

Distorting Facts & Misleading Actions - The Truth About Environment NGOs: Indian Experience

Presented at POTS, MPOC, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



By:

VIJAY SARDANA

International Food Security & Trade Policy Expert

Blog: Vijay Sardana Online; Email: Sardana.Vijay@gmail.com

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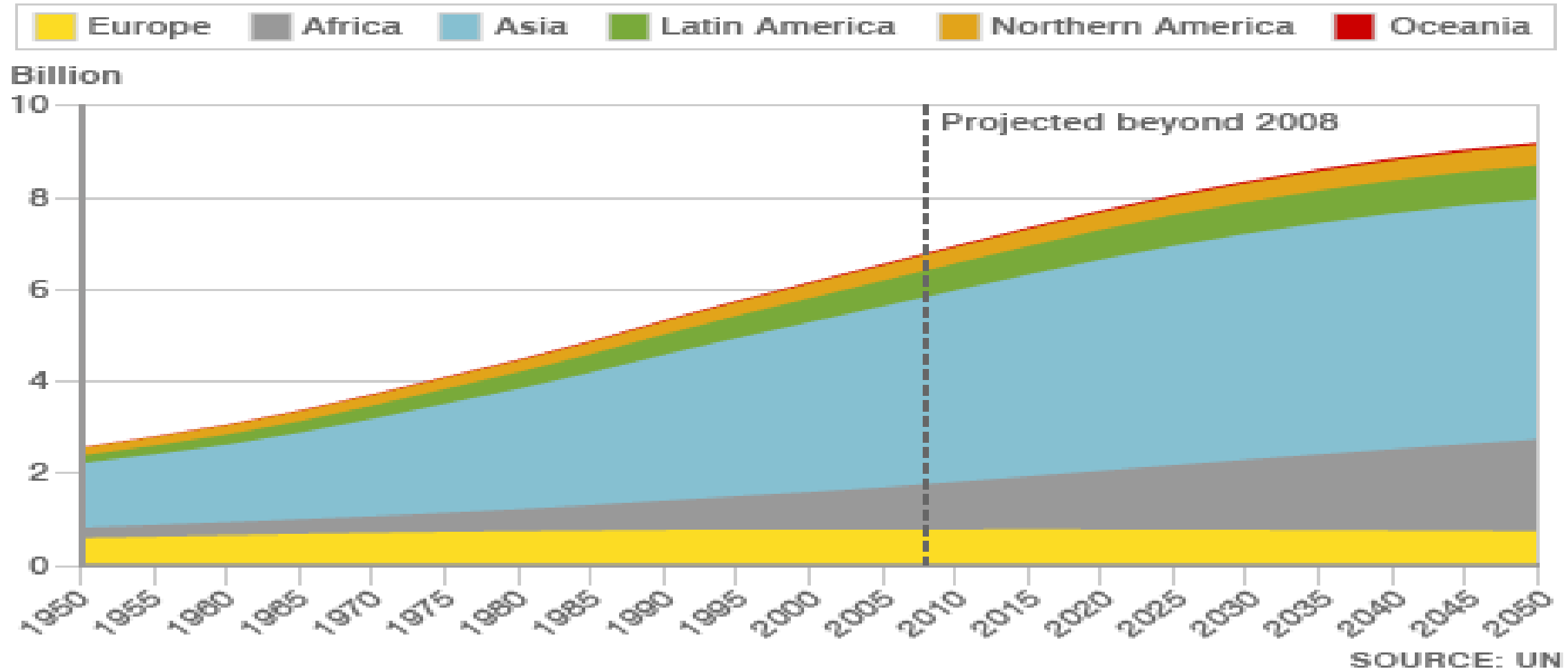
Content of the Presentation

- ▶ Why developing economies are prime target of western funded NGOs?
- ▶ Size of the NGO sector in India
- ▶ Foreign Funded NGOs in India and their activities
- ▶ How NGOs build their case and generate funding
- ▶ New Issues with foreign Funded NGOs
- ▶ Actions taken by Government of India
- ▶ What is the way forward for Global Palm oil industry?

Why NGOs are targeting developing economies?

In growing markets how to retain dominance of developed world,
Developed world don't want to leave the role of leadership.

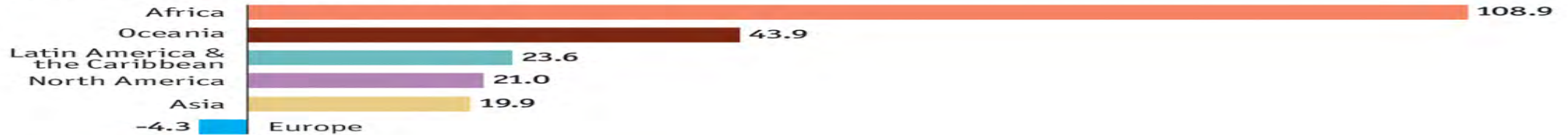
The world's rising population, 1950-2050



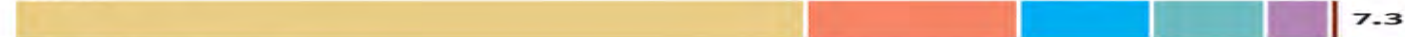
Developing economies growing role on world stage is creating uncomfortable situation in political leaderships' of many nations.

