

2016-2017



ANNUAL REPORT

ENVIRONICS TRUST



New Delhi



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Message from Managing Trustee

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

Environics Trust completed its first teen year and is geared to deepen and expand its activities based on the demands of the community and in keeping with the core objective of enabling sustainable communities.

We have focused on three important communities in the current year with varying degree of support and action. The communities affected by Mining and Allied Activities, the Informal Workers their Occupational Health and Social Security and the Himalayan Communities seeking forest rights.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

We have been continued to be supported by national and international donors and partners.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Diversity of Situations and Communities

Formal Education and Training Programmes

LOOKING AHEAD

We are drawing up the programme to expand and deepen the work.



Ramamurthi Sreedhar

Managing Trustee

About Environics Trust

Environics Trust is a not for profit research and community development organization and an enabling institution. Environics conducts participatory research on issues of environmental and human behavior and uses these outcomes for innovative community development programmes. Environics provides research and evaluatory services to International, National, State and Local Institutions and directly works with marginalized communities such as those in the mountain regions, tribal and communities adversely affected by mining and industrialization. Our mission is to enable sustainable communities; we evolve innovative solutions to the problems of community development. Environics means the study of the influence of the environment on human behavior. Environics Trust interprets it more comprehensively as the mutual influences of environment and social behavior and utilizes tools and techniques to innovate solutions.

EnviroNics Trust continues its activities in the Himalayan mountains and now reaches out to other communities such as Mining affected communities, marginalized communities, disaster affected communities such as coastal communities and the displaced communities.

The design of these innovations are channeled through the processes of Participative Research, which enables documentation of existing conditions and the changes aspired; Community Based Action to demonstrate the possibility of transforming innovations into a physical and social reality; Enterprise Development and Servicing to respond to the current reality of the economic world and identify sustainable entrepreneurial and occupational niches and Communication to interface with a larger universe to mutually learn and contribute.

- Participative Research
- Community Based Activities
- Enterprise Development and Servicing
- Communication

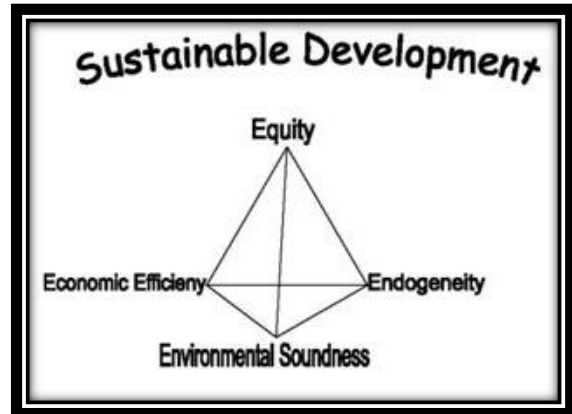


Environics Trust reaches out particularly to mountain, mining, coastal and other marginalized communities.

EnviroNics Trust defines a Sustainable Development as the “set of processes that enables the local and global systems to be in ecological harmony”.

The four non-orthogonal attributes of sustainable development which are crucial to the state of being in ecological harmony can be described in the form of the state of these attributes.

- Equity and Justice
- Environmental Soundness
- Endogeneity or Self Reliance
- Economic Efficiency.



“Sustainable Communities are those which can practice Sustainable Development.”

Participative Research

Beyond Coal to Clean Energy


The Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition case number 079 of 2005 has noted the occupational health hazards in the working of Coal Fired Thermal Power Plants (CFTPP). National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) in a report submitted to the court has mentioned several hazards in the working atmosphere of the TPP namely coal dust explosion in the coal conveyer bunker, injury during coal handling like slip and trip, struck by falling object, chemical burns, noise hazards, explosion in boiler due to high pressure, burn injury due to hot fly ash, fire on cooling oil in the generator, fire and explosion on hydrogen tank in the turbine, electric shocks and burn during routine maintenance or inspection in the switch yard.

The State of Gujarat has 11 Thermal power plants. In addition there are several captive thermal power plants. There are many plants which are in different stages of being setup and becoming operational. Several visits were made to the Thermal Power Plants.

