

Humanitarian Innovation Forum Japan 2016

— Towards Sustainable Platform for Generating Humanitarian Innovation —

Summary Report



March 2016

HIF Organizing Committee

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (MoFA), Japan Platform(JPF), Japan CSO Coalition for DRR (JCC-DRR),
Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), Tohoku Gakuin University**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to World Humanitarian Summit Synthesis Report (October 15, 2015), current human suffering from the impacts of armed conflicts and disasters has reached staggering levels. Over 60 million people, half of them children, have been displaced due to conflict, and 218 million people each year are affected by natural hazards.

When such crisis strike, businesses are also often disrupted, and even with business continuity plans in place, experience shows many negative consequences will emerge. Workforce will be affected, supply chain will be dysfunctional, and economic loss for closing-down of local businesses can be immense. WHS synthesis report also highlighted that annual losses from natural disasters exceed \$300 billion, and \$14.3 trillion, 13% of the world's GDP, is being lost due to ongoing conflict. These threats are not only affecting humanitarian community, but it is also hurting the growth of business sector in today's globalized economy. This is definitely one of the strong reasons why private sector should be considered as part of WHS ambition of 'One Humanity: Shared Responsibility'.

On March 13th 2016, first ever Humanitarian Innovation Forum (HIF) in Japan was held in Sendai, bringing 108 participants from both humanitarian and business sector; organized by Japan CSO Coalition for DRR (JCC-DRR), Japan Platform (JPF), Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Tohoku Gakuin University, with support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan Quality and Accountability Network (JQAN), OCHA Kobe office, as well as Sendai City government. The forum also received immense technical support from PWC Consulting throughout the planning, implementation, and follow-up process.

Conceptualization of HIF in Japan started with the problem statement; while the constant creation and application of innovative solutions in humanitarian sector is needed, proactive investments and actions to enable this are limited. During WHS consultation process, following elements were highlighted as requirements for constant creation of innovative solutions:

- Better problem identification and priority setting on issues with the greatest humanitarian relevance and potential impact, as defined by those affected by crisis
- Better engagement with innovators inside and outside of the humanitarian sector
- Sustained investments in innovation efforts
- Enhanced innovation management processes, including better use of evidence, evaluations, information management and the best available processes, skills and expertise.

Actual planning process of HIF started with a hypothesis that if above challenges are addressed, then sustainable platform for creation of humanitarian innovation becomes possible. Thus, HIF process in Japan focused on capturing lessons learnt towards concrete methodology that will lead to the realization of constant creation of innovative solutions. The team is also looking into establishing multi-stakeholder innovation fund for this purpose.

4 Establishing business market within humanitarian sector

3 Establishing multi-sector innovation fund

2 Pilot business - turning ideas into practice

1st Step Setting up Innovation Platform

Generating Business Models	Action Planning	Presentation at WHS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understand the issues on the ground ▪ Companies to link humanitarian issues with business operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turing ideas into concrete action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Present action plans and lessons at WHS ▪ Make concrete commitments from Japan

HIF utilized both case presentations as well as group discussions as methodology. For case presenters, following companies/organizations presented existing innovation practices:

- Teijin Frontier Co. Ltd
- Toray Industries, Inc. / Operation Blessing Japan
- NPO Asu-he-no-kibou (literal translation is 'Hope for Tomorrow')
- Kesenuma Shinkin Bank / Planet Finance Japan
- Japan International Cooperation Agency

For discussion sessions, the participants were divided into 4 themes: DRR, WASH, Build Back Better, and Protection. These themes were selected based on criteria such as actual needs on the ground, themes that Japanese know-hows and technology can contribute, have existing innovative cases to learn from, and finally being the themes that require innovative solutions. Organizing committee prepared problem analysis papers for each themes, and presented to the participants before the discussion sessions.

Throughout the preparation of HIF, it was apparent that the language, objective, and culture of humanitarians and business community are completely different, and there is a need to unite under a common vision. The ambition of WHS is in fact a great opportunity to establish such shared vision, and once such unity is created, it will make it easier for each sides to understand each other. And when such mutual understanding and respect are created, it will be easier to explore how specific collaboration can take place for a specific purpose, bringing in strengths from all sectors towards the common goal. Of course, ideas that are generated through such process need to be incubated, and people who will perform such incubator's role should have good understanding of local needs as well as business minds.