The world's population

Regional % change, 2015-50 forecast



Total population, bn
2015



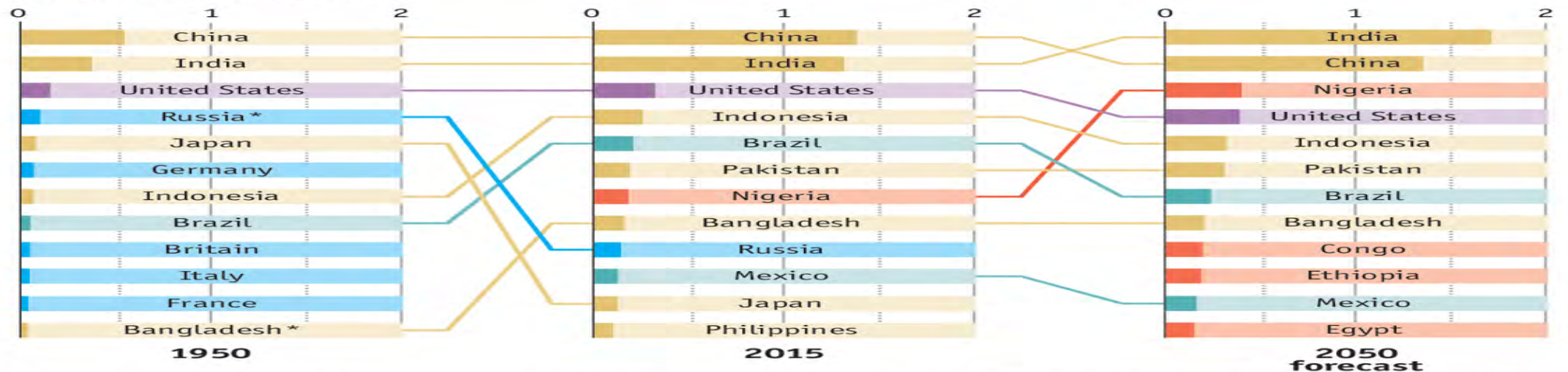
2050 forecast



2100 forecast



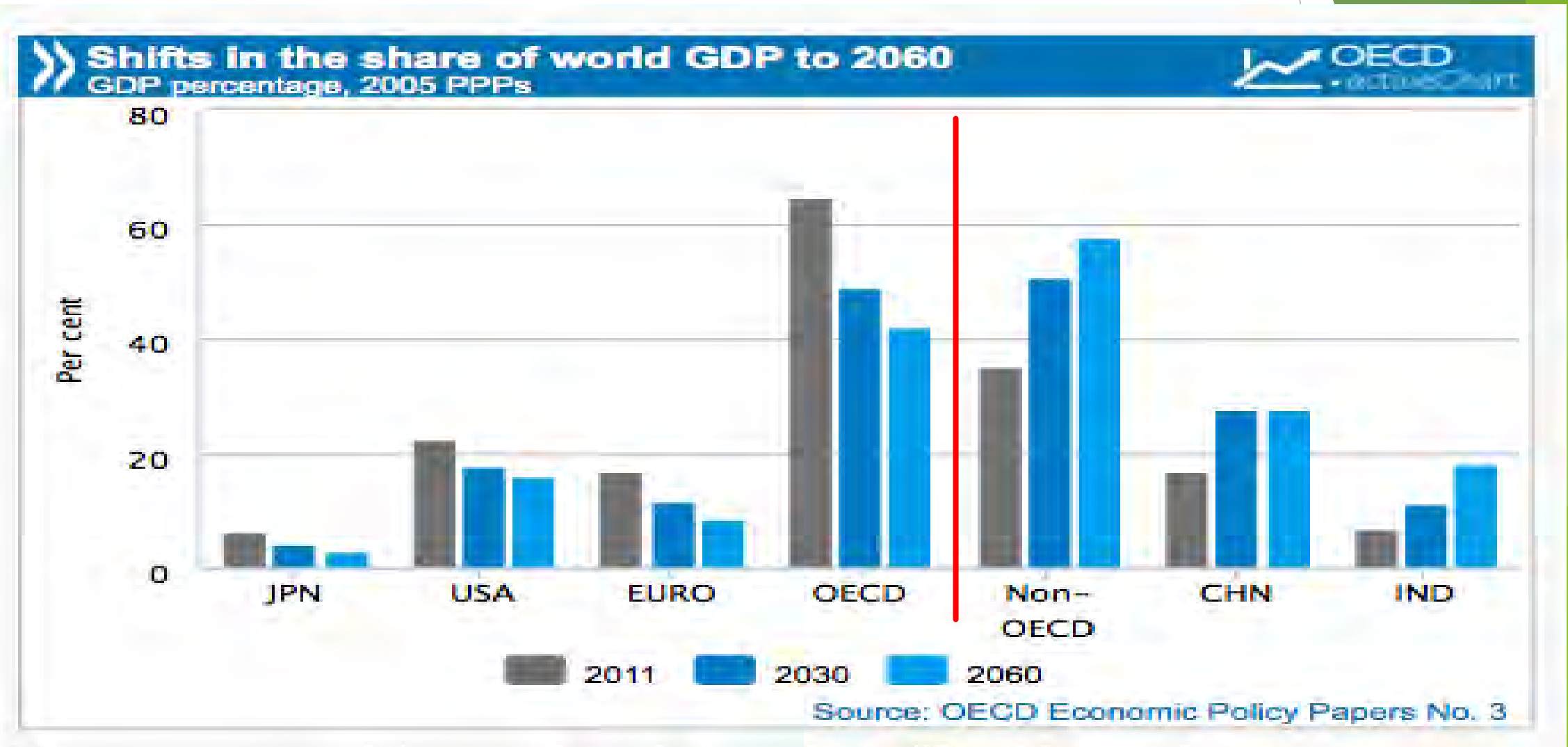
Most populous countries, bn



Sources: UN; The Economist

* Did not exist as countries in 1950. Historical estimates made using modern borders

Economic Power is shifting towards developing economies.
Developed economies want to delay this process to retain power.



Foreign Funded NGOs have very clear and defined targets from the donors

Do not allow competitors of donor nations to become economically strong and politically stable, this will change world order.

- ▶ Target Energy Security – this will hurt industrialization
- ▶ Target Food security – this will hurt political stability
- ▶ Target Mega projects – this will hurt social stability

All these activities will ensure that export markets of their donors will remain intact and these developing economies continue to remain dependent on developed economies.

To reconfirm this, carefully read new global agreements and new standards. No new rules for developed economies all rules are for developing economies.

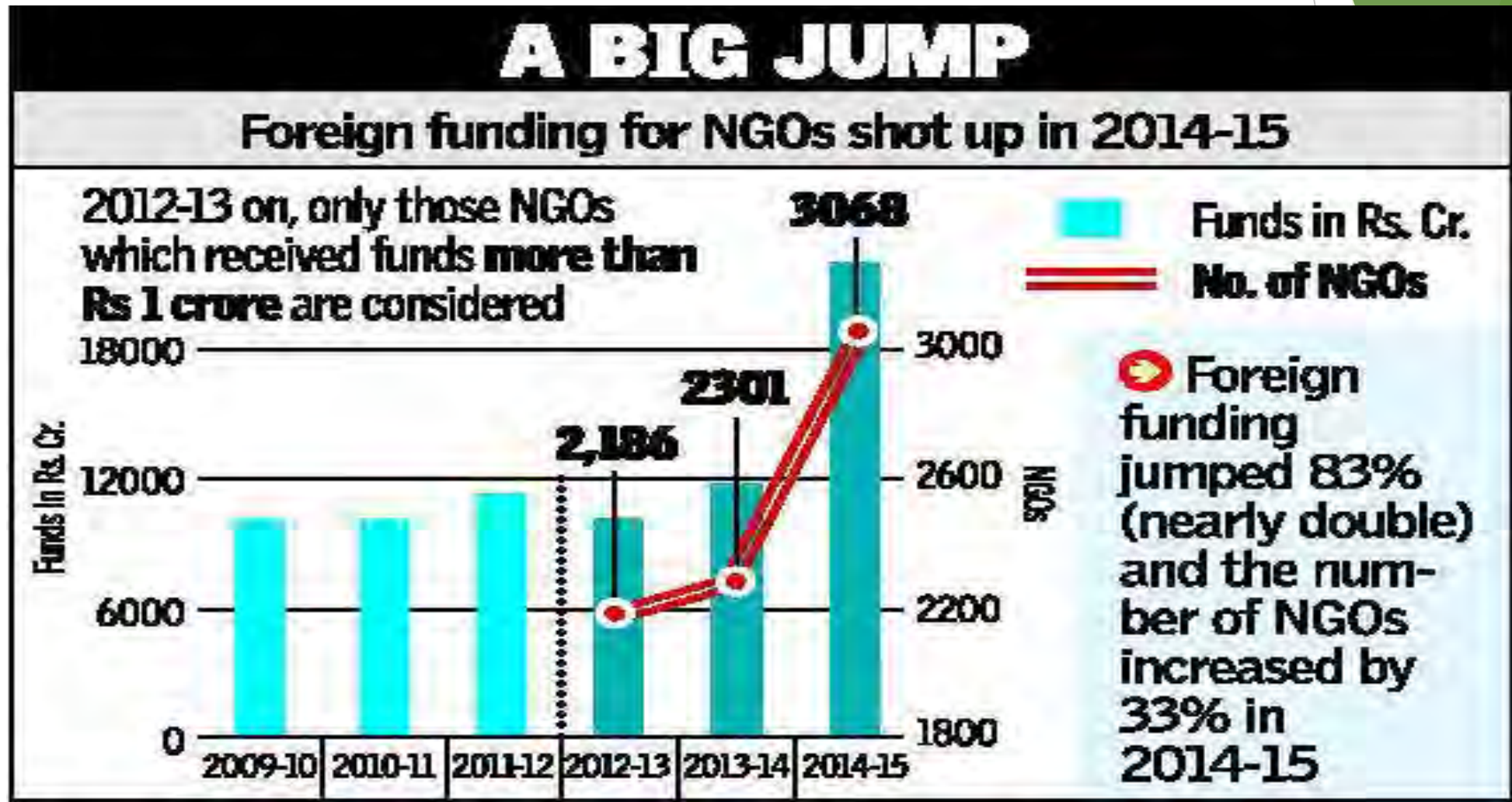
Scale of Foreign Funded NGOs in India

- ▶ The CBI has been directed by the Supreme Court of India to collect information about NGOs and inform whether these NGOs have filed balance sheets, including income-expenditure statements, to ascertain compliance with accountability norms.
- ▶ The first-ever exercise by the CBI to map registered NGOs has disclosed that India has at least 3.1 million NGOs — more than double the number of schools in the country, 250 times the number of government hospitals, one NGO for 400 people as against one policeman for 709 people.
- ▶ Less than 10 per cent of the NGOs have complied with the requirement of submitting balance sheets and income-expenditure statements with the Registrar of Societies. Of around 3 million NGOs, only 0.29 million have submitted financial statements.

Foreign Funding to NGOs

- ▶ A total of 3,068 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) received foreign funding above INR 220 Billion (about USD 3.333 billion) in 2014-15, according to government data.
- ▶ The total funds received from abroad during the last three years and the current year is INR 510 Billion, the Home Ministry said in response to a question in Parliament.
- ▶ In fact, 80 per cent of this funding went to NGOs based in seven States — Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal. (These are the states where major infrastructure projects are coming-up.)
- ▶ Pl. note their primary role is not to work for backward people or backward states.

More NGOs action when governments are in transition
– to influence policies and programs.



