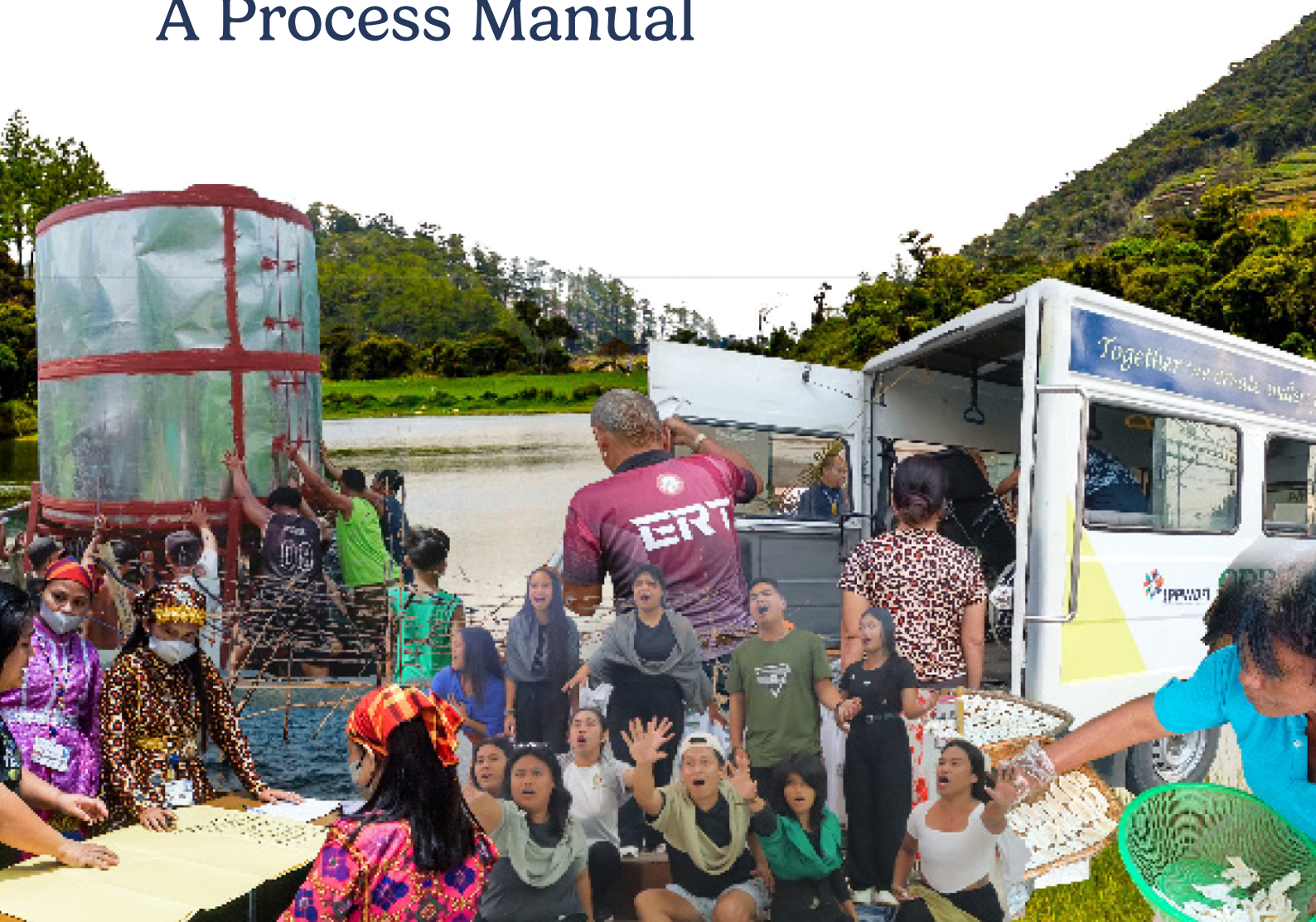


Diskarteng Komunidad: Community-Led Innovations in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

A Process Manual



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Introduction

The Pinnovation Academy started in 2020 and by 2024, there are 20 Community Innovators who showcase the Filipino ingenuity in finding creative and effective solutions to community problems and challenges. “Diskarteng Komunidad” local innovations in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) addressed issues on flooding, typhoons, landslides, droughts, mental health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), DRR education, emergency response, food security, agricultural development, resilient livelihoods, forest protection and coastal management.

This Process Manual describes the processes involved in Community-Led Innovations Development. “Diskarteng Komunidad” also details the support and implementation processes which provide an enabling environment for Community-Led Innovations. Careful not to be too technical, it also highlights actual experience stories of the Community Innovators.

Consistent with the community-led or bottom-up approaches, the Process Manual starts with Reflection by Community Innovators on the Innovation Process.

We hope you will be also be inspired with the stories of the Community Innovators and find the Process Manual useful in engaging with the community in Community-Led Innovations Development.

Pinnovation Academy Team

Reflections from Community Innovators

Innovation goes beyond merely creating something new—it's about understanding the needs of the community, collaborating effectively, and learning throughout the journey. Several people's organizations have shared their insights, revealing the valuable lessons they've gained along the way. These reflections from community innovators illustrate how innovation can drive development, strengthen unity, and foster a deeper sense of responsibility and ownership within their communities.

Reflections from Community Innovators

"We learned that in coming up with newer design, we need to understand what we want and need, what can be done, and what can be sustained. We learned to consult with experts. We learned to listen. We endeavored to convey our ideas in the most effective way. Ultimately, we are still the ones who will decide. Because, we benefit the most from this project."

Maria Fe Maravillas
Las Piñas Persons with Disability Federation (LPPWDFI)



"Before we were organized, some women in our barangay were often gambling, engaging in gossip, and heavy drinking. This situation changed when we established an organization and shifted focus towards caring for the mangrove nursery and other innovative activities. Aside from the nursery, we were also encouraged to enrich our communal garden and women's center. The project has resulted in tighter relationships within our community and reduced unproductive activities."

