

Lien AID Strategic Review

Recommended Strategic Options



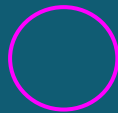
EMPOWERMENT



EXPERTISE



EXCELLENCE



GRIT



Background

- Based on our understanding of needs, existing solutions, trends, as well as Lien AID's existing and potential capacities
- Exploration of out-of-the-box ideas
 - Implies that there may not necessarily be much data available
- Ideas may not be fully formed

01

1. **WASH and education**
2. Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges
3. Build long-term multi-sector collaboratives

1. WASH and education

What: Double meaning

- *Develop Capacity:* Developing a for-credit course or certification program to train WASH professionals to work on WASH in developing countries in Asia, which includes hands on projects and is recognised by universities in Singapore and/or programme countries-- bridging the gap between “theory and practice”
 - *e.g. skills shortage was a major barrier mentioned in all 10 countries reviewed during Phase 1 of strategic review*
- *Promote intersectoral collaboration:* Recognising links between WASH (SDG6), Education (SDG4) and Health (SDG3) SDGs presents an opportunity for increased cooperation that can lead to improved outcomes in all three
 - Integrate WASH into Education Policy/Practice: Ensure that provision of school WASH facilities and hygiene programmes is built into education policy and implemented



1. WASH and education

Why

Tell me, I forget. Show me, I remember. Involve me, I understand.

- Schools are valuable community assets:
 - Especially in rural communities, schools are often one of the main infrastructure assets that a village; therefore they play a vital role in community life
- Multiple benefits:
 - Reducing school absenteeism is possible with the reduction of diseases related to poor sanitation/hygiene in addition to the provision of menstrual hygiene management services/education for girls, which can reduce gender inequality in schools.
- Educational course content developed for local contexts:
 - Each country/region has to be approached differently for WASH service provision and there is a shortage of professionals who have experience working in remote rural areas, which is something Lien AID has
- Leverage influence and donor funding:
 - Education is highly valued across Asia and attracts donor funding and influential individuals across private sector, government and civil society organisations -- integrating WASH and education offers opportunity to tap into more influence/funding and visibility for WASH issues

