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INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
(Ministry of Home Affairs)
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Subject: **Concerted efforts by select foreign funded NGOs to 'take down' Indian development projects**

A significant number of Indian NGOs (funded by some donors based in US, UK, Germany and Netherlands) have been noticed to be using people-centric issues to create an environment, which lends itself to stalling development projects. These include agitations against nuclear power plants, uranium mines, Coal-Fired Power Plants (CFPPs), Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), mega industrial projects (POSCO and Vedanta), hydel projects (at Narmada Sagar; and in Arunachal Pradesh) and extractive industries (oil, limestone) in the North East. **The negative impact on GDP growth is assessed to be 2-3% p.a.**

2. Identified foreign donors cleverly disguise their donations as funding for protection of human rights, 'just deal' for project-affected displaced persons, protection of livelihood of indigenous people, protecting religious freedom, etc. These foreign donors lead local NGOs to provide field reports, which are used to build a record against India and serve as tools for the strategic foreign policy interests of Western Governments. Some donors like Greenpeace International and CORDAID focus their efforts entirely on such activities, while others such as Action Aid, Amnesty International, etc. dedicate a small portion of their annual donations to such projects, under varied veils such as 'democratic and accountable Government', 'economic fairness', etc.

3. In 2011, **anti-nuclear** activism stalled the nearly commissioned, Russian-assisted, Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamil Nadu. The protests were spear-headed by Ohio State University funded, SP Udayakumar, and a host of Western-funded NGOs. The larger conspiracy was unravelled when a German national provided Udayakumar a scanned map of all nuclear plant and uranium mining locations in India. The map included contact details of 50 Indian anti-nuclear activists revealing an intricate Network aimed to 'take-down' India's nuclear programme through NGO activism.

4. **Anti-coal** activism is spearheaded by US-based 'green' organisations and Greenpeace, which have formed a 'Coal Network' to take-down India's 455 proposed CFPPs (520 GW) amongst 999 globally. NTPC is ranked as the "first offender" with 47 projects. Since 2013, through front entities, Greenpeace has initiated protests in the Singrauli region (Madhya Pradesh), which produces 15,000 MW (projected to double to 30,000 MW). Future

targets are four UMPPs (Ultra-Mega Power Projects) at Sasan (MP), Krishnapatnam (AP), Girye (Maharashtra) and Sundargarh (Odisha) and the coal-dependant industrial areas at Mundra (Gujarat), Korba and Raigarh (Chhattisgarh), Jabalpur (MP) and Varanasi (UP).

5. In addition, **anti-Genetically Modified Organism** activism in India is led by five Indian activists and six NGOs, including Greenpeace. Stalling of **mega industrial projects**, like POSCO and Vedanta, is well documented, including the role of European NGOs such as the UK-based Amnesty International, Action Aid and Survival International.

6. Also, Dutch Government funded NGOs have slowly shifted focus from human rights in Kashmir to the twin issues of violence against women and **prevention of extractive industries in the North-East**. CORDAID plans to take-down oil drilling by Jubilant Energy in three districts of Manipur; all big dams in Arunachal Pradesh; and mining projects (uranium and limestone) in Meghalaya. It plans to internationalise the matter under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007.

7. In 2014, Greenpeace plans to campaign against palm oil imports from Indonesia, to organise construction workers in urban areas; and to initiate a campaign against disposal of e-waste of Indian IT firms. Many other NGOs are noticed to be focusing on projects all over the country, including Gujarat's Special Investment Regions (Dholera; Mandal-Bechraji); the Par Tapi Narmada River Interlinking Project; and the Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). A detailed review is enclosed.

(S.A. Rizvi)
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DIB U.O. No. 28/D1/2014(31)-1926-1941 **Dated: June 3, 2014**

'participation, empowerment, people-centric orientation and sustainable development through consensus.

6. A small group of activists and NGOs have at times succeeded in shaping policy debates in India. Apart from that, in some cases it is observed that in a cyclic process, an NGO is set up, funds are obtained from abroad, a few articles are commissioned, a PR firm is recruited and, slowly, with the help of the media, an image is created. And then awards are procured from foreign countries to enhance the image, after which Government machinery finds it that more difficult to act against the awardee.

7. In the Indian context, significant anti-developmental activities undertaken by NGOs during 2011-13 included agitations against

a. nuclear infrastructure:

   i. power plants in Koodankulam (Tamil Nadu), Jaitapur (Maharashtra), Chutka (Madhya Pradesh), Fatehabad (Haryana), Kovvada (Andhra Pradesh), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), and

   ii. Uranium Mines in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Meghalaya,

b. Coal-Fired Power Plants,

c. Genetically modified organisms,

d. POSCO in Orissa,

e. Vedanta in Orissa,

f. Jal Satyagraha Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) demanding lowering the water level of the Omkareshwar Project (OP) and of the Indira Sagar Project (ISP) in Madhya Pradesh,

g. Extractive Industries in North East.

Part B – Case studies of foreign funded activism designed to impact India's economic development

