



MAMPU INNOVATION FUND

VISUAL BRIEF

OCTOBER 2014 - JANUARY 2016



VIHARA
innovation network

MAMPU
Maju Perempuan Indonesia
untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan





THE INNOVATION FUND



MAMPU (Empowering Women for Poverty Reduction Program), a joint initiative of the governments of Australia and Indonesia, launched an Innovation Fund in October 2014 to support civil society partners in experimenting with creative solutions to improve poor women's access to local governance, essential services, and livelihoods. The 16-month initiative is designed to be flexible, encouraging partners to tweak and test their prototypes according to the needs of the people they are working with, in the hope to come up with solutions that are responsive to the local challenges, stakeholders, and systems. Six partners were selected for the Innovation Fund through a competitive process that attracted 81 applications.

The Innovation Fund is designed to enable civil society organisations to experiment with new ideas to solve a problem in the communities they are working with. Instead of separate periods of design and implementation of an intervention, MAMPU would like to create an environment where partners are able to test new ideas that they have never done before, take risks, fail early, and adapt the intervention throughout the year. MAMPU sees innovation as a way of working, which can result in solutions to address problems and build organizational skills to come up with solutions to other complex issues.

Partners in the Innovation Fund are guided by the following principles:



User Centered Design: creating solutions based on the needs, behaviors, constraints, and operating contexts of people whose problems the innovation is trying to address.



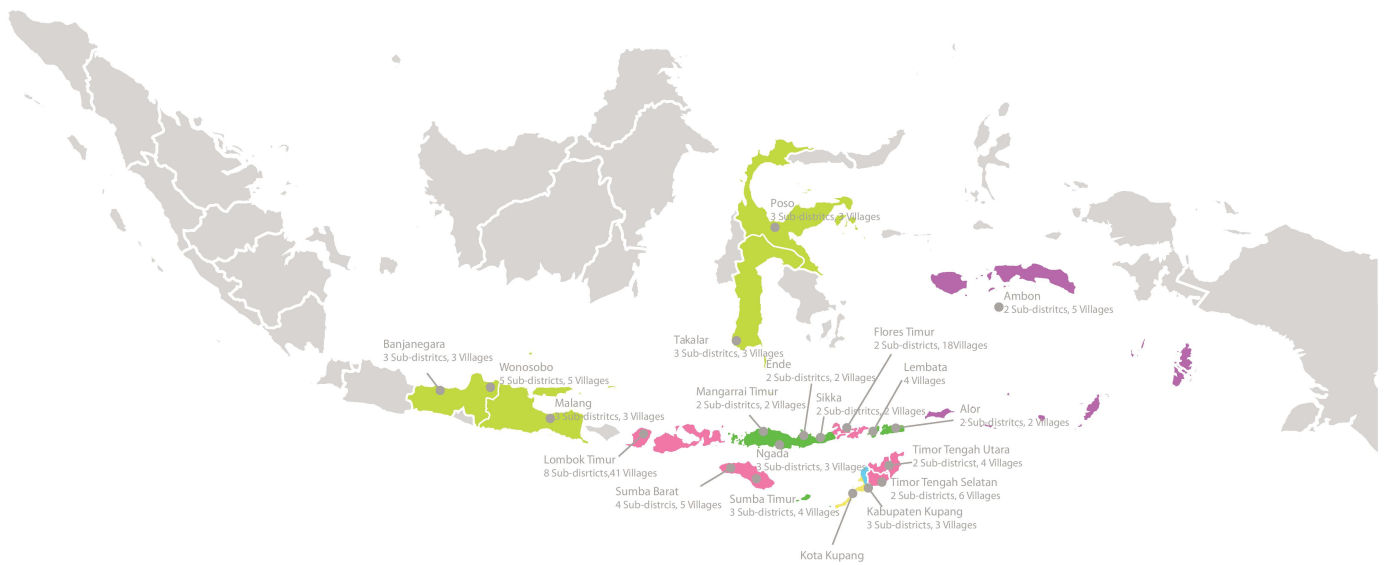
Prototyping: moving quickly from ideas to actual testing of multiple interventions with continuous learning and adaptation.