Snoopy Gomez
Gata Kababayen-an Association (GKA)



"Throughout the entire (innovation) process, we from the local fisherfolks organization, openly expressed opinions and sentiments, especially in major decisions regarding the project. Perspectives and actions that used to be individually-based only gradually changed. All members, women and men, were assigned specific tasks. Because of the project, we became more receptive and daring in innovation development."

**Asosasyon sang Magagmay nga
Mangingisda san Santiago (AMMS)**



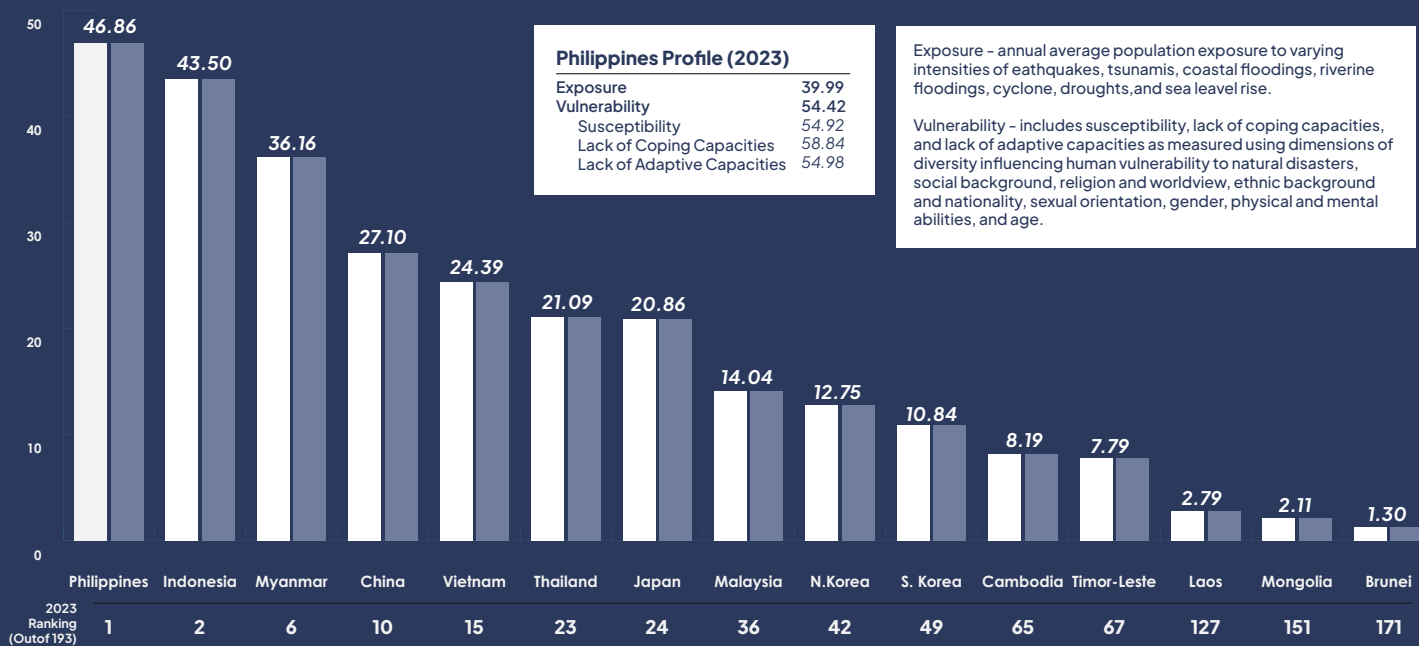
"Before the project, we struggled to access clean water. The usual schedule for water availability was only one to two hours per day. In some areas of our barangay, no water would flow during the summer. Because of this, we were forced to buy water at Php30-40 per day, a significant deduction from our budget for food and medicine. As members of the Ubbog Spring Water Association (USWA), the newly formed organization during the implementation of the water siphon technology project, we are immensely pleased with the results of this project. Not only has it increased our capacity, but it has also served as a bridge to unite us as a community."

**Flor Campos
Ubbog Spring Water Association (USWA)**

Why are Community-Led Innovations Needed?

The Philippines is often at a high/highest position in the World Risk Index. This is evidence that the country is continually battered by numerous hazards which result in disasters, a reality faced by many at-risk communities. There is an urgent need to enhance the capacity of communities to reduce damages and loss incurred, prepare for, respond to, and promptly recover from various disasters and emergencies. Due to various factors, vulnerability remains high, especially in at-risk areas with concurrent aggravating challenges. These include a lack of planning for safe and decent settlements, insufficient knowledge and skills regarding disaster preparedness, lack of education and accurate information, lack of community cooperation, dependency and apathy, social inequality, and poverty. Meanwhile, resources and support to address these significant problems and challenges are often limited. Thus, efforts to promote and strengthen community-based approaches such as Local Innovations in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) are timely and most relevant.

The Philippine remains the most at-risk country for 13 consecutive years



Source: World Risk Report 2023

In the realm of DRRM, communities are regarded as the “frontliners”, being both the first and last responders in times of emergency. They also engage in proactive actions to keep their families and communities safe, protecting lives, livelihoods and development. The members of local communities and their organizations are very much exposed to the realities on the ground and so they are in an excellent position to craft the pathways and plan for their development and solutions. This is also a way forward to realize the long-standing aspiration of affected people and communities to be put at the heart of DRRM and development. It also recognizes the crucial and essential role of communities and local stakeholders as well as their local knowledge, capabilities, resources, and good practices.

Community-Led Innovation Development also ensures that humanitarian actions are conducted in a manner which is dignified, efficient, effective, and sustainable. This can only be achieved if local innovations are designed and led by those who are most affected by crisis and disaster situations. Community Innovators should actively participate and have confidence in implementing appropriate and creative solutions. Since solutions are local responses to the immediate problems often experienced by the community, they are not limited to humanitarian response alone. Instead, they address DRR, CCA and community development problems and challenges.