Section 1 - Anti-Nuclear activism

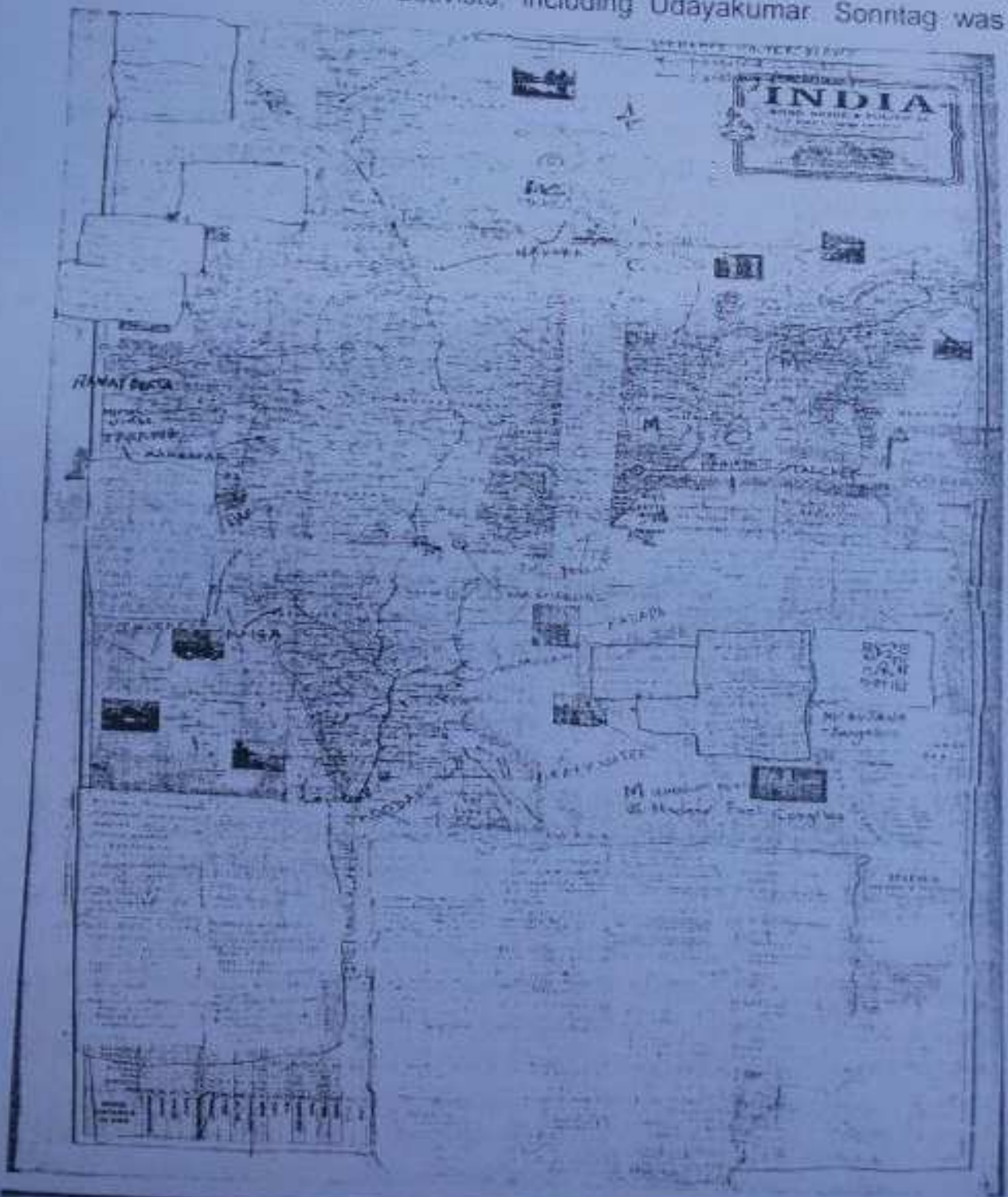
8 The first unit of the Russian-assisted Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) in Tamil Nadu was in the focus of protests by various NGOs.

9. Protests against KKNPP were organized by National Alliance of Anti Nuclear Movements (NAAM) and People's Movement Against Nuclear Energy (PMANE). The movement was spear-headed by US-educated Dr. S. P. Udayakumar in association with Father Ambroise of Tuticorin Multipurpose Social Service (TMSSS) and Tuticorin Diocesan Association (TDA), Pushparayan of East Coast Research and Development and Y. David and Mari Rajan of People's Education and Action for Liberation (PEAL), Gilbert Rodrigo of Gandhian Unit for Integrated Development and Education (GUIDE), and Fr. Jayakumar, Parish Priest of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, all of which were FCRA-registered NGOs.

10. As per intelligence inputs, 8 out of the 11 NGOs involved in the protest were FCRA-registered were primarily funded by Europe-based foreign donors owing. Of the 8 FCRA-registered NGOs, from FY 06-07 to FY 10-11, Rs. 80 crore was received. Of this, Rs. 43 crore (53%) flowed to TMSSS and Rs.20 crore (25%) to TDA. The remaining 22% foreign funds were distributed between the other 6 NGOs, with RUC receiving 17%.

11. An enquiry of Udayakumar had revealed a deep and growing connection with US and German entities. In July 2010, Udayakumar received an unsolicited contract from the Kirwan Institute for Study of Race and Ethnicity at the Ohio State University, USA, as a Consultant on "Group, Race, Class and Democracy issues through NGOs". He was paid $ 21,120 upto June 2011 in a US bank account in his name and was contracted to earn another $17,600 upto April 2012 for fortnightly reports. These reports were significant in the fact that they were very brief lists of three general articles or books purported to have been read in the past fortnight, none relating to anti-nuclear activism, his main interest.

12 As a result, Udayakumar's contact in Germany, one Sonntag Rainer Hermann (German national) was deported from Chennai on February 27, 2012. Hermann's laptop contained a scanned map of India with 16 nuclear plants (existing or proposed) and five uranium mine locations marked prominently. The map also included contact details of 50 Indian anti-nuclear activists hand-written on small slips of paper alongwith a Blackberry PIN graph. The map was sent via email to five prominent anti-nuclear activists, including Udayakumar. Sonntag was



also in close contact with Surendra Gadekar, a prominent member of the Ahmedabad-based anti-nuclear network and son in law of Narayan Desai (reputed Gandhian).

13. Sustained analysis revealed that the name slips on the map were hand-written in order to avoid possible detection by text search algorithms said to be installed at e-gateways. The map clearly indicates the involvement of an organised agency and/or a highly professional, well-funded entity, which expends considerable effort in masking its origins. The activities of all 50 activists were scrutinized. It was revealed that 28 activists were known anti-nuclear campaigners and 22 were social activists, journalists or academics in the process of associating with anti-nuclear activism, and all were focused on most of the 21 sites marked on Sonntag's map. At least 11 activists are frequent foreign travellers, with many exiting India on flights bound for Germany and USA.

