



# Spectrum



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SECRETARY SUMIT AGARWAL

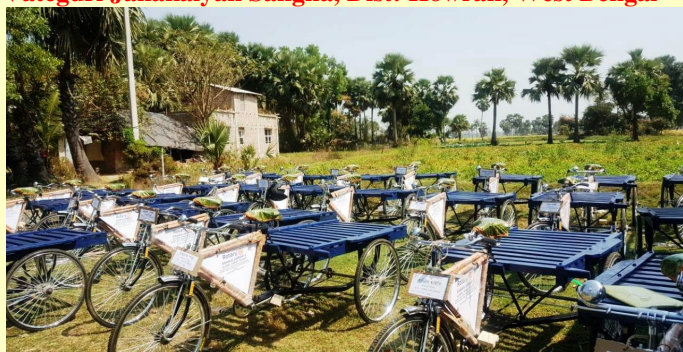
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## Swabalamban 3: 25 Cycle Vans handed over at RCC Vateguri Janakalyan Sangha, Dist: Howrah, West Bengal



Rotary Salt Lake Metropolitan Kolkata and Rotary Gold Coast Lake Success, USA initiated distribution of Cycle Vans under Global Grant 1524507 at Amta involving RCC Vateguri Janakalyan Sangha, Dist: Howrah on Sunday, Feb 24, 2019.



25 Cycle Vans were handed over to the beneficiaries, who were earlier short-listed and trained on January 20, 2019 by Social Engineering and Advanced Technical Education (SENATE).



Vice President Ashok Surana left Salt Lake at about 9.00 AM. PP Umapasrad joined at Kasba. Earlier, the vehicle picked up about 28 polo shirts and about 20 baseball caps for distribution among beneficiaries.

The team reached at about 11.30 AM. Upon reaching the destination, the Rotary members were offered fuming tea and snacks.

All 25 Cycle Vans were lined up with beneficiaries' name and location tags mounted on each cycle van. The RCC requested typing

the name of the RCC as partner on the board mounted in each Cycle Van in future distributions.



All beneficiaries, except one, who was represented by his younger brother, were present to receive their Cycle Vans. Each one of them wore the Polo Shirt given to them. Rotary members expressed regrets for shortage of Baseball Caps. All were happy with their new possession.



The RCC, with the help and support of local administration, has set up a vocational training school for girls, where they get opportunity to acquire skill in Tailoring, Knitting, and Embroidery. The RCC has got a buyer, who would provide regular work for the trained girls. Local administration has also showed interest in proving work for the trained girls, who would be expected to form self-help groups.



Local Block level leaders were present and were happy to be present in the project. There was a request of putting up water kiosk for visitors and out-patients at the local Block Hospital.

The distribution turned out to be community event, where families of RCC members and beneficiaries joined.

At the end of distribution, at about 1.30 pm, RCC members let Rotarians have vegetarian lunch before their departure.



Till close of Sunday, February 24, 2019, 168 Cycle Vans and 31 Cycle Rickshaws have been disbursed for handing over to the beneficiaries under the Global Grant project Swabalamban 3. Next phase of the said Global Grant Project would be distribution of paddled Food Vans.

### **A creative look at the Four-Way Test**

*Posted on February 27, 2019 on rotaryservice by Dennis Wong, Co-Founder of the Rotarian Action Group for Peace and member of the E-Club of World Peace*



Imagine yourself addressing conflicts through the lenses of fellowship, empathy, accountability and trust. That is the Four-Way Test. Imagine the power four questions and twenty-four words can have to help resolve conflicts without violence and fulfill our Rotary peace mission.

The Four-Way Test is Rotary's unique approach and process to address conflicts, solve problems and make decisions to achieve desired outcomes. It can help us be more successful in reaching mutually beneficial, sustainable and scalable solutions.