Innovation Process



Innovation refers to creative, new or improved solution or practice to an identified climate/disaster risk in a specific community. It can be a product, service, process, system or mechanism. In developing the solution, identifying the problem is starting point and central concern. This is where the process of **IDEATION** or **PROBLEM** and **SOLUTION IDENTIFICATION** begins. In this process, innovators discuss the primary problems in DRRM and CCA. What is the main threat in the area? How extensive is its impact? Who are the affected parties? When is it often experienced? These are just some of the questions that can be answered in problem identification. The most effective method for **PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION** is conducting a Participatory Community Risk Assessment characterized by various tools/methods to identify disaster and climate risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities of a community.

In **SOLUTION IDENTIFICATION**, it is important to determine the felt needs or the actual needs of those in the community, and together, lay out possible solutions based on their particular context and situation. It is also important to find out what DRRM & CCA solutions are already being implemented regarding the identified problem. If there are existing solutions, the following questions can be asked: What are they? Are these solutions sufficient? Can they be improved? In improving existing solutions, new elements that can be incorporated into the innovation should be identified. If it is a new solution, the design and guiding concepts behind it should be discussed.

After ideation, the next step in the innovation process is **PROTOTYPING/SOLUTION DEVELOPMENT**. This involves creating a model or sample of the innovation.

TESTING will determine the effectiveness of the innovation. Through testing, the scope and benefits of the innovation will be assessed. In the test case tool, a comparison between the old solution and the new solution can be seen.

Sample Test Case Tool

Innovator: Ubbog Spring Water Association	Innovation Project: Water Siphoning for Household Use
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Innovative Components for Testing

Objectives

1. Water system from the source to household.	1. To address lack of access to running water.
2. Community management and maintenance of the water system.	2. To empower community-led project management.
3. Strengthening the water source (infra-riprap).	3. To reinforce the water source.

	Previous Solution	Innovation Solution	Notes
Component 1	Village-managed water system (paid service)	Siphon-based water system	
If the solution is able to provide sufficient volume of water for needs of village residents.	Sitio Ubbog water source comes from spring, it would take at least 30 mins. to fill up HH containers depending on the weather condition. Another source is through commercialize water refilling at 35 pesos per 20 liters.	The Siphon system is able to provide the volume of water for the needs of Sitio Ubbog residents and its neighboring Village with a total of 94 households.	Conduct KIIs or FGDs, view village records- how many are being served by village water system.
If the water quality of the source does not pose health hazards or harm to residents.		As of Testing 1 of the project, the Municipal health sanitation supervises and gets water samples from the spring. But the department was not able to provide the result, hence the water quality is still undecided to be safe. Although the community has been using the water for many purposes.	Water quality testing with accredited lab, Check records with previous testing of the water in the area.

If the water system reduced the expenses for water needs at household level.		The Sitio Ubbog household community has reduced the expenses of their water bill.	KIIs, review of receipts and other records.
If access to water is more regular or for a longer period than the existing system.	Based on the existing water flow system, it would take 30 mins to 1 hour to fill the water container per household, and without a water tank to fill up.	They were able to use an unlimited water supply within the day and refill the community water tank at night.	KIIs, review of records, inspection of site/reservoir.
If the water source will be able to sustain the volume of water needed by the community.	The water source could not sustain the volume of water that passes through the household, there are no mechanism or system that supports the pressure of water.	The water source has been serving 84 households in Sitio Ubbog and an additional 10 more household from the adjacent village.	Recording of water outputs to see if the source is sustainable.
If the water source was able to participate in the construction of the water system	Bayanihan is non-existent.	The Sitio Ubbog community has been at the forefront in the Siphon project, they practiced the “Gamal” or Bayanihan culture.	PO records and KIIs.
If the pipes and other peripherals of the water system are of high quality		The pipes that are being used are the same standards used by the NAWASA SDR II potable (blue hose) with high quality, 2 inches in diameter.	Record the specific characteristics of the peripherals and sourcing.

Component 2	Village-managed water system (paid service)	Community-managed and maintained water system	
If there is participation of the community in actual management and maintenance of the water system.	There was no water management committee in the community.	USWA manage water siphon system.	KIIs and inspection of records.
If there is a document or process that was formulated and agreed on by the community to serve as guidance for water system management.		Sitio Ubbog community drafted a policy that will guide the 94 beneficiaries of the water siphon system.	Submission of document copy, evidence of inclusion of marginalized sectors in the decision making-document formulation.

If there is a committee that was elected by the community to lead the project/water system management.	There was no water management committee in the community.	Sitio Ubbog created USWA (Ubbog Spring Water Association) which will manage the water maintenance and finances.	Records, names of the committee members.
Component 3	Source of village-managed water system	Strengthening of water source infrastructure (riprap)	
If the added Infrastructure/riprapping was able to adequately strengthen the water source.	The structure is not sturdy to withstand the storm, the boulder is not that tall enough to fill up the spring.	From the original height, they provided an additional 1 meter, and the thickness of the riprap cement was doubled from 15 to 30 inches.	Site inspection, before and after photos/documentation.
If the community members were able to participate in the construction of the riprap structure.		The men from Sitio Ubbog facilitated the digging of pipes and construction of the riprap structure, while the women initiated the community kitchen for the volunteers. The culture of community cooperation locally called “Gamal” was practiced during the construction.	Records and KIIs.





The number of PROTOTYPING & TESTING may vary depending on the characteristics of the innovation and needs. However, from a scientific perspective, innovations should undergo at least two (2) rounds of testing. Through TESTING, Community Innovators can better see the appropriateness of the innovation. It will also guide the innovators for any needed adjustments and adaptations. There are also testing scenarios that naturally occur, like in early warning systems, flood mitigation infrastructure and relief products.

After TESTING, PIVOTING follows. PIVOTING refers to changes made by Community Innovators to make the prototype more effective. It is said that PIVOTING is the heart

of the innovation process. Based on testing and feedback from the community members themselves, mentors, project teams, or core innovators, PIVOTING can be done. Elements can be added or removed, the designs can be changed, or locations can be altered as long as the Community Innovators agree on the changes they want to make. However, in projects with defined timelines, it is important to consider whether the remaining budget, resource support, and time can accommodate the implementation of changes in the innovation. A crucial question in conducting a pivot is how to improve or if there is a better design or solution from the current prototype.