14. Further enquiry into the pattern, design and funding of protests at the 21 anti-nuclear plant or uranium mine sites in India revealed the presence of 65 NGOs (17 FCRA-registered).

15. Based on the above enquiry, network analysis of all anti-nuclear NGO activity in India revealed the existence of

i. One 'Superior Network' (prominently driven by Greenpeace and renowned activists) and
ii. Five 'Territorial Networks' based out of
    a. Tamil Nadu (Idinthakarai, District Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - Dr. S.P. Udayakumar),
    b. Kerala (Trivandrum - K. Sahadevan),
    c. Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad - Kakarla Sajaya),
    d. Gujarat (Ahmedabad - Surendra Gadekar) and
    e. Meghalaya (Shillong - Khasi Students Union).

16. These Territorial Networks are closely linked to and are supported by the Superior Network of numerous pan-India organisations, namely Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament and Peace (CNDP), National Alliance of Anti-Nuclear Movement (NAAM), People's Movement Against Nuclear Energy (PMANE), National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM), People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), Greenpeace, Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF) and Peoples's Education and Action Centre

(PEACE). The Networks are guided by eminent persons, including Praful Bidwai, Achin Vinaik, Admiral Ramdass, Lalitha Ramdass, Medha Patkar, Neeraj Jain, Banwarilal Sharma, Karuna Raina, Father Thomas Kocherry, Arti Choksey and M.G. Devasahayam.

17. In the recent past, these Networks have coordinated:

i. Radiation leak studies at Rawatbhatta and Tarapore,
ii. Stalling of the Perignom plant in Kerala, and
iii. Instigation of recent protests at Rawatbhatta, Fatehabad, Jaitapur, Meethi Virdi, Kudankulam, Kakrapar, Kovvada and Chutka sites.

Section 2 - Anti-coal activism

18. Currently, this issue has not attained high visibility, but massive efforts are on to take down India's coal-fired power plant and coal mining activity. These efforts are led, sponsored, mentored, funded and implemented in India by Greenpeace International.

19. In 2010-11, Greenpeace expanded its activities to oppose Coal Fired Power Plants (CFPP) and coal mining activity. Having been granted FCRA registration (FCRA No. 075901052R) in FY 05-06, Greenpeace India Society has received Rs. 45 crore in 7 years (of which 94% was from Greenpeace International and 3% from US-based Climate Works Foundation). It is using foreign funds to create protest movements under a 'Coal Network' umbrella at prominent coal block and Coal-Fired Power Plant (CFPP) locations in India.

20. While its efforts to raise obstacles to India's coal-based energy plans are gathering pace, it has also started spawning mass-based movements against development projects and is assessed to be posing a potential threat to national economic security. In India, Greenpeace has been growing exponentially in terms of reach, impact, volunteers, movements it supports and media influence. Activists have been focused on ways to create obstacles in India's coal-based energy plans and methods to pressure India to use only renewable energy.

21. Greenpeace, actively aided and led by foreign activists visiting India, is encouraging public protests in Singrauli region of Madhya Pradesh, which produces 15,000 MW of energy through local CFPPs

and coal mines. Since 2013, it has initiated protests in five project-affected villages of the Mahaan coal block (allotted to Hindalco and Essar) in Singrauli, under the banner of Mahaan Sangharsh Samiti (MSS). It is also organizing protests against the Sasan Ultra-Mega Power Project around the Sasan and Badhaur villages.

22. These activists have mapped out Indian coal mining companies, specifically mentioning Coal India Ltd.(CIL), Hindalco, Aditya Birla Group and Essar, which have been targeted because they "stand in their way". Greenpeace aims to fundamentally change the dynamics of India's energy mix by disrupting and weakening the relationship between key players, including CIL.

23. To encourage Indian-ness of its anti-coal approach, Greenpeace has financed Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) to study health, pollution and other aspects at Mahaan and plans to use the 'Mahaan case' as a precursor for a ban on all coal blocks. In April 2013, Greenpeace supported and screened a documentary film, 'Coal Curse', directed by Paranjoy Guha Thakurta, on the harmful consequences of coal mining in Singrauli region (Madhya Pradesh). It also funded an IIT Delhi Study (April 2012), which stated that water diversion to CFPP caused 40% reduced irrigation potential in Wardha region of Maharashtra and demanded a ban on water allocation to planned and existing CFPP. In March 2013, Greenpeace and Urban Emissions and Conservation Action Trust published a questionable technical report, which claimed 100,000 deaths in 2011-12 due to health problems arising from 111 existing CFPP in India.

24. Starting 2012, Greenpeace activists have been financed to attend international coal conferences, such as the Istanbul Coal Strategy Conference (July 2012). This Conference was held to discuss international funding to encourage "people-centric" protests in order to "stop new coal build (plants) and to retire existing coal plants".

25. At the Istanbul Conference, US-based Climate Works Foundation (CWF) and World Resources Institute (WRI) presented a paper, which emphasized the shift of global coal trade from the Atlantic market (Europe and USA) to the Pacific market (China, India and Japan), while highlighting India as the primary target for CFPP activism. The paper stated that in 2012, of the 999 proposed CFPP in the world, 455 (520

GW) were in India, 114 in China and 71 in Turkey, while listing basic details of each plant. The carefully prepared map alongside indicates the 'targets' in India.

26. Amongst project developers, India's NTPC was ranked first with 47 projects, with China's Guodian (17) and Datang (16) being far behind. The Istanbul Paper sourced all its India data from a US-based charity, Coalswarm, which hosts a detailed map of all 542 Indian CFPP, including all 4000 MW Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP), on its website.