Working Out Loud: sharing work in progress and seeking feedback from peers.



OUR LOCATIONS



Women in Policy Making



- Consortium of Global Concern Dan Kopel (CGCK)
- Yayasan Walang Perempuan
- Institute for Education, Development, Social, Religious, and Cultural Studies (INFEST)

Livelihood



- Yayasan Satu Karsa Kaya (YSKK)
- Yayasan Kopernik

Reproductive Health



- Yayasan On Track Media Indonesia (OTMI)



YAYASAN WALANG PEREMPUAN

Partner's Program Overview

Yayasan Walang Perempuan is working with 5 indigenous communities in Ambon to increase participation of women in the village governance and planning by pioneering codification of gender-sensitive indigenous (adat) laws in the Mollucas.

PROBLEM

Women in indigenous communities in Ambon have very little role in decision making within their village as well as very limited access to economic resources, mostly due to unwritten customs and beliefs. At the same time, indigenous communities in Ambon have very little experience in governing their villages since the function between administrative and indigenous villages were separated before the Village Law was passed in 2014, and have been struggling to combine the planning and budgeting functions with their own approaches to governing indigenous communities. Yayasan Walang Perempuan saw an opportunity to improve women's participation in decision making while assisting indigenous villages to lay the basis for governance and implement their planning and budgeting role.

INNOVATION CHALLENGE

Can the role, access and participation of women in decision making be improved by pioneering gender-sensitive codification of indigenous customs and laws in 5 villages in Ambon?

PEOPLE INVOLVED

Women, men, youth representatives, village heads, adat leaders, Ambon city government, legal and adat experts.

LOCATION

5 indigenous villages in Ambon, Mollucas: Leihari, Hatalai, Kilang, Hukurila, Latuhalat

REACH

939 women and 1382 men in adat villages.



Prototype 1: Community Capacity Building

Working with primarily young women and men active in church and community institutions, Yayasan Walang Perempuan conducted trainings on women's rights as well as regulations and mechanisms of village governance to help them become gender-sensitive facilitators in their village planning process.



This prototype focuses on working with adat leaders to activate the indigenous governance institutions, advocate for women's participation in the decision making bodies, and understand process of village planning and budgeting.



Prototype 3: Codifying Gender-Sensitive Adat Laws

Yayasan Walang Perempuan facilitated all villages to document the customs and traditions governing their communities, write them down, identify which ones are no longer appropriate, and include laws that are more supportive towards women. The process involves public consultations of draft laws as well as engagement with experts on adat law and legal drafting.



YAYASAN WALANG PEREMPUAN

Innovation Outcomes



Partnerships Formed

Government

Yayasan Walang Perempuan coordinated with the Municipal Government, Planning Agency, and Women and Village Community Empowerment Office in Ambon during the course of Innovation Fund, which led to a replication of their planning and budgeting training module.

Potentials for Replication

The Municipal Government of Ambon and Yayasan Walang Perempuan are currently discussing possibilities to expand the implementation of interventions developed under the Innovation Fund in other indigenous villages in Ambon.

Results and Learning Points

Gender-Sensitive Adat Laws are passed in 5 villages in Ambon. All 5 villages now have written regulations that mandated 30% women representation in Tiga Batu Tungku and Saniri Negeri, the village regulating bodies, and that women are able to inherit asset and land from their husbands, whereas previously the asset will be inherited by members of the husband's family. These regulations are important to set precedent women's participation in decision making and have inheritance rights, although the implementation needs to be monitored.

The Municipal Government of Ambon replicated the village planning module in 25 other indigenous villages. Walang's training and facilitation enabled the 5 villages in worked with to have mid-term and annual development plans and budget that qualify them for government funding, while other indigenous villages were still struggling to understand the mechanisms and regulations. The Ambon city government decided to adopt Walang's training modules and implement them to build the capacity of 25 other indigenous villages for planning and budgeting.

