by assessing the extent to which existing features in society are functioning optimally. Then, it gradually and iteratively develops features that suit the needs or complaints of innovation users' experiences. Application-based innovation requires more experimentation by users in order to obtain various pain and gain points. With this, the quality of innovation can continue to be improved based on suggestions from users, including people with disabilities. The design of innovation development related to infrastructure and public services is strongly influenced by spatial and social factors. Therefore, it is very important to start with a field survey to capture local physical conditions and the socio-economic profile of locals who are potential users.

#4: Keberlanjutan yang Memperluas Kebermanfaatan

After IDEAKSI's innovation assistance in the 2021-2022 period, various initiatives from innovators in society are also continuing. It is not only limited to innovation-related activities but also other DRR and non-DRR initiatives in society. Several trainings related to increasing response capacity, emergency response, and waste management/environmental issues were held by the innovator team on

the initiative and cooperation of its partners. Community assistance activities related to other social issues are also actively carried out, such as intelligent voter education, community service and social service. The benefits of these independently carried out activities can be felt by the community and are an indirect impact of previous IDEAKSI innovation activities. In fact, the increase in income from the innovation development carried out is also felt directly by the beneficiaries of IDEAKSI innovation.

#5: Challenges in the Development and Sustainability of IDEAKSI Innovation

Understanding the challenges of developing inclusive disaster reduction innovations is important, especially in adopting similar innovations. During the innovation development process, each team faces various challenges, both from a technical and non-technical perspective, including in terms of capacity or expertise, coordination and collaboration, user acceptance, synergy, pandemic adaptation, technical issues, and sustainability. The crucial challenge that emerged and became an obstacle to the sustainability of innovation after IDEAKSI assistance was completed was funding. This challenge is the funding for at least three innovators, and it caused innovation to not be able to continue independently. In future mentoring of innovators, preparation for innovators' independence in the field of funding, as well as forms of local innovation that have "more affordable maintenance costs/low costs" need to be paid attention to.

E. Conclusion

Learning #1

Various Innovations Based on Community Leadership

Innovators, whose ideas are purely from the local community and led by the local community, have spawned various innovations according to community needs that were previously unthinkable by outsiders. The second phase of IDEAKSI's variety of inclusive disaster risk management innovations consists of performing arts, developing physical facilities and websites/applications, improving existing agricultural systems, and activating land for community empowerment.

The most varied innovations in the second phase of IDEAKSI emphasized the development of physical facilities, which provided important lessons: (1) trials involving target users; (2) involving local experts to be more flexible in work compared to collaborating with third parties; (3) appropriate placement/location; (4) integration with existing systems; (5) think about functions that can be used in conditions where there is or is not a disaster; and (6) thinking about aspects of community maintenance and empowerment for social or economic functions, so that it is not limited to physical development alone.

Learning #2

Leadership and collaboration

The entire team of innovators demonstrated good practices through strong leadership and good

collaboration in order to create innovation activities that ran well. Strong leadership can guide a team of innovators to achieve the expected results within the planned time. Apart from that, collaboration with various parties can make it easier for the innovator team to face the challenges faced during innovation development. Collaboration needs to be carried out starting from parties within and outside the innovator team's own environment. One interesting practice that has been proven to help several teams of innovators in increasing the influence of their innovation is networking with groups that have similar interests, for example Karang Taruna Prima Gadung which works with youth in other regions who are concerned about landslide and environmental issues, or the Jogja Red Ribbon which networking with the PLHIV community in Batam, Java-Bali, as well as the HIV Advocacy Network.

Learning #3

Be open to receiving input and trying new things

When a team of innovators develops an innovation, they often need to experiment several times to produce an innovation that meets expectations. During innovation development, the innovator team needs to be open to receiving input from all parties in order to perfect the innovation being developed. The innovator team can collect input, including from the beneficiaries of the innovation being developed and also from other parties who have had similar experiences. The team of innovators must also not give up in trying various alternative forms and contents of innovation that might be developed. This needs to be done so that the innovations developed are efficient and effective in providing benefits.