The Four-Way Test has been a go-to for Rotary members when they have found themselves in difficult situations. With the Rotarian Code of Conduct, it is an ethical and effective guide for Rotary members to use for their personal and professional relationships. Furthermore, the concepts of conflict transformation embrace many of the Rotary principles. The Test is about fellowship, empathy, accountability and trust.

Conflict transformation is the process to transform conflict into constructive change without violence. It differs from conflict resolution and conflict management approaches by recognizing "contemporary conflicts require more than the reframing of positions and identification of win-win outcomes. The very structure of parties and relationships may be embedded in a pattern of conflictual relationships that extend beyond the particular site of conflict. Conflict transformation is a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interests, discourses and, if necessary, the very constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict." \*

The Four-Way Test is not a rigid process. Be creative and consider flipping the order of the four questions. Below are ideas for using The Four-Way Test and conflict transformation concepts for constructive change without violence.

#### **Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?**

**FELLOWSHIP:** Rotarians are known for being sociable and building relationships. Ensure the process is civil and there's a feeling of respect and openness to ask questions that can lead to creative and innovative solutions. Discuss and agree on desired outcomes.

**Will it BENEFICIAL to all concerned? EMPATHY:** Have an open mind and a curiosity for new ideas, novel applications and different point-of views. Consider many options and build on different ideas. Come to mutually beneficial solutions that are sustainable and scalable.

**Is it FAIR to all concerned? ACCOUNTABILITY:** Keep in mind both the Golden Rule and the Platinum Rule. Identify and include all interested and affected parties. Try to understand the other point-of-views in the context of conflict and reaching shared goals.

**Is it the TRUTH? TRUST:** From the Rotarian Code of Conduct, act with integrity and high ethical standards. Acknowledge and define the problem including the root causes. Collect information and apply critical thinking by asking questions to identify the difference between facts, beliefs, assumptions and opinions. Moreover, be a trusted problem solver.

The Four-Way Test is an adaptive process. It takes into account everyone's point-of-view and concerns, as well as their needs and wants. The process is designed to build goodwill and earn trust so a particular end result is mutually beneficial, sustainable and has scalable outcomes.

### **Container-based sanitation: one way to reach the last mile for sanitation services**

*By Clementine Marie Stip on February 19, 2019*

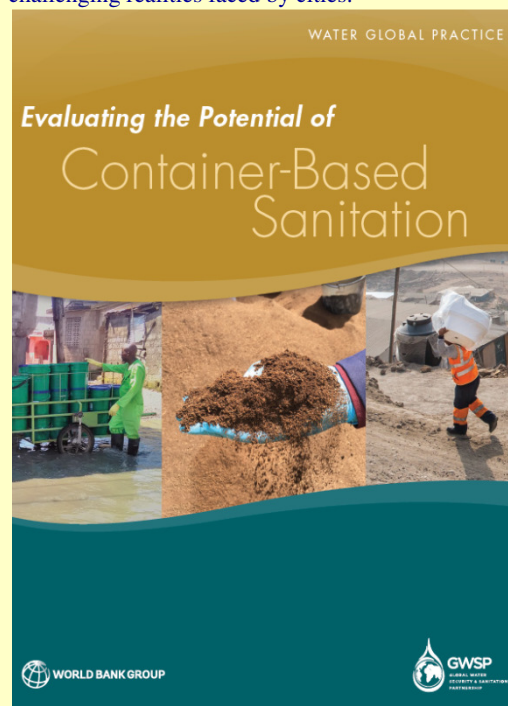
*Co-authors: Seema Thomas, Martin Gambrill*

*New World Bank report shares lessons on how CBS can be an option in achieving citywide inclusive sanitation*



Cities are growing at unprecedented rates, with over two thirds of the world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050, and city governments struggle to keep up with the increasing demand for urban services, including sanitation. This unplanned growth and the resulting dense informal housing hinder the provision of such services.