27. Greenpeace has declared that Mundra (Gujarat), Korba (Chhattisgarh) and Raigad (Chhattisgarh) would be their next targets after the successful mass mobilization at the Mahaan Block in Singrauli Coalfields, Madhya Pradesh.

28. Greenpeace HQs in Bangalore regularly receive foreign experts. Recently, a group of cyber security experts upgraded its communication systems and installed sophisticated and encrypted software in its servers and computers. Such experts are a permanent part of Greenpeace India's strategy making and implementation.

29. Further, in contravention of FCRA 2010, Greenpeace was also in talks with Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), which declared Greenpeace Consultant, Pankaj Singh, as the AAP candidate from Mahaan for the Sidhi Lok Sabha constituency in Madhya Pradesh in the 2014 General elections.

Section 3 - Anti Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) activism

30. The pro-GMO debate in India centres round the resounding success of Bt Cotton in the last ten years. India, a net importer of cotton

in 2001-02, is now the second largest exporter of cotton in the world, next only to China. Bt Cotton has been instrumental in the massive increase in cotton yields (Economic Survey 2011-12), which rose 168% in 10 years, from 190 kg/hectare in 2000-01 to 510 kg/hectare in 2010-11. In the same time period, farmers increased acreage by 29%, from 8.6 million hectares to 11.1 million hectares, on account of much-increased profitability. Of the total cropped area in the world, 82% cotton, 75% soyabean, and 32% maize, is assessed to be based on GM organisms, and at least 2 billion people have been assessed to be already consuming GM Food in the world.

31. Five Indian activists and six NGOs (five FCRA-registered), including Greenpeace, are at the forefront of anti-GMF activism in India. Anti-GMF activism was initiated in 2003 by Vandana Shiva (Navdanya/FCRA; Consultant, Greenpeace Australia) and was followed by Suman Sahai (Gene Campaign/FCRA; PIL in Supreme Court in 2004 and 2007). Competing with Gene Campaign, Aruna Rodrigues filed a PIL through Prashant Bhushan in 2005. 2010 onwards, Kavitha Kuruganti [Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture (ASHA) and India For Safe Food (IFSF)] also joined the campaign. However, in the last four years, these four activists have received increasing support and resources from Greenpeace International, through its Indian subsidiary. Karuna Raina runs the anti-GM campaign for Greenpeace.

32. A significant portion of foreign funding for these NGOs was sourced from German donors such as Greenpeace International, EED, Bread for the World and Misereor, amongst others.

33. The manner of free-funding for these NGOs is observed from the fact that ASHA and its IFSF campaign are headquartered with four prominent anti-nuclear NGOs (two FCRA-registered) at a single address, A-124/6, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi, which is an unmarked, small, two-room flat. These four NGOs are INSAF (Indian Social Action Forum), CNDP (Centre for Nuclear Disarmament and Peace), PEACE (Popular Education and Action Centre) and JSSS (Jan Sangharsh Samanvaya Samiti), the latter being the focal point for anti-Fatehabad Nuclear Power Plant activism. INSAF's FCRA registration was frozen in 2013.

34. The above NGOs were active facilitators of news articles, liaison with other activists and social media activism, which contributed to the three-year old moratorium on Bt Brinjal and the ban/moratorium regimes recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee (August 9,

2012) and the Technical Expert Committee (TEC), appointed by the Supreme Court (October 7, 2012).

35. Earlier, in 2008, Ronald Herring (Cornell University) had accused anti-GMF activists of spreading the falsehood that hundreds of sheep and cattle had died after ingesting Bt Cotton leaves in Warangal district in 2006 and 2007. Pro-GM researchers, bio-tech companies and other field enquiries have not been able to verify any such deaths, raising questions on the credibility and integrity of reports generated by these activists.

Section 4 – Anti-POSCO activism

36. It is known that US-based, Association for India's Development (AID), already to our adverse notice, drafted a Plan for Posco Pratirodh Sangharsh Samiti (PPSS) to launch an international campaign against POSCO. Two activists, namely Biju and Salini, of AID, Boston (USA), are in contact with Prashant Paikray (Spokesperson, PPSS) in this regard. INSAF also organises and pays for anti-POSCO events, with active participation of most NGOs headquartered with it at Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi. INSAF is the complainant to NHRC on the death of three anti- POSCO activists (while preparing bombs on March 02, 2013) and is assisting PPSS in attempting to internationalize the case as a human rights violation. INSAF has also been involved in anti-Jaitapur Nuclear plant activism.

37. Apart from its anti-Genetic Modified Food campaign, INSAF had also come to adverse notice for funding many non-FCRA organisations and individuals, who actively campaign against nuclear power plants, and are at the fore-front of the anti-POSCO agitation in Orissa. During FY 2008-09 to 2011-12, INSAF received Rs.4.87 crore foreign funds, of which 91% was from Bread for the World and Swiss Aid, while 6% was from HIVOS and Global Greengrants Fund. The stated purpose for receiving the funds was to organise awareness camps/seminars (54%) and vocational training (42%).

38. From 2009-2012, INSAF's foreign funds were also used to pay at least 15 non-FCRA and 26 FCRA organisations. Transfers by a FCRA NGO to non-FCRA NGOs is a violation of Section 7 of FCRA 2010. Other individual recipients of INSAF's foreign funds include Aruna Rodrigues (anti-GMF); Kavitha Kuruganti (ASHA/anti-GMF); Justice (Retd.) PK Mishra (advises POSCO Pratirodh Sangram Samiti [PPSS]);

Bichitra Senapati (Advocate for PPSS), KP Sasi (documentary film-maker/PPSS activist/Peoples Solidarity Concerns); and Babloo Loitongbam (Human Rights Alert/PIL - 1528 extra-judicial executions in Manipur).