Learning #4

Capacity and Skills Matter

Several capacities and skills supporting the success of innovation development that are generally identified in some or all teams of innovators are as follows: (1) leadership in program management; (2) skills in finding creative solutions when facing various obstacles; (3) good understanding of one's own environment and the ability to map local potential; (4) skills in capturing collaboration opportunities and managing networks; (5) experiences related to disaster and/or inclusion; (6) various skills according to the type of innovation; (7) skills related to documentation, as well as the use of information and technology.

Learning #5

Usefulness

The developed innovations need to be viewed for their usefulness in solving problems faced in the surrounding environment. The team of innovators needs to show that the innovation being developed is able to solve or reduce the impact of the problems faced by society. By seeing the benefits of the innovation being developed, the public will usually be happy to be involved in the development and sustainability of the innovation.

Learning #6

Documentation of Activities

The documentation process at each stage of activity needs to be carried out by the innovator team. Documentation of activities is at least useful as evaluation material within the innovator team itself. Complete documentation can make it easier for the innovator team to review what has been done well and can be continued, and what has not been done well so that further improvements can be made. Apart from that, documentation is also useful if other groups want to carry out similar innovation activities in other places. The team of innovators can easily show what has been done.

Postface

The innovation of all the teams involved in IDEAKSI 1.0 and IDEAKSI 2.0 (in the Special Region of Yogyakarta) has provided many crucial notes which are summarized in this document. The nine innovator teams for IDEAKSI 1.0 and the fifteen innovation teams for IDEAKSI 2.0 that were selected to go through a joint incubation process are quite diverse teams in terms of the type of innovation developed, location and innovation approach.

The entire innovation development process is carried out in a structured and well-documented manner. Regular reflective sessions for the entire team and writing monthly reflective reports for each team are good practices that provide space for the innovator team to pause from their activities to reflect on the process they have gone through and then think about things that need to be improved in the next process. In the reflection process, there is always an emphasis on identifying and mitigating risks in developing innovation, so that each team is always aware of what needs to be anticipated. The incubation system prepared by the organizers is very adaptive and accommodating to capacity strengthening needs identified from the start or in the middle of the process.

The results of the analysis of the innovation development process of the entire team of innovators provide six main lessons related to :

- (1) various innovations based on community leadership;
- (2) leadership and collaboration;
- (3) accepting feedback and trying new things;
- (4) essential capacity and expertise
- (5) usefulness; and
- (6) documentation of activities.

In accordance with the purpose of presenting this summary of innovation development learning, it is hoped that the innovation process that has been described can be an inspiration for various parties to adopt good practices and anticipate challenges that may be faced when carrying out replication or in providing support in the scaling-up process for the innovator team. . In the end, we hope that this learning documentation can become a reference for the local innovator teams and all IDEAKSI organizers to ensure that the innovations that have been developed by the entire innovator team can continue and effectively build resilience for all.

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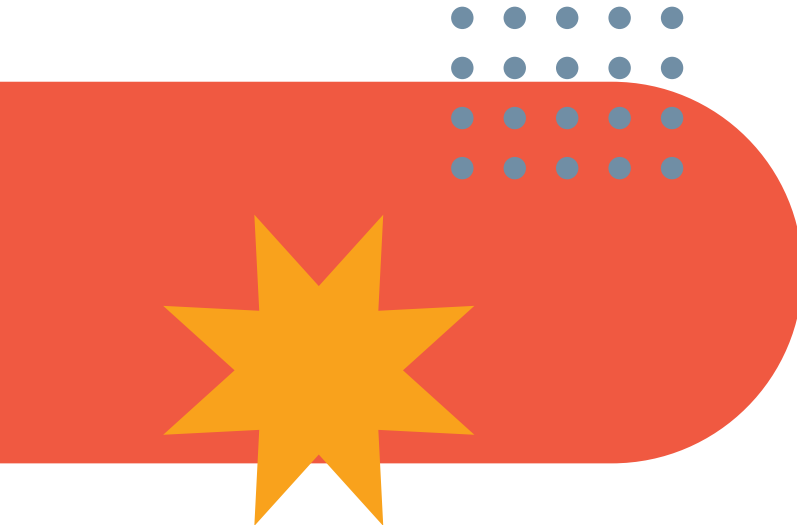
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Jln. Kaliurang KM 12, Dsn Candi 3 No. 34

Yogyakarta 55581 - Indonesia

Telepon: +62-274-882477 | www.yeu.or.id