Burgeoning informal settlements are characterized by poor political representation and challenging physical and topographical conditions, such as inaccessibility, rocky soil, high water tables and periodic flooding, which make the provision of basic services especially difficult. Cities require sanitation approaches for such settings which can complement, or precede the arrival of, traditional sewers and conventional on-site solutions, and thus contribute to the realization of the sanitation-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This thinking underpins the core principles of Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) – encouraging cities to think about a diversity of technical solutions that provide services along the whole sanitation service chain, combining different approaches to better respond to the challenging realities faced by cities.



Container-based sanitation (CBS) is one of the ways that such services can be provided. CBS consists of an end-to-end service, i.e. one provided along the entire sanitation service chain, which collects excreta hygienically from toilets designed with sealable, removable containers and which strives to ensure that the excreta is safely treated and disposed of or reused.

For cities, this has major implications as it can help them shift their focus from exclusively building sanitation infrastructure to that of service delivery.

## So how does CBS work in practice?



Households (or public toilet operators) sign up for a service.  
*x-runner's CBS service in Peru is branded as Family's and run out of a call center and includes regular customer visits. Neighborhoods can get a price discount - the price communal - when 50% or more of the inhabitants sign up for services.*



The CBS service provider then installs a toilet with sealable excreta containers, also referred to as cartridges. Each service provider's toilet design incorporates user preferences, ease of use and access, and local production considerations.  
*A SOIL customer in Haiti proudly shows her Ekolokay wooden toilet. SOIL provides customers with peanut bagasse - shells - as cover material under the brand bonzode ("good smell").*



The cartridges are sealed, removed and replaced with clean and empty containers on a regular basis. CBS service providers also deliver cover material and promote hygiene behavior.  
*A Sanergy employee in Kenya collects the sealed containers from public toilets or communal compounds and transports them to a transfer point where the excreta is consolidated into larger drums. Sanergy also delivers sand/dust as cover material and ensures that the toilet area is kept clean and furnished with soap and water.*



The sealed container is collected at the customer's home (or the public toilet) or at a drop-off point, depending on access constraints and customer preference.  
*In Ghana Clean Team uses motorized tuk tuk to transport the containers from households to the transfer station, from where they are taken to the landfill treatment site.*



The excreta is treated using bin systems, windrows or microorganisms. The level of treatment is high compared to current practices in the areas where CBS service providers operate.  
*In Kenya Sanergy uses the Biomax plant (pictured) to mechanically mix the excreta in batches. The Biomax plant can process about 7 tons of waste per batch, for two batches or 14 tons in an eight-hour day.*



Many CBS service providers opt for resource recovery after the treatment process, the most common application being compost (organic fertilizer). These products are then sold on the open market.  
*SOIL produces 7.53 tons of compost per month under the brand Kenpis Lakay and is now exploring potential performance-based mechanisms with compost production as an indicator.*

### Where is CBS appropriate?

Based on a review of four CBS service providers, the World Bank has identified the following emerging lessons:

- CBS approaches should be considered as **part of a menu of CWIS options**, particularly in hard-to-reach areas of cities.
- The introduction of CBS services could especially be **considered for poor urban populations** for whom alternative on-site or sewer-based sanitation services might not be appropriate.
- Adopting a **conducive policy and regulatory environment** could be an important first step for governments looking to foster CBS services in areas where they could be suitable.
- Recognizing the fact that CBS service providers will likely not be covering their full costs in the short- to medium-term, and that most urban sanitation services are subsidized, public authorities and/or water supply and sanitation service providers could explore ways to **ensure that CBS services are sustainably financed**.

- |    |  |    |   |
|----|--|----|---|
| 01 | Densely packed settlements, where other solutions are not feasible | 04 | Vulnerable to flooding and/or water scarce        |
| 02 | Rented accommodations or no formal land titles                     | 05 | Temporary or refugee settings                     |
| 03 | Difficult to access for tank/pit emptying                          | 06 | Areas with limited/low water supply to households |

CBS service providers have found a way to address the whole sanitation service chain. As the service providers continue to grow and adapt their activities, we have identified some opportunities for continued research:

- What constitutes a safe CBS service, and what are its essential features?

