

Dutch involvement in ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal

A research paper prepared for FNV Mondiaal



profundo
RESEARCH & ADVICE

Dutch involvement in ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal

A research paper prepared for FNV Mondiaal

4 January 2013

Jan Willem van Gelder
Miguel Heilbron



Naritaweg10

1043 BX Amsterdam
the Netherlands
Tel: +31-20-8208320
E-mail: profundo@profundo.nl
Website: www.profundo.nl



Contents

Summary		i
Introduction		1
Chapter 1	Financial contribution of the Netherlands to the ADB	3
1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	Ordinary Capital Resources	3
1.3	Special Funds	3
1.4	Cofinancing	3
Chapter 2	ADB-projects cofinanced by the Netherlands	6
2.1	Introduction	6
2.2	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation - Bangladesh	6
2.3	Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization - Indonesia	6
2.4	Catalyzing Performance Benchmarking of River Basin Organizations - Indonesia	6
2.5	Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project - Nepal	7
2.6	Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers - Nepal	7
Chapter 3	Dutch companies' involvement in ADB-projects	8
3.1	Introduction	8
3.2	Dutch companies' involvement in ADB-projects in selected countries	8
3.3	Dutch involvement in a selection of ADB-projects	9
Chapter 4	Dutch banks' involvement in ADB-projects	11
Chapter 5	Dutch embassies' involvement in ADB-projects	12
Chapter 6	Labour rights' violations at selected ADB-projects	13
6.1	Introduction	13
6.2	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - India	13
6.3	Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV) - India	14
6.4	NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility - India	14
6.5	Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project - India	16
6.6	Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project - India	16

6.7	Railway Sector Investment Program - India	17
6.8	Sarulla Geothermal Working Area - Indonesia	17
6.9	Geothermal Power Development Project - Indonesia	17
6.10	Java-Bali 500Kv Power Transmission Crossing - Indonesia	17
Appendix 1	References	19

Summary

As an important donor of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Netherlands each year provides a large amount of money to the ADB itself and to specific funds managed by the ADB, besides being one of the shareholders of the ADB. The objective of this report is to analyse the links which exist between the Dutch government and Dutch companies on the one hand, and ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal on the other hand. Specific attention is paid to a list of ADB-projects in India and Indonesia which was provided by FNV Mondiaal, for which we researched whether any of these projects was associated with a violation of labour rights, migrant rights, workers' rights, lack of trade union rights or issues such as (lack of) health and safety (e.g. accidents) and child labour.

This report is solely based on desk research. To answer the research questions, online sources have been analysed, such as the ADB website and ADB publications, local media in India and Indonesia which were accessible online (through search engines such as Google and through Lexis Nexis), websites of Dutch embassies, grey literature such as reports from local and international NGOs which were accessible online, financial databases like Thomson ONE and Bloomberg. In addition, for the research of the role of Dutch embassies and the Dutch government, the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant Dutch embassies were contacted for additional information. No qualitative in depth research in the field, through interviews or otherwise, has been carried out. This should be kept in mind when reading the results and conclusions.

The financial contribution of the Netherlands to the ADB runs through three different channels: *Ordinary Capital Resources*, *Special Funds* and various channels of *Cofinancing*. The *Ordinary Capital Resources* and *Special Funds* are managed by the ADB itself, which means that the Netherlands has 1.03% of the votes in the decision making processes. However, in *Cofinancing* programs, individual funding countries (such as the Netherlands) can have maximum control on how funds are spent.

For each channel, we researched if the Dutch funds were earmarked for projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal. This research yielded the following results on the three types of financing:

- *Ordinary Capital Resources*: Since joining at the establishment of the ADB in 1966, the Netherlands has contributed US\$ 1.67 billion to the Ordinary Capital Resources of the ADB. With this contribution The Netherlands holds 1.03% of the shares of the US\$ 163 billion total capital stock of the ADB (measured on 31 December 2011). These funds are not earmarked and are used for hard, commercial loans to projects in all member countries;
- *Special Funds*: Since 1966, the Netherlands contributed US\$ 845 million to the Special Funds of the ADB, the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF). These funds are used for soft loans to member countries, but are not earmarked either;
- *Cofinancing*: Since the 1980s, the Netherlands have contributed around US\$ 553 million through various forms of cofinancing (*Direct Value-Added Cofinancing*; *Technical Assistance Cofinancing*; *Trust Fund Cofinancing*; and *Other Cofinancing*). For this channel, the Netherlands has maximum control on how the funds are spent. Some of these funds are earmarked for specific projects. We found the following five ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal which were co-financed by the Dutch government since 2009:
 - Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation project in Bangladesh, February 2009: US \$ 24 million cofinancing;
 - Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization project in Indonesia, 2010: US\$ 9.7 million cofinancing;
 - Catalyzing Performance Benchmarking of River Basin Organizations project in Indonesia, 2008: US\$ 59,000 cofinancing;

- Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project in Nepal, 2008: US\$ 146,000 cofinancing;
- Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers project in Nepal, 2010: US\$ 490,000 cofinancing;

Since 1967, companies and consultants from the Netherlands have been awarded US\$ 565.58 million in procurement contracts for ADB-financed projects. In 2011, Dutch firms received US\$ 6.09 million in total for various consulting service contracts for ADB-financed projects.

An analysis of the service contracts concluded with Dutch companies for ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal since early 2009, revealed 17 contracts with a total value of US\$ 25.3 million.

Since early 2009, no involvement of Dutch banks in the co-financing of ADB-projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal was found.

The role of Dutch embassies in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal with respect to ADB-funds and -projects was also analysed. Dutch embassies do not play a facilitating role in the channelling of funds to local development projects through the ADB. These tasks rest with the ADB itself and the national governments. However, the Dutch embassies do have a clear role in assisting Dutch firms in pursuing business opportunities that result from ADB activities.

Finally, nine ADB-projects in India and Indonesia (selected by FNV Mondiaal) were researched for violations of labour rights and other human rights infringements. One of the selected projects was not financed by the ADB after all. At three projects construction did not start yet and possibly construction did not start yet at one more project.

This means that violations of labour rights and other human rights infringements could only be researched for four projects. For these, serious labour rights' violations and/or noncompliance to social and environmental safeguards were found in three projects and no violations were found in one project. These findings are based solely on researching on-line sources.