Interview with Design Public: <http://designpublic.in/blogs/innovmampu-talks-yayasan-walang-perempuan/>



CONSORTIUM OF GLOBAL CONCERN DAN KOPEL (CGCK)

Partner's Program Overview

In collaboration with the local government, CGCK is testing ideas for villages that are friendlier towards women in 6 villages in East Nusa Tenggara.

PROBLEM

Poverty reduction policies generally see poor women as target groups. Consequently, many of these policies do not consider poor women's perspectives or recognize their ability to solve their own problems. Given the increasing autonomy of villages in making their own decisions and managing their own budget, CGCK sees an opportunity to document smart practices by poor women and advocate them at the village and district level to integrate poor women's perspectives into policy making.

INNOVATION CHALLENGE

Can smart practices by poor women be used as a policy making input by village and district governments in Alor, Ende, and Manggarai Timur to address the needs of poor women?

PEOPLE INVOLVED

Women innovators at the village level, village apparatus, local government agencies responsible for planning, village affairs, and poverty reduction (BAPPEDA, BPMPD, BPPKB, TKPKD), local parliamentarians, and at the national level, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Village Affairs.

LOCATION

6 villages in 3 districts in East Nusa Tenggara: Manggarai Timur, Ende, and Alor.

REACH

977 women and 1563 men across 6 villages.



Prototype 1: Promoting Women Friendly Villages

District governments in Indonesia hold annual village competitions as part of their program to boost village development. CGCK collaborated with the Alor, Ende, and Manggarai Timur district government to include 'Women Friendly Villages' as one of the criteria in the competition. A women friendly village is defined as a village which supports poor women innovations and participation in decision making process to help alleviate poverty and protect women from violence, and the criteria were jointly developed with representatives of women groups and village apparatus. CGCK complemented this prototype with trainings on pro-poor village planning and budgeting that accommodates women's interests and facilitated the formulation of women-friendly village regulations in 6 villages.



Prototype 2: Documenting and Advocating Poor Women's Smart Practices to Policy Makers

CGCK worked with communities in 6 villages in Ende, Alor, and Manggarai Timur to identify poor women's innovations in solving problems around livelihoods, health, and nutrition. 8 innovation stories were documented in the form of short write-ups. The themes ranged from modifying dowry mechanisms in the community, cultivating communal nutrition gardens, to pioneering partnerships between traditional health practitioners and midwives to prevent maternal mortality. These stories were disseminated through workshops with local district governments, as well as national and regional conferences.



Innovation Outcomes



Partnerships Formed

Government

CGCK coordinates with the Ministry of Village Affairs at the national level and works closely with the district government of Ende, Alor, and Manggarai Timur.

Potentials for Uptake

The Manggarai Timur and Alor district government has committed funding to replicate the Women Friendly Village process in their area. CGCK's training and facilitation approach to determining women friendly village criteria will be replicated in all villages in Manggarai Timur and Alor in 2016, while the Ende government is committing funding for replication in 2017.

The Ministry of Village Affairs has indicated interest in adopting the Women Friendly Village approach. The Ministry is planning to issue a decree on Women Friendly Village, which includes a requirement for women to sit in village governing bodies. If the decree is passed, it will lead to at least 372,000 women being part of village governing bodies across Indonesia.

Results and Learning Points

Women's ideas are accommodated in the village planning and budgeting process. There are positive changes occurring in the 6 villages. Head of Randotonda Village in Ende has appointed several women as heads of the neighbourhood. Five out of 12 neighbourhoods are headed by women, two village head staff are women. In the past, all these positions were held by men. In Wolwal village, a proposal submitted by poor women to rehabilitate market and improve road access to their garden has been accepted by the village, and has received allocation from the village fund. Both projects have been completed and made the women realize that their voices are heard, which never happened in the past. In Alor besar village, a proposal from underprivileged women to build a temporary school for the dropouts has been built. They have also renovated the village health center and use the center for medical checkups for mothers and children.