- How can CBS services be integrated within a broader menu of options for water supply and CWIS service provision?
- What lessons can we draw from CBS service provision and apply to the sector more broadly?
- How do CBS approaches compare financially and economically to other available sanitation alternatives?
- How can existing CBS service providers be supported to scale up service provision in existing service areas or to expand into new areas?
- How could performance-based contracts be designed for CBS service provision?

## Endgame strategy recognizes that what got us here won't get us to our goal

*By Devin Thorpe, Author, Educator & Speaker on January 14, 2019*  
**Social entrepreneurs can learn from the global effort to fight polio.**

**To go farther & faster, we need to invest, collaborate and innovate.**

Social entrepreneurs can learn from the global effort to fight polio. In the first decade of this century, efforts to vanquish the disease once and for all stalled. With an injection of capital and insight from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative or GPEI launched an "end game strategy" near the middle of this decade, driving an acceleration of progress.

Rotary International first organized the global effort to fight polio in the mid-1980s. With help from the U.S. CDC, World Health Organization and UNICEF, the effort has become one of the biggest global public health initiatives in history. (Full disclosure: I have been hired to speak to Rotary audiences about polio eradication.)

The number of cases dropped from about 350,000 per year in the mid-1980s to fewer than 1,000 documented cases in 2001 but little progress was made over next ten years. In 2010, more than 1300 cases were documented. While tremendous ground had been gained from the mid-80s level of 350,000 to 400,000 cases per year, the numbers suggest little progress was made during that span.

Late in the decade, the Gates Foundation joined the GPEI, bringing much needed financial resources and a fresh perspective. By 2014, the GPEI had developed an "End Game Strategy" that implicitly recognized that what had gotten them below 1,000 cases once, wouldn't get them to zero. More was needed. Since implementation in 2014, the number of cases has fallen more than 90%, from 505 in 2013 to 29 in 2018, bringing complete eradication within grasp.



**A stuffed "poliovirus" waits outside the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to be eradicated. Credit: Devin Thorpe**

Social entrepreneurs can take a lesson from this. Whatever impact they might seek, the activities that get them on the path and even to measurable progress may not be what is required to reach the goal.

The polio end game strategy included a significant increase in annual funding, expanded global collaboration and incorporation of new technology--a new vaccine.

Similarly, what is required for a social enterprise to go from one level of success to the next will likely require **investment, collaboration and innovation**.

**Investment:** If the profits from the business are sufficient, the investment could be internally generated, but it is more likely that success will require more outside capital.

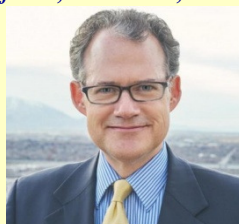
**Collaboration:** As an organization grows, opportunities for collaboration will likely improve. As the GPEI gained traction in the fight to end polio globally, governments around the world engaged more thoughtfully. It has become clear that virtually no amount of effort absent the participation of government will allow for polio



eradication where it is most deeply rooted. The need for collaboration may grow with the opportunity.

**Innovation:** The GPEI learned from the experience in India that a bivalent vaccine that protects against only two of the three known types of polio is more effective than the trivalent version that also protects against a strain that is known to be completely eradicated. The new bivalent vaccine is used around the world today. Social entrepreneurs may need to find similarly fundamental innovations to get them to their next level of success.

*For the past four years, I have been saying this year will be the last that anyone gets polio—proving I'm not a prophet.* Still, the progress has been dramatic and the lessons clear. What got us here won't necessarily get us where we're going. *If you want to go farther and faster, then invest, collaborate and innovate.*



**Devin Thorpe**

I'm an author, educator and speaker; I call myself a champion of social good. Through my work, I hope to help solve some of the world's biggest problems: poverty, disease and climate change. My books on using money for good, personal finance, crowd-funding and CSR draw on my experience as an investment banker, CFO, treasurer and mortgage broker.