39. The 26 FCRA-registered organisations that received funds from INSAF, including United Theological College and Manasa, Bangalore, which are active participants against the Kaiga Nuclear plant, Centre for Sustainable use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR), Bhubaneswar, which is involved in anti-POSCO agitations, and Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Hyderabad, which is active in the anti-GMF campaign.

Section 5 - Resistance to Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL):

40. Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL) is a subsidiary of UK mining group, Vedanta Resources plc ($14 billion, FTSE 100 Company). It has been embroiled in protracted negotiations with the Orissa Government, regulators and NGOs since 2003, to complete its bauxite mining project, meant to feed its already constructed Lanjigarh alumina refinery, 15 kms away. Besides sustained opposition from 15 Indian NGOs, 3 UK-based organisations, namely Amnesty International, Action Aid and Survival International have been campaigning extensively against VAL.

41. Amnesty International organized the screening of documentary, followed by a discussion, on the local Dongria Kondh tribe, at the Indian Film Festival in The Netherlands on October 5, 2013. Paul van der Berg of the Dutch-donor, CORDAID (already to MHA's adverse notice), chaired the discussions. This film was released in the UK House of Commons in 2010. It highlighted the local belief that the entire Niyamgiri Range is God to the tribals. These discussions were in tune with Amnesty's campaign for 'protection of indigenous peoples'.

42. Opposition to VAL is primarily from the above three London-based donors. Further, Amnesty received funds from George Soros' Open Society Foundation (£ 125,000 in 2009). The element of corporate funding for the anti-VAL movement also gained credence when Sajjan Jindal, CMD, JSW Steel, stated in an interview (ET, September 12, 2013) that inter-corporate and international corporate rivalries were at play. He stated that these corporations routed funds, amounting to Rs 50

crore per year, through American and Canadian organizations, to Indian NGOs, for this purpose.

43. Since 2008, Amnesty had spearheaded the protest against VAL in India and UK. The campaign had led to many investors withdrawing from Vedanta plc, including Church of England's Ethical Investment Advisory Group (withdrew its investment commitment of GBP 3.8 million), Norwegian Government (sold its stake of $13 million) in 2007 and Martin Currie Investment Management (withdrew investment of GBP 2.3 million in 2012).

44. The second UK donor for the anti-VAL campaign, Action Aid, UK, has also focused an India project, 'Knowledge Hub', on the conservation of natural resources, which entirely resolves to campaign amongst the ethnic Dongria Kondh tribes of Niyamgiri Hills in Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. Amongst some known activities of the donor, Bratindi Jena, Project Officer, Action Aid in India, coordinated at least one visit to UK of a group of tribals to meet Directors and shareholders of VAL to stop the project. Action Aid sponsored a three member team (Asst. Prof. Appa Rao, and two students of TATA Institute of Social Science, Hyderabad) to observe the opinion-poll of the fourth gram sabha held at Lamba (District Rayagada/August 1, 2013).

45. The UK-based organization, Survival International (GBP 1-2 million annual receipts), claims that it does not accept donations from Governments, but was financed by donations from 'members'. Interestingly, its only focus on India is the VAL project.

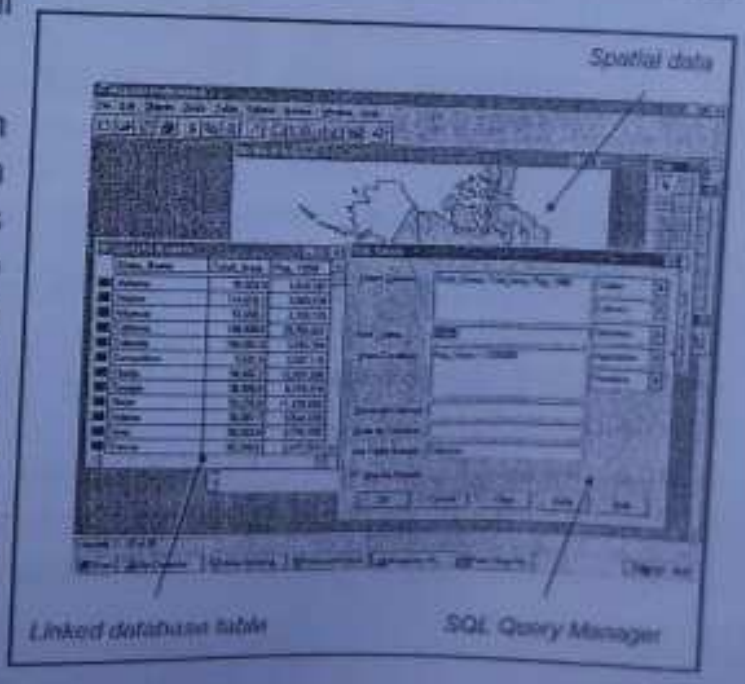
46. Amongst the 15 Indian NGOs involved in the opposition to VAL are six non-FCRA registered and nine FCRA registered NGOs. The latter nine organizations received Rs.64 crore during the FYs 06-07 to 11-12. The primary ones are Gram Vikas (73%), Seba Jagat (8%) and Friends Association For Rural Reconstruction (7.5%). The main foreign donors of these NGOs were US and European NGOs, including Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and ICCO, Netherlands. These organisations declared 40% of funds for 'Rural Development' and 38% for 'Activities other than those mentioned above'. In the light of their activities, this implies a possible.

Section 6 - Activism against Extractive Industries in the North-East

47. Furthering its efforts on the North-East, Netherlands-based, Dutch Government funded, donor, CORDAID, has recently added 'Extractive Industries in the North East' as a fourth focal point for its interventions in India. It organized another 'Side-Event' on 'Extractive Industries Operations on the Enjoyment of Human Rights (September 14, 2012/Geneva) with Swami Agnivesh as a prominent speaker. A 'Geneva Coalition' has begun working on extractive industries with opposition to oil drilling by Jubilant Energy in three districts of Manipur, big dams in Arunachal Pradesh and mining projects in Meghalaya.