The Supreme Court directed that several conditions needed to be met by each Power Plant and monitored by the HC. Each high Court is following its own methodology in the case. While in Delhi, trade Unions in the power plants have been involved in the case, in no other state the same has been done. In Gujarat, Delhi and Maharashtra – NGO (COPE and OHSa) have joined as parties. IN MP, only government departments have been made parties. In many places, a questionnaire was circulated (MP, MAH) to all power plants and they were asked to state whether they comply or not. Obviously comply and that there are issues in their place. . While in Jharkhand, NIOH was asked to join and prepare a report, in Karnataka BIS was involved. In Gujarat, the NGO submitted a report. In several HC, the case is not proceeding at all – West Bengal, UP, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi etc. while in some states of Raj, TN, MP and Assam the case has been closed relying on reports filed by the government departments . In Bombay HC, although the court ordered law students were to be utilized for survey. The court had also ordered the District Legal Services to help but there is no indication that they have done anything. Even the Bombay Court had ordered information from the committee about the inspections it has done. The committee has not done any inspection but has relied only on the information given by the TPP Management. As per these reports, TPP are among the safest work places with no occupational diseases and very few accidents. Then why do we need to place TPP under Hazardous work criteria. If reports could be trusted, the present case would not have been required to be filed. Because the laws are not followed or followed only on paper, this case was needed. Hence, the report prepared without any inputs from the workers or unions and without any surprise inspections is of no use. In case any guideline from the High Court or SC is in contradiction of the existing legal provision,

the SC /High Court order should be implemented and the government should take steps to modify the existing legal framework for example, frequency of medical examination and type of tests to be performed.

FOLLOW-UP OF COMPLIANCE ISSUES: EXAMPLE OF COAL MINE AND THERMAL POWER - LINGARAJ OCP FILED OBSERVATIONS ON COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE GUIDELINES

LINGARAJ OCP			
GPS Coordinates [Garmin Mark]	Probable Violation // Remarks	Environmental Guidelines	Clearance
20°58'01.3"N 85°11'51.5"E [K SPRLR Unload] 26/12/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haphazard dumping of the OB with different stacking heights and debatable slope angle. There is no boundary wall to be seen OB dump can be seen sliding down in the image on the right below 	OB dumps [Specific Condition iv]	
			
20°57'11.5"N 85°11'48.5"E [L OLD OB (Top Soil)] 20°57'51.9"N 85°12'04.8"E [L OLD OB2] 26/12/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EC says simultaneous backfilling and external dumping of OB shall continue for the initial 6 years of the operation (2006-12) and from 7th year onwards only backfilling operations shall continue till the end of the mine life. There are many top soil and OB dumps all over the mine premises. Few of the OB dumps are irregularly stacked with different stack heights. 		



20°58'03.7"N
85°11'51.2"E
[LOB CATCH
DRAI]
26/12/2016 +
27/12/2016

- The catch drain is in a totally neglected state with dense weed growth
- The catch drain was constructed two years ago after many appeals by the Balugaon villagers, as the monsoon rain water frequently flushed down into the village.
- Can the stone wall on the catch drain be considered was the retaining wall?
- In the SECL mines in Korba, I've observed the retaining walls were right where the OB dumps base is located, to restrict slipping of the dump.
- Those sort of wall are nowhere to be seen in the MCL mines

Check dams and Garland drain [Specific Condition v]
Dimension of the retaining wall [Specific Condition vi]



20°56'42.4"N
85°12'52.1"E
[L R S]
26/12/2016

- No sprinkler system // dust suppression was to be seen at the Railway siding point.

Efficient dust control arrangements [Specific Condition xiv]
Fugitive dust emission control [General Condition v]



20°57'59.1"N
85°10'52.3"E
[LOCP OPS]
27/12/2016

- Spontaneous mine fires and plumes of dust at the loading and unloading points are seen, right across the mine.

Efficient dust control arrangements [Specific Condition xiv]
Fugitive dust emission control [General Condition v]



20°57'25.9"N
85°12'11.0"E
[L T NT N CONVE]
26/12/2016

- Incidentally Lingaraj OCP is building conveyor belt to transport the coal from the Coal Handling Pit to the railway siding via two silos (4,000 MT each)
- Only the trucks/tippers carry the coal out of the mine premises are covered with tarpaulin.
- All the other dumpers/tippers/trucks carrying coal from the coal handling pit to the railway siding etc are not covered with tarpaulin.






20°59'1.4"N
85°11'11.5"E
[M SAHU H
CRACK]
27/12/2016

- Cracks are found on the walls of nearly each home in the village.
- Even the homes which have been constructed 1-2 years ago or homes which have been there before the time of Lingaraj OCP.