I have delivered a keynote speech at the United Nations and spoken in countries from Brazil to Russia and across the US. Previously, I worked on the US Senate Banking Committee staff and earned an MBA at Cornell.

*Continued from the previous issue of Spectrum*

### **We didn't see this coming**

*By Bill and Melinda Gates, February 12, 2019*

*How would you describe 2018? Was it what you expected?*

*In the year's annual letter, Bill and Melinda Gates are highlighting things that have surprised them. Earlier, we posted the following surprises:*

*1 Africa is the youngest continent. Its median age is the lowest in the world.  
2 DNA tests can find serial killers and could also help prevent premature birth. Scientists have discovered a potential link between pre-term labor and certain genes.*

**SURPRISE #3** *We will build an entire New York City every month for 40 years! The world's building stock will double by 2060.*

**Bill:** I wish more people fully understood what it will take to stop climate change.

You have probably read about some of the progress on electricity, as renewable gets cheaper. But electricity accounts for only a quarter of all the greenhouse gases emitted around the world.

Manufacturing isn't far behind, at 21 percent. When most people think of manufacturing, they picture widgets on assembly lines, but it also includes the materials used in buildings. Making cement and steel requires lots of energy from fossil fuels, and the processes involved release carbon as a byproduct.

As the urban population continues to grow in the coming decades, the world's building stock is expected to double by 2060: the equivalent of adding another New York City monthly between now and then. That's a lot of cement and steel. We need to find a way to make it all without worsening climate change.

Manufacturing isn't the only big emitter. Agriculture accounts for 24 percent of greenhouse gases. That includes cattle, which give off methane when they belch and pass gas. (A personal surprise for me: I never thought I'd be writing seriously about bovine flatulence.)

The larger point is that if we're going to solve climate change, we need to get to near-zero emissions on all the things that drive it—agriculture, electricity, manufacturing, transportation, and buildings. I call these five areas the grand challenges in climate change.

It's not realistic to think that people will simply stop using fertilizer, running cargo ships, building offices, or flying airplanes. Nor is it fair to ask developing countries to curtail their growth for the sake of everyone else. For example, for many people in low- and middle-income countries, cattle are an essential source of income and nutrients.

Part of the solution is to invest in innovation in all five sectors so we can do these things without destroying the climate. We need breakthrough inventions in each of the grand challenges.

I can report some progress. The European Commission recently committed to invest in research and development on the five areas. And the \$1 billion private fund I'm involved with, Breakthrough Energy Ventures, is using the five grand challenges to guide all our investments in clean-energy companies. (My BEV work is separate from what our foundation does to help farmers adapt to climate change.)

But we need to do a much better job of informing people about the challenges. It would help if media coverage matched the breadth of the problem. Solar panels are great, but we should be hearing about trucks, cement, and cow farts too.

*To be continued*



*PP Kusum is felicitated on her wedding anniversary by Governor Elect Ajay & spouse Mamta at the Assistant Governors' Training Seminar held at Radisson Kolkata on Sunday, February 24, 2019*

### **Birthdays of Rotary members in March, 2019**

Subimal Bhattacharya, past Governor on March 1, 2019

### **Anniversaries of Rotary members in March, 2019**

Spouse Rakhi & Governor Mukul Sinha on March 10, 2019

**March is Water and Sanitation Month**

### **UNWIND**

#### **How Bedroom Smells after Marriage**

##### **First 3 Years**

Perfumes, Flowers, Chocolates, Strawberry, Grapes

##### **After 3 Years**

Baby Powder, Johnsons Lotion & Cream, Baby Oils

##### **After 15 Years**

Zandu Balm, Vicks, Iodex, Relispray

##### **After 40 Years**

Agarbatti

### **TAILPIECE**

*Buddha Inspiration*

**Believe nothing. No matter where you read it, or who has said it, not even if I have said it, unless it agrees with your own reason and your own common sense.**