The following issues have been encountered with the three projects:

- Labour right violations: e.g. not paying minimum wages and other legal provisions, intimidation of unionists, use of child labour, poor and unhygienic living conditions, not adhering to safety standards and labour law leading to dangerous situations without safety equipment, accidents and death;
- Safeguards not followed: e.g. land grabbing, loss of livelihood for farmers and fishermen without compensation;
- Specific groups affected: labour right violations especially in the construction sector, especially contract, non permanent and migrant workers are vulnerable groups; related to social and environmental safeguards especially farmers and fisher communities are affected;

The details per project are outlined below.

Projects in India:

- **North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Tranche 2): Hubli Dharwad, Karnataka:**

After the approval by ADB in June 2010, construction has started. No information on labour rights issues have been found through online search.

-

- **Innovative Financing Option for Municipal Infrastructure Sector: Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV)-Distribution Components, Maharashtra:**
No recent documents on this project were found on the ADB website, making it very likely that the project did not receive ADB funding.
-
- **NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility, Sipat, Chattisgarh:**
Approved by the ADB in 2006 and presently completed and in operation. Online sources indicate serious violations. Exploitation of workers, minimum wage violations, not respecting other labour laws and not adhering to safety standards. Contractors threatening trade union leaders. Project authorities have excluded homesteads from the list of households affected by land acquisition activities, thousands of families affected were not adequately compensated, irrigation water deprived at thousands of hectares of farmland.
-
- **Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project, Gujarat:**
Approved by the ADB in 2008 and presently completed and in operation. Online sources indicate serious violations. Social Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment are misleading and erroneous. Failure to earnestly monitor adherence to laws and safeguard policies. Social and environmental impact on fishing communities, and a large number of communities whose loss of livelihood was overlooked are excluded from reports.
-
- **Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project, Karnataka:**
Approved by the ADB in March 2011 and presently being constructed. Online sources indicate serious violations. Child labour, violations of basic rights and labour laws at several of the worksites, dangerous conditions without safe equipment, accidents with workers recorded.
-
- **Railway Sector Investment Program:**
Construction has not started for this project yet, at this moment no issues found.
-
- **Projects in Indonesia:**
-
- **Sarulla Geothermal Working Area, North Sumatra Province:**
Construction has not started for this project yet, at this moment no issues found.
-
- **Geothermal Power Development Project, Sungai Penuh:**
Construction has not started for this project yet, at this moment no issues found.
-
- **Java-Bali 500Kv Power Transmission Crossing:**
Presently, no labour rights issues have been found in relation to this project through online search. However, possibly construction has not started yet.

Introduction

As an important donor of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Netherlands each year provides a large amount of money to the ADB itself and to specific funds managed by the ADB, besides being one of the shareholders of the ADB. FNV Mondiaal therefore would like to have more details on whether money provided by the Netherlands to these funds is earmarked for specific sectors and projects, especially in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal. Additionally, FNV Mondiaal was looking for other links between ADB projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal and the Netherlands, through involvement of Dutch companies (including their subsidiaries), the Dutch government or Dutch banks in these projects.

Specific attention is paid to a list of ADB-projects in India and Indonesia which was provided by FNV Mondiaal. For these projects we researched whether any of them was associated with a violation of labour rights, migrant rights, workers' rights, lack of trade union rights or issues such as (lack of) health and safety (e.g. accidents) and child labour.

This research paper aims to answer the above questions, by providing information on the Dutch involvement in projects financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal.

This report is solely based on desk research. To answer the research questions, online sources have been analysed, such as the ADB website and ADB publications, local media in India and Indonesia which were accessible online (through search engines such as Google and through Lexis Nexis), websites of Dutch embassies, grey literature such as reports from local and international NGOs which were accessible online, financial databases like Thomson ONE and Bloomberg. In addition, for the research of the role of Dutch embassies and the Dutch government, the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant Dutch embassies were contacted for additional information. No qualitative in depth research in the field or through interviews has been carried out. This should be kept in mind when reading the results and conclusions.

The report is structured as follows:

Chapter 1 describes the channels through which the Netherlands contributes to the ADB, and to specific sectors and projects, especially in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal. These are 'Ordinary Capital Resources', 'Special Funds' and various channels of 'Cofinancing'. If money provided by the Netherlands to these funds is earmarked for specific sectors and/or projects is discussed, especially if money is earmarked for projects or sectors in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal.

Chapter 2 provides details of ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal since 2009 which were co-financed by the Dutch government.

Chapter 3 provides a list of all service contracts of Dutch companies for ADB-financed projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal since early 2009.

Chapter 4 looks at the involvement of Dutch banks in the financing of ADB-projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal since early 2009.

Chapter 5 deals with the role of Dutch embassies in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal with respect to ADB-funds and -projects.

Chapter 6 investigates if a selection of ADB projects in India and Indonesia is related to labour right violations and other violations of human rights. For a number of projects serious violations were recorded.

A summary of the findings of this report can be found on the first pages of this report.

2.

3. Financial contribution of the Netherlands to the ADB

1. Introduction

This chapter describes the channels through which the Netherlands contributes financially to the ADB, and to specific sectors and projects, especially in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal.

In 2011, the ADB's total budget amounted to US\$ 21.72 billion. Of this total US\$ 7.69 billion was financed by cofinancing partners. The rest, US\$ 14.02 billion, consisted of 'Ordinary Capital Resources' (US\$ 11.31 billion) and 'Special Funds' (US\$ 2.71 billion).¹

1. Ordinary Capital Resources

The ADB presently has a capital base of around US\$ 163 billion. As of 31 December 2011 the Netherlands held 1.03% of the total shares of the ADB, representing US\$ 1.67 billion.² From these 'Ordinary Capital Resources' (OCR), the ADB offers 'hard' loans on commercial terms. Money provided by the Netherlands is not a priori earmarked for specific sectors and/or projects.

Individual countries can apply for funds through the ADB, on which the shareholders have to decide. the Netherlands has 1.03% of the votes in this decision making process.

1. Special Funds

The ADB's Special Funds extend 'soft' loans with concessional conditions. Since joining in 1966, the Netherlands contributed and committed US\$ 844.94 million to the Special Funds, of which US\$ 823.12 million to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and US\$ 21.82 million to the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF). Regular payments are made to these funds. In 2011, the Netherlands contributed around US\$ 1.93 million to the ADF, while no contribution was made to the TASF.

Money provided by the Netherlands to the Special Funds is not a priori earmarked for specific sectors and/or projects. Individual countries can apply for funds through the ADB, on which the shareholders have to decide. The Netherlands has 1.03% of the votes in this decision making process.