Controlled blasting
[Specific Condition xvi]



<p>20°58'5.5"N 85°11'52.0"E [ATHANI BALNGA] 26/12/2016</p>	<p>Athani Behera, S/o Sukru Behera {Black Smith community}, 9583334947</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athani Behera and his family reside in Balugaon village, MCL is to acquire the land of the village for its expansion. During the Indira Gandhi regime, land was given to Sukru Behera for a 10 years lease, it was said that the land shall be transferred on his name after the lease period ends. This never happened. Now he and many like him are left without record of rights to the land, MCL deems the land as government land and they offer compensation based on the number of rooms of his home without considering the land where the house is constructed on. He resides with his family of 10 members in a 8 room home, very close to the OB dump of Lingaraj OCP. MCL offered him Rs. 48,000 as compensation for the 8 rooms of his home. His family did not accept the compensation. Approx., 60 families of the village who had record of rights to their land had got R&R package and jobs from MCL and left the village. 25 families are still residing in the village with little basic amenities. These families are making efforts to register the land on their name so as to avail the R&R benefit Another family in the village were offered Rs. 30,000 as compenstaion for 4 rooms of their home. They also rejected this compensation from MCL. 	<p>Land oustees and land losers should be compensated by proper R&R policy [Specific Condition xx]</p>
		
<p>20°58'7.1"N 85°11'53.8"E [L BALUGNA WELL] 26/12/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For portable water in the village during the summers, MCL tankers come and fill the two wells of the village twice a week. The wells dry up well before the water is replenished by the MCL water tankers The surroundings of the well are unhygienic 	

		
<p>20°58'7.7"N 85°11'49.5"E [BAL H DEMOLISH] 27/12/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families who benefited from the R&R mechanism in Balugaon village, were asked to demolish their homes by MCL before leaving the village. MCL is said to provide monetary assistance for this purpose 	
		
<p>20°58'51.1"N 85°11'16.3"E [K D R] 20°58'55.2"N 85°11'17.6"E [K D R2] 27/12/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the Kandhal village road connecting Dera. 	



20°58'36.8"N
85°11'23.6"E
[KAN TALAB
CONT]
27/12/2016

- Coal dust deposits can be clearly seen in the pond (talab) near Kandhal village.
- This pond (talab) is used by the villagers for bathing and washing, and other purposes.



FIELD OBSERVATIONS AT NTPC TALCHER STPP ON COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS STIPULATED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

NTPC TALCHER STPP (Super Thermal Power Plant)		
GPS Coordinates [Garmin Mark]	Probable violation // Remarks	Environmental Clearance Guidelines
21°05'54.5"N 85°03'04.4"E [Toxic Waste Tikira] 24/12/2016	Discharge of purported water from NTPC ash pond	The concept of Zero discharge shall be adopted to the extent possible [Condition 12]
 		
21°05'49.9"N 85°02'57.8"E [K NTPC Ash pond C] 24/12/2016	Confluence of water streams from Kaniha OCP and NTPC STPP, leading in to Tikira Nadi	The concept of Zero discharge shall be adopted to the extent possible [Condition 12]
 		
21°06'33.6"N 85°02'10.8"E [ASH POND NTPC] 28/12/2016	Sprinkler system was not visible in the section of the ash dyke that I've visited.	Dust suppression devices [Condition # 14]



21°06'33.6"N
85°02'07.5"E
[ASLURRY DISCHA]
28/12/2016

- The slurry from ash pond is being discharged through four cascading pipeline/well systems directly into a water pond to the north of the dyke.
- The top few layers of the ash pond has solidified, the slurry is emanating from layers underneath, which is being directed into the wells.

Liquid effluent will be suitably treated and recirculated for use [Condition # 12]



21°06'38.6"N
85°02'07.0"E
[PO ASLURRY DIS]
28/12/2016

Ash laden slurry being discharged into a pond.

Zero discharge shall be adopted to the extent possible [Condition # 12]



21°07'16.9"N
85°02'19.4"E
[AWATER CON TIK]
28/12/2016

- The above slurry water purportedly after being treated in the pond meets the Tikri Nadi here.
- Need to check if this is the outlet of the pond next to the NTPC ash dyke.



21°06'04.5"N
85°02'15.8"E
[ASH OUT+ WATERD]
21°06'50.6"N
85°00'48.1"E
[NTPC ASH E WOR]
28/12/2016

- Ash being used to construct the wall of the dye.
- This is seen right across both the NTPC's ash ponds, in a massive scale.

Condition # 10 in the EC stipulates 100% use of ash by the end of 9th year. The below measure could be part of the utilization strategy.