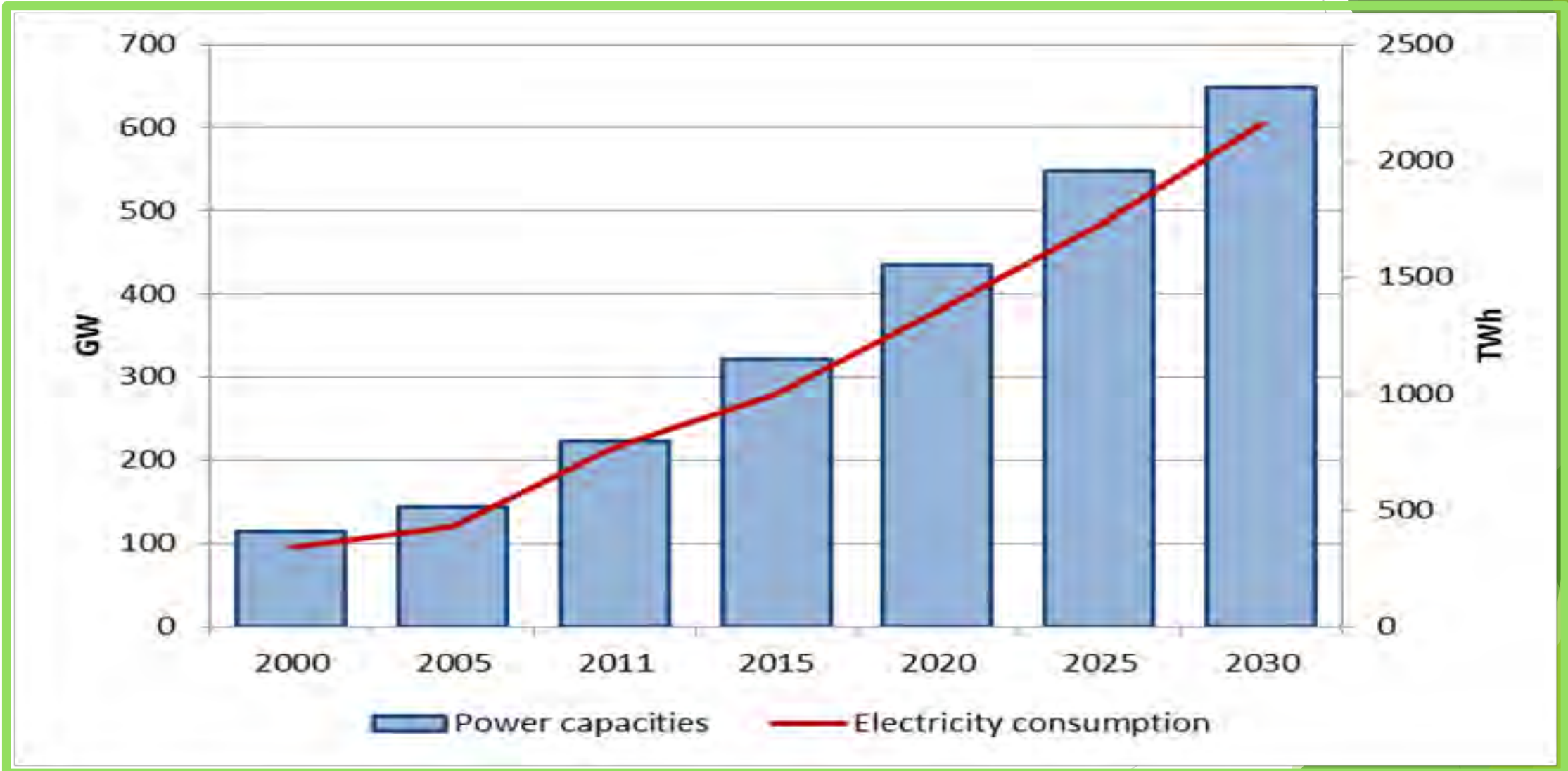
What Foreign Funded NGOs are doing in India
in power sector?

NGOs Target Development Projects

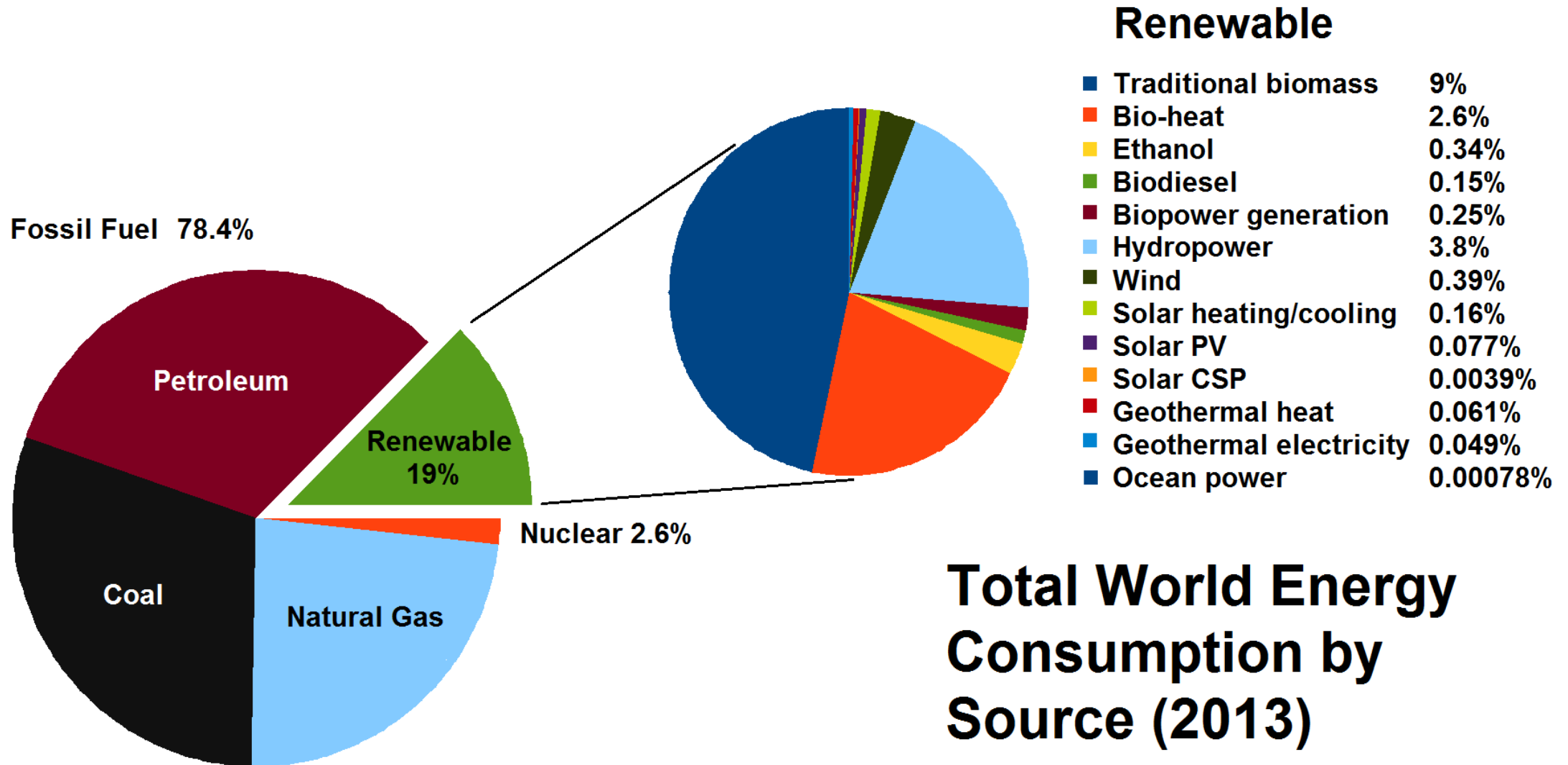
Foreign Funded NGOs in India are against all major development projects like...

- ▶ Nuclear Power projects
- ▶ Uranium Mines
- ▶ Coal Fired Power Plants
- ▶ Hydropower projects
- ▶ Mega industrial projects
- ▶ Extraction industries like crude oil
- ▶ Lime stone mining for Cement plants
- ▶ GMOs

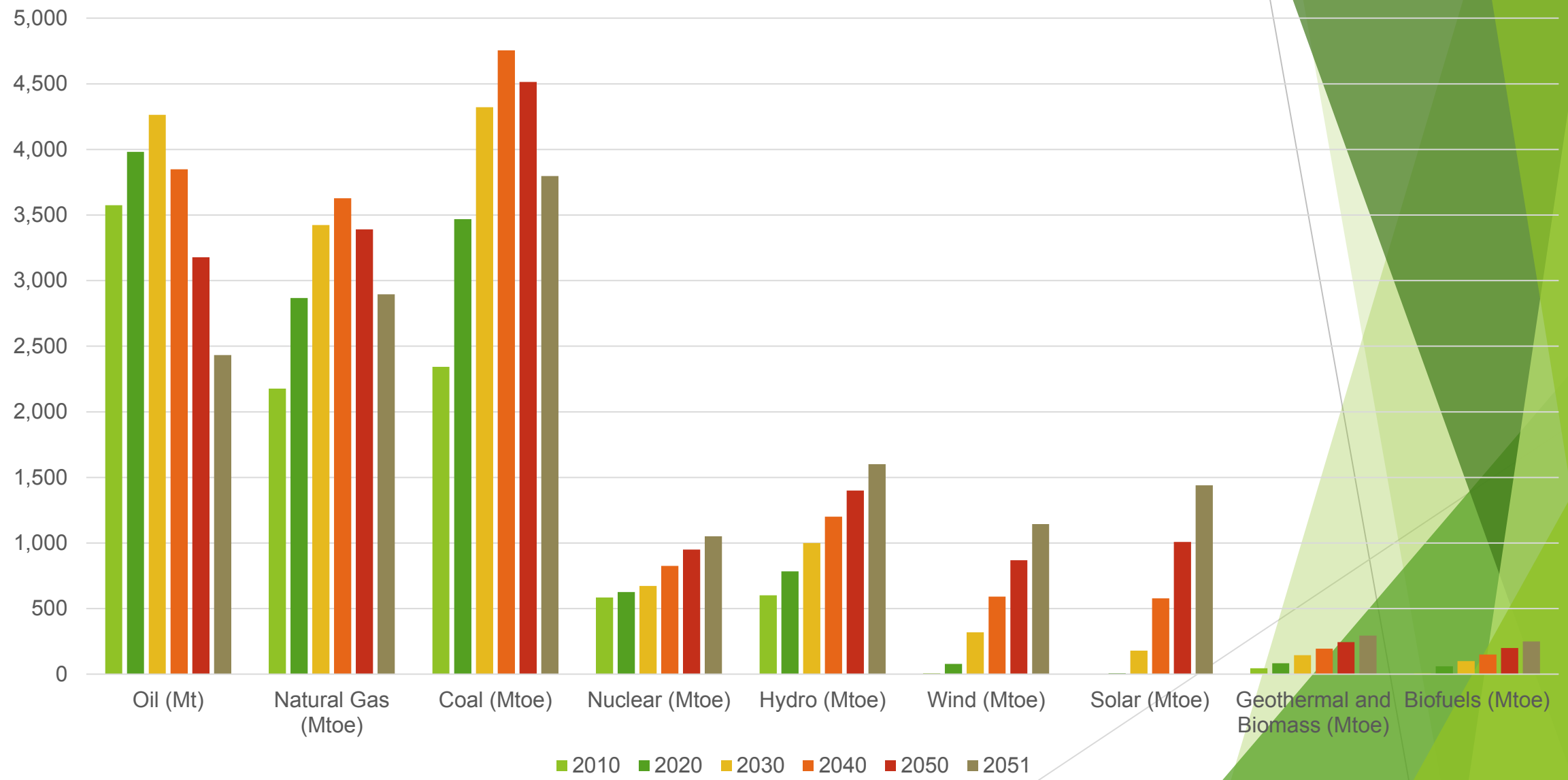
Power Consumption in India will grow like any other country