1. Cofinancing

1. Overview

As opposed to the ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources and Special Funds, individual funding countries (such as the Netherlands) can have maximum control on how their 'co-financing' programs are spent. the Netherlands began cofinancing with ADB in the 1980s and have contributed and committed around US\$ 553 million through this channel since. These contributions can be divided in:

- Direct Value-Added Cofinancing;
- Technical Assistance Cofinancing;
- Trust Fund Cofinancing; and
- Other Cofinancing.

These different forms of cofinancing will be discussed separately in the following paragraphs.

Country	Project	Financing ADB (US\$ million)	Amount Netherlands (US\$ million)
Bangladesh	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) (Supplementary)	–	24.00
Bhutan	Rural Renewable Energy Development	21.60	0.27
Philippines	Visayas Base Load Power Development Project	120.00	23.30
Regional	Trade Finance Program	2,991.45	74.40
Sri Lanka	Dry Zone Urban Water and Sanitation	83.00	2.00
Viet Nam	Thanh Hoa City Comprehensive Socioeconomic Development	72.00	0.80
Total (US\$ million)		3,161.05	124.77

Direct Value-Added Cofinancing

Table 1 shows the Direct Value-Added Cofinancing projects of the Netherlands from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011. There were 6 projects cofinanced in this period for a total cofinancing of US\$ 124.77 million (around 4% of the total project sum). One of these 6 projects was located in Bangladesh.

1. Direct Value-Added Cofinancing of ADB-projects by the Netherlands (2007-2011)

2.

Source: Asian Development Bank, "Cofinancing", Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/offices/europe/cofinancing#netherlands), viewed in November 2012

1. Technical Assistance Cofinancing

The Technical Assistance Cofinancing channel includes many projects cofinanced from multidonor trust funds. Not only the Netherlands, but many countries contribute to these trust funds, making it impossible to say which projects the Netherlands contributed to. From 2007 to 2011, the total of Technical Assistance Cofinancing for ADB-projects comprised US\$ 19.18 million for 13 projects (since the start of cofinancing this channel comprised US\$ 95.18 million for 99 projects).

One project has been found since 2008 in the selected countries (Indonesia, India, Bangladesh and Nepal) where a Technical Assistance Grant was provided by the Netherlands:

- Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization (Indonesia), 2010, two grants: US \$ 1.2 million and US\$ 8.5 million.

1. Trust Fund Cofinancing

The Netherlands has contributed to the following trust funds:

Multidonor Trust Funds:

- Cooperation Fund in Support of the Formulation and Implementation of National Poverty Reduction Strategies, established in 2001. Cumulative commitment: US\$ 6.92 million (closed);
- Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector, established in 2001. Cumulative commitment: US\$ 19.42 million (closed)
- Cooperation Fund in Support of Managing for Development Results, established in 2004. Cumulative commitment: US\$ 0.95 million (closed)
- Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness Trust Fund, established in 2011. Cumulative commitment: € 0.05 million (still open for commitments)

The contributions of the Netherlands to these multidonor Trust Funds are not earmarked for specific projects.

Single-Donor Trust Funds:

- Cooperation Arrangement Establishing the Dutch Cooperation Fund for Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, established in 2001. Cumulative commitment: US\$ 6.0 million
- Netherlands Trust Fund for the Water Financing Partnership Facility, established in 2007. Cumulative commitment: US\$ 19.75 million (still available for commitment US\$ 1.81 million)

Money provided by the Netherlands to these funds is not a priori earmarked for specific sectors and/or projects. Individual countries can apply for these funds for specific projects.

The following projects have been supported since January 2008 in Indonesia, India, Bangladesh and Nepal through the Netherlands Trust Fund for the Water Financing Partnership Facility:³

- Catalyzing Performance Benchmarking of River Basin Organizations in Indonesia, 2008, US\$ 59,454
- Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project, Nepal, 2008, US\$ 146,000

1. Other Cofinancing

The Netherlands and the ADB also cofinance projects independently, without contractual or collaborative arrangements between the Netherlands and ADB. Since 1984 ten project have been financed in this way. One project was financed in this way since 2008, this was a project in Nepal: ⁴

- Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers, 2010, US\$ 490.000

The five projects identified in this chapter which were financed since 2009 by the ADB in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal with exclusive co-financing from the Dutch government, are described in more detail in Chapter 2.

For more information on projects from other years / countries, see the ADB publication "Partnership Brief: Cofinancing with the Netherlands" ⁵.

4.

5. ADB-projects cofinanced by the Netherlands

1. Introduction

In Chapter 1 we identified five projects financed since 2009 by the ADB in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal which were exclusively co-financed by the Dutch government. These five projects are described in more detail below.

1. Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation - Bangladesh

The Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation project in Bangladesh was cofinanced by the Netherlands through 'direct value-added cofinancing' (see paragraph 1.4.2). The contribution of the Netherlands to the project was US\$ 24 million. The project was approved in February 2009. The objective of the project was to "contribute to sustainable economic growth by minimizing the devastating impact of the severe floods and cyclones, and reducing future risk from similar hazard events."

The project has five parts:⁶

- Part A: Quick-disbursing Component: Provide import financing to mitigate the adverse impacts of floods and a cyclone, and facilitate quick recovery particularly of crop losses.
- Part B: Rural Infrastructure Component: Rehabilitate and restore rural infrastructure in 23 districts; build or repair 300 flood and cyclone shelters.
- Part C: Municipal Infrastructure Component: Rehabilitate urban infrastructure.
- Part D: Roads Component: Rehabilitate 800 km of damaged national, regional and district roads, and 64 bridges and culverts within the country's seven road zones.
- Part E: Water Resources Component: Rehabilitate flood control, drainage, and irrigation facilities; repair embankment breaches, flood control structures, protective works and canals under 331 subprojects in 47 districts.

1. Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization - Indonesia

The Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization project in Indonesia is cofinanced by the Netherlands through Technical Assistance cofinancing (see paragraph 1.4.3). The project received two grants of the Netherlands in 2010: US\$ 1.2 million and US\$ 8.5 million. The project is aimed at developing institutional capacity for 38-40 regional governments, to increase their operational capability. The project covers 38 districts in ten provinces in Indonesia.⁷

1. Catalyzing Performance Benchmarking of River Basin Organizations - Indonesia

The Catalyzing Performance Benchmarking of River Basin Organizations project in Indonesia is cofinanced by the Netherlands through the Netherlands Trust Fund for the Water Financing Partnership Facility (see paragraph 1.4.4). The contribution of the Netherlands was US\$ 59,454 in 2008.