The documented innovations of poor women facilitated cross-village learning. District governments from Alor, Ende, and Manggarai Timur arranged visits from village representatives of one village to another to learn from the smart practices and obtain ideas for programs in their own village.

CGCK champions won national awards on Basic Social Services from the Ministry of Village and Transmigration. Maria Fatima, a woman whose innovation in transforming the mechanism to determine the amount of dowry in Borong village, Manggarai Timur, was documented by CGCK, and Ibrahim Haji, the head of Wolwal village in Alor who passed regulations on providing community support and services for pregnant women as part of the Women Friendly Village competition, were two of the six awardees, signifying national government's appreciation of the initiative.

Interview with Design Public: <http://designpublic.in/blogs/innovmampu-talks-consortium-of-global-concern-dan-kopel/>



Partner's Program Overview

INFEST is working towards increasing the participation and influence of women in village governance by testing curriculum for governance schools for women, appreciative village planning methods, and the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for village planning.

<p>PROBLEM</p> <p>Since the Village Law was passed in 2014, almost all villages in Indonesia have been struggling to adapt to the regulation. The lack of understanding on how to operationalize Village Law resulted in poor planning and budgeting, especially in terms of addressing the needs of poor women, and lack of financial accountability. Most planning are also based on problems, instead of building on existing assets in a village.</p>	<p>INNOVATION CHALLENGE</p> <p>Can appreciative, asset-based planning methods help a village identify its development priorities? Can the methodology help women have more meaningful participation in village planning? Finally, can ICT be used to promote transparency and financial accountability in villages?</p>	<p>PEOPLE INVOLVED</p> <p>Women's groups, village government, youth groups, religious leaders, local government bodies (KPMD, BAPPEDA, BKBP), local parliament, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Village.</p>
<p>LOCATION</p> <p>17 villages in 5 districts: Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Malang, Poso, and Takalar.</p>	<p>REACH</p> <p>306 women and 213 men</p>	



Prototype 1: Women's School on Leadership and Village Development.

INFEST tested a training module for women on leadership, gender, women's rights, as well as village law, use of data and appreciative village planning, aiming to build the confidence and skills of women to contribute to village planning and budgeting processes. The curriculum combines in-class sessions with field assignments to build analytical and decision making skills. INFEST also facilitated access of women in the school to participate in village planning processes.



Prototype 2: Working Group on Appreciative Village Planning

The working groups consist of village government members and focused on adopting a planning approach based on appreciating actors, mapping and analyzing village assets and authority, as well as identifying local welfare.



Prototype 3: ICT for Village Financial Management and Accountability

This prototype focused on building financial management capacity and introducing open data principles, using ICTs as an aiding tool through trainings and development of computer application.



Innovation Outcomes



Partnerships Formed

Government

INFEST coordinates with the local government and planning agencies in the 5 districts, as well as Ministry for Village Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs at national level.

Potential for Replication

INFEST has been advocating for the inclusion of appreciative village planning and Women's School in the Village Development Guideline that is being formulated by the Ministry of Village Affairs. The current draft has included INFEST's suggestion.

Results and Learning Points

Both village officials and women groups found appreciative village planning as a useful method in identifying village development priorities. Since the method is based on data collection, members of the Women's School are more confident that their suggestions and proposals are evidence-based, and the village government is more open to including their inputs in the village planning as a result.

75 proposals from women were adopted as part of the village planning across 17 villages. The proposals mostly centered on facilitating access to clean water in the remotest and poorest areas in the villages, providing village ambulance to transport pregnant women in remote areas to health facilities, and in the case of Jatilawang village in Banjarnegara district, funding the next phase of the Women's School.

236 villages in Wonosobo are adopting appreciative village planning method. The Head of Wonosobo district decided to adopt and replicate the method after seeing the results of INFEST's prototypes.

7 villages are using computer-based application for village financial management, 5 villages have published the Village Information List, while 5 villages are using SMS gateway to gather inputs from community members. The ICT-related prototype has a lower rate of success compared to the School of Women and the Working Group on Village Appreciative Planning, largely because the main interest from stakeholders during the experiment period was in doing better village development planning.