HIF Japan 2016 has produced many lessons along with innovative solutions in each selected themes. The lessons include:

- Promoting understanding from both humanitarian and business sectors on issues and norms in each respective sector
- Analyze the issues on the ground accurately, and translate them into business language and framework
- Strengthen facilitation function for multi-sector discussions
- Strategic matching for well thought-out discussion team composition
- Think of finance schemes that can fund feasible innovation ideas

As future plan for organizing committee of HIF will take following actions:

- ✓ Incubation: establish working groups to turn ideas into practice (as per expansion image as indicated in a diagram below), and ensure appropriate finance scheme is used/created.
- ✓ Coordination: conduct HIF every year in Japan, and plan smaller scale mini-forums focusing on specific themes
- ✓ Governance: as an official governance structure of HIF process, strategic team will be established within JPF, and consider setting up innovation seed fund within JPF

At WHS, there is an endeavor to create Global Alliance on Humanitarian Innovation (GAHI), and it indeed will be a great push towards more solidarity and unity from different stakeholders under a shared vision of WHS. The movement such as HIF in Japan can be regionalized through regional networks such as Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), and such regional initiatives should link well with the proposed global level alliance. WHS is a great opportunity for all of us to create such strong linkage between local, national, regional, and global levels; making it a truly global effort to tackle our unprecedented challenges in the world today.

PROGRAM

I. Opening Remarks

Representing the organizing committee of HIF, Mr. Hirota (photo: left), Director for Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief Division of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan explained the staggering level of humanitarian needs in the current world, the importance of solution-oriented ambition that we share towards WHS, and the priority areas for Japanese government. Mr. Ohashi, Chair of Japan CSO Coalition for DRR (JCC-DRR) also echoed Mr. Hirota's remark by indicating that HIF is truly a historic event for many sectors to gather under the common objective.



II. Keynote Speech

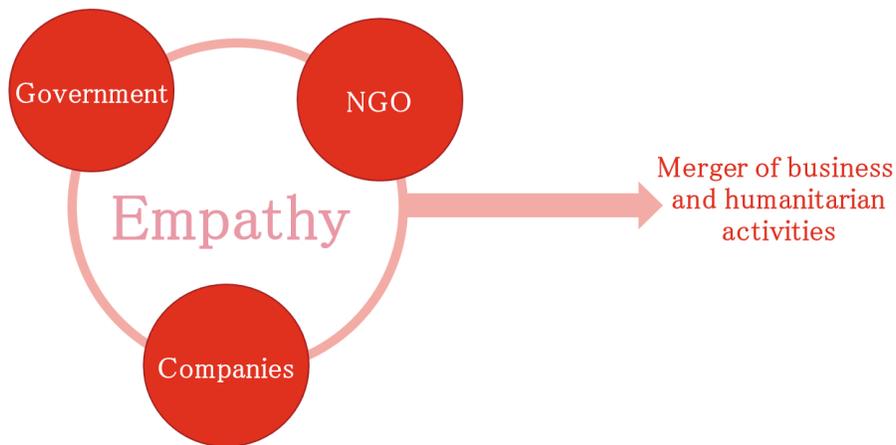
Keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Arima, Chair of both Japan Platform (JPF) and Global Compact Network Japan. Mr. Arima stressed that companies should think that humanitarian crisis should not be outside of their concern, and they should think from adding further value to their current business in more proactive manner, instead of merely risk mitigation approach. He has asked all participants to change the mind-sets and proactively lead the changes in the humanitarian sector.