The project introduced Performance Benchmarking and a Peer Review Tool to a network of 13 regional water knowledge hubs. Among them is Indonesia's Center for River Basin Organizations and Management (CRBOM), a newly created alliance of agencies from the Government of Indonesia, two corporate-type river basin organizations, the ADB and the ADB Institute. Water security will be improved by generating and sharing knowledge in more than a dozen water knowledge domains. More information was not found on this project.⁸

1. Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project - Nepal

The Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project in Nepal was cofinanced in 2008 by the Netherlands through the Netherlands Trust Fund for the Water Financing Partnership Facility (see paragraph 1.4.4). The contribution of the Netherlands was US\$ 146,000. The project entails the development of reliable, affordable and effective municipal infrastructure, improvement of drainage and sewerage systems, urban roads and lanes, solid waste management systems, expansion of water supply systems, improvement of other urban infrastructure facilities, community development programs and more.⁹

1. Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers - Nepal

The Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers project in Nepal was cofinanced in 2010 by the Netherlands through 'other cofinancing' (see paragraph 1.4.5). The contribution of the Netherlands was US\$ 490,000. The project was approved in November 2010. "The project will reduce the market and business risks for small and medium farmers who diversify into high-value commodities (HVCs) in 10 districts of Nepal's Mid-Western Development Region and Far-Western Development Region. The project, while complimenting on-going initiatives in the rural sector [...] will continue to facilitate diversification and commercialization of agriculture in regions with highest poverty levels in Nepal. It will also contribute to enhanced food security and poverty reduction by supporting the transition of the rural poor and socially excluded groups from a largely subsistence economy to a commercial one."¹⁰

6.

7. Dutch companies' involvement in ADB-projects

1. Introduction

Since 1967, companies and consultants from the Netherlands have been awarded US\$ 565.58 million in procurement contracts for ADB-financed projects. In 2011, Dutch firms received US\$ 6.09 million in total for various consulting service contracts for ADB-financed projects.¹¹

1. Dutch companies' involvement in ADB-projects in selected countries

- Since early 2009 many Dutch consultancy and construction companies were involved in ADB-projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal. Table 2 gives an overview of all contracts awarded for consulting services with a contract value above US\$ 0.1 million. In addition to the name of the consultant or supplier, the contract date and amount and the project name and project country are given. In total 17 projects were identified, with a total value of US\$ 25.3 million.¹²

2. Contracts for ADB-financed projects awarded to Dutch companies (2009-2012)

Company	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract (US\$)	Project	Type	Country
Alterra	2 July 2009	222,000	Strengthening the Resilience of the Water Sector in Khulna to Climate Change, Development en Cooperation	T	Bangladesh
BMB Mott Macdonald	5 November 2009	1,147,185	City Region Development Project	T	Bangladesh
DHV BV	3 August 2012	774,543	Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning	L	Bangladesh
Euroconsult, Mott Macdonald & Sodev-Adsl-Deshupo	12 April 2012	3,166,081	Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project	L	Bangladesh
DHV B.V.	30 July 2012	774,543	SW Area Integrated Water Resources Planning & Management	G	Bangladesh
DHV India Pvt. Limited & DHV BV	23 June 2009	3,183,898	MFF - Jammu & Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment	L	India
Euroconsult, Mott Macdonald & Consultants-Karnataka	2011	4,160,756	MFF - Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management Investment	L	India
DHV B.V. & DHV (India) Pvt. & PSP Financial Consultants (P) Ltd.	3 February 2011	2,641,480	Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project	L	India

Company	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract (US\$)	Project	Type	Country
Miya Water Projects Netherlands BV	5 June 2012	166,927	Kolkata Environment Improvement Project Phase II	T	India
Netherlands Court of Audit	18 March 2009	169,779	State Audit Reform Sector Development Project	L	Indonesia
Deltares & Mitra Lingkungan Dutaconsult PT	29 September 2009	610,000	Institutional Strengthening for Integrated Water Resources Management in the 6 CIS River Basin Territory	T	Indonesia
DHV BV	11 November 2009	4,050,000	Institutional Strengthening for Integrated Water Resources Management In 6 CIS River	T	Indonesia
Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies	10 May 2010	994,338	Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization	L	Indonesia
Cambridge Education Ltd. (UK) & BMB Mott Macdonald	26 May 2010	1,127,950	Polytechnic Development Project	T	Indonesia
Haskoning Nederland B.V. & Haskoning Indonesia PT	18 February 2011	1,335,042	Capacity Development for Metropolitan Sanitation Management and Health	T	Indonesia
DHV BV	13 February 2012	635,500	Karnataka Integrated And Sustainable Water Resources Management Improvement Program	T	Indonesia
Gerrit J. Klassen	20 October 2010	120,667	Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	G	Nepal

* T = Technical Assistance Project, L = Loan project, G = Grant Project

Source: Asian Development Bank, "Contracts Awarded - Consulting Services", Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/consulting/contracts-awarded), viewed in December 2012

1. Dutch involvement in a selection of ADB-projects

We researched whether Dutch companies were involved in a list of ADB-financed projects in India and Indonesia, supplied by FNV Mondiaal:

India:

- North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Tranche 2): Hubli Dharwad, Karnataka
- Innovative Financing Option for Municipal Infrastructure Sector: Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV)-Distribution Components, Maharashtra
- NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility, Sipat, Chattisgarh

- Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project, Gujarat
- Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project, Karnataka and
- Railway Sector Investment Program

Indonesia:

- Sarulla Geothermal Working Area, North Sumatra Province
- Geothermal Power Development Project, SungaiPenuh
- Java-Bali 500Kv Power Transmission Crossing

Our research did not find involvement of Dutch companies in any of the projects mentioned above.

8.

9. Dutch banks' involvement in ADB-projects

We researched which Dutch banks were involved in the co-financing of ADB-projects in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal since early 2009. No transactions were found for this time period and countries.

In financial databases two earlier transactions were found in which a Dutch bank arranged co-financing for a ADB-financed project. Both projects were financed in 2006:

- In January 2006, ING Bank and the ADB together arranged a US\$ 225 million loan for PT Perusahaan Gas Negara in Indonesia, for the development of gas distribution network in the Western part of Java.¹³
-
- In November 2006, ING Bank together with two other banks provided a US\$ 18 million loan to refinance the Manila North Tollways Corporation in the Philippines. The project was originally financed by the ADB, and the ADB was also involved in the refinancing.¹⁴
-
-
-

10.