48. To assess the potential for civil rights activism, Senior Policy Officer, CORDAID, Eelco De Groot (earlier associated with the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs), had planned a visit to Manipur from March 5-12, 2013, which was denied. He had planned the visit under the cover of an organization called Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

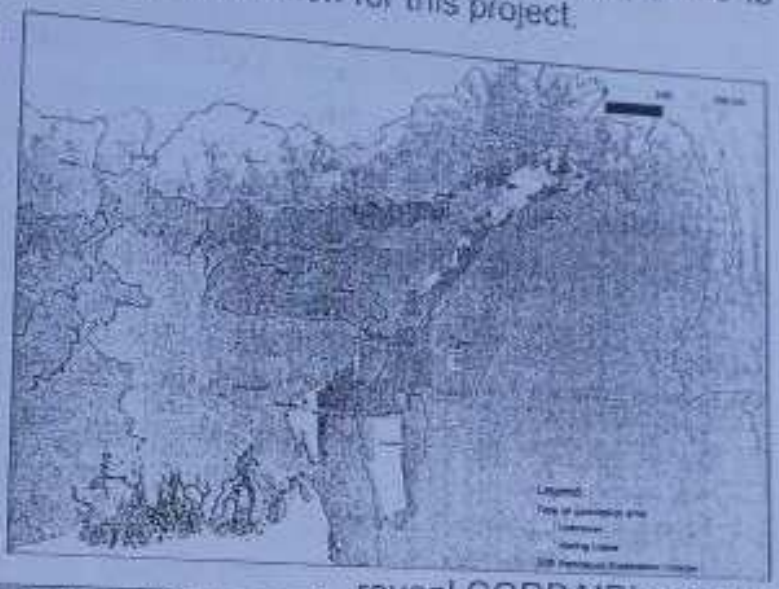
49. To circumvent the visa denial, Eelco De Groot invited and funded the trip of 8 North-Eastern NGO participants to Bangkok (April 28 to May 3, 2013) for training in extractive activism. The event was formally sponsored by Manipur-based NGO, Rural Women Upliftment Society (RWUS). The meeting revolved around oil extraction and the manner of activism to be organised. Eelco De Groot emphasised that instead of fighting the Government, it was best to make it so difficult for the company that it would be unable to meet all the required international standards involved in oil extraction.

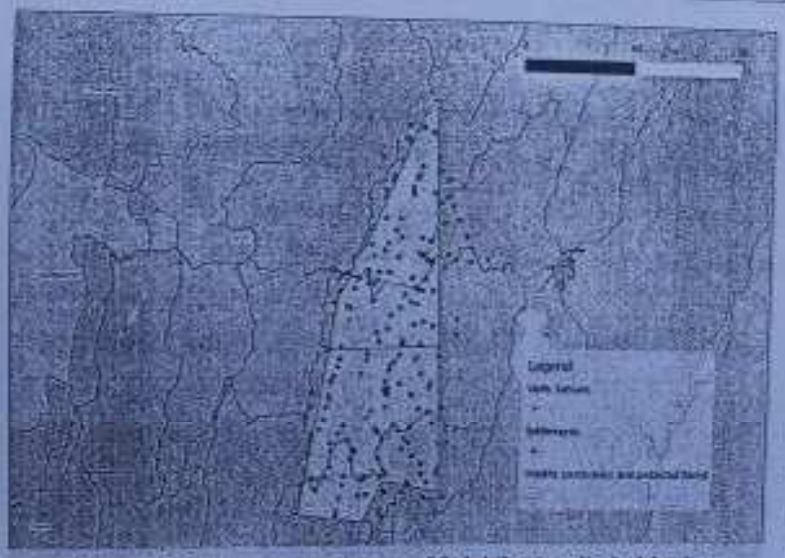


50. As follow-up, an elaborate training session (sample slide alongside) was held in Shillong (October 28 to November 1, 2013) to equip activists with skills to use GPS tracking to update a GIS platform on extractives in the North East. The session was organised by an associate Dutch organisation, The Coalition Factory, which has

already completed a detailed study on laws applicable to extractives in India and is compiling the above GIS. CORDAID is preparing plans to raise large funding from the European Union for this project.

51. At the Shillong session, CORDAID reiterated its focus on oil drilling in Manipur as its primary target and openly declared its intent to also target big dams in Arunachal Pradesh and mining projects in Meghalaya. Internal documents (maps alongside)





More then 150 villages are close to 30 Jubilant wells in Manipur. Of 39 villages the number of inhabitants is known, averaging 350.

reveal CORDAID's resolve to stall the Dutch-registered, Indian-owned, Jubilant Oil Company's exploration plans in the North East. The documents also reveal the mapping of Jubilant's concession areas and identification of about 150 settlements (red dots in map alongside) in the vicinity of the 30 allotted wells. The strategy finalized is to target 52 villages, which are within 5 km radius of any well.

52. Activists of 10 North-East NGOs had participated in the Shillong session and were taught 'community authentication' techniques through the use of GPS devices. They were trained to map oil wells, mines, dams, forests and habitation and to record environmental impact of oil slicks, forest denudation and sites earmarked for land acquisition. The above inputs would create a realistic GIS database to facilitate targeted local protests and international activism.

53. The trainers (2 Dutch and 1 USA) had constantly reminded participants that oil reserves in the area were as large as those in the entire Gulf region and that the precious resources belonged only to the tribals of Manipur and ought to be preserved for their "own use" in the future. It was stated that the Government of India, in collaboration with MNCs, was stealing the resources of that region and was refusing to remove AFSPA as it needed the Indian Army to extract those resources. Trainers also stated that till the rights of communities over their land and resources are recognized, Jubilant Energy and the Government of India should stop all petroleum and drilling related activities in Manipur.