Experience in Pivoting !

Innovation: Accessible Tricycle (A-Trike) into Accessible Transport Mobile Service (A-TraMS)

People's Organization: Las Piñas Persons With Disability Federation Incorporated

- Based on consultation, tricycles are prohibited on main roads, thus limiting its capability as a service and emergency vehicle.
- In pivoting, the use of a Golf Cart was considered, but it would be difficult to accommodate more Persons with Disabilities, especially those using reclined wheelchairs, as well as those with caregivers accompanying them. It would also be challenging if it passes through flood-affected areas and rough roads.
- The use of a Multicab was also considered, but the materials are not sturdy enough to accommodate modifications.
- The final pivot is the use of an L300 Van, which addresses the issues identified in the previous models.



Innovation: Community Mobile Theater

People's Organization: Sexuality, Pride, Equality, Truth, Respect and Unity in the Municipality of San Remigio

- Reducing the number of communities considered, taking into account the project timeline.
- Increasing the number of scripts to address the different priority hazards of the communities.
- The first script focuses on the threat of typhoons for coastal communities, the second on the threat of soil erosion/landslides for those in higher areas. Meanwhile, the third script has a specific discussion on DRR and gender issues. The third script was added because the initial testing revealed a lack of connection between DRRM and gender rights.



Pinnovation Academy:

To encourage institutionalization of Filipino (Pinoy)
Innovations

The Pinnovation Academy is a project spearheaded by the **Community-Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP)**, being facilitated by Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF-ELRHA), Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), Start Network, and the Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation Inc (CDPFI). Under this project, fifteen (15) DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and CCA (Climate Change Adaptation) innovations have been implemented nationwide for Phase 1 (April 2020 – March 2023). Eight (8) out of the fifteen (15) innovations went through the scaling phase with five (5) new innovations for Phase 2 (April 2023 – March 2026).

Local innovations in DRRM and CCA addressed issues on flooding, typhoons, landslides, droughts, mental health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), DRR education, emergency response, food security, agricultural development, resilient livelihoods, forest protection and coastal management.

The Pinnovation Academy is also a strategy aimed at mainstreaming DRRM CCA Community-Led Innovations. This strategy can be achieved through a combination of:

- Establishing, developing, and sharing systems and mechanisms to encourage and support Community Innovators.
- Strengthening advocacy to gather support for Community Innovators from various levels of government, the private sector, and academe.

- Strengthening capacities of People's organizations to implement, scale and sustain the innovation.

In the long term, the combination of these three strategies will build and strengthen a culture of Community-Led Innovation. A culture that encourages communities to explore their own capabilities to discover and implement creative solutions.

The Pinnovation Map



Processes in Implementing the Pinnovation Academy Project



- **Exploration:** This is the stage of seeking partner organizations and local innovators. It is also called scanning, where organizations from the community are invited to orientation meetings about the Pinnovation Academy and the innovation process itself.
- **Discovery** – This is the stage of the selection process. This process begins with a Call for Proposals, simplified in Phase 2 through a Call for Expression of Interest (EOI). All EOIs undergo the First Shortlisting by the Pinnovation Academy project team, and those that pass will undergo mentoring sessions to develop or enhance the submitted EOIs of the innovators. Through mentoring, the identification of problems and solutions is deepened, making the innovation more suitable or making the activities proposed more responsive. Mentoring also includes the development of the Innovator's Pitch, wherein innovators further explain their proposals through pitching. The full proposal will be reviewed by the local community experts and subject-matter expert through a scoring sheet and submission of feedback and recommendation.
- **Innovation Development or Innovation Enhancement** – this is where the technical process of innovation comes in. The process includes prototyping, testing, pivoting, and until the finalization of the product/service/mechanism.
- **Growth and Sustainability** – this stage is closely related to strengthening the organization and innovating team to sustain the innovation. It is characterized by capacity development with regards to innovation itself and/or to the organizational capacity of the people's organization.

Advocacy is important for growth and sustainability. Support can come in various forms such as policy support, equipment, finance, technical knowledge, further study, or research on innovation. Advocacy also varies in levels; it can be from barangay, municipality, province, region, and national level. Local advocacy highlights support for local policies that promote community innovations as programs of Local Government Units. Meanwhile, there are concrete supports such as additional finance, use of land, logistics and equipment, and mentoring from local experts.