Let us see the Global Energy Consumption...

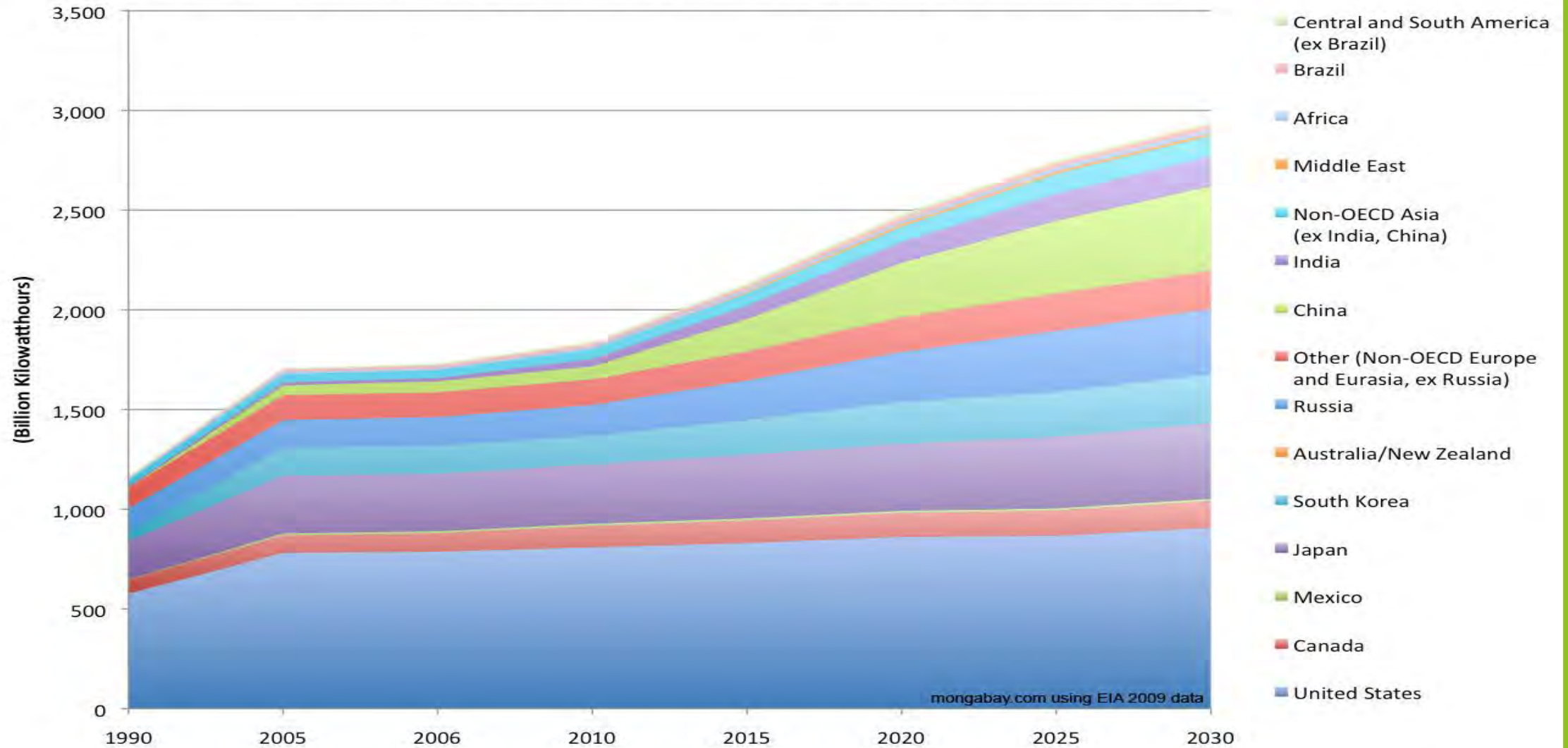


Energy Consumption Projections in the world



World Nuclear Energy Projections:

World Nuclear Energy Consumption by Region, Reference Case, 1990-2030



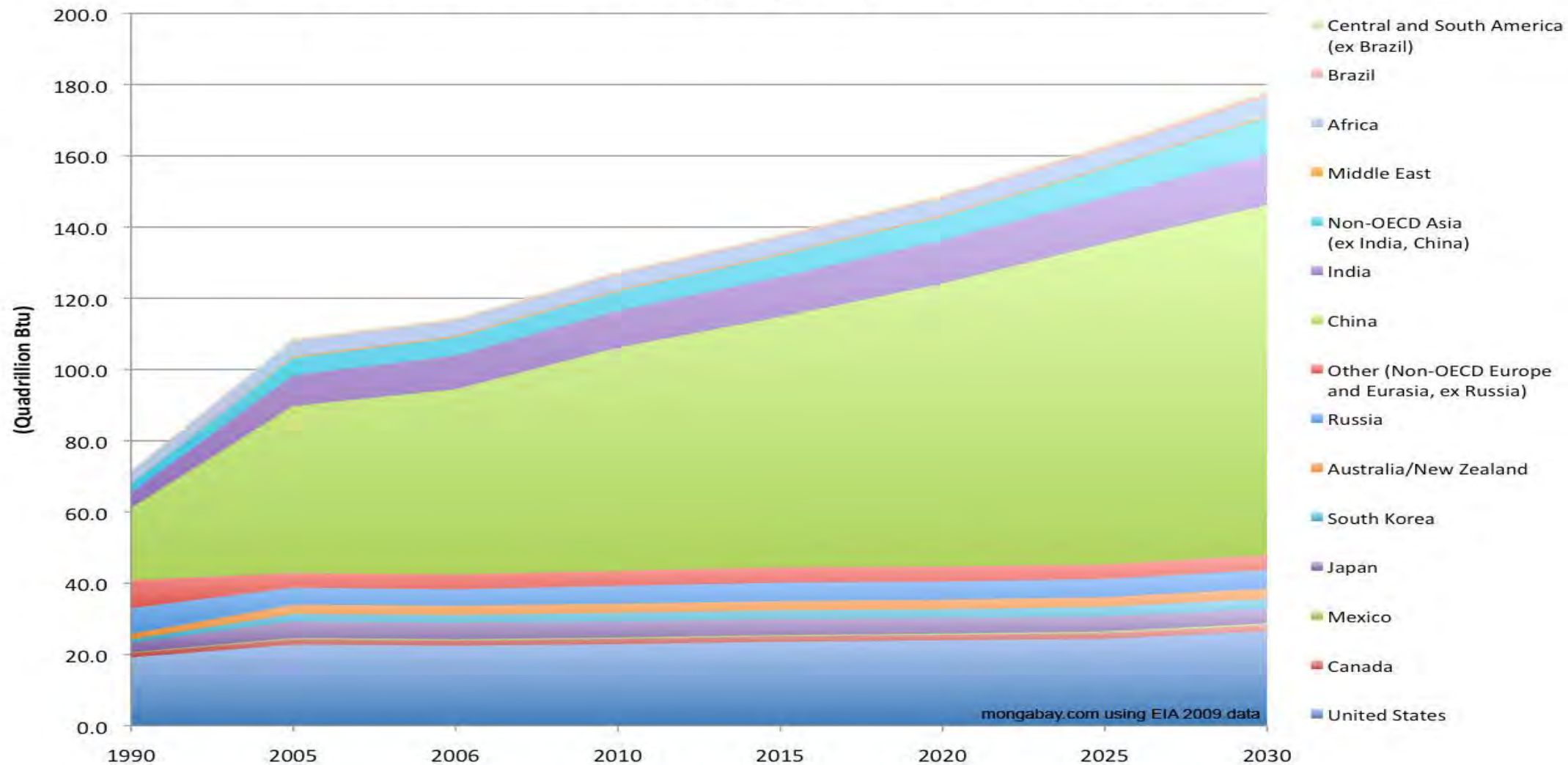
Facts behind Antinuclear Activism:

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.