11. Dutch embassies' involvement in ADB-projects

12. In this chapter we researched the role of Dutch embassies in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal with respect to channelling ADB funds to specific projects and monitoring projects.
- 13.
14. From information provided by the embassies it became clear that in general Dutch embassies do not play a facilitating role in the channelling of ADB-funds to local development projects. These tasks rest with the ADB and the national governments. It did not become clear what is the role of the embassies when ADB projects are co-financed by the Netherlands.
- 15.
16. Embassies do have a clear role in assisting Dutch firms in pursuing business opportunities that result from ADB activities (after these activities have been chosen and publicized by ADB). The ADB Liaison Office at the Netherlands Embassy in Manila, Philippines is the focal point for Dutch companies for the whole region.
- 17.
18. The Dutch Embassy in Manila for example organizes Business Opportunities Fairs, targeted at Dutch companies interested in doing business with the ADB. On 21-22 March 2012, the embassy organised a Business Opportunities Fair at the ADB Headquarters in Manila. The program lists as opportunities:
- 19.
1. "Gain insights about ADB's upcoming and ongoing business opportunities in areas of Energy, Transport, Urban Governance, Water, Finance, Health and Education sectors
 2. Familiarize with ADB policies and procedures for procurement and recruitment of consultants.
 3. Obtain better appreciation of ADB's future strategy and find out where the services of a company are required.
 4. Meet or deepen existing contacts with ADB sector and procurement specialists as it is always useful to establish a good working relationship within ADB to find out about upcoming projects.
 5. Network with other participants from other countries to explore potential areas of collaboration. Cooperation between organisations has proven to be indispensable to win contracts at the ADB."¹⁵

6.
12.

13. Labour rights' violations at selected ADB-projects

1. Introduction

2. For a selection of ADB-financed projects in India and Indonesia, provided by FNV Mondiaal, we researched violations of labour rights, migrant rights, workers' rights, lack of trade union rights and issues such as health and safety and child labour. The following selection of ADB-financed projects was researched:

India:

- North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Tranche 2): Hubli Dharwad, Karnataka
- Innovative Financing Option for Municipal Infrastructure Sector: Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV)-Distribution Components, Maharashtra
- NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility, Sipat, Chattisgarh
- Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project, Gujarat
- Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project, Karnataka and
- Railway Sector Investment Program

Indonesia:

- Sarulla Geothermal Working Area, North Sumatra Province
- Geothermal Power Development Project, SungaiPenuh
- Java-Bali 500Kv Power Transmission Crossing

The findings are presented in the following paragraphs.

1. North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - India

2. The goal of the North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program in Hubli-Dharwad (Karnataka) is to address issues of regional imbalances within the Indian province Karnataka through focused urban infrastructure investments in 25 selected cities (Urban Local Bodies). In one of these, Hubli Dharwad, the key intervention is the construction of sewer and other infrastructure for a length totalling to 70 km. The project was approved by the ADB in June 2010 for the sum of US\$ 123 million, after which construction has started.¹⁶
3. In the ADB documents it is noted that the Hubli-Dharwad component of the project involves "Involuntary Resettlement". The ADB requires "Resettlement Planning Documents" as the basis for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, in which time-bound actions and budgets are discussed. For this project no information on labour rights issues have been found through online search.¹⁷
- 4.
5. There have been protests of local slum dwellers concerning the removal of public water taps in 2009, before the project started.¹⁸ Also more recently the Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation said they won't provide basic amenities to unauthorized homes.¹⁹ And in March 2012 there was an incident where a "Pourakarmika" (cleaner) working at at Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation choked to death because of gases while removing waste in the sewer infrastructure.²⁰
- 6.

7. Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV) - India

On the “Innovative Financing Option for Municipal Infrastructure Sector: Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV)-Distribution Components” project in Maharashtra (India), two documents are posted on the ADB website: an Environmental Assessment Measures report and a Resettlement Planning Document²¹. In 2008 The Nagpur Water Supply Project was proposed for approval over 2008-2010 (\$40 million in 2008)²². No other documents on this project have been found on the ADB website, making it very likely that the project did not receive ADB funding.

Other sources indicate that the project became a Public Private Partnership between the Government of India and French-based company Veolia Water: “Veolia Water India, a Veolia Water subsidiary, has been awarded the drinking water service operation and maintenance contract by the city of Nagpur for 25 years. A multi-local player, Veolia Water India has set up a special purpose entity, Orange City Water, in a joint venture with Vishvaraj Environment Ltd. [...] will have to deliver a continuous supply of drinking water to the homes of the 2.7 million people living in Nagpur [...] It is estimated that the cumulative revenue for Veolia Water will be 387 million euros. [...] the contract includes an initial five-year works program, mainly to rehabilitate and upgrade the network and connections to homes, at a cost of 60 million euros. This part of the contract will be 70% funded by the Indian government, through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Maharashtra State, and 30% by the operator.”²³

Because the project is not financed by the ADB, violations of labour rights have not been researched further for this project.

1. NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility - India

One of the key projects partially financed through the NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility is the Sipat “Super Thermal Power Plant” Project in Chhattisgarh state. This project was approved by ADB in July 2006. Construction began around that time and the plant began operating in 2012.²⁴ The project is undertaken by NTPC Limited, which is the largest Indian state-owned electric utilities company. It is listed in Forbes Global 2000 and for 2011 was ranked 348th in the world.²⁵

Online sources indicate serious labour rights’ violations. See the following posts on local voice-based portal CGNet Swara (stories reported by mobile phone are moderated by journalists and made available online)²⁶:

- Workers not getting minimum wages in NTPC Chhattisgarh: “Ghasin Bai a laborer in National Thermal Power Corporation says that contract labourers in Seepat plant in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh are not getting minimum wages and other legal provisions. The farmers who lost their land have been treated badly. Some are yet to get proper compensation. Promised jobs has not been given. Her union is organising a protest on 1st May and requesting all of us to join and support their demands.”²⁷
- Contract labourers in NTPC Chhattisgarh getting exploited: “Vijendra Dwivedi from Contract labourers union in NTPC Seepat in Bilaspur Chhattisgarh says the contractors are not giving minimum wage to labourers working here. They are not respecting other labour laws and not adhering to safety standards. NTPC also is misbehaving with farmers whose land they have taken. They plan to intensify their movement from 1st May, Labour day and are looking for our help.”²⁸