1. WASH and education

How

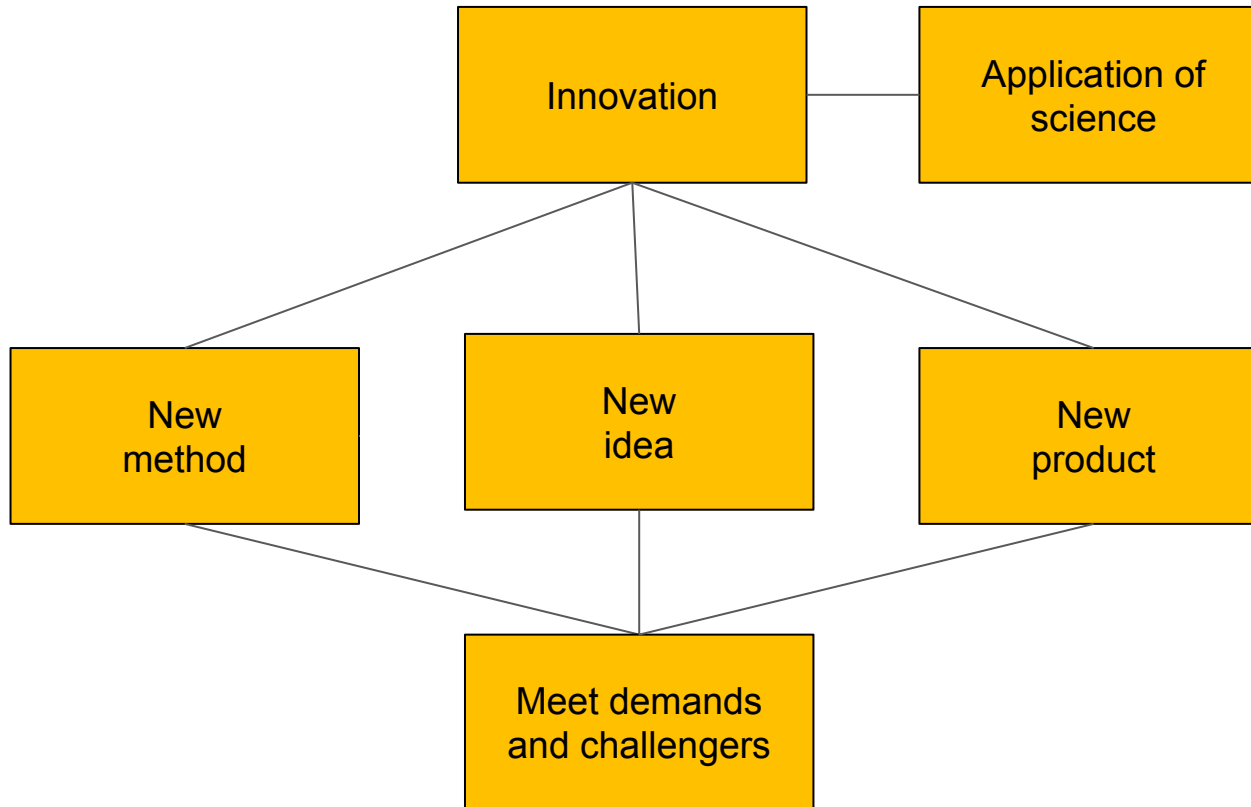
- Stakeholder engagement and landscape review:
 - Start engaging with stakeholders in the education sector and find out what types of WASH in Schools programmes may exist in countries where Lien AID is working and which universities may be interested in partnering to develop/offer WASH for development courses
- Identify partners:
 - Identify potential partners in education sector, local/national government, other NGOs who are willing/able to develop programming around identified issues -- potentially sign MoUs to help clarify roles and responsibilities
- Develop programmes and curriculum:
 - Identify clear programme objectives, intended outcomes and indicators (linked to SDGs -- some proposed indicators exist, and see SuSanA forum); work with partner universities on curriculum development
- Monitoring and evaluation:
 - Ensure that participating partners have ability to provide adequate M&E info for Lien AID to analyse and use to adapt programme

02

1. WASH & Education
2. **Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges**
3. Build long-term multi-sector collaboratives

2. Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges

What



2. Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges

Why

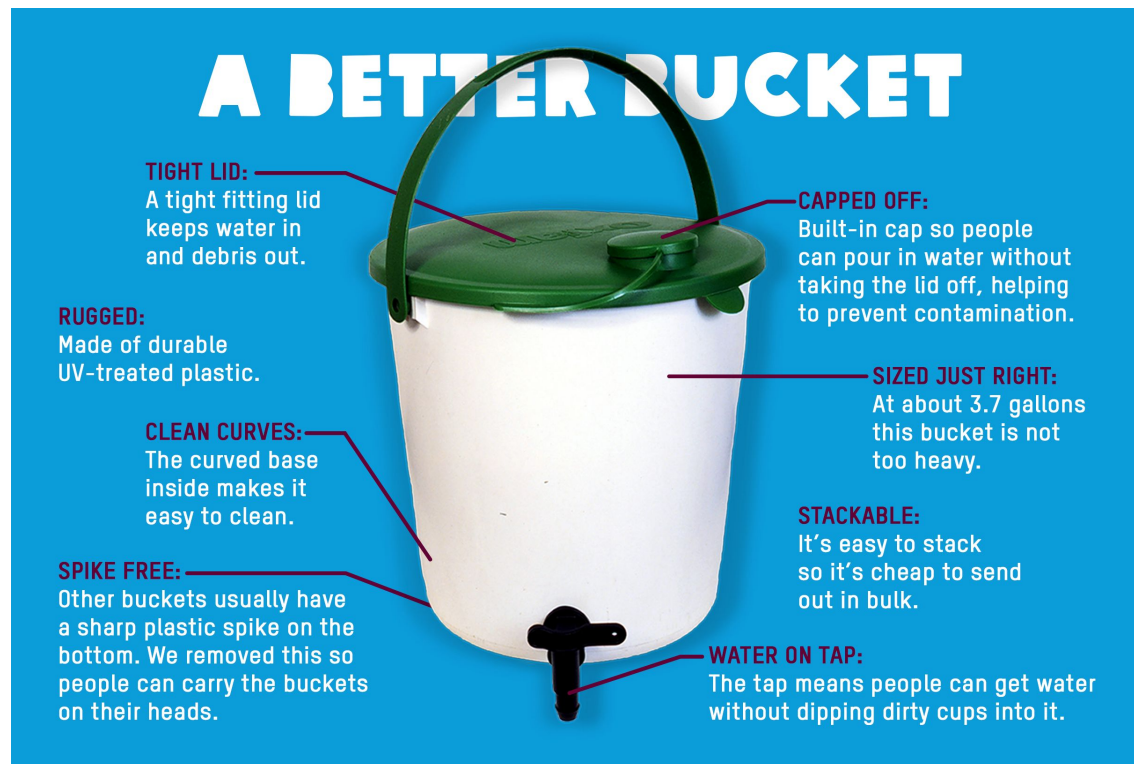
Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.- Unknown