When world can use nuclear energy, why India can't do it?

Coal Consumption for power sector

World Coal Consumption by Region, Reference Case, 1990-2030



Facts behind Anti-Coal Activism

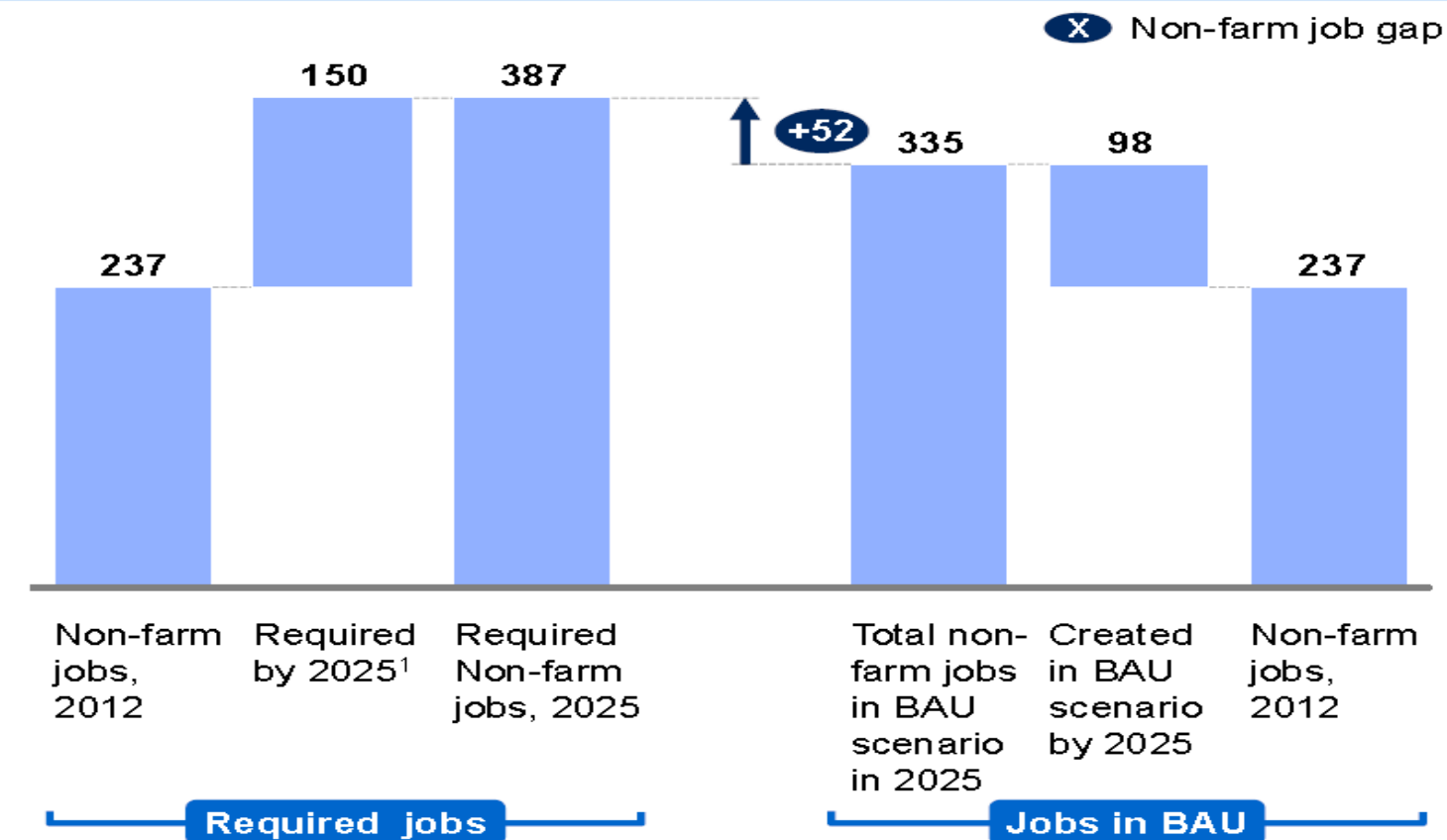
4. **Anti-coal** activism is spearheaded by US-based 'green' organisations and Greenpeace, which have formed a 'Coal Network' to take-down India's 455 proposed CFPPs (520 GW) amongst 999 globally. NTPC is ranked as the "first offender" with 47 projects. Since 2013, through front entities, Greenpeace 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).

When world can use coal **energy, why India can't do it?**

Impact on employment by accelerating India's mining sector

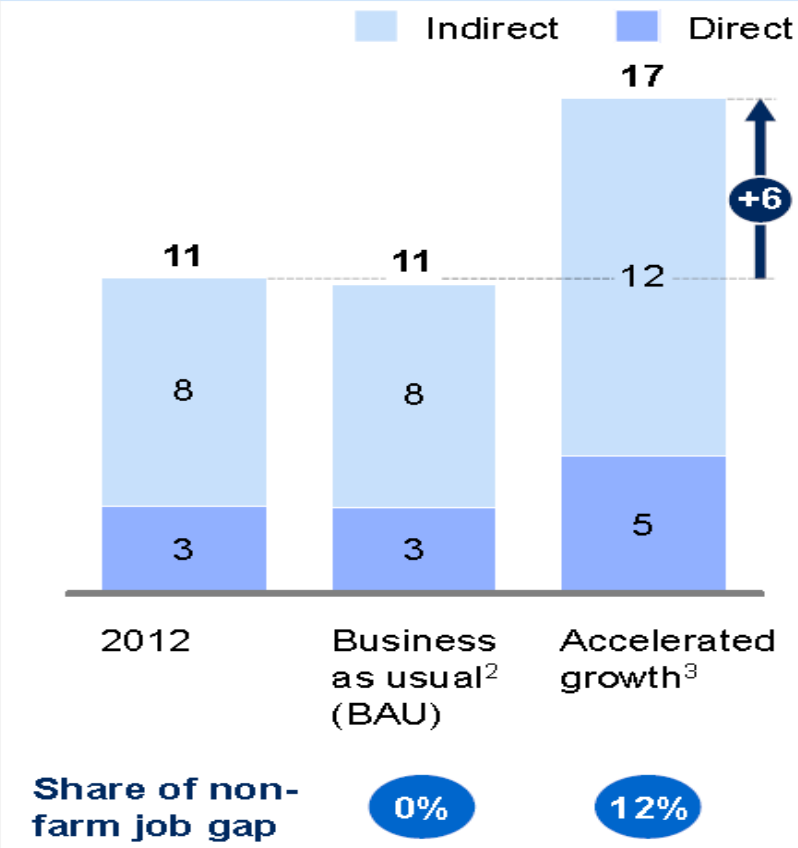
Non-farm jobs

Million jobs



Mining job creation

Million jobs



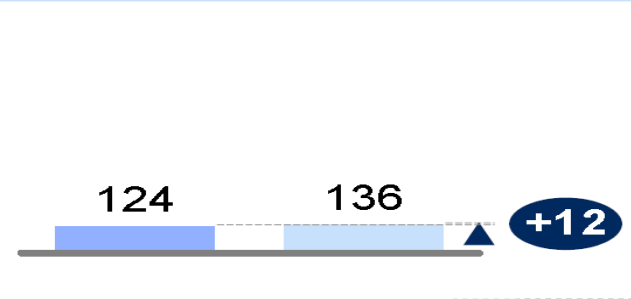
- 1 Assuming share of farm sector in total employment assumed to fall from 49% to 37%, labour force participation rate assumed to rise by 2.6% points and working-age population grow at 1.4% per annum based on demographic profile
- 2 Business as usual scenario where lack of decisive reforms would make it unlikely for India to address the gaps in access to social infrastructure. Assuming GDP growth rate of 5.5% and mining growth rate of 3.5% based on historical correlation
- 3 Accelerated growth scenario where the nation takes steps to stimulate investment, job creation and productivity to dramatically improve delivery of basic services. Assuming GDP growth rate of 7.8% and mining growth rate of 7.3%

SOURCE: National Sample Survey Office survey, 68th round; United Nations Population Division; McKinsey global institute analysis

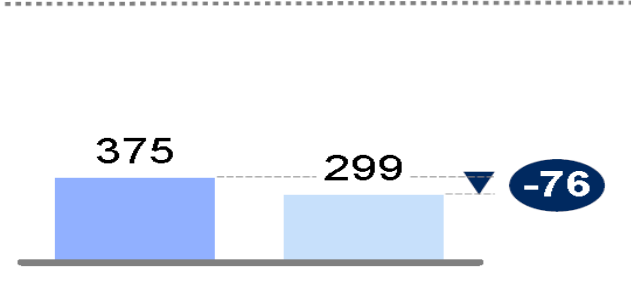
India's dependence on imports due to slow mining growth