Interview with Design Public: <http://designpublic.in/blogs/innovamampu-talks-institute-for-education-development-social-religious-and-cultural-studies-infest/>



Partner's Program Overview

YSKK aims to improve the livelihood of women weavers in 5 villages in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara through partnerships with design houses and tenun enthusiasts for skills building and product development.

PROBLEM

Poor women in rural Kupang with weaving skills earn occasional income from a surplus of the tenun produced for religious and cultural purposes, but they have yet to turn this into a sustainable source of income. There are many causes, such as the length of time taken to produce a piece of tenun, weaving is still seen as a free-time activity undertaken after domestic chores, quality that is still below industry standards, limited product development skills, lack of access to buyers and market outside of Kupang, and lack of knowledge on business management.

INNOVATION CHALLENGE

Can a social enterprise in the form of cooperative owned by the women weavers run a sustainable business of selling tenun products? Can new forms of partnerships with the private sector and tenun enthusiasts help address issues around quality, product development, and reaching new target market outside of Kupang?

PEOPLE INVOLVED

Women weavers, women seamstresses, village heads, representatives from Department of Industry and Commerce, The Craft Council (Dekranasda) and Department of Cooperatives in East Nusa Tenggara, business entities from Yogyakarta, Solo, and Jakarta, as well as tenun enthusiasts in Jakarta.

LOCATION

5 villages in Kupang Regency: Hueknutu, Teunbaun, Manutapen, Oesao, Soba. r.

REACH

90 women weavers and 30 women seamstresses



Prototype 1: The Tenunkoe Cooperative

YSKK started by doing informal meetings with weavers, their husbands and other family members, as well as the village head to understand challenges faced by women weavers and gain support for the initiative. The cooperative organized a series of trainings and coaching on improving weaving and sewing techniques and color theory with House of Lawe, a design house based in Yogyakarta, as well as trainings on organization and business management that will lead to a legalized cooperative owned by the women weavers. The business center developed a website (tenunkoe.org) as a marketing and communication channel to reach people outside of Kupang and participated in government trade shows and craft fairs to sell the products. They also documented the weaving process and the lives of women weavers in videos and photographs as part of the communication material.



Prototype 2: Product Development Through Crowdsourcing

Recognizing that design is half of the problem in product development, YSKK decided to collaborate with professional designers that are willing to donate their designs. YSKK also tested crowdsourced design ideas through an online competition and an event called Tenun Jam. Inspired by hackathons and service jams, YSKK collaborated with a lifestyle blog called Living Loving and a co-working space called Coworkinc in Jakarta to hold a one-day design-a-thon in which design and tenun enthusiasts in Jakarta jammed to create new product lines based on the ability and skills of the women weaving groups. All designs were relatively simple and use tenun as accents, making them easy to make and affordable.



Innovation Outcomes



Partnerships Formed

Government

The Craft Council (Dekranasda), Department of Trade and Industries, and Department of Cooperatives and SMEs in Kupang have invited Tenunkoe to sell their products at the trade shows and events they organized in Kupang, as well as to participate in national fairs to represent products from Kupang.

Private Sector

House of Lawe, a design house based in Yogyakarta, is proven to be an effective trainer for improving weaving and sewing skills. Coworkinc, a co-working space, and LivingLoving, a lifestyle blog, collaborated with YSKK to organize Tenun Jam, and Pradani Ratna donated her designs for Tenunkoe's Urban Ethnic line.

Potential for Replication

The Department of Trade and Industry in Kupang is planning to replicate YSKK's training approach through 'weaving schools' in other areas in East Nusa Tenggara. They will lead the implementation and provide funding, while YSKK will facilitate the development of curriculum.

Results and Learning Points

The skills of women weavers and seamstresses to create high quality products are improved. 80% of the women weavers are able to produce woven fabric with consistent density and 60% of them are already able to prevent color fading in their woven cloths, whereas 40% of the seamstresses have met industry standards.