- 1 billion Asians may face severe water shortages by 2050 (Fant, Charles, et al., 2016)
- Global increase in meteorological disasters (Emergency Events Database , 2014)
- Address constraints and challenges in programme

2. Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges

Why

- Simple designs can have a great impact



2. Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges

How

- Link operational issues and challenges with academic/research institutions and private sector.
- Innovation leadership
 - Create an organisational climate where others apply innovative thinking to solve problems and develop new products and services
 - New thinking on how we go about our daily work
- Some issues which may be interesting to innovate new ideas and product
 - Increase water-use efficiency
 - Wastewater treatment
 - Accessible treatment for salinity

03

1. WASH & Education
2. Innovate technologies for difficult technical challenges
3. **Build long-term multi-sector collaboratives**

3 Build long-term multi-sector collaboratives

What

- *Long-term*: At least 10 to 15 years (until 2030), or depending on goals of collaborative
- *Multi-sector collaboration*: The partnership that results when government, non-profit, private, and public organisations, community groups, and individual community members come together to solve problems that affect the whole community.
 - Based on cooperation rather than competition
- *“Systems” problems, or interrelated problems*: Lien AID could focus on environmental problems, which is most in line with its existing programs, or pivot toward healthcare or education.

3 Build long-term multi-sector collaboratives

Why

You can't cure one leaf without treating the whole tree

- In line with the SDGs which recognise that poverty has multiple forms and dimensions
- Has the potential to solve root causes of poverty
 - Draws on the resources of all the sectors
 - Can wield more power than one organisation or a group of organisations
- Lien AID has access to resources (through Lien Foundation) to be able to implement long-term programs and long-term results. Other NGOs do not.
 - Other NGOs' programs are driven by donor pressures for short-term output-based decision-making, thus they do not have the freedom to invest the necessary time, energy and resources for a multi-sector approach
- Builds on Lien AID's strong accountability and ability to implement projects
 - Because trust is a key success factor

3 Build long-term multi-sector collaboratives

How

1. Start with existing Lien AID communities, or talk to partners, to identify locations where:
 - a. There is a systematic water/environmental problem
 - b. The community and stakeholders are willing to come together to address the problem
2. Understand the issues
 - a. Collect information, preferably through the collaborative
 - b. Identify stakeholders
3. Lien AID acts as a facilitator to bring different groups together
 - a. The process includes identifying the problems, clarifying a vision and mission statement, formulating goals, objectives and an action plan, implementing the action plan, and evaluating
 - b. Bring in external organisations with expertise in the sector being addressed
4. Lien AID provides leadership training to empower stakeholders to work in a collaborative manner on systematic problems

THANK YOU

WISE - WASH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

A non-profit organisation whose mission is to enable communities to acquire the capacity to improve their water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

Our program areas focus on community development, capacity building and behaviour change.

 washinseasia  washinseasia  [eepurl.com/bOrzXX](https://www.eepurl.com/bOrzXX) (newsletter)

 info@washinseasia.org / volunteer@washinseasia.org

Acknowledgments

- Training material prepared by Sophia Pan, Nicholas Boon, Thye Yoke Pean
- Original slide template by Tan Zi Hua