Sample Scoring Sheet

Experts and Partners Scoring Sheet								
Proposal Title:						Proposal Ctrl #:		
Name of Reviewer/Expertise:						Date Submitted:		
Scoring						Score	Comments	
Criteria	1	2	3	4	5		Strengths of Proposal	Points for Improvement
Viability	Contains solution/s and benefits that are obviously unrealistic; promises benefits that are obviously out of reach operationally and within the time period.	Most of the solution/s and benefits are not feasible within the time period; proposal makes a few assumed benefits that are within reach.	The solution/s and benefits are somewhat feasible within the time period; the proposal pitches some benefits that are within reach.	The solution/s and benefits are mostly feasible within the time period; proposal contains numerous benefits that are within reach.	The project pitched is unique but doable within the time period; the solution/s and benefits are within reach.	3	This proposal is inclusive with clear objective, indicating the importance of indigenous persons and food reserves. The policy advocacy component is clear.	However, the food banking system is unclear. How will the solar powered freezers help when the envisioned produce are vegetables?
Identifying an Innovative Solution	Sounds like a hundred other proposed solutions, existing projects; idea is a copy of existing or old models used in the country. It is already being done as a nationally mandated process or technology.	Idea is a copy of existing models but with minimal attempts to revise to appear innovative or new.	Proposal has some unique elements but still borrowed heavily from existing models.	The proposal has unique elements, with some ideas borrowed from existing innovations in the country; it makes an existing process significantly more effective or efficient.	The idea is creative, unique, and potentially disruptive; it is a completely new, game-changing approach to tackle existing problems.	3	Capacity building and policy advocacy are important components of the proposal.	It is unclear how the food banking system will be implemented.
Innovation Process	Process and/or product follows rules and conventions; uses materials, methodology and ideas in predictable, typical ways.	Process and/or product has little potential in thinking outside the box.	Process and/or product may show potential in thinking outside the box.	Process and/or product has adequately shown that it has good potential; some materials and ideas are used in new, smart ways.	Process and/or product may successfully break rules and conventions (disruptive), or use common systems/tools/materials in new, clever, unexpected ways.	3	The process seems inclusive, especially on policy advocacy.	However, there are elements that need to be expounded such as those related to the food banking system.
Replicability	Project will help their community only; the model will be difficult to replicate in other communities.	Project involves consultation with neighboring communities, includes coordination with government units at the city level.	Project designed to eventually include or be advocated to neighboring communities; includes coordination with organizations at the city, municipal, or provincial levels.	Project includes partnership with multi-sectoral organizations and the institutions at the regional level; neighboring communities will be involved in the innovation; plan includes advocacy to other communities in the region.	Project could be helpful to many other communities; easy to replicate model (possible national impact).	4	This can be replicated in other communities and localities.	It is better to have a mention of previous experiences on policy advocacy and food banking system.
Value for Investment	Items in the budget do not have value for investment. All of the budget lines for products or services are overpriced and/or impractical.	Majority of the budget lines for products or services are overpriced and/or impractical.	Half of the project budget is within reason and reflects value for investment.	Most, but not all, of the budget has reasonable cost estimates that may lead to producing high quality products or services at low prices.	The project budget reflects estimates that would facilitate the attainment of high quality products or services at the lowest price possible; cost-effectiveness and with financial and non-financial counterpart.	3	The activities include capacity building of local partners.	It is better to allocate more of the funds on the food banking system.
Sustainability	Team does not have a viable plan for how to sustain the project's operations after Pinnovation funding.	No long-term objectives are outlined. A little strategy has been laid out but no clear path to the project's continuation and future growth.	The proposal somewhat outlined long-term objectives. The strategy on how the project will continue and grow in the future is not altogether clear.	The long-term objectives for the project, community, and partners are outlined but the strategy on how the project will continue and grow in the future is not clear.	The long-term objectives for the project, community and partners are clearly outlined. The strategy laid out clearly displays how the project is positioned for continuation and future growth.	4	It contains information on how the initiative can be sustained, especially on institutionalization measures (through policy advocacy).	It is better to identify the financial (such as revenue streams, if any) and organizational sustainability measures (such as organizational development).
Total						20		

- **Scaling**- process wherein increasing, expanding, and deepening innovation comes into play.

Scale-up happens when innovation aims to influence laws and policies. This includes resolutions, ordinances, memoranda, amendments aimed at supporting a particular innovation or, on a broader scale, supporting programs for community-led innovation.

Scale-out is the term used when innovation extends to a larger area and reaches more people. This often happens in the form of replication or repeating the innovation in other areas with similar local contexts. It may also involve not repeating the innovation but instead enhancing it to provide more benefits to more citizens or to address more issues in DRR-CCA.

Scale-deep involves deeper changes in the culture within the community. This entails

development and changes in relationships among stakeholders, changes in previous perspectives, and openness to new concepts and methods. The key to scale-deep is tighter unity among People's Organizations to have a broader influence in the locality and to lead deeper and long-lasting changes.

From the Pinnovation Academy experience, the acronym GREENS describes the Scaling process:

G- growth of People's Organization/s

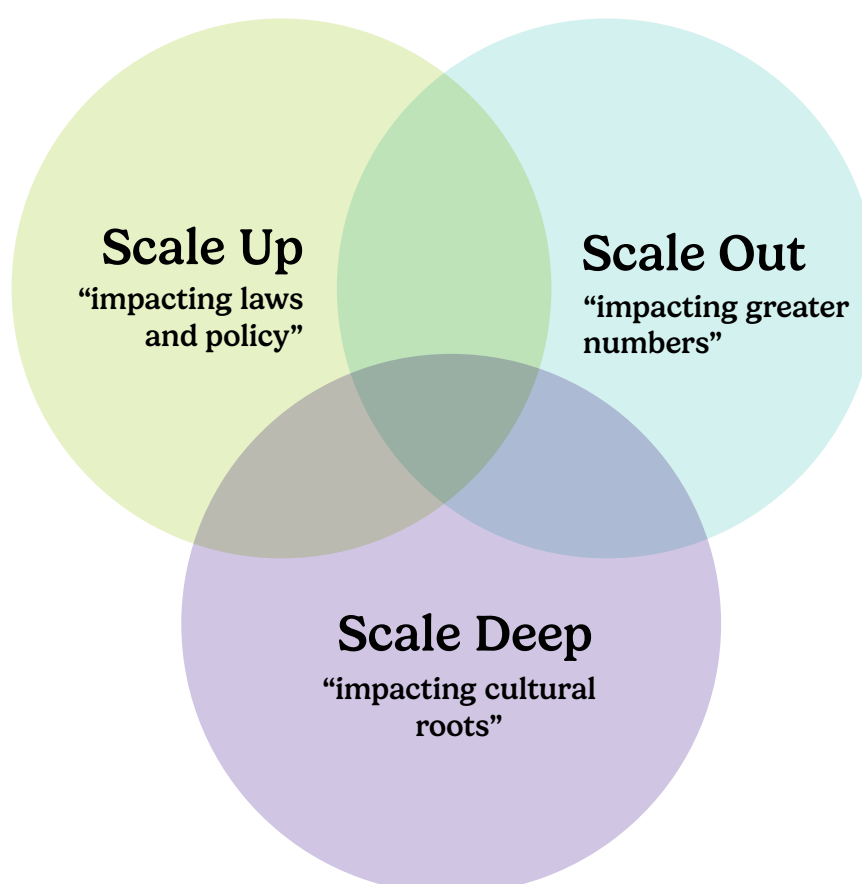
R- reaching-out for stakeholders' support

E- evolution of community practices

E- expansion to other communities

N- new elements to level-up benefits and usability

S- sustainability by nurturing the innovation ecosystem



Other Essential Innovation Support and Implementation Components

I. Mentoring

Mentoring is an important component of local innovation development. The aim of mentoring is to boost the confidence of local innovators in the technical aspects of innovation implementation. Some mentors are Subject Matter Experts (SME) and have rich experience in innovation development. Therefore, they are capable of assessing the feasibility of the desired solution. Some mentors may not necessarily be technical experts but have skills in innovation based on their experience and deep understanding of the community context.