- Contractors threatening trade union leaders in NTPC, Sipat: “Kaladas Daharia is visiting Sipat in Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh today where he is talking to a laborer Mr Banjare. Mr Banjare tells him that NTPC is selling electricity and earning from here but does not give any electricity to nearby villages. The contract workers are not getting wages according to state govt forget about central rates and the contractors are threatening the leaders of trade union who are demanding the same. He requests for help.”²⁹
- NTPC cheated workers by Rs 1 billion by not paying minimum wage: “Kaladas Daharia from Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha in Sipat in Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh says that with all opposition from traditional and established trade unions we are trying to build a genuine trade union in National Thermal Power corporation. He wants to give a calculation. Non permanent workers do not get minimum wage in NTPC so they are getting cheated Rs 1300 per month. This way if you calculate for 10 years and 10,000+ workers then NTPC has cheated the workers to the tune of more than 1 billion and the trade unions are not raising it.”³⁰

Further research has been presented by the NGO forum on ADB. They conclude the following about the Sipat Super Thermal Power Plant Project: “The SEIA [social and environmental impact assessment] states that land acquisition and conversion was done in relation to plant construction, and that corresponding resettlement and compensatory actions were provided for affected families. [...] However, there are reports that show labour rights issues or violations of social and environmental safeguards. These include the following:

- Project authorities have excluded homesteads from the list of households affected by land acquisition activities, disregarding as much as 3,106 families that were dislocated by the project. If households within the Depict Block expanded mine site where the Sipat STTP will source its coal is included, there could be as much as 6,000 to 7,000 families affected that were not adequately compensated.
- The expansion of the coal mine and coal transport lines going to the Sipat STTP site have infiltrated agricultural and forest lands where small farmers and indigenous families source their livelihood.
- Additionally, the SEIA indicated that “water for the project will be pumped from the right bank canal that is fed by the Hasdeo barrage located about 65 km from the site,” depriving thousands of hectares of farmland with much-needed irrigation water.
- The water is conveyed to the Sipat STTP plant via two 29-km long subsurface pipelines. At present, dissension is growing between the State Government and the NTPC over the continued use of water from the Hasdeo Barrage.

[...]

In his letter to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, the chief minister accused the NTPC for not taking any step to provide employment to 3,106 project affected families, including 691 families that lost more than an acre of land. ‘It’s most unfortunate that NTPC did not make any serious effort so far for offering jobs to displaced families that has created wide resentment among project oustees,’ Raman Singh wrote. Chhattisgarh can ensure water availability to Sipat project from Hasdeo Bango dam only for a temporary period of two-three years and the NTPC should use the time to lay pipeline to Mahanadi River from plant site that can easily feed water to the plant throughout the year,’ the chief minister has written.”³¹

The above mentioned violations of human rights are described in various online sources.³²

1. Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project - India

The Tata Mundra Power Plant will source imported coal from mines of Indonesia and other countries. The Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project was approved by the ADB in 2008 and is presently completed and in operation. It is located at the port city of Mundra in the state of Gujarat in India.³³ Interesting about this project is that it was the recipient of two key international finance awards, “a sign of the success and importance of the project”, according to the ADB.³⁴

Online sources indicate serious labour rights violations for this project. In June 2011, a complaint representing various potentially affected fishing communities was filed with the Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) of the World Bank Group’s private sector lending operations. The complaint raises issues related to the project’s social and environmental impact on fishing communities. Following the complaint, a CAO Ombudsman team visited the site in August and October 2011, released a first assessment report and is presently doing further research, the case is presently still under audit.³⁵ In June 2012, a group of activists and scholars published “The Real Cost of Power”, an analysis of the social effects of this project.³⁶ Their conclusions are as follows:

- The project has disproportionately high social, environmental, and economic costs.
- The company, the licensing agencies of the Government of Gujarat and India, and the national and international financial institutions have either ignored or wilfully neglected the social and environmental high costs and did little to mitigate them.
- The Social Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment are misleading and erroneous, having excluded a large number of communities whose loss of livelihood was overlooked. Cumulative impact studies required to understand the overall impacts were not done.
- Both the governments and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) failed to earnestly monitor the adherence to laws and their safeguard policies.
- The failure to monitor contributed to the continuance of the violations by the company.
- The governments and the IFIs are equally complicit in the violations by the company”³⁷

1. Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project - India

The Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project in Karnataka (India) was approved by the ADB in March 2011. The Metro Rail is presently being constructed and the opening is planned for 2013.³⁸

Online sources indicate serious labour rights violations for this project. In 2009 the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) acknowledged that they “may” have been employing child labourers, after a 14 year old boy was found working at their site.³⁹ Media have also reported especially migrant workers at the metro construction work in dangerous conditions without safe equipment.⁴⁰ Also some accidents with workers have been recorded.⁴¹

In 2009 the Bangalore legal service group Alternative Law Forum took up a study of labour conditions in the construction sites, showing violations of basic rights and labour laws at several of the worksites. In the meantime also a second study has been undertaken. Both studies, presented along with photographs, speak of the poor and unhygienic living conditions, violation of labour laws and unsafe work environment. They also speak of several labour violations, including Contract Labour Act 1970, and Building and Other Construction Workers Act 1996.⁴² Unfortunately these studies themselves are not made public / available yet.⁴³

1. Railway Sector Investment Program - India

The approval date for the Railway Sector Investment Program in India was 18 October 2011. However, the project does not seem to have started yet. There are also no procurement plans available for this project yet. It is known already that the project will be executed together with company Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. The project agreement for the Railway Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1 between the Asian Development Bank and Rail Vikas Nigam Limited was signed on 9 July 2012.⁴⁴

It is also known from the plans that the project will involve involuntary resettlement. Presently, no issues have been found in relation to this project through online search, not surprisingly since construction has not started yet.

1. Sarulla Geothermal Working Area - Indonesia

The "Sarulla Geothermal Power Generation Project" in North Sumatra (Indonesia) can be found on the ADB website as a "proposed" project, last updated in 2010. The Sarulla Geothermal Power plant was first considered in 2005, as a project of around US\$ 1 billion. Geothermal electricity is electricity generated from the heat of the earth (ranging from hot water and hot rock to the heat of magma, deep beneath the surface of the earth). The project is located in Tapanuli Utara, North Sumatra.⁴⁵

However, when the cost of construction increased by US\$ 200 million, a dispute arose about the energy prices after construction between the State Electricity Company PLN and the consortium of companies awarded the contract to build the plant. After long negotiations in April 2010 a contract was signed for a period of 30 years. The total construction time of the plant is estimated at five years, but construction has not yet begun. When completed, the Sarulla Project will be the largest geothermal project in the world. Presently, no labour right issues have been found in relation to this project through online search, not surprisingly since construction has not started yet.⁴⁶

1. Geothermal Power Development Project - Indonesia

The Geothermal Power Development Project in Sungai Penuh (Jambi, Indonesia) was approved by the ADB in October 2011. In July 2012 it was made public that problems have arisen in the exploration of geothermal sites for (among others) this power plant.⁴⁷

The project is delayed and construction has not started yet for this project and is delayed. Presently, no labour rights issues have been found in relation to this project through online search, not surprisingly since construction has not started yet.