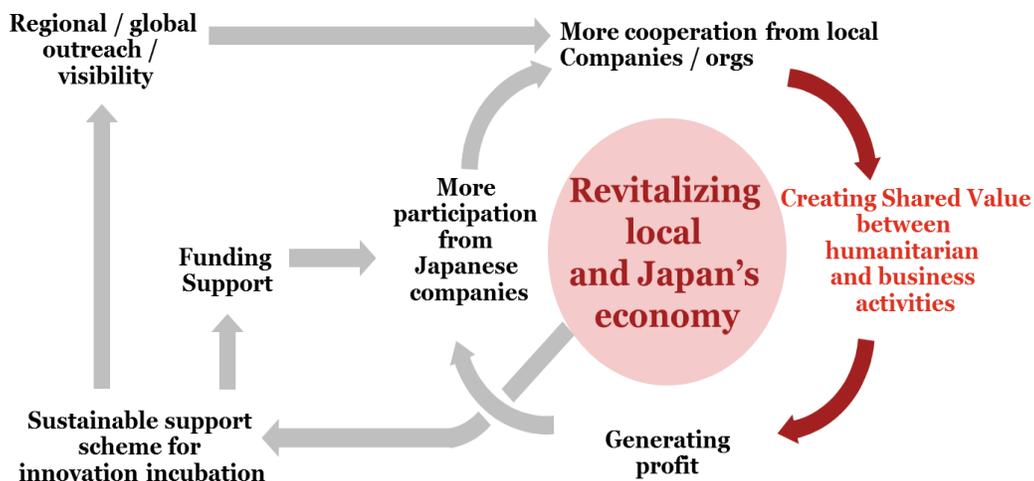
III. Presentation on Proceeding of the Day



HIF proceedings were explained by Mr. Kitagawa, Director at PWC Consulting. First, Mr. Kitagawa stressed that shared Empathy is necessary to create linkage between humanitarian and business stakeholders, and such linkage is a starting point for any discussion on cooperation (as indicated in the diagram below).



Furthermore, if we are serious about establishing a sustainable platform that links humanitarian needs and businesses for Creating Shared Value (CSV), there are many elements that we need to consider, and such have been summarized in the diagram below.



Based on above understanding, proceeding of HIF was explained to the participants as follows:

- A) First, the participants will have a discussion on the actual needs on the ground (based on analysis done by the organizing committee of HIF)
- B) Discussion on possible solutions will follow
- C) On possible solutions, possibilities of turning them into business activities will be discussed
- D) Discussion session will conclude with determining key action plans

IV. Case Presentations

There are existing innovation examples in the themes selected for HIF, and 5 cases have been presented.

Case 1: Teijin Frontier Co. Ltd, Mr. Takahisa Kishimoto ‘Solutions for Fire Risks during Mega Earthquakes in Aged Society: Fire Extinguishing Curtains’



Teijin, being a leading company on textiles, developed a non-flammable curtain with fire extinguishing function. As Japan is facing mega earthquakes and associated fire disasters, such product will enable aged-society to have more evacuation lead time, and will improve initial fire extinguishing rate. This product called ‘Pullshelter’ is a result of Teijin’s pursuit towards further disaster risk reduction.

Case 2: Toray Industries, Inc., Ms. Mariko Kanamori / Operation Blessing Japan (OBJ), Mr. Donald Thomson ‘Turning Sea Water into Potable Water with Trayscue in the Philippines’

Toray Industries provided potable water creation machine called Torayscue to OBJ’s response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. It uses special filters developed by Toray, and the machine is able to remove virus, microorganisms, salinity, heavy metal, and other organic matters. The device is able to produce safe drinking water in various environment, and this collaborative project, not only it provided safe drinking water to disaster affected communities in the Philippines, but it also enhanced Toray employees’ awareness on social issues.



Case 3: NPO Asu-he-no-kibou, Mr. Shiro Nakamura ‘Challenge of Onagawa Town – Build Back Better with Diversity’



After the Great Eastern Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011, Onagawa Town in Miyagi Prefecture put up a slogan ‘A town that generates the most number of new start-ups’. With this, the town aims to increase active population, including attracting outside resources. Mr. Nakamura’s NPO assists Onagawa Town in the fields of business start-ups, trial immigration, and operation of Onagawa Futures Center. They are aiming for multi-sectoral approach to building back better to depopulation issues.

Case 4: Kesennuma Shinkin Bank, Mr. Eiji Fujimura / Planet Finance Japan, Mr. Masataka Nakamura ‘Economic Recovery Initiative Sanriku Recovery Tomodachi Fund’

Kesennuma Shinkin Bank and Planet Finance Japan established microfinance scheme for economic recovery in Kesennuma. The established fund supports business start-ups, re-employment, and recovery loans. So far the fund has assisted 423 companies. The case is a good collaborative example between financial sector and NGO based on the identified recovery needs in the affected areas.