There is a range of cost effective and marketable product lines developed through crowdsourcing and collaboration. Tenunkoe has developed a range of pouches, laptop and iPad cases, wallets and purses, clothes, as well as upcoming home living products such as cup warmers based on crowdsourced designs, all of which used tenun as accents and relatively simple to make. These products have been purchased by consumers from 10 cities across Indonesia, mostly through trade shows and fairs instead of the online platform.

Women weavers have increased income from the initiative. Initially women weavers received around IDR200,000 to 250,000 for a piece of cloth, but the higher quality fabrics produced after the trainings have increased the price into IDR280,000 to 420,000 per piece. Weavers focusing on motif-making have doubled the amount of motifs they produce every month. Over 30% of the women weavers reported sustainable increased income over the course of the year.

Tenunkoe could be a sustainable business to improve livelihoods of women weavers. The initiative still need to improve its marketing, sales, and ensure proper management of the cooperative to achieve sustainability, but the methods tested during the Innovation Fund show that there is a market potential and high support from the public for generating designs as well as from the government for opening market channels. YSKK is planning to collaborate with social enterprise experts to strengthen and improve their business model and impact measurement.

Tenunkoe website: <http://tenunkoe.org/>

Interview with Design Public: <http://designpublic.in/blogs/innovmampu-talks-yayasn-satu-karsa-karya/>

Partner's Program Overview

Kopernik aims to provide women in the remotest areas of Indonesia with safe, simple, and clean energy technologies. Kopernik works with 'Wonder Women', a network of women micro-social-entrepreneurs in 8 districts.

PROBLEM

People living in the remotest and poorest areas in Indonesia do not have access to electricity or running water. Providing for a household's cooking, drinking water and lighting needs is largely the responsibility of women in Indonesia. Women in rural Indonesia are burdened by the time it takes to collect cooking fuel, cook over inefficient traditional stoves, and boil water to make it safe to drink. Women's activities at night are limited by access to electricity, which ranges from unreliable to nonexistent. Innovators have come up with simple, smart technologies such as solar lights that replace dirty, dangerous and expensive kerosene; improved cookstoves that produce almost no smoke and use much less fuel wood than the typical means of cooking over an open fire; and water filters that make dirty water safe to drink. However, but these products are rarely accessed by those who need it the most given their isolated locations. Kopernik has been working on developing the distribution network with women micro-entrepreneurs in remote villages across Eastern Indonesia, but found that the demand is still limited.

INNOVATION CHALLENGE

Can Kopernik increase the demand and use of simple, clean energy technologies in remote areas in East and West Nusa Tenggara by strengthening the network of women micro-entrepreneurs and improving the social marketing strategy?

PEOPLE INVOLVED

Women micro-entrepreneurs, local parliamentarians, community groups such as PKK women's groups, village heads, and CSOs such as PEKKA and Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli.

LOCATION

9 districts (Lombok Timur, West Flores, Central Flores, East Flores, Southwest Sumba, East Sumba, Timor Kupang, Timor Tengah Utara, Timor Tengah Selatan) in two provinces (East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara).

REACH

319 women micro-entrepreneurs and 8,800 potential customers across 9 districts.



Prototype 1: Technology Marketing Campaigns.

Kopernik worked with a social marketing specialist to understand the desires and needs of the communities they are working in. They mapped social networks within communities to identify influencers that could support the program and developed a range of social marketing campaigns, such as through posters, SMS, tech demonstrations in public spaces and free trial of products such as water filters and solar lamps



Prototype 2: Becoming a 'Wonder Woman'

Kopernik's 'Wonder Women' are women who are superheroes in their villages: making life-changing technology available to their friends, relatives and neighbours, technology that saves families time and money, improves health and safety, eases pressure on the environment, and opens up new economic opportunities. They are also inspiring others through what they achieve – earning money to support their families, gaining new business skills, and gaining confidence in their ability to succeed as entrepreneurs. This prototype focuses on identifying and recruiting these 'Wonder Women'.



Prototype 3: Empowering 'Wonder Women'.