1. Java-Bali 500Kv Power Transmission Crossing - Indonesia

For the Java-Bali 500Kv Power Transmission Crossing, 220 km of extra high voltage transmission lines, with associated substations, will be constructed connecting Java and Bali. At the time of writing of this report the approval of the project by the ADB was not yet publicized on the ADB website. The ADB Management Review Meeting about this project was scheduled for 7 September 2012.⁴⁸

The construction comprises of two stages. The first stage of construction (erection of two 375 meters towers in Java and Bali) is expected to have started end of 2012 and is planned to be finished by 2013, the second stage (installation of 500 kilovolts cables) is planned to be finished by 2015. If implemented, the Java-Bali transmission crossing will be first of its kind and the highest transmission tower in the world.⁴⁹

Presently, no labour rights issues have been found in relation to this project through online search. However, possibly construction has not started yet. Another thing found is that there are fears that the radiation of the power lines will have health impacts for the workers.⁵⁰

1. References

- ¹ Asian Development Bank, "Annual Report 2011", *Asian Development Bank*, 2011, available at www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2011
- ² Asian Development Bank, "Budget 2011", Asian Development Bank, 2012, available at www.adb.org/documents/budget-asian-development-bank-2012.
- ³ Asian Development Bank, "Water Financing Partnership Facility Annual Report January to December 2011", Appendix 5: "Statement of TA/Grant Expenditures and Direct charges Water Financing Partnership Facility – Netherlands", *Asian Development Bank*, 2011, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/wfpf-ar-2011.pdf
- ⁴ Asian Development Bank, "Asian Development Bank & the Netherlands Fact Sheet 2012", Asian Development Bank, 2012, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2012/NET.pdf
- ⁵ Asian Development Bank, "Partnership Brief: Cofinancing with the Netherlands", *Asian Development Bank*, 2012, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2012/cofinancing-netherlands.pdf
- ⁶ Asian Development Bank, "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project", *Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/projects/41657-013/main)*, viewed in December 2012
- ⁷ Asian Development Bank, "35261-013: Sustainable Capacity Building for Decentralization", *Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/projects/35261-013/main?ref=countries/indonesia/projects)*, viewed in December 2012
- ⁸ Network of Asian River Basin Organisations, "Regional Launch Workshop of the Center for River Basin Organizations and Management (CRBOM)", *Website Network of Asian River Basin Organisations (www.narbo.jp/narbo/event/ev_crbom.htm)*, viewed in December 2012
- ⁹ Asian Development Bank, "36188-023: Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project", *Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/projects/36188-023/details)*, viewed in December 2012.
- ¹⁰ Asian Development Bank, "38423-022: Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (formerly Crop Diversification and Commercialization Project)", *Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/projects/38423-022/main)*, viewed in December 2012
- ¹¹ Asian Development Bank, "Asian Development Bank & the Netherlands Fact Sheet 2012", Asian Development Bank, 2012, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2012/NET.pdf
- ¹² Asian Development Bank, "Contracts Awarded—Consulting Services", *Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/consulting/contracts-awarded)*, viewed in December 2012
- ¹³ Thomson ONE Database, "Facility Number : 2086466115", *Thomson ONE Database*, 11 January 2006.
- ¹⁴ Thomson ONE Database, "Facility Number : 2192887115", *Thomson ONE Database*, 1 November 2006.
- ¹⁵ Kingdom of the Netherlands, "Invitation Letter to ADB Business Opportunities Fair 2012", *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, 2012, available at www.nwp.nl/_docs/Nieuwsbrief_bijlagen/Invitation-Letter-to-ADB-Business-Opportunities-Fair--2012.pdf
- ¹⁶ Asian Development Bank, "38254-043: MFF - North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Tranche 2", *Website Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/projects/38254-043/main?ref=countries/india/projects)*, viewed in December 2012
- ¹⁷ Asian Development Bank, "Environmental Monitoring Report: IND: North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program Tranche 2 – Dharwad Subproject", *Asian Development Bank*, 2011, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/projdocs/2012/38254-043-ind-emr-01.pdf
- ¹⁸ The Hindu, "Slum-dwellers plan protest for water", *The Hindu*, 26-8-2008, available at www.hindu.com/2009/08/26/stories/2009082653900300.htm
- ¹⁹ Arunkumar Huralimath, "Illegal layouts mushroom in Hubli-Dharwad", *The Times of India*, 6-12-2012, available at articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-06/hubli/35646342_1_unauthorized-layouts-hduda-hubli-dharwad