Expected Mentoring Activities in a Community-Led Innovation Project for DRRM

Assess the capabilities and needs related to mentoring based on the design of the innovation.

Discuss methods and plans to sustain and enhance the innovation.

Find mentors and resource persons. Conduct pre-mentoring sessions to clarify the content of the mentoring sessions.

Assess the status and experience of the partnership between the organization and mentors.

Conduct mentoring sessions. Continue coordinating with mentors to refine the mentoring design.

Continuously prototype, monitor, test, and gather feedback.

Experiences in Mentoring !

Innovation: Paandam sang Kabataan (Warnings and Reminders from the Youth) People's Organization: Salingsing Youth Organization

- Collaboration among four (4) mentors who provided guidance on: 1) DRRM-CCAM Youth Youth Engagement; 2) Scriptwriting and Content Development; 3) Video Production; and 4) General Guidance/Advisory.
- Through the collaboration of mentors and the enthusiasm of young innovators, they were able to produce three videos on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM): "Katalagman" (prototype 1), "Langoy sang Kabuhi" (prototype 2), and "Ang Malong ni Quinta." Additionally, they also created informational videos and short video clips (e.g., Preparedness Minute, What's in My Go bag Content).



Things you SHOULD do (related to coaching and mentoring in DRRM innovations)

- ✓ Search for mentors in your area, province, and/or region. It is preferable that the identified or engaged mentor has sufficient willingness and experience in engaging with people's organizations. Their technical knowledge and familiarity with advocacy and organizational goals are crucial. Explore the possibility of having a pro bono mentor.
- ✓ Identify tasks wherein the mentors are crucially involved and engaged. Clarify the roles of mentors to all stakeholders. This can be outlined in a written document or contract. There may be more than one mentor depending on the innovation components where the PO requires mentoring.
- ✓ Conduct regular meetings and check-ins to share the status or progress of the project. Consider scheduling between the community, innovating team members, and mentors.
- ✓ Strive for communication and work alignment among the community, innovating team members, and mentors.
- ✓ Be flexible and open to having discussions and pivots resulting from mentoring and testing sessions. For innovators, there might be changes to the original concept of the innovation. For mentors there may be changes to the initial design of overall mentoring.

II. MEALS (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Sharing)

Theory of Change

Community-Led Innovations are promoted and implemented to bring about changes in disaster and climate risk management. These changes come in various forms such as changes in mindset, attitude, perspective; changes in systems like mechanisms, strategies, methods; changes in processes especially in decision-making; changes in capacity which can be seen in developing organizational strength. Changes may also relate to general improvement in the quality of life.

The effective identification of changes that have occurred should stem from the community's perspective. Key to this process is setting "community indicators". These indicators are what communities strive to achieve because they themselves have the need for it, such as increasing the number of members capable of innovating, expanding the reach of innovation beneficiaries, increasing partner/ stakeholders, establishing supportive mechanisms, and opening up local opportunities such as accreditation and recognition of People's Organizations, among others. Likewise, in all MEALS tools, it is crucial that this is discussed with People's Organizations. This does not only pertain to the content of the tool but also includes finding the most suitable method of administering each tool.

Theory of Change in Pinnovation Academy

Vision

Humanitarian response is sufficient in meeting needs and delivered in a manner that is dignified, sustainable, efficient, and effective.

Goals

- Local solutions designed and promoted by crisis-affected people to address their identified needs have been adopted and/or scaled.
- Communities are actively engaged and confident in delivering change through the use of creative, Community-Led, and adaptable or flexible methods in addressing local issues.

Outcomes

- Communities have ownership of the processes.
- Evidence of learning has been generated and shared.
- Local innovators have greater capacity to enhance their solutions.
- Local solutions can further develop and thrive.

Methods in conducting MEALS

- Recording – in the form of writing, taking pictures, videos, or audio to document decisions, agreements, results from prototyping and testing, and progress from pivoting for easy reference and analysis.
- Assessment – a common method to discuss the outcomes of specific activities at each stage.
- Progress Review – helps assess if the activities undertaken are closely aligned with the innovation's objectives. It also evaluates if the innovation implementation is on-track or in accordance with the designated timeline.
- Community Feedback – essential in gathering people's perspectives and knowledge on whether the innovation is desirable, usable, beneficial, appropriate, and timely.
- Case Stories – can be used to narrate and describe the processes undergone by Community Innovators and how these processes contributed to achieving the innovation's objectives.
- Summative Evaluation – used to assess the overall implementation of the innovation by showcasing the achieved and unachieved milestones throughout the project stages. This evaluation also serves as a time for harvesting project outcomes or outcome harvesting.

DUCATE TOOL

✓ DESIRABILITY

- ☐ Is the project acceptable to the sector and community, why?

Guide question: In your opinion, will the project help you?

- ☐ What are the concerns of the sector and community about the project?

Guide question: What do you see as possible reasons for the project not to succeed?

✓ USABILITY

- ☐ Based on the concept of the project and the situation of the sector and community, can the approved project really be used, are matters related to implementation being considered?

- ☐ What else needs to be considered to ensure the project's benefits?

✓ COMPREHENSION

- ☐ Knowledge of the project implementation process – Enumerate and explain the processes or stages of project implementation based on understanding.

- ☐ Guide question: Can you mention how you will start and finish the project, what steps you will take (for the members)?

✓ APPROPRIATENESS

- ☐ Is innovation contextualized and based on the situation of those expected to benefit from it?