54. Stephanie, CORDAID's nodal officer for India, named the project, 'Women in Extractives in North East India' so that the matter could be raised at all UN and EU forums on women. The CORDAID plan is to use Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007 to build pressure on the Indian Government.

55. CORDAID is currently routing funds through NGOs, Chindu (FCRA No. 010220235) and Swadhikar (FCRA No. 231661023) to the 'Manipur Coalition on Extractives', which includes Rural Women for Upliftment Society (RWUS) and Centre for Organisation Research and Eduation (CORE).

Part C – Future plans to take down fresh economic development projects

56. Apart from traditional activism against energy and mining projects, in 2014, many new issues have cropped up, which are being targeted by Indian NGOs and their international donors. Some of the primary cases are discussed in this Section.

A - Activism against Palm Oil imports

57. Having exhibited its impact on issues related to nuclear energy, Genetic Modified Foods (GMF), coal mining and coal fired power plants, Greenpeace has initiated a sustained campaign against the import of palm oil from Indonesia, arguing that Indian demand encourages deforestation and peat land destruction in that country. India imports 48% of its edible oil demand of which, nearly 80% is palm oil imported from Indonesia (67%) and Malaysia (33%).

B - Organising Construction workers

58. Greenpeace also plans to focus on migration patterns of construction workers to urban areas in India in order to highlight their problems. Such activism is planned so as to develop a cadre of field-level protestors and to use them to stall various development projects. A UK national, Benjamin David Hargreaves, has studied the construction worker issue (June-November 2013) and returned on February 3, 2014 to conduct special classes for activists.

C – E waste

59. In order to undermine the image of IT / ITeS firms, Greenpeace has also initiated a campaign against disposal of e-waste generated by these firms, in various cities of India during 2007. However, its campaign has currently not achieved the desired results of generating the required attention and eroding the earnings of the IT firms, by insisting on them diverting considerable resources towards re-cycling/re-processing of e-waste.

60. Greenpeace has renewed its campaign under the leadership of Benjamin David Hargreaves, UK national, in order to internationally

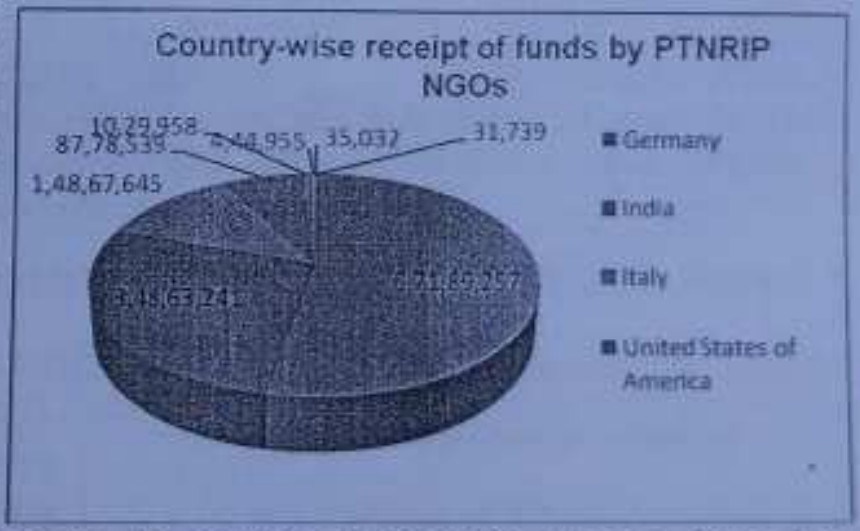
highlight that Indian IT / ITeS firms are yet to be on par with global standards with regard to e-waste management / safe disposal.

61. It is projecting that e-waste generation by IT firms in India has crossed 1.6 million tonnes, which would adversely affect the environment and subject the public to high doses of toxic products in the environment. It would make efforts to press the Centre and State Governments to enact laws mandating the Brand owners of IT products responsible for the entire life cycle of their products and pay for the neutralising process of e-waste generated by them.

62. Interestingly, Greenpeace Bangalore has focussed its attention towards only Indian IT firms, while no voice has been raised by them regarding the MNC IT firms such as DELL, CISCO etc., which also generate e-wastes of similar magnitude at Bangalore and other cities in India.

D – Par Tapi Narmada River Interlinking Project (PTNRIP) in Gujarat and Maharashtra

63. This project is in the focus of protests by various NGOs. The major one is Parthi Purna Adivasi Sanghathan (PPAS), a non-political tribal outfit, under the president ship of Dhakal Kalu Padher. One Sujata P Shah, member PPAS, is the main functionary of an FCRA-registered NGO, Sarvodaya Parivar Trust, Taluka Dharampur, District Valsad, Gujarat. PPAS, reportedly, in receipt of financial support from four FCRA-registered NGOs, Sarvodaya Parivar Trust (FCRA No. 042000019), Gujarat Vidyapith (FCRA No. 041910019), some CAGs, including Deevalaya Fulwadi (FCRA No. 042200007) of Fr. Vincent Mukan and Rajpipla Social Service Society (FCRA No. 041990010).