Case 5: Japan International Cooperation Agency, Mr. Takeharu Nakagawa ‘ODA Support for Collaboration with Private Sector’



JICA is increasing its support to private sector in addition to technical assistance, grants, and loans it provides with Japan7s ODA. JICA currently conducts matching of developing countries’ needs and resources owned by small and medium enterprises in Japan. There are various financing schemes to allow such cooperation, and specific examples have been presented. JICA fully endorses the objective of HIF, and expressed its support for future collaboration.

V. Problem Analysis



Specific issues identified and researched for each of HIF's themes have been presented by Mr. Hozumi of Association for Aid and Relief. The themes, as explained earlier, have been selected based on below criteria:

- High level of needs on the ground
- Japanese know-hows and technology can contribute
- Innovative cases to learn from exist
- Challenging, but those requiring innovative solutions

Below table summarizes the key issues identified in each theme, which led to the further discussion sessions.

Theme	Issues
Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increase in natural disasters in frequency and economic loss » More than 200 million people affected every year » Systematic response at outset of disasters (including rapid multi-stakeholders and multi-sectoral needs assessment that are shared with all real-time) is required » Minimizing human and material losses towards future risks is essential
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Access to safe drinking water is still limited » Awareness on good hygiene practices is also limited in many parts of the world » Technological solutions that work well with local culture and existing practices is needed » Creative ideas of changing behaviors and habits are required
Build Back Better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » What does it really mean to build back better ? » Do we target recovery of community first, or infrastructure? » Community resilience is pre-requisite and it needs to be enhanced » Economic opportunities post-disasters need to be secured with increased employment opportunities
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » More than 60 million displaced due to conflict and instability » 1 out of 120 people in the world is displaced » Diverse types of needs should be captured and addressed » Consideration should be given to both displaced and host communities

VI. Discussion Sessions and Presentations of Results

Based on key issues identified in each theme, all participants were divided into specific thematic groups. Each group further dug down deep into the issues identified in their theme, and for each issues, possible solutions have been discussed. Then, these possible solutions were put on table for discussion on whether turning such ideas into business is really possible. The discussion session ended with each group coming up with specific action plan.



The presentation session of discussion results was moderated by Mr. Matsumoto of Earthmedia.

Below table summarizes the key results presented by each thematic groups:

Theme 1: DRR

Issues further discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Understanding real time situation at disaster on-set <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Internet system is likely to be down, and on-time information is difficult to obtain from disaster affected areas ◇ And even when information starts to flow in, due to overload of information from various sources, it is difficult to determine the accurate picture of the affected sites ■ Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Road infrastructure on soft ground is likely to be damaged, and whole transportation infrastructure will be cut off ■ Secondary disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Temporary shelters for affected population is usually less than required ◇ Due to improper medical and hygiene environment in the affected areas, secondary disasters such as outbreak of disease and maltreated injuries cause further issues ■ Everyday preparedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Roles of each stakeholder is not properly determined and duplication of aid happens ◇ Awareness on possible disaster risk is still low and preparedness level is far below what's required
Possible solutions identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Understanding real time situation at disaster on-set <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Mobile WIFI, portable antennas ◇ Communication network that replaces internet ◇ Information collection through mobile application ■ Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Repairing concrete roads ◇ Delivery methods using drones

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Using Fulvic acid and improve soil condition while reducing risks of landslides ■ Secondary disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Compact shelter/tents that utilizes locally available materials ◇ Portable lights that powers with water battery ■ Everyday preparedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Risk simulation using IT, and analyze past disaster damage trends ◇ Ensuring every community has its hazard maps and everyone understanding the contents ◇ Link analysis of past examples to education / awareness materials
Issues when turning them into business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marketing and scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Specific needs should be identified in detail where portable shelter becomes useful ◇ If marketed as only 'emergency shelter' then it may not be attractive business ◇ It is difficult to determine the inventory costs for companies for such products ■ Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Whether necessary support can be obtained from local communities, governments, UN, military, etc.
Key action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marketing and scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Create list of available products that could be used in humanitarian sector (product catalogue) for further publicity and utilization discussion ◇ Transfer stock-aid (pre-categorization and grouping of necessary items) methodology to companies ◇ Reduce the production cost by selecting production time (e.g. once a year) with pre-determined process ■ Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ With product catalogue, liaise with local communities, schools, religious institutions, governments, militaries, UN for possible cooperation ◇ Strategic partnership with outdoor product companies for sustainable business model