✓ TIMELINESS

- ☐ In your assessment of the project, is it timely to address the needs based on the situation of your sector/community?

- ☐ Guide Question: In your assessment, are the implementation of steps and the entire project timely or in sync with the timing?

✓ ENGAGEMENT

- ☐ Describe how members and other stakeholders participate.

- ☐ Guide Question: How do LGUs, other community organizations, or private sectors contribute to innovation?

III. Advocacy

Advocacy is a key ingredient in the smooth implementation, development, and sustainability of innovation. The aim is to strengthen support mechanisms in various forms, such as through the establishment of new policies; providing

recommendations and strengthening existing policies; formal commitment for technical, material, and financial support; and laying out collaborations to reach a broader network or platform. In conducting advocacy work, keep in mind the following:

Identify common goals or interests

- ✓ Seek organizations with similar goals and interests in innovation development. Finding partners with the same perspective provides a strong foundation for collaboration.
- ✓ Look for partners with knowledge or expertise in various innovation topics.
- ✓ Look for partners willing to share material and financial support.

Strengthening and expanding partnerships:

- ✓ Clearly lay out the objectives and expectations.

- ✓ Maintain an open line of communication where there is a free flow of ideas and feedback is discussed.
- ✓ Enrich mutual value where each party contributes and benefits equally from the current collaboration.
- ✓ Enhance cooperation through timely assessment of the partnership's achievements, appropriate response to challenges and issues within the partnership, and taking advantage of every opportunity to strengthen engagement.
- ✓ Expand the network, be open to new relationships, and promote the emergence of new collaborations and partnerships.



IV. Strengthening People's Organizations

Efforts to enhance capacity, establish organizational structures, expand membership, strengthen organizational mechanisms, and foster collective accountability can guarantee that People's Organizations are ready to sustain current innovations. Laying down conditions that empower People's Organizations to be more confident in managing community innovations defines effective implementation and sustainability.

Among the unintended results of the Pinovation Academy project is the establishment of local organizations of municipal-wide People's Organizations that implemented the innovation.

- *Association of Small Fisherfolk of Santiago for the TAMBON 2.0 Innovation*

- *Ubbog Spring Water Association for the Water Siphon Technology Innovation*
- *Pandan Tri-People Women Organization for the House of Healing Innovation*

Pinovation Academy, provided training on Inclusive Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (ICBDRRM), Proposal Development, Project Management, Financial Management, Leadership, Humanitarian Response, Gender and Development, MEALS and Advocacy, Local Indigenous Knowledge in DRRM and Organizational Management.



Conclusion

The Pinnovation Academy experience in Community-Led Innovation Development in DRRM and CCA reverberates the ingenuity of Filipinos or “Diskarteng Komunidad”. It vividly presents the grit of Community Innovators to survive and more so to thrive, to imagine, to try to develop their prototype, to test, to fail, to pivot, to find the most effective and appropriate solution to the community problems and challenges. There are more Innovators in every at-risk community that this Process Manual wants to reach to unleash their creative power in addressing DRRM and CCA problems.

The aspiration of Pinnovation Academy together with the Community Innovators is to have supportive mechanisms for communities to continue actively seeking innovative solutions to everyday problems related to DRRM, CCA, and overall development. Through close coordination and collaboration with the community and all stakeholders, this aspiration unfolds into a reality.

Messages



Loreine Dela Cruz

Executive Director
Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation, Inc.

Innovation is ours and is with us. We have no other direction but to embrace it and make it part of our lives. Our community partners have already done this, and surely more communities have the capability to do so. Through the implementation of fifteen (15) community innovations, the Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation Inc. (CDPFI) has demonstrated how creative, resourceful, and empowered community members are. Community partners have shown that they can lead innovation implementation and serve as models for others.

Let us feel the strength of each mind! Here lies the best ideas. The mind opens up the changes we desire in various important matters. Bold and diligent thinking will identify untapped possibilities but envisioned in the present time.

Creative thinking provides DRRM solutions. It offers active, productive, and inspiring methods. This gives a significant advantage for the more effective performance of development practitioners. It requires courage, flexibility, and swift action. It makes communities adaptable to changing situations quickly.

CDP remains committed to promoting innovation. Hence, it presents this Process Manual, which shows the progress of DRRM innovation within people's organizations. This Process Manual covers essential concepts, processes, and experiences of community-led innovation development. It explains ideation, prototyping, testing, and scaling for sustainability. Lessons are also learned from mentorship experiences, pivoting, MEALS,

and partnerships.

In every innovation, we see uniqueness and novelty. It brings joy in the fulfillment of an idea. Moments filled with happiness due to discoveries, successful implementations, and proven solutions. Therefore, CDP invites communities and People's Organizations from different parts of the country to become innovators! Let us fill the journey in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change with surprises through innovations!



Takeshi Komino

Head of Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network-
Tokyo Innovation Hub

The Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) extends greetings to the Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) for releasing this Process Manual on promoting local innovations. This is truly timely given the increasing disaster risks today, and everyone's desire to become more resilient. Innovation is crucial at all levels because the threat of disasters such as typhoons, floods, and earthquakes in the Philippines is also increasing.

I recognize Filipinos as champions in the field of disaster risk reduction. However, given the current landscape of disaster risks, the big question is how we can better protect our citizens. The transformation towards the resilience of the people is a necessity, and ADRRN believes that this Process Manual will further encourage the proliferation of local innovations towards greater resilience for the entire Philippines.



Rob Whitelaw

Senior Programme Manager
Community-Led Innovation, Elrha

The ELRHA Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) is delighted to collaborate with the Center for Disaster Preparedness. We are pleased to support the release of this Process Manual containing processes for developing innovations for Disaster Risk Reduction. In our progress in the present time, threats stem from climate change and natural hazards. Therefore, it is more important than ever to share good experiences and learn from our collective successes and efforts.

Now more than ever, recognizing the power of communities to create prototype, test, and scale their own solutions to the problems they face will ensure resilience building and threat reduction. This Process Manual will help support People's Organizations in their collective efforts for innovation and community strengthening, ensuring that local innovations continue as key instruments for disaster risk reduction.