- 20 Jyothi. A "Pourakarmika Chokes to Death in Gutter", *New Age Weekly*, 16-3-2012, available at www.newageweekly.com/2012/03/pourakarmika-chokes-to-death-in-gutter.html
- 21 Asian Development Bank, "Initial Environmental Assessment Document: IND: Innovative Financing Option for Municipal Infrastructure Sector: Nagpur Water Supply Project (Pench-IV)-Distribution Components", *Asian Development Bank*, 2010, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/projdocs/2010/42907-01-ind-ieee-draft.pdf; Asian Development Bank, "Resettlement Planning Document: IND: Innovative Financing Option for Municipal Infrastructure Sector: Nagpur Water Supply Project", *Asian Development Bank*, 2010, available at www.adb.org/sites/default/files/projdocs/2010/42907-01-ind-rp-draft.pdf
- 22 Asian Development Bank, "Progress Report: India: Technical Assistance Cluster for Project Processing and Capacity Development", *Asian Development Bank*, 2008, available at www2.adb.org/Documents/TARS/IND/39654-03-IND-TAR.pdf
- 23 Veolia, "India: first "full city" public-private partnership", *Website Veolia* (www.veoliawater.com/media/news/2012-03-13,india-public-private-partnership.htm), viewed in December 2012
- 24 Asian Development Bank, "39916-014: IND: NTPC Capacity Expansion Financing Facility", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/projects/39916-014/details), viewed in December 2012; Sarita Ch, "NTPC to invest Rs 3,300 crore to expand capacity at Chhattisgarh", *The Economic Times*, 16-09-2011, available at articles.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/2011-09-16/news/30165143_1_sipat-generation-capacity-power-project
- 25 Wikipedia, "NTPC Limited", *Website Wikipedia* (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NTPC_Limited), viewed in December 2012
- 26 CGNet Swara, "About CGNet Swara", *Website CGNet Swara* (www.cgnetswara.org/about.html), viewed in December 2012
- 27 CGNet Swara, "Workers not getting minimum wages in NTPC Chhattisgarh", *Website CGNet Swara* (www.cgnetswara.org/index.php?id=10564), viewed in December 2012
- 28 CGNet Swara, "Contract laborers in NTPC Chhattisgarh getting exploited", *Website CGNet Swara* (www.cgnetswara.org/index.php?id=10565), viewed in December 2012
- 29 CGNet Swara, "Contractors threatening trade union leaders in NTPC, Sipat", *Website CGNet Swara* (www.cgnetswara.org/index.php?id=11482), viewed in December 2012
- 30 CGNet Swara, "NTPC cheated workers by Rs 1 billion by not paying minimum wage", *Website CGNet Swara* (www.cgnetswara.org/index.php?id=12373), viewed in December 2012
- 31 NGO Forum on ADB, "The Sipat Super Thermal Power Project", *NGO Forum on ADB*, 2010, available at www.forum-adb.org/docs/Sipat-Super-Thermal-Power-Plant-Project.pdf - See also the publication "Environmental Shortcomings and Social Oversight Characterize ADB Support to Thermal Power Plant in India", *NGO Forum on ADB*, 2010, available at www.forum-adb.org/docs/BW2010Q1-4.pdf (The full report could be asked through this organization: enviroicstrust.blogspot.nl/p/contact.html)
- 32 See also: India Beyond Coal, "Stories from Sipat calling an India beyond coal", *India Beyond Coal*, 22-10-2012, available at indiabeyondcoal.org/stories/stories-from-sipat-calling-an-india-beyond-coal
- 33 Asian Development Bank, "41946-014: IND: MUNDRA ULTRA MEGA POWER PROJECT", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/projects/41946-014/details), viewed in December 2012
- 34 Asian Development Bank, "ADB's Mundra Mega Power Project Wins Two Key International Finance Awards", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/news/adbs-mundra-mega-power-project-wins-two-key-international-finance-awards), viewed in December 2012
- 35 CAO Ombudsman, "India / Tata Ultra Mega-01/Mundra and Anjar", *Website CAO Ombudsman* (www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/case_detail.aspx?id=171%20), viewed in December 2012; CAO Ombudsman, "India / Tata Ultra Mega-01/Mundra and Anjar", *Website CAO Ombudsman* (www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/document-links/links-171.aspx), viewed in December 2012.
- 36 "THE REAL COST OF POWER", -, 2012, available at www.sierraclub.org/international/tata-mundra/downloads/2012-06-Real-Cost-of-Power.pdf
- 37 "THE REAL COST OF POWER", -, 2012, available at www.sierraclub.org/international/tata-mundra/downloads/2012-06-Real-Cost-of-Power.pdf

- 38 Asian Development Bank, "43912-014: Bangalore Metro Rail Transit System Project", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/projects/43912-014/main?ref=countries/india/projects), viewed in December 2012
- 39 The Times of India, "Row over child labour in Metro", *The Times of India*, 30-4-2009, available at articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-04-30/bangalore/28020626_1_child-labourers-child-workers-labour-department; OneWorld South Asia, "Bangalore Metro being built by child labour", *OneWorld South Asia*, available at southasia.oneworld.net/news/bangalore-metro-being-built-by-child-labour/#.UMSavOQmZ_A
- 40 Rupsa Chakraborty, "Metro sites causing health hazards for workers; employing children", *Citizen Matters*, 17-1-2012, available at bangalore.citizenmatters.in/articles/view/3723-metro-sites-health-hazards-child-labour
- 41 Deccan Herald, "Worker at MG Road boulevard electrocuted", *Deccan Herald*, 5-12-2012, available at www.deccanherald.com/content/296695/worker-mg-road-boulevard-electrocuted.html; The Hindu, "Metro Rail workers hurt", *The Hindu*, 30-1-2009, available at www.hindu.com/2009/01/30/stories/2009013061790300.htm
- 42 The Hindu, "Who is accountable for Metro Workers Plight", 5-12-2012, available at www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/who-is-accountable-for-metro-workers-plight/article4120513.ece
- 43 The studies could be asked for at the following organization: Alternative Law Forum, www.altlawforum.org/
- 44 Neha Shukla, "ADB extends 150 million dollar loan to develop India's railway system", *The Times of India*, 10-7-2012, available at articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-07-10/india-business/32617953_1_railway-sector-investment-ADB-loan-1st-tranche
- 45 Asian Development Bank, "42916-014: Sarulla Geothermal Power Generation Project", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/projects/42916-014/main?ref=countries/indonesia/projects), viewed in December 2012.
- 46 Power Technology, "Sarulla Geothermal Power Project, Indonesia", *Power Technology Website* (www.power-technology.com/projects/sarullgeothermalpowe/), viewed in December 2012; Rabby Pramudatama, "PLN's geothermal plants likely to miss deadline", *The Jakarta Post*, 26-7-2012, available at www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/07/26/pln-s-geothermal-plants-likely-miss-deadline.html
- 47 Asian Development Bank, "43249-012: Geothermal Power Development Project", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/projects/43249-012/details), viewed in December 2012.
- 48 Asian Development Bank, "42362-013: Java-Bali 500 KV Power Transmission Crossing", *Website Asian Development Bank* (www.adb.org/projects/42362-013/details), viewed in December 2012.
- 49 The Jakarta Post, "PLN to build world's tallest power pylons Java to Bali", *The Jakarta Post*, 21-9-2010, available at www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/09/21/pln-build-world%E2%80%99s-tallest-power-pylons-java-bali.html; LGS, "Overhead Crossing Construction Connects Java and Bali", *LGS Website* (www.lgsonline.com/pages/g/lgs4d92a59e5d607/node/lgs4a1d77eb99e7a), 30-03-2011, viewed in December 2012.
- 50 Vento Saudale, "PLN Says Power Line Danger Claims Are Hot Air", *Jakarta Globe*, 10-3-2012, available at www.thejakartaglobe.com/home/pln-says-power-line-danger-claims-are-hot-air/503723