A series of trainings and coaching that equip 'Wonder Women' with key business skills – financial management, product knowledge, marketing and promotion – to make their work more beneficial.

Innovation Outcomes



Partnerships Formed

Private Sector

Kopernik was able to work with a social marketing specialist to improve its marketing campaign.

Potential for Replication

The approach with Wonder Women and the social marketing campaign will be adopted by Kopernik to expand its reach across other remote areas in Indonesia. Kopernik have recruited 187 Wonder Women to date, empowering them through income generation, development of new skills and experiences, and improved position in society. The Wonder Women have sold 4,976 technologies to date, impacting 24,880 people.

Results and Learning Points

184 Wonder Women who were recruited and coached reported positive impact. 81% of the women reported improvement in self-confidence, 89% said that they are more confident in doing sales and promotion, and 50% reported improvements in personal financial management. In average, the monthly income of a Wonder Woman increased by IDR230,000, a significant amount of many of them.

Technology users reported significant benefits from the safe technologies. Kopernik surveys shows that 33% of the tech users reported reduction in expenses after using solar lamp and reduced time used to fetch clean water.

There are potentials for the technologies to be used at a community level. The technologies were initially targeted at households. Kopernik realized the potential of community-level use after the village head in Balurebong, East Flores purchased solar lights using the Village Fund to provide lighting in health facilities and streets in the village.

Interview with Design Public: <http://designpublic.in/blogs/innovmampu-talks-kopernik/>



ON TRACK MEDIA INDONESIA

Partner's Program Overview

OTMI is experimenting to break the taboo in discussing reproductive health issues among students, their parents, and teachers in 5 middle school students in Kupang.

PROBLEM

OTMI's research found that one of the underlying causes of unsafe sex among middle school students in Kupang is the lack of access to correct information on reproductive health. The taboo and stigma surrounding sex and puberty contributed to this, preventing an open communication between authority figures such as parents and teachers with students about reproductive health. While existing interventions on reproductive health for adolescents have focused on the knowledge and information aspect, OTMI would like to test interventions targeting taboo breaking and opening communication channels between students, parents, and teachers on the issue.

INNOVATION CHALLENGE

Can interventions focusing on communication around reproductive health and puberty to students, parents, and teachers improve awareness and break the taboo around the issues?

PEOPLE INVOLVED

Middle school students, parents, and teachers from 5 middle schools in Kupang, Department of Education in East Nusa Tenggara, the Kupang AIDS Commission, youth facilitators, the National Planned Parenthood Association in Indonesia, and the UxID user research community.

LOCATION

Kupang city and Kupang regency, East Nusa Tenggara.

REACH

1812 female and 826 male students, 198 female and 113 male teachers, and 22 female and 18 male teachers.



Prototype 1: Let's Talk About It

OTMI developed a series of modules on puberty and reproductive health targeting three different audience: students, teachers, and parents. Videos and games are important elements of the training, as well as assignments to bridge communication between students and parents, as well as parents and students. The training was carried out by youth facilitators recruited by OTMI for their communication skills.



Prototype 2: 12+ Mobile App

The 12+ mobile application is a guess-the-picture game designed for both children and adults to learn about reproductive health, self-worth, and risk of unsafe sex. The app was developed through collaboration with the UxID user experience community in Jakarta, iterative consultations with the students, and integrates a consultation channeling to counseling centers in Kupang.



Prototype 3: Bacarita Sama Sama/ Gema Flobamorata

The festival served as a one-stop education event for students, teachers, and the local community that aim to reduce the taboo concerning reproductive health. The festival was held at the Provincial Department of Education office and had movie screenings, entertainment, and inter-school competition.



Innovation Outcomes



Partnerships Formed

Private Sector

OTMI worked with UxID to develop the app and Telkomsel for their SMS gateway.

Government

OTMI worked with the Department of Education in Kupang to implement the experiment.

Potential for Replication

The Head of Department of Education in East Nusa Tenggara has stated interest in replicating the training to other schools in Kupang.