Theme 2: WASH

Issues further discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Limited facilities for water purification leading to limited quantity of clean drinking water ◇ Technology to maintain such water purification facility is still limited ■ Behavioral habit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Unhygienic practice – e.g. not washing hands ◇ Limited understanding of good hygiene practice ◇ Some cultural barriers for effective hygiene practices
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Possible solutions identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One product package with two rooms (e.g. one for clean water, and the other for nutrition) – by separating, it could be stocked long term 
Issues when turning them into business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marketing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Specific needs on the ground is needed to determine what to contain (water with powder milk, fermented beans, etc.) and who is requiring (government, aid agencies, medical companies, etc.) ◇ Counterfeit risks – similar products that undermine safety quality ◇ Legal framework in target locations ◇ Product concept – whether to be used as emergency stocks, or for immediate relief items, etc. ■ Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Production and logistics needs to be built up ■ Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Who to partner from target locations (companies, aid organizations?)
Key action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marketing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Further provision of information on needs on the ground from NGOs to companies, including some legal information in each respective locations ◇ Companies then can make pilot products and consider various business models ■ Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Determine who could be possible partners from the target countries ◇ Build up supply chain for the business model ◇ Coordinate with the governments from target countries

Theme 3: Build Back Better

Issues further discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Issues that solution image is relatively clear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Limitation in human resource at local government in recovery phase ◇ Rebuilding of houses particularly for elderly ◇ Limited transportation facilities for displaced population ◇ Limited entertainment, enjoyment in life for affected population ◇ Utilization of talents of elderly female ◇ Limited access to finance mechanism for small enterprises ◇ Difficulty in identifying variety of recovery needs and to link them with possible solutions ◇ Developing methodology for business start-up feasibility checks ◇ Increasing branding value of locally made products ◇ Scenario mapping after the assistance phases out
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Issues that solution image is not clear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Depopulation – especially youths immigrating to capital/large cities ◇ Difficulty of displaced family members to reunite – given various livelihoods by each family members ◇ Linking recovery with rural development ◇ Strengthening relationship between displaced population and host communities including addressing communal issues ◇ Resistance from those who fear the change due to reconstruction process ◇ Relationship between insiders and outsiders (particularly when outside resources are pulled in to reconstruction process) ◇ Sharing values across various stakeholders throughout reconstruction phase including understanding among aid providers what are actually required on the ground ◇ Difficulty in selling products due to reputation caused by the disaster (e.g. agricultural products from communities affected by nuclear disaster)
Possible solutions identified ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited access to finance mechanism for small enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Utilization of local financial institutions ◇ Developing microfinance schemes required for business recovery ■ Limited entertainment, enjoyment in life for affected population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Utilize festival culture ◇ Attract outside population for tourism with disaster risk awareness raising, education and sharing experiences ◇ Marche / local market revitalization ■ Rebuilding of houses particularly for elderly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Package temporary shelter designs based on local climate and make it easier and cheaper to build by taking out unnecessary functions

Theme 4: Protection

Issues further discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Difficulties in identification of actual needs of vulnerable people (e.g. a mother with a child with disability having difficulty to receive aid from designated relief item distribution centers) ■ Sometimes, affected population cannot assess their current situation objectively (e.g. female community members who were in charge of meal preparation had no rest for 2 months continuously, but no one proposed to rotate shift to take enough rest for continuity)
Possible solutions identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Seek for technological solutions to identify untold needs to address them with appropriate assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Using global positioning function embedded in each smartphones ◇ Using health-check devices that can be monitored from distance