Annexes

Annex 1

Brief on the 20 Community-Led Innovations

Annex 2

Community-Led Innovation Partnership

Pinnovation Academy supported 20 innovations



Solar-Powered Radio with Talutang as a Message Repeater: An Innovative Early Warning System



Empowering child-led organizations to advocate for food and health rights during crises through innovative community gardens



Chair of Freedom: Child-friendly wheelchairs using indigenous materials



Accessible Transport Service for Persons with Mobility Concerns



Youth Vlogs and Videos for DRR



Using Siphon Technology to Improve Water Access and Enhance Community Resilience to Health Related Disasters.



Binnadang: Piloting an Indigenous Alternative to the Emergency Nutri-Bar, Nutri-Mix



Tambon 2.0 Merging Two Traditional Fishing Gears into One



Contour Farming and Vetiver Grass Growing: A Disaster Risk Mitigation Strategy



Women-Managed Mangrove Area



Lawi Fetinanaan: Indigenous and Natural Healing Center



Alternative Learning Modality for Indigenous Stewards into Transformative and Operational Community/Forest-Based DRRM System



Tri-people Women-led Emergency Response Team



Seaweed Processing for Economic Resilience



Saving Indigenous Food Reserve Through Policy and Planting



Simple Water Supply System using Ram Pump During Dry Spell



Innovating Towards' Technology
Dike
Bamboo
Better
DRR



Ensuring food security during crises through collective, System of Rice Intensification, and organic farming.



Indigenous nutritious community gardens with tree planting for disaster resilience



Interactive Development of Mobile Community Theater for Education on DRR & Gender

Community-Led Innovation Partnership

The Pinnovation Academy is a project spearheaded by the **Community-Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP)**, being facilitated by Humanitarian Innovation Fund-ELRHA, the Start Network, the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network-Tokyo Innovation Hub (ATIH), working alongside the Center for Disaster Preparedness (Philippines), Yakkum Emergency Unit (Indonesia), Asociacion de Servicios Comunitarios de Salud (Guatemala) and this year CAFOD Trocaire with Titi Foundation (South Sudan) join the team.

Launched in 2020, the Community-Led Innovation Partnership (CLIP) programme is a collaboration initiative that has brought together a group of like-minded humanitarian innovation actors, to explore how communities can be placed at the heart of humanitarian response.

The initiative has been notably unique for two key reasons:

Firstly, the approach and philosophy that underpins the CLIP — which builds on the Start Network's Depp Innovation Labs programme and incorporates the innovation knowledge of Elrha and ADRRN — is intentionally focused on deviating from the dominant humanitarian innovation process of tech-based solutions and output oriented scaling ambitions. The CLIP instead focuses on innovation as a process, and looks at how communities can be supported to unlock their own problem-solving and creativity skills, facilitated to design their own solutions, and become innovation champions in their own context.

Secondly, as an equal partnership of diverse organizations (Elrha, Start Network, ADRRN, ASESCA, CDP, YEU, CAFOD Trocaire, Titi Foundation) working across four different countries (Guatemala, Indonesia, Philippines, and South Sudan), where everyone has an equal say and influence on the programme decision-making, we also celebrate and embrace the differences and contextual elements of each country's model. From the very beginning of the programme, learning from — and with — each other has been a core ambition of the CLIP.

By 2024, four Community-Led Innovation initiatives have been established and developed in Guatemala, Indonesia, Philippines, and South Sudan. The four models all reflect the characteristics of the communities they work with and the unique.

The CLIP is not just one model — the partners are testing out a variety of approaches. CLIP is not looking for the single best model, but instead it is exploring what works best in a given context.

In Guatemala, ASECSA is exploring Community-Led Innovation with Mayan indigenous communities, and has developed an innovation model that is linked to the Mayan cosmovision principles and indigenous knowledge.

YEU in Indonesia has focused instead on how to create an inclusive, Community-Led Innovation approach, where older people and people with disabilities can be actively included in the humanitarian process.

The Titi Foundation in South Sudan responds to the needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities in the areas of food security, livelihoods, education, water, peace building and conflict mitigation. Drama performances, roadshows, and leaflet distribution (in English and local language), selection bootcamps are part of the innovation process to engage the communities.

Source: Adapted from Community-Led Innovation – Three Years of Learning, 25 July 2023

Community-Led Innovations from Indonesia



Community-Led Innovations from Guatemala



Community-Led Innovations from South Sudan



Malikhaing Diwa

(Filipino)

Malikhaing ideya, sistema, istruktura
 Malikhaing kaparaanan, mekanismo,
 produkto
 Likhang di-pangkaraniwan
 May paglihis sa nakasanayan
 Pangunahing puhunan ay likot ng isipan

Likhang luwal ng kalagayan at
 pangangailangan
 Batay sa pagsusuri at kumpas ng
 komunidad
 Na may layuning maging matatag sa
 harap ng bawat kalamidad
 Maging kagyat ang pagbangon, maging
 mabilis ang pagpapanumbalik

Malikhaing diwa halina't manahan
 Gawing tahanan ang bawat isipan
 Magsilbing daluyan ng pag-unlad para sa
 lahat
 Magsisilbing gulong ng pagbabagong
 angkop, sapat at nararapat

Malikhaing diwa halina't manahan
 Ika'y manatili at 'wag na 'wag lilisan.

by

Geanette "Chie" Galvez
 Pebrero 2021

Innovative Spirit

(English)

Creative ideas, systems, and structures
 Creative methods, products and services
 A deviation, a disruption, honed by a
 clever imagination

An invention based on needs and unity
 Being resilient in the face of calamity
 Standing firm amid tragedy and adversity

Innovative spirit come and dwell
 Make every mind a home to stay
 Be the wheel for empowering
 development
 Be the force for leadership and resiliency

Innovative spirit come and dwell
 Always stay and never slip away!

by

Francisca Doctolero
 Arleen Honrade
 Jolina Garamay
 Geanette Galvez
 March 2024

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