Results and Learning Points

Trained students, teachers, and parents have improved understanding on puberty and reproductive health issues. 85% out of the year 7 and 8 students trained had an improvement of knowledge on reproductive health and puberty based on the pre and post test, while the figure is 84% for parents and 32% for teachers.

Improved communication and trust between students and their parents as well as between students and their teachers on reproductive health issues. 77% of the trained students stated that they would consult their parents, whereas 56% said they would talk to their teachers.

The 12+ app is launched. The 12+ app was launched in December 2015 and has been downloaded by about 100 people in January 2016. The app was initially developed for individual use by middle school students, but during the testing period OTMI found that teachers are also interested in the app. OTMI plans to explore using the app for opening up discussion on adolescent reproductive health with teachers and parents.

Interview with Design Public: <http://designpublic.in/blogs/innovmampu-talks-on-track-media-indonesia/>



THE IMPLEMENTATION JOURNEY

Innovation Fund Kick-off Workshop

The first workshop with partners was the Innovation Fund Kick-Off workshop in October 2014. It served as an orientation for partners to social innovation approaches, such as user research, conceptualizing multiple possible solutions, field testing, and iterative prototyping.

Brown Bag Presentations

MAMPU invites partners to share their innovation-in-progress and request feedback to a wider range of audience, which includes other CSOs, thematic experts, development sector professional, and other donors.

Prototyping Clinics

MAMPU organizes collaborative prototyping clinics and field visits for each partner across various stages of the program.

Exhibition at the MAMPU National conference

Innovation partners Kopernik and YSKK exhibited their products at the MAMPU National Conference in May 2015 in Jakarta, which saw participation from prominent members of national and local parliament, government, and other key stakeholders.

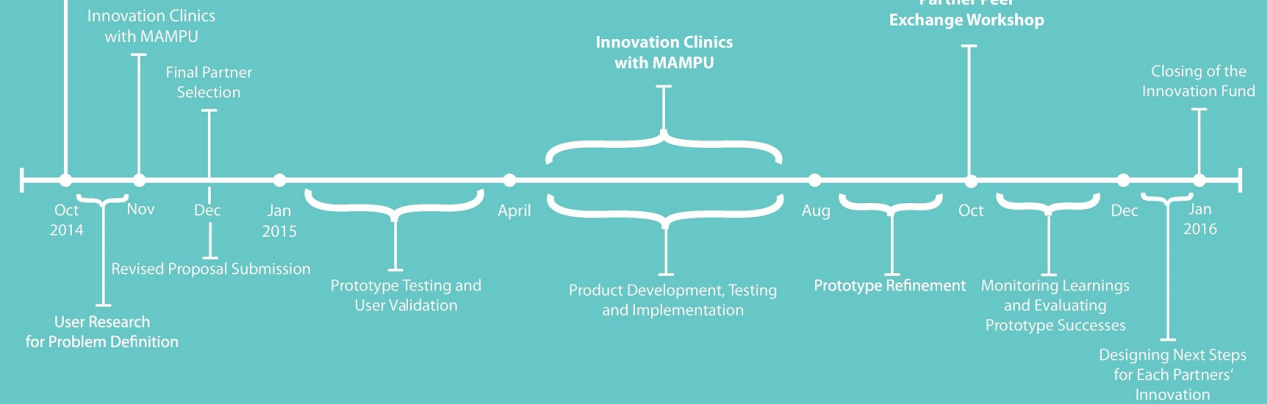
Partner Peer Exchange Workshop

MAMPU-VIN innovation team designed and led a workshop in Jakarta for MAMPU's six innovation fund partners to exchange experiences, share learnings and challenges, and think through success criteria and next steps for each of their innovations.

Presentation at Design Public and Social Innovation Exchange

On Track Media Indonesia presented their innovation work to the international social innovation practitioners community at the Design Public Conclave in New Delhi and the Social Innovation Exchange in Mumbai on November 2015.

Innovation Fund Workshop



For further information and queries around this work please contact mangelina@mampu.or.id
or visit :

<http://www.mampu.or.id/>
<http://www.cks.in>