¹ For this theme, issues identified have been too diverse which made it extremely difficult to find solutions for each, so the discussion group have focused on 3 issues for discussion on possible solutions. Furthermore, time ran out to discuss 'Issues when turning them into business' and 'Key action plans'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Using devise to measure brain wave to determine emotional stress ◇ Using IC card with personal information (and possibly debit card function for cash assistance) for each refugees and ensure cross border utilization scheme (this way, mass movement)
Issues when turning them into business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marketing and scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Matching of proposed technological solution with identified needs on the ground (as many of these are not told to the interviewers) ◇ Possible application of proposed solutions would differ based on the size of disasters ■ Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Protection of personal information and coordination with authorities in charge ◇ Joint development of solutions with local authorities by matching possible needs with technological solutions
Key action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marketing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ NGO side would further brief companies on the need of vulnerable population at the time of crisis ◇ Companies then can match the potential product / technology with analyzed needs ■ Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Coordinate with local authority for possible joint venture ◇ Consider membership based service provision (and diversify services to be provided) if addressing personal information protection is too difficult ◇ Provide data analysis / protection capacity

VII. Regionalizing HIF



Executive Committee and secretariat staff of Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) participated HIF in Japan, and Dr. Manu Gupta, Chair of ADRRN, indicated that ADRRN would work together to regionalize such humanitarian innovation work in other parts of Asia. English speaking participants held separate discussion group on how HIF can be brought forward to other countries in Asia. Collaboration in this regard has started towards WHS and beyond.

VIII. Closing Remarks

In closing, Mr. Sasaki (photo: left), Special Adviser to the President of Tohoku Gakuin University, has expressed its full support to HIF indicating that ‘the university is always open and such initiative is welcome anytime’. Professor Nagai (photo: right) of Toyo Gakuen University, and a board member of Japan Platform, expressed his sincere thanks to the organizing members as well as those who supported day and night, particularly technical advisers from PWC Consulting, for successful completion of HIF in Sendai.

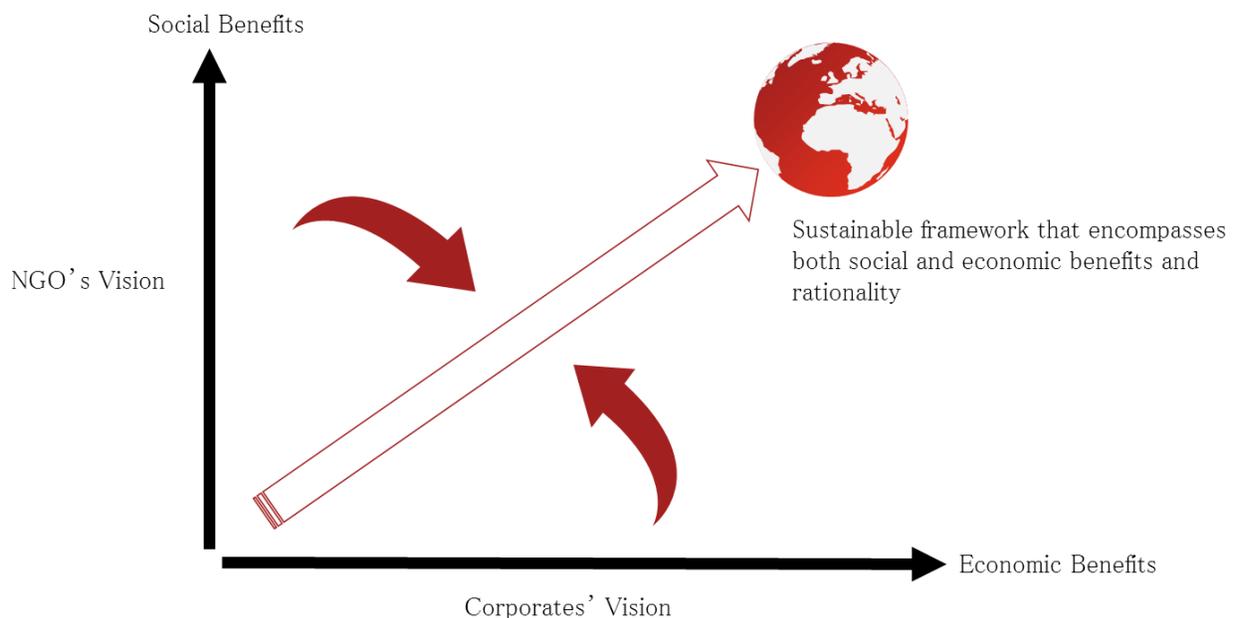


LESSONS LEARNT AND FUTURE PLAN

Through preparation and execution of HIF, the organizing committee learnt many lessons, and the committee believe that some of such lessons learnt are applicable to other countries who are considering to maximize the impact of humanitarian interventions. Below are the major lessons out of many that we have learnt.

■ Establish common vision shared by both NGOs and Corporates

One of the reasons why it is normally difficult to establish common working grounds between humanitarian and business sectors is that the vision and mandate of each are completely different. The former being non-profit, and the latter being for-profit. However, despite such differences, there is a need for a sense of ‘common vision, common profit’. While doing so, one needs to keep in mind (as in below diagram) to balance between social benefits that humanitarians pursue, and the economic benefits that businesses pursue. When such optimal balance is maintained, each side would be able to maximize the resources each can provide on the table, and such working relationship can become sustainable.



■ **Promote understanding from each side on issues and norms in each respective sector**

Normally, there isn't much interaction between NGOs and private companies, and even if there were some, it is not enough to create mutual understanding of each other's differences. This difficulty is observed even when NGO's fundraising / public relations departments and companies' CSR departments meet, so if it comes to other departments such as program / research and development, it makes it even harder for both sides to understand each other.

In HIF, when both sides were presented with common issues to solve by communicating each other in the same room, vast amount of knowledge and ideas were generated despite the limited timeframe. The participants also indicated that 'if such opportunities are provided more, we are sure that more innovative collaborative cases will be generated'. Therefore, such platform where NGOs and companies can interact need to be a sustainable one, instead of one-off event. This surely will lead to further generation and application of innovative solutions to existing problems.

■ **Analyze the issues on the ground accurately, and translate them into business language and framework**

NGOs live and breathe social issues on the ground, so understanding the background and how various problems interact with each other are not too difficult to understand. However, for companies, such problems are not the ones they are dealing on daily basis, and it may not be as straight forward as it is for NGO staff. For example, even if they are told 'there are issues on water', it is not so easy for companies to figure out what exactly are the problems and what could be the way forward.

In such case, it is important for NGOs side to analyze precisely what exactly in water is the problem (quality, source, transportation, storage, maintenance, awareness/education, etc.) and present what sort of elements are required to actually solve the root causes. That way, it would be easier for

companies to present ideas and possible solutions. Such analysis is a process of 'translating the issues for mutual understanding'.

■ **Strengthen facilitation function for discussions**

Methodology utilized at HIF had clear discussion framework by appropriate facilitators, and that contributed significantly to the quality of outputs from the discussion sessions. In order to continue to apply such discussion framework, it is essential that facilitation team consists of people who understand each sides (non-profit and for-profit). And we strongly recommend to hire some professionals to the team to ensure such function.

In HIF, major NGO networks in Japan (such as JCC-DRR, JPF, JANIC) took the lead in problem identification and analysis, and 3 study seminars were held with companies before HIF in partnership with Global Compact Network Japan and PWC Consulting.

■ **Strategic matching for well thought-out discussion team composition**

In HIF, participants were divided into the theme of their interest, but there was a possibility that such allocation of participants in each theme can be done more strategically. Specifically, if pre-research can be done on resources each participant and organizations bring to the table in advance and database of such is constructed for easy referencing, then the probability of generating more innovative solutions would increase. This could be another function of organizing committee.

■ **Think of finance schemes that can fund feasible ideas**

Although HIF process generated many ideas as possible solutions to the existing problems, money always becomes an issue for the actual implementation. In HIF, agencies that can finance, such as JICA, also participated, but if the financing scheme can be created in advance, speed of turning ideas into practice could be much shortened. Therefore, the organizing committee of HIF strongly recommend to establish a fund that can complement HIF process.

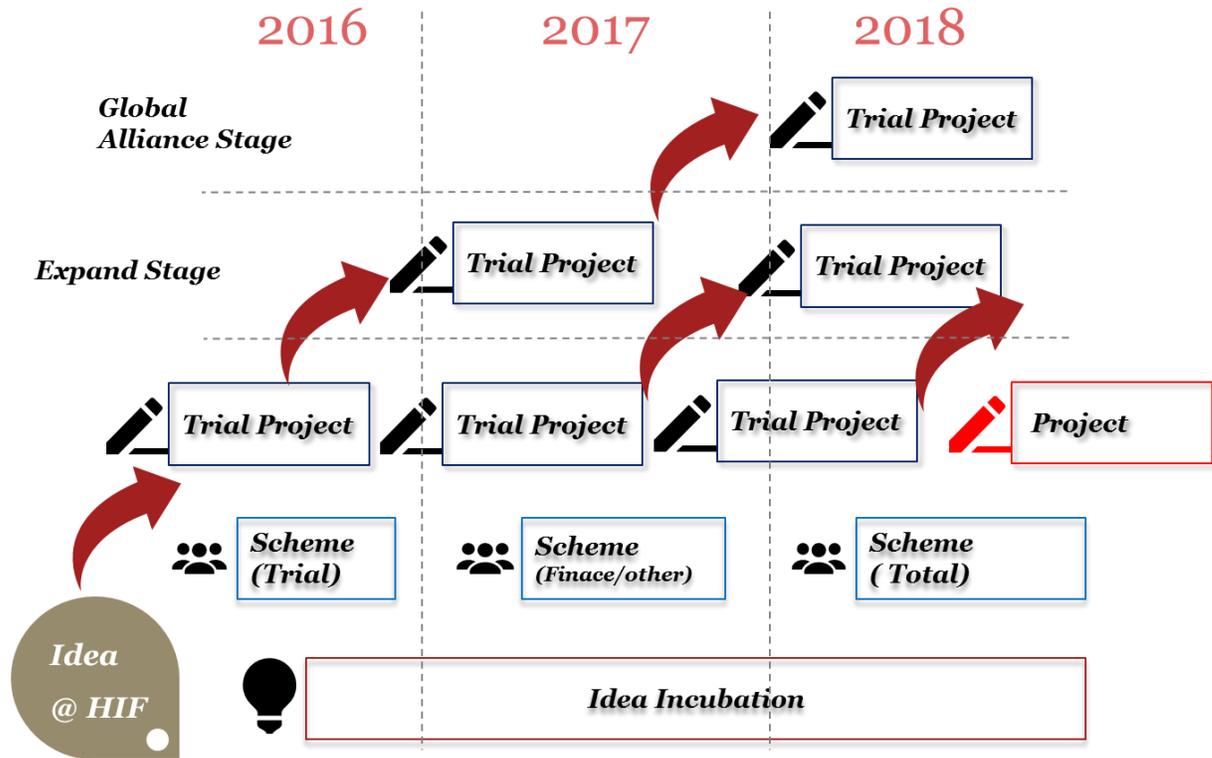
■ **Future plans**

The outcome of HIF and the lessons learnt will be presented at WHS, and the organizing committee of HIF commit to contribute to the launch of Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation (GAHI) in its functions and directions.

As per HIF process in Japan, following will be priority action plan:

- ✓ Incubation: establish working groups to turn ideas into practice (as per expansion image as indicated in a diagram below), and ensure appropriate finance scheme is used/created.
- ✓ Coordination: conduct HIF every year in Japan, and plan smaller scale mini-forums focusing on specific themes
- ✓ Governance: as an official governance structure of HIF process, strategic team will be established within JPF, and consider setting up innovation seed fund within JPF

Expansion image



ANNEX: HUMANITARIAN INNOVATION FORUM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

名前	団体
Ms. Yuko Shibata	Japan Platform
Mr. Naoya Hirano	Japan Platform
Mr. Shusai Nagai	Japan Platform・Toyo Gakuen University
Mr. Hiroaki Ishii	Japan Association for Refugees
Mr. Takehiro Hozumi	Association for Aid and Relief Japan
Mr. Jun Matsumoto	Earthmedia
Mr. Aoi Horiuchi	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
Mr. Toshihisa Toyoda	IV Japan・Former Kobe University
Ms. Masako Benimura	Miyagi Center for Recovery Cooperation
Mr. Takeshi Komino	CWS Japan / JCC-DRR / ADRRN