21°06'53.5"N
85°01'07.6"E
[Pond Ash NTPC]
28/12/2016

Another pond wedged between NTPC
ash ponds



RENEWABLE ENERGY HUB

Gare village falls under the Gare IV/6 coal block in Mand Raigarh Coalfield in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. The coal block was allocated to M/s Jindal Steel & Power Limited and M/s Nalwa Sponge Iron Limited by the Central Government vide MOC letter No. 13016/34/2005-CA-I on 13/01/2006 for mining coal to meet the requirement of their respective Sponge Iron Plants situated at a distance of 45 km and 25 km from the coal block at Raigarh and Taraimal respectively. The environmental clearance was accorded to the project on 18/05/2009 by the Ministry of Environment and Forest vide letter no. J-11015/110/2007-IA-II. From the onset the local community objected to the allocation of coal block and the acquisition of 382.42 hectares (942.53 acres), total mine lease area for the Gare IV/6 coal block mine lease area. Things took an ugly turn during the 2008 public hearing where large scale violence broke out and innocent villagers including women were severely beaten up by the state police. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) took cognizance of the villagers' complaints and in its judgement dated 24/02/2012 cancelled the environmental clearance accorded to the project. Encouraged by the victory in NGT's judgement, the villagers of Gare registered their own firm called "Gare Tap Upkram Producer Company". The idea behind establishing the firm was to mine the coal themselves rather than surrendering their land to industrialists. More than 500 villagers from 12 adjoining villages of Gare had pledged nearly 700 acres of land to the producer company. The Gare Tap Upkram Producer Company approached Environics Trust and requested to conduct a study on the feasibility and willingness of the inhabitants of Gare in adopting alternate sources of energy predominantly in solar and bio-gas energy. With this objective, a blanket complete household survey was conducted across Gare to capture the parameters/characters of the village.

SUBMISSIONS ON POLICY ISSUES

Brief on Safe Closure of Mines:

CONCEPTUAL CHANGE- RETHINKING MINE CLOSURE: The experience world over on the conditions after abandonment of mines and some successful reclamation efforts suggest that a total rethinking is necessary in the approach to mining and the utilization of the area beyond mining.

NEED FOR A SEPARATE LEGISLATION ON CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION: A separate legislation which addresses these issues and also identifies the process and appropriate institutional mechanisms for addressing this is essential so that the process of closure and reclamation is not done as a formality but becomes a process that involves the relevant experts, local communities and the workers.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR MONITORING AND ENSURING COMPLIANCE: The Government is establishing an online mining tenement system. It will be important to make it mandatory to have the GIS based maps right since the inception of the process till the successful closure of the mining operations.

COSTS OF CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION MUST BE ADEQUATE: The financial planning for progressive closure activities and final closure and reclamation must be properly estimated as a part of the mine plan and the viability must be evaluated on the basis of these total costs.

Closure is an absolute responsibility of the Lease holder; Government should not dilute this principle

Closure is a Scientific, Technical and Socio-economic Process with specific tasks and procedures and cannot be just equated with some monetary mechanism

Closure is necessary task and has no relevance to whether the mine makes profit.

We need to ensure proper mine closure for our future generations

Building Capacity of Mining Affected Communities to Seek Accountability from the Government on Revenue Sharing Through the District Mineral Foundation (DMF)

The project was built to strengthen the grassroots groups particularly focussing on the network members of mm&P by updating them with the changes in the mining laws (MMDR 2015), Forest Right's Act (FRA), new land acquisition law (RFTCLARR) and other state level revenue policies, along with seeking accountability in the use of the funds generated under the District Mineral Foundation. The mining landscape and legislative amendments to the mining law have struggled to provide any respite for the mining affected communities. The amendment act proposed by the Government in the past rolled downhill from provisions of equity to royalty sharing and remained in lock in period after the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha till the newly elected



Figure 1: Capacity Building Workshop on DMF

Government brought a selective amendment to the MMDR 1957 Act. An ordinance was brought in January 2015. After clearing the hurdle in the Lok Sabha, it was cleared in Rajya Sabha only when the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha submitted its report in March 2016. The end result for the much touted ‘benefit sharing’ with communities is change of ‘certain percentage of royalty’ to ‘30% equivalent of royalty for leases issued before January 2015 should be deposited in the District Mineral Foundation’ and ‘10% equivalent of royalty for leases issued after January 2015’. Model DMF rules were brought out and each state was vested with the responsibility of coming up with state DMF rules and constitute DMFs in respective Districts which are affected by ‘mining operations’. The PMKKKY scheme was launched in September 2015, providing guidelines as to where the accumulated funds from mining be spent on.