Supply demand balance in 2012
Million tonne

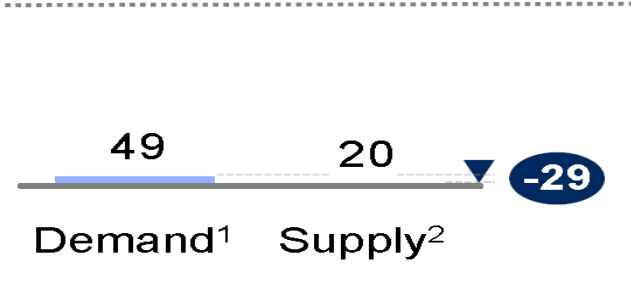
Iron ore



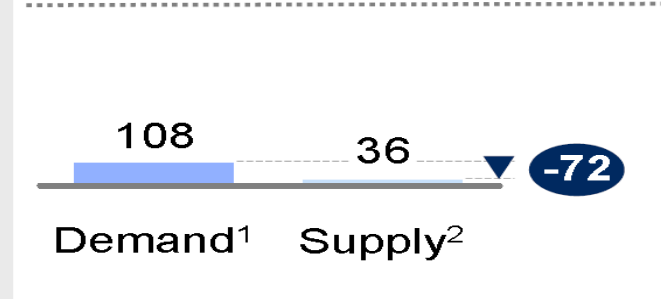
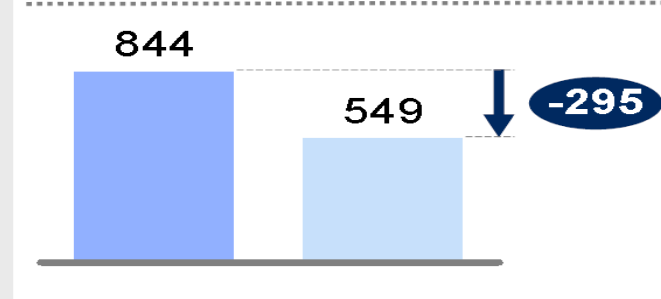
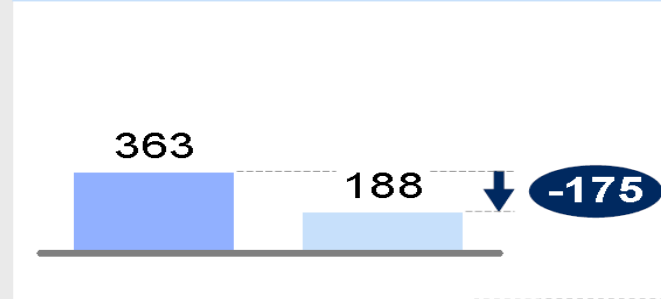
Thermal coal @6000 GCV



Coking coal



Supply demand balance in 2025
Million tonne



From being an exporter, India will become a major importer accounting for ~11% of the global seaborne trade in 2025

India would import ~300 million tonnes of coal by 2025 which would account for 25% of the global seaborne market then

By 2025, India would account for ~22% of the global seaborne coking coal market

1 Demand is based on raw material requirement to meet demand for steel, power and cement industry at 7.8% GDP growth rate

2 Supply is based on announced projects and expected production ramp up for individual mines

SOURCE: McKinsey bottom-up demand model; McKinsey metallurgical coal demand supply model; McKinsey iron ore supply model; McKinsey thermal coal demand supply model

NGOs against Extractive Industries...

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.

Anti-industrialization & Anti-GMO Activities

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.

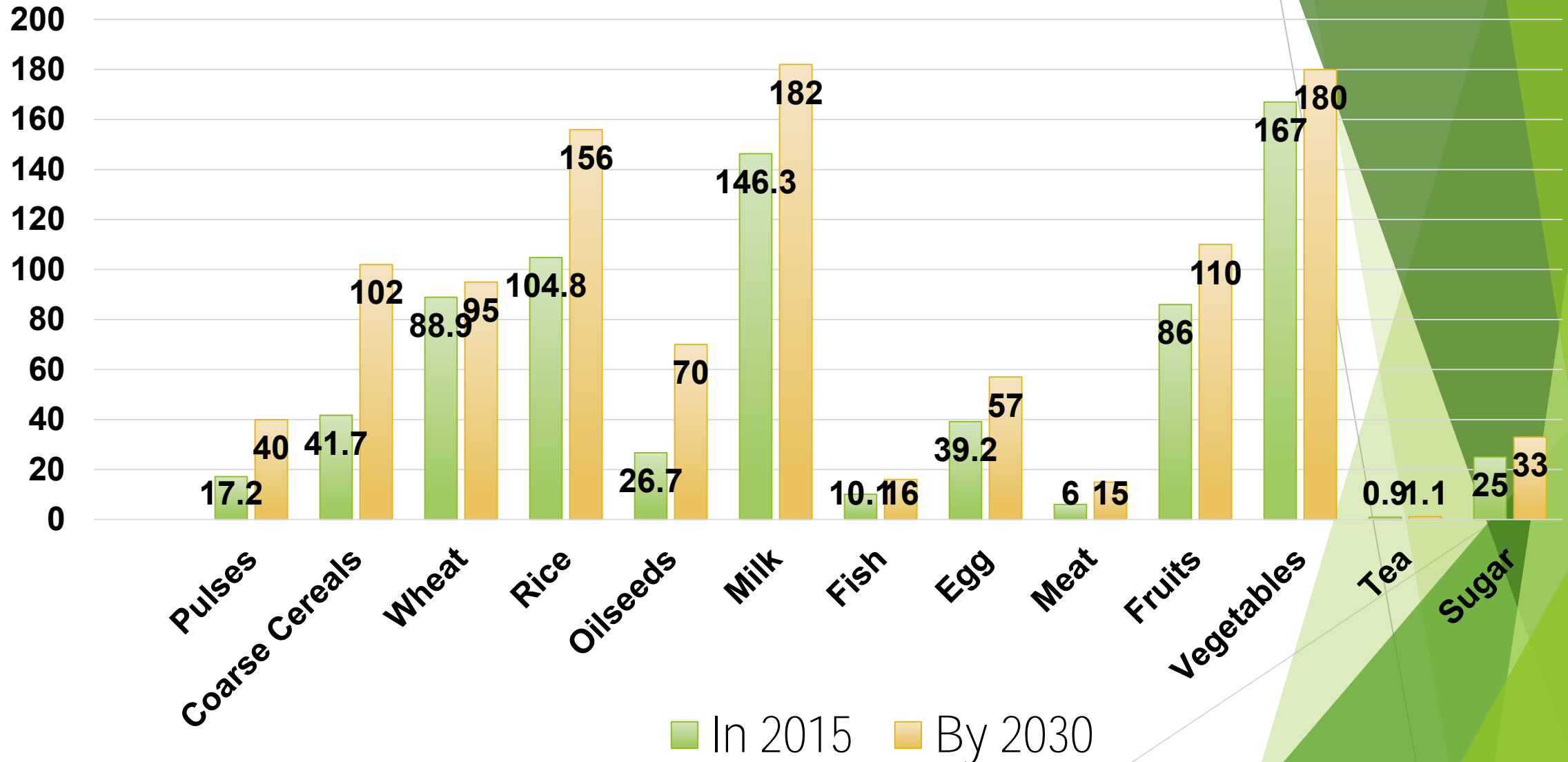
Question Foreign Funded NGOs must answer?

- ▶ **They don't want India to produce Nuclear Power, Coal based Power, Hydro power. Who will provide Energy security to India?**
- ▶ If there is no mining who will provide inputs materials for steel, power, aluminum, fertilizer, copper, etc sectors?

So far they have no answer.

What NGOs are doing to hurt food security of India?

India's food requirement (in million tons)



NGOs agenda against India's food security has following dimensions:

- ▶ Stop new seed technology trials, but they all are eating GMOs.
- ▶ Protest against time tested low cost agro-chemicals, never target MNC products.
- ▶ Target Indian food quality and create new issues so that cost of production goes up.
- ▶ Imposed non-state actors on economic activities in the form of private standards;
- ▶ Force expensive production system in line with donors demand to kill **India's competitiveness in world market to eliminate competition**
- ▶ Create fear psychosis among consumers in the name of food safety, environment, child labor, pollution, etc.

What will be the outcome of ill conceived NGOs movement?

- ▶ India is already importing worth 23 billion agro-based products
- ▶ **India's food import bill will go up, this money cannot be used for India's economic growth and development work.**
- ▶ Affordable Local agriculture technologies will become useless
- ▶ Agriculture technologies will be imported with IPR and other riders and exports will collapse due to cost escalation.
- ▶ Farmers and consumers both will suffer, this will lead to political unrest.
- ▶ NGOs will get support from their donors for meeting targeted objective.

This is their business model. They are not bothered about local constraints of developing economies and other pressing priorities.

How NGOs Operate?

How Foreign Funded NGOs work?

- ▶ They ask local NGOs to develop field report to build record for funding.
- ▶ These reports are used by western governments as strategic tools against India and her interest

Foreign donations come in disguised names

- ▶ For the protection of Human rights
- ▶ **“Just-deal” for project affected people**
- ▶ Protection of livelihood of indigenous people
- ▶ Protection of religious freedom
- ▶ Democratic and Accountable government
- ▶ Economic fairness, etc.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The overall composition is clean and modern, with the text centered on a white background.

Future Plan of Foreign Funded NGOs
to take down
“Indian Development Projects”

Future agenda of Foreign Funded NGOs in India are:

- ▶ Against Palm oil imports
- ▶ Construction industry
- ▶ E-waste
- ▶ Special Investment Regions
- ▶ River linking projects
- ▶ Industrial Corridors

New issues in Agriculture are:

- ▶ Climate change
- ▶ Animal Welfare : Housing, Husbandry, Medicare, feeding, etc.
- ▶ Fertilizer sector
- ▶ Generic Agro-chemicals, but never patented ones
- ▶ Campaign against large farms any intervention in agriculture

Please note: They don't share any study supported by credible scientific data from unbiased sources. They pick and choose the data, mix and match to suit their agenda by creating confusion in the minds of people.

What Indian Government has done to minimize vested interests in NGOs?

- ▶ Revised guidelines for foreign funding
- ▶ Registration and fund utilization certificate is mandatory
- ▶ Office bearers should declare their assets
- ▶ Government permission is mandatory for accepting foreign funding
- ▶ Annual report is now mandatory, they have to share sources of funds and activities undertaken and details about key people including Directors.
- ▶ Large number of doubtful NGOs are deregistered
- ▶ Central as well as State Governments, Courts and Parliament monitor NGOs work and activities

Palm oil is also targeted by NGOs. You all must be having facts and figures about palm cultivation.

Let me share some interesting facts with you about **edible oils and fats with respect to palm...**

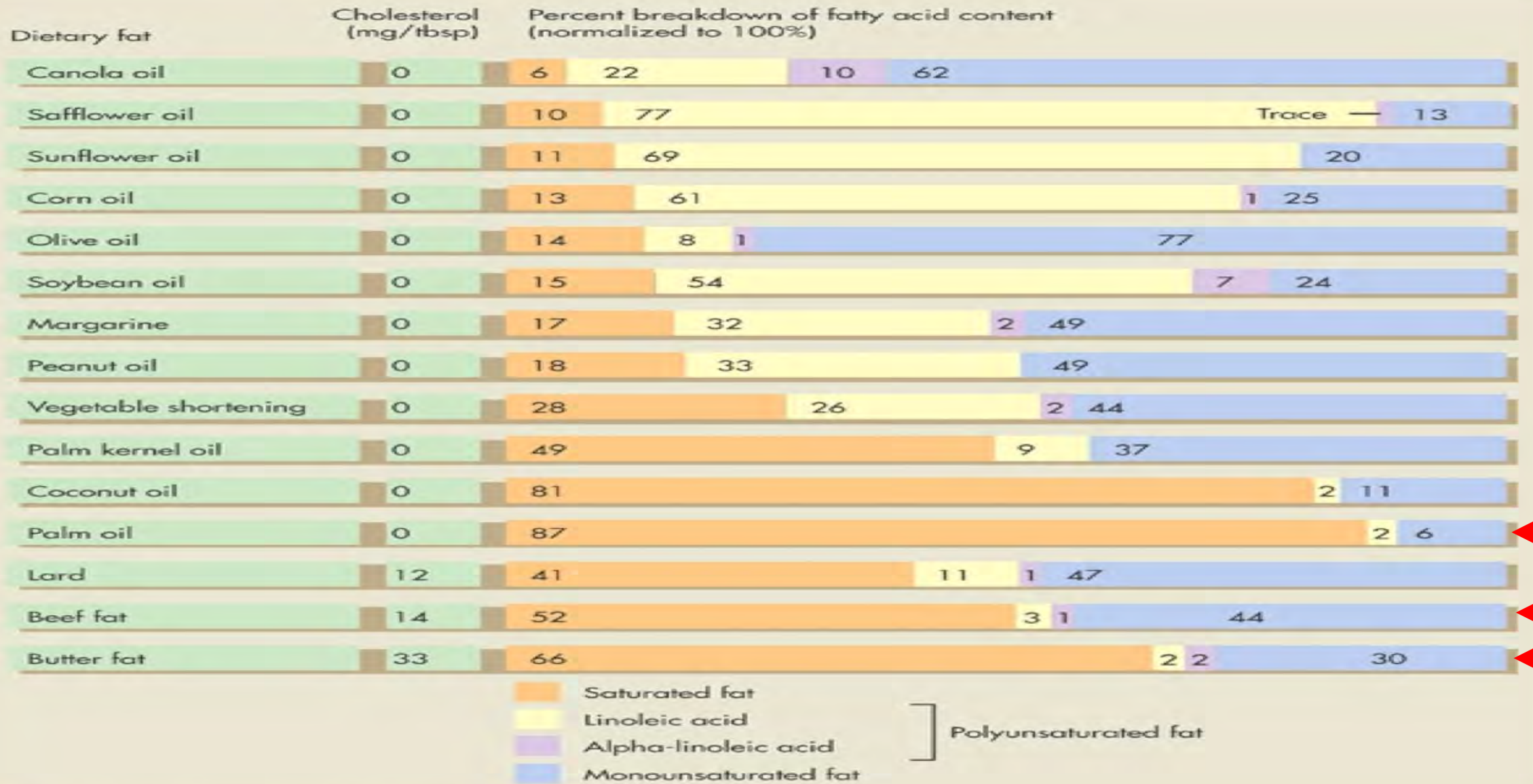
Which one is bad for Environment and Climate Change?

Global average water footprint (m ³ /ton)				
Refi. Edible Oil	Green	Blue	Grey	Total
Olive	12067	2437	221	14726
Linseed	8618	488	310	9415
Ground Nut	6681	405	442	7527
Sunflower	6088	299	405	6792
Palm Kernel	5202	1	198	5401
Oil Palm	4787	1	182	4971
Coconut	4461	3	27	4490
Rapeseed	3226	438	636	4301
Soya oil	3980	137	73	4190
Cotton seed	2242	1283	432	3957

Have you ever seen any NGOs working against Olive oil? Why no one is keen to raise this?

Source: UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, Netherlands

Which one is bad for health?



What is the message for all of us?

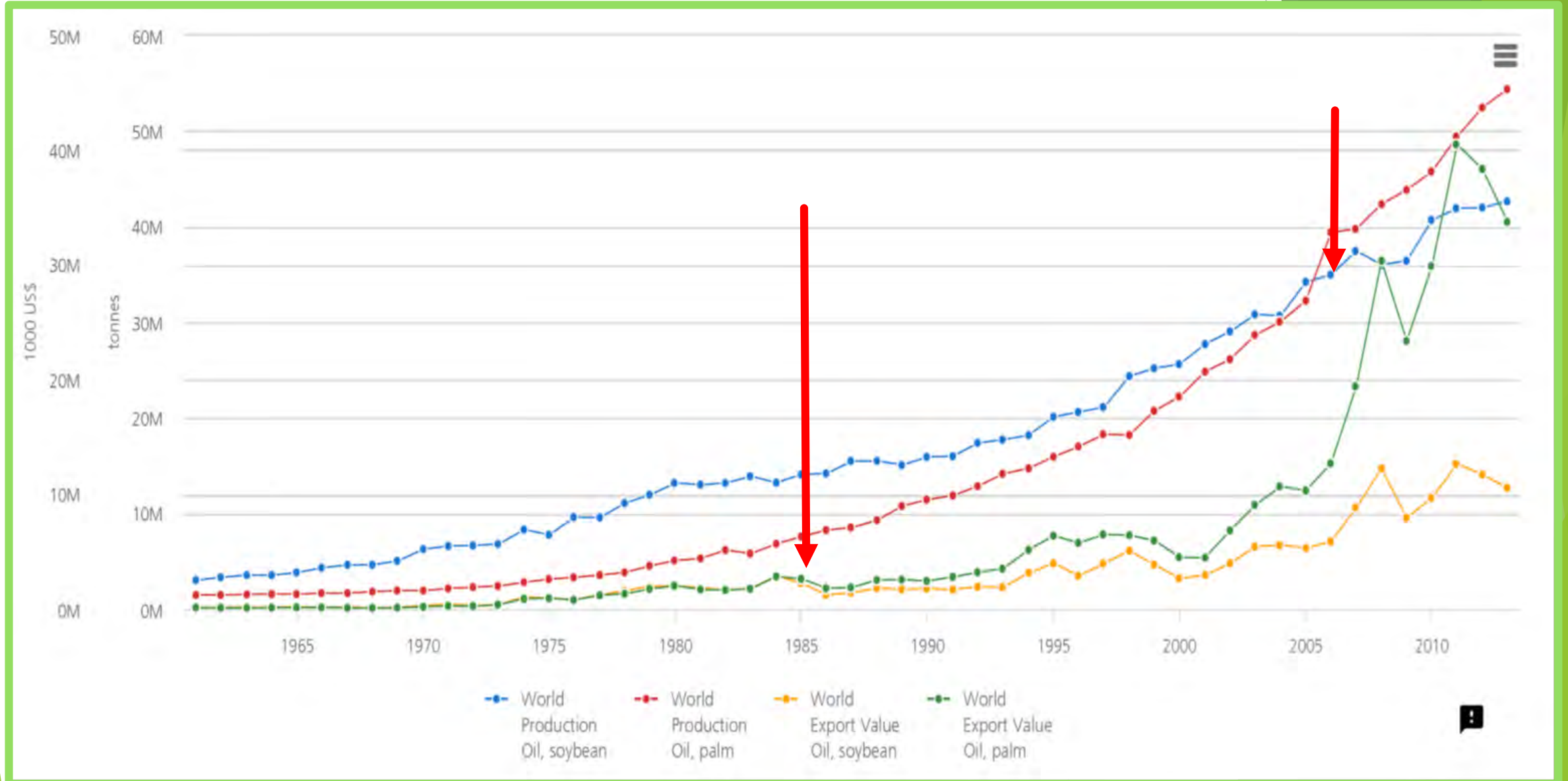
- ▶ Have you heard anything bad news or NGO protest about **Olive oil crop** as water guzzler crop in region where water is scares?
- ▶ Have you ever heard that **Lard and milk** is bad for health and no one should use them?

No, Why?

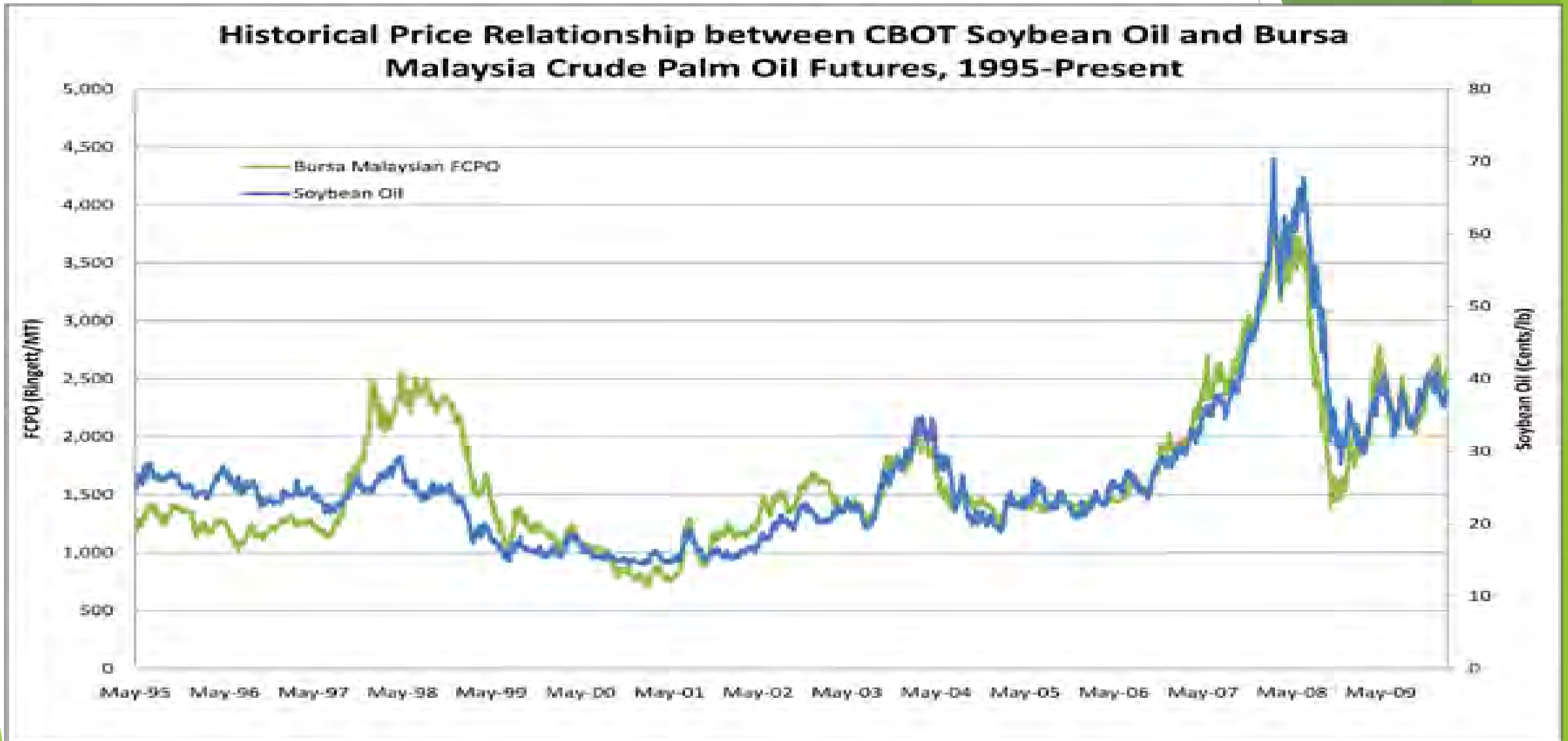
Because

- ▶ These will hurt their business interests of donors of NGOs.
- ▶ Why they should destroy their own business interest?

No one likes competition, Palm industry has challenged the status quo

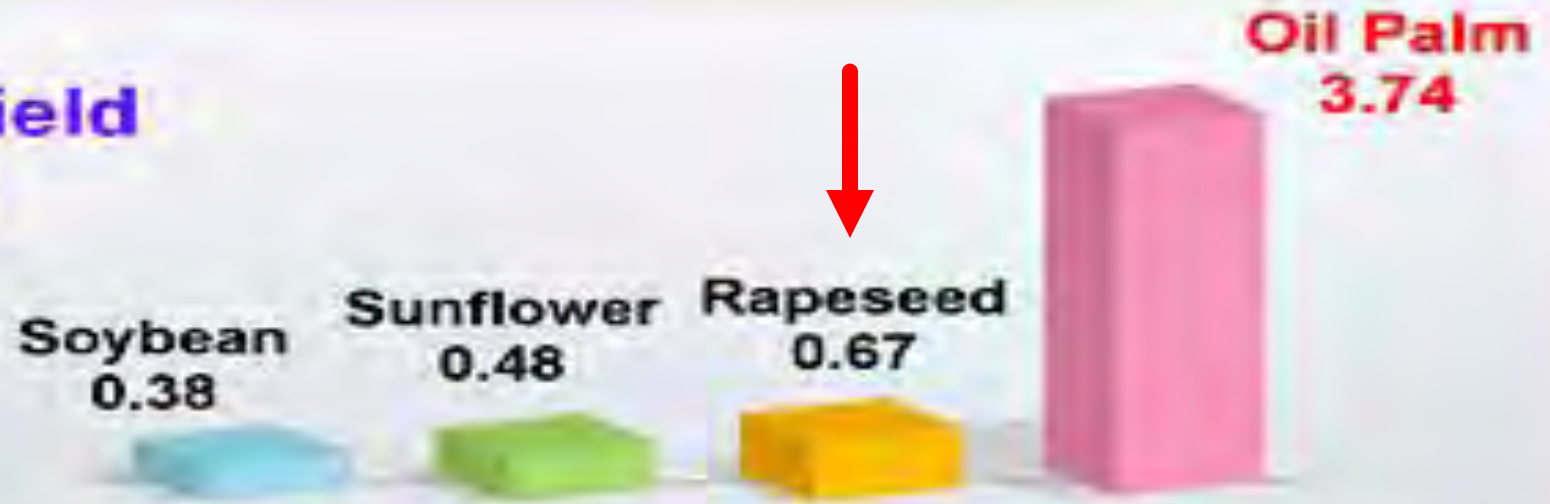


**Because of palm oil industry, Soy oil industry can't dictate terms...
this is hurting their balance sheets & ego as well**



Why palm has become the source of problem?

Average Oil Yield (t/ha/year)



Oil Crop	Production (mil tonnes)	% of Total Production	Average Oil Yield (t/ha/year)	Total Area (mil ha)	% Area
Soybean	35.19	34.24	0.38	92.63	42.27
Sunflower	11.09	10.79	0.48	22.95	10.47
Rapeseed	18.34	17.84	0.67	27.29	12.45
Oil Palm	36.90	35.90	3.74	9.86	4.50
Total	102.78 ^a			219.15 ^b	

Source: Oil World 2007
^a only for the 7 major oils

The way forward:

- ▶ When NGOs oppose anything, ask them to provide supporting data from unbiased sources and also tell us better solution to meet the needs of society with facts. Make them accountable for their words.
- ▶ Request to Palm oil industry: Your opponent is focused and filled with resources. Their agenda is clear and may be supported by competition. You have to be ready for long term agenda in market place. India is the largest market for you. Protect it.
- ▶ All stakeholders must develop a focused policy action plan to project facts to consumers and policy makers. Once consumer opinion goes against you, it will take at least one generation to rectify the damage.
- ▶ Develop effective communication strategy to reach out to common man, as long as consumer is with you, no one can shake your confidence.

I wish you all the best... Open for discussion



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