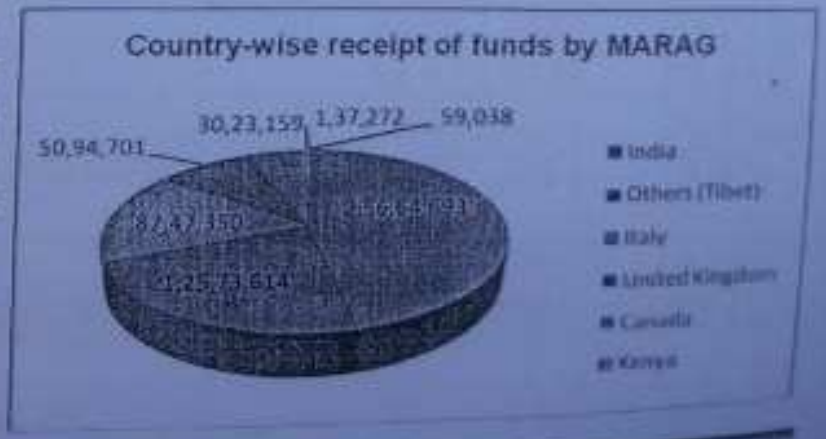
64. The above four-FCRA registered NGOs have received foreign funds amounting to Rs.12.72 crore during the F. Ys 2006-07 to 2012-13 mainly from Germany (52.80%), Italy (11.68%), USA (6.90%) and Indian donors (27.40%). These NGOs received funds mainly from Andheri Helfe, Germany (29.54%), Katholische Zentralstele Entwicklungshilfe e. V, Germany (17.02%) and Xavier Kalyani Mandal, India (10.34%). Donor-wise details are as under:

65. PPAS also has support from other tribal outfits including Lok Samiti, Adivasi Ekta Parishad, Jai Adivasi Mahasangh. PTNRIP, involving construction of dams in Gujarat (6) and Maharashtra (1), came into existence when a MoU (May 2010) was signed between State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra and Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, to transfer water from surplus regions of Western Ghats to the water deficit regions of North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch region. The project also involves construction of three diversion weirs and 400 km canal connecting these reservoirs, which will help irrigation enroute besides power generation.

66. 'Macdonald', an international company, has been assigned this task for the feasibility test. PPAS alleges that due to this project, tribals from 75 villages would be allegedly affected, of which 24 would be fully submerged and the rest will get partly affected. Most affected villages are particularly from Taluka Dharampur District Valsad & some villages of District Dangs (Gujarat) and Peth, Surgana taluka villages of Nasik district of Maharashtra. The project will submerge an area of 7559 hectares of land including 3570 hectares of forest land displacing villagers and livestock in the region.

E - Gujarat Vikas Manch Lokadhikar Aandolan (GVMLA) in Gujarat

67. A consortium of NGOs like MARAG, PUCL, Movement for Secular Democracy (MSD), Gujarat Sarvodya Mandal etc., are making efforts to debunk the Gujarat Model of Development. GVMLA organised a 2-day seminar (50/Ahmedabad/March



15-16, 2014), which was prominently participated by representatives of above NGOs. The leaders in their address criticized the State Govt. on the issues of Statue of Unity, Special Investment Regions (SIRs), Mithi Virdi (Bhavnagar) Nuclear Power Project, Industrial development, employment, health, agriculture etc. issues.

F - Special Investment Region (SIR) in Gujarat

68. During a two-day seminar of GVMLA, participants discussed about SIR and stated that due to the implementation of the act, Plain & fertile land of the farmers goes to the industrial sector as a result of which farmers lose their fertile land which is their basic livelihood. Laljibhai Desai, Director of an FCRA-registered NGO, Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG) and President of Aazad Vikas Sangthan (a local NGO), has come to notice for instigating, managing & leading the few agitations against SIRs of Dholera (DSIR) and Mandal-Bechraji (MBSIR).

69. A sammelan (1000-1200/Dholera/March 19, 2014) was organized under the banner of Bhal Khedut Sangathan, which was participated among others by Lalji Desai and leaders of Gujarat Khedut Samaj, to protest against the acquisition of land of the farmers for Dholera SIR. Jameen Adhikar Aandolan Gujarat (JAAG), Khedut Hit Rakshak Samiti (KHRS) are also opposing MBSIR. FCRA-registered NGO, MARAG received foreign funds amounting to Rs. 5.53 crore during FY 2006-07 to 2011-12.

70. MARAG received funds mainly from Save the Children (23.24%), Bioversity, Tibet (16.04%) and International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD, Italy (15.82%). Donor-wise details are as under:

Name	Amount (Rs.)	%
Save The Children	12,852,245	23.24
BIOVERSITY	12,573,613	22.74
Child Relief and You	9,068,412	16.40
International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD	8,747,350	15.82
Oxfam	5,094,701	9.21
Canada India Village Aid (CIVA)	3,023,159	5.47

G - Delhi to Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project

71. National Alliance of Peoples' Movement (NAPM) organised *Mumbai-Delhi Sangharsh Yatra* (March 8-19, 2013) from Mumbai (150-200/March 8) under the leadership of Medha Patkar in protest against proposed DMIC project. The *yatra* traversed through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and culminated at Delhi by staging a Dharna/ demonstration on March 18 for mobilizing people affected due to the DMIC project. DMIC is the State sponsored Industrial Development Project spanning in 1483 Km area across six States in Uttar Pradesh, NCR of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. NAPM alleged that DMIC would impact approx. 180 million people (14% of Indian population) adversely both from environmental/agricultural angle and would turn out to be the biggest disaster for people in coming years.

72. Corridor Virodhi Shetkari Sangharsh Samiti organized a dharna (300–350/Azad Maidan,Mumbai/May 1, 2013) to protest against the forcefully encroachment of farmers land for Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Indian National Social Action Forum (INSAF) organised a meeting (Jaipur/February 20, 2014), which while discussing the issue of DMIC, observed that the Government is acquiring the land of farmers over the name of DMIC and the INSAF activist have to alert the farmers over this issue that one day the farmers will be landless in the country.

73. The farmers of 31 villages of Vadodara district organized a meeting (150, Beel/Vadodara, March 10, 2014) under the aegis of 'Ekta Gramin Praja Vichar Manch Samiti' (EGPVMS) in protest against proposed project of DMIC including Express Highway from Vadodara to Mumbai and proposed railway project Bullet Train from Ahmedabad to Mumbai via Vadodara. The leaders of EGPVMS appealed to the farmers not to give their land for the above projects as there is apprehension that farmers would face heavy financial loss and the project would adversely affect the environment in these villages.

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