Evolution of Benefit Sharing with Affected Communities in Mineral Bearing Areas – Historical Perspective and where it has landed? The Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (a principal Act) was mooted for development of mining and through it for industrial development banking upon such minerals mined for producing end use products, use as raw material and export beneficiated minerals and products. This created a history of industrial development with large PSUs like SAIL, NTPC, Coal India limited, NMDC and several others making mineral bearing areas their home of exploration, extraction and value addition. The conventional process of mining lease award for mining took into stride surface rights of those who had usufruct, traditional and other rights embedded in the mineral areas and nothing much was to be gained by such right holders, instead mining brought a sense of negligence and usurping of community and individual resources, especially land.

Creating a Community Hub for Sustained Interactions in the Mahakali Basin

The South Asia Water Governance Programme (SAWGP) aims to promote regional cooperation on the Himalayan Rivers to address the challenges of development and climate change. Building on lessons from the South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI) through a deliberative approach it aims to bring together a broad set of stakeholders from different disciplines and walks of life to identify, frame and resolve the challenges on these transboundary waters at regional and national levels. These deliberative multi-stakeholder mechanisms will focus on the three river basins – Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra.

Environics Trust is among the 14 organisations which will be involved in a year long process to further the process. Environics Trust is the only partner focusing on Upper part of the Mahakali – Sarda basin and the initial proposal had focused largely on the Pancheshwar Project.

Sharda basin forms part of the Ganga basin but is unique in a sense that it is a mountainous terrain and brings forth

challenges which are natural as well linked with the development pathway.

The confluence conclaves brought together the reflection of required development paradigm which largely focusses on employment, livelihood and sustainability. Interactions and bonding of communities with each other are much stronger in such environments and the government must gear up to at least recognize it and act accordingly. This gave us a good potential for voice based server, coupled with folk media to bring in people's issues at a digital platform.

Based on the feedback from the evaluators and the deliberations held with the members of the Indo-Nepal Joint Action Forum and other civil society members from both sides during the inception phase has enabled evolution of the programme. The key focus was on building resilience of communities which are vulnerable to climate change and lack of access to basic needs and infrastructure on both sides.

It has been already seen that climate change effects take the heaviest toll on the vulnerable and the poor. These impacts are exacerbated if the affected person is a woman.

People in Dharchula region believes the change in climate that they are seeing from past few years is because of the Chirkila dam and it has reduced the cultivable season drastically. Even during 2013 flood they faced huge water discharged from dam, along with high siltation which got deposited on

the fields and ruined their cultivation.

The SIA for the Pancheshwar

Multipurpose Project has already been done by WAPCOS but people have not even



Figure 2: Field Visit to Pancheshwar



Figure 3: Gauge Discharge Site- Pancheshwar



Figure 4: Interactive session with women from basin area

received the copy, the relevance of SIA as per new LARR Act of 2013 was explained. Discussion on Socio-Environmental Situations in River Valleys of Mahakali/Sharda Basin was done.

While generalising the whole scenario, it can be said that these hydro powers are not only high-risk prone during natural calamities like cloud burst but also damage indirectly and these indirect damages are usually not calculated by the government.

According to the 2011 Census, nearly 1,100 villages in Uttarakhand have seen a decline in population, some to a degree that their inhabitants can be counted on one hand. And the local culture is dying a slow but certain death. Kumaoni, one of the principal languages of Uttarakhand apart from Garhwali, is recognised as a "vulnerable" language by UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger.

Environics Trust began working in the Himalayas since the nineties, as Academy for Mountain Environics (merged with Environics Trust in 2003) on the range of issues concerning watershed management, community based tourism, reconstruction during earthquakes, urban management, renewable energy, issues of marginalized such as migrant porters, slum dwellers and elderly. In the 2013 flood event in the Himalayas, especially Uttarakhand, multitude of issues were taken up to understand and intervene. In the aftermath of this disaster, many children lost their parents who were either serving pilgrims in Kedarnath or impacted in the villages – a psycho-social counselling and involvement of such children was done to bring them over time to the mainstream they were in and overcome the shock. A team of communicators worked with children to inculcate confidence building among these children.

Environics put up a voice based server in Mahendranagar to assist families to report, inform missing Nepalese nationals in the Kedarnath aftermath that occurred in 2013. In the late 90s, Environics worked with ICIMOD to research tourism and laid emphasis on community based tourism in Uttarakhand (erstwhile Uttar Pradesh) and Himachal Pradesh – essentially differentiating between mass tourism and value tourism. The first State of Environment Report by Environics Trust outlined a valley wise approach to bring forward environmental, social and management issues in the state and presented issues of communities in different environments.



Figure 5: Innocence that will be displaced soon

Community Based Action

Community Based Environmental Monitoring and Occupational Health Projects

Barefoot Community Monitoring

India is the second most populous country in the world. The country has a working population of about 500 million of whom about 90% are engaged in the informal



Figure 6: Health Review of Workers

sector working in extremely unsafe and hazardous conditions. There have been several instances where the pollution caused by the industries has led to severe impact on the communities residing around these factories. There are more than 300 coal-based thermal power plants, hundreds of coal mines (both big and small), thousands of rock crushers and quarries in the country which release a lot of fine dust which impacts the workers and the communities. This fine dust is

responsible for people suffering from serious and incurable lung disease which has a serious impact both financially and socially on the families of those suffering from such diseases. Environics Trust with its network partners in the country have organized several medical camps to document and diagnose cases of occupational lung diseases among workers of quarries and crushers. In Panna, about 100 cases of Silicosis have been diagnosed out of which 8 people have already succumbed to their deaths. In **Ganj Basoda, Madhya Pradesh more than 100 cases of silicosis have been identified including children aged 7 and 8 years. In Raigarh, 8 cases of silicosis have been identified** including 3 people who had no history of being employed in such workplaces. They were suffering only because they were residing in the proximity of such workplaces. In Khambhat, Gujarat several hundred agate workers have been diagnosed as suffering from silicosis both occupationally and environmentally. In Birbhum, West Bengal, about 90% of villagers residing near stone crushers had a decreased lung function and 40% of these had severe restriction. People residing near other industries like coal mines, thermal power plants, and steel industries have also reported an increase of lung diseases and other disease primarily because of the pollution caused by such facilities. However, monitoring reports by the industry and the Central Pollution Control Board fail to report the high level of dust in these places stating that the levels are within norms. As the communities do not have access of any monitoring facilities of their own -- due to high level of cost and expertise required -- they are unable to challenge the official reports. In the first phase of the project, in order to enhance the health and safety

awareness and knowledge among the communities and workers and to help gather evidence against the excessive fine dust emission due to the industries and mines, environment impact studies will be undertaken in areas around coal fired thermal power plants, coal mines, rock crushers and several other areas. The communities will be given a device to keep outside their house, on the property line as close as possible to the source of the dust, and measure the PM 2.5 and particle count at regular intervals. **These “barefoot IHS” will help to gather data over a period of time (from one week to month) to demystify the official reports of the industry and the pollution control board.** The goal of this project is to support community-monitored air quality testing, and to increase the accuracy and reliability of this monitoring. The time series data will also help in establishing correlation with activity, time of activity, instances of respiratory problems peaking, etc. Along with air monitoring of PM 2.5, soil samples will also be collected and sent for analysis in accredited labs to check for the content of such samples that may include heavy metals and respirable silica. Environics Trust currently holds the secretariat for the Occupational and Environmental Health Network of India (OEHNI) and the Asian Network for the Rights of Occupational and Environmental Victims (ANROEV) and has been identifying victims of Occupational Diseases in different parts of India and interacting with government agencies on policy aspects.

Campaigning against Ecological Degradation & loss of livelihood in Himachal Pradesh through Mega Projects on Sutlej Basin

Hydropower depends solely on the River, the quantity of flow and the gradient. Nearly 20 large and several small hydro projects have been conceived as a cascade and several of them are in different stages of planning and implementation. Often its development neglects the carrying capacity as a natural course of water, providing minerals, silt, life forms and fulfilling cultural-social and livelihood needs. Thus the risks posed due to poor understanding and impact of altering the course of the Rivers and facade and structure of the hills is grossly underestimated.

Environics Trust and Himalaya Niti Abhiyan, supported by Duleep Matthai Nature Conservation Trust is conceived as a joint effort with local groups in each of the river



segments. Him Jan Lok Jagriti Manch, a platform of local community groups in Kinnaur partnered in this segment and a lasting relationship has been built. The effort is enable creation of a sustained partnership among various groups to systematically address issues of natural resources management in the Sutlej Basin.

The earlier report brought out a critique of the Cumulative Impact Assessment undertaken by ICFRE