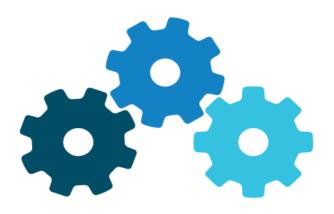


Introduction of Lien Environmental Fellowship (LEF)

The LEF Model

LEF CHAMPION

Key interface from ideation to application of solutions



NEWRIComm-LEF

Incubator for innovative solutions, tapping on NEWRI's strong environmentand water technologies

LEF STAKEHOLDERS

Network of local partners for holistic solutions

- Government - Community - Schools
- Widened reach of solutions to locations with similar issues

Funded by the Lien Foundation, LEF since 2010 has benefited more than a million people through better water access and sanitation, access to know-how, and capacity building.

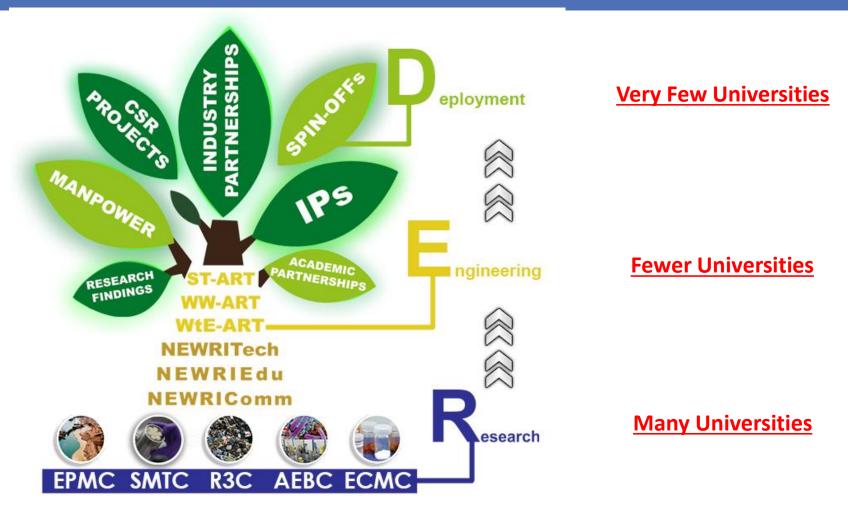
Projects generally consist of three consecutive phases:

- Fellowship (4 6 months),
- Implementation (12 months), and
- Monitoring (6 12 months)

The following activities in its community projects are tackled:

- a) Assessment of needs;
- b) Assessment of in-situ constraints economic, cultural, and technical capabilities;
- Determination of possible package of solutions technical and non-technical;
- d) Determining and building an appropriate "business" model to ensure project sustainability;
- e) Project implementation;
- f) Training and broadening education with the implemented facility serving as demonstration;
- g) Encouraging ownership and "informed copying".

NEWRI – Implementation Arm of LEF



NEWRI's senior members – Profs Anthony G Fane, Wang Rong & Ng Wun Jern identified as the top 25 environmental engineering thought leaders globally.

NEWRI identified by Lux Research (2013) as being among the 9 notable research organizations globally.

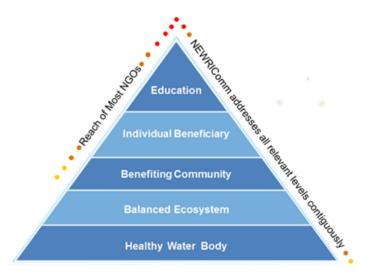
What Does NEWRIComm Do?

Improving access to good water and sanitation;

2. Educating:

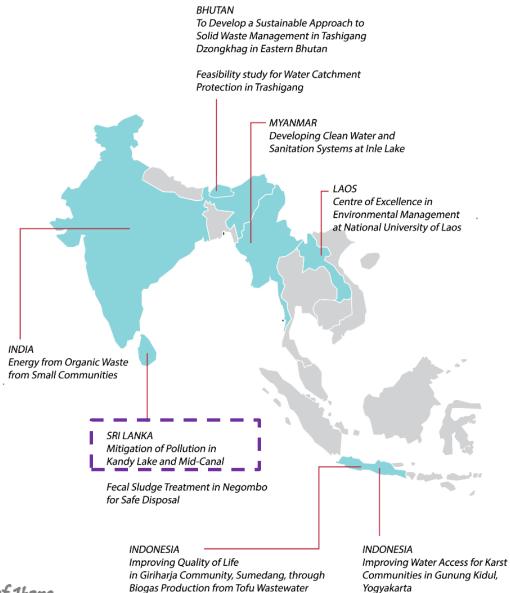
- The 'train-the-trainer' approach, across age groups, education levels, and social strata;
- for sense of ownership;
- for strong support network for project continuity and "informed copying";
- **3. Ensuring** better environmental sustainability:
- the systems approach.





- The NEWRIComm philosophy does not encourage the donation of only devices and counting direct beneficiaries in projects.
- It articulates the sharing of responsibilities among the "receiving" partner, a local partner capable of absorbing the knowhow, the local government, and NEWRI.

WHERE WE ARE NOW

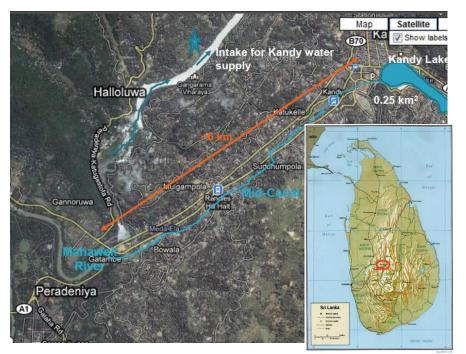




- **Context:** Kandy City has a population of about 220,000 (of which 100,000 are transient). With a population density ranging from 3,800-8,400 people/km2 -- the need for sewage and waste treatment competes with space availability and rapid growth. The city is located in the central highlands, from which water runs to the Mahaweli River, a major water source for Sri Lanka.
- Immediate beneficiaries: 220,000 residents + transient population in Kandy City
- Solution deployed: Treatment at source + interception + education
- Partners: University of Peradeniya, Kandy Irrigation Dept., Sri Dalada Maligawa,
 National Water Supply & Drainage Board



Significance of Kandy City & Kandy Lake



Kandy City:

- Capital of hill country
- 2nd biggest city
- UNESCO Heritage site
- Mahaweli River catchment

Kandy Lake:

- Landmark at Kandy City centre
- Tourist attraction
- Next to Sri Dalada Maligawa- Buddhist pilgrimage destination & national treasure





Immediate Outcomes

1. Improved living environment and sanitation:

- No cases of fish death;
- Dalada Maligawa had not needed gully bowsers to remove wastewater.

2. Facilities well maintained by community post-handover:

 New Canna flower species from Peradeniya botanic garden introduced for the floating wetlands.

Increased awareness of need for sanitation and conservation:

 Fish feeding has stopped, and signboards advising visitors not to litter have been put up.

4. Human resource development:

Many students continued to work in environment & water domain.

"We had an advantage from [the project], as we learned how to work directly with the community"

-Ms HMWAP Premarathne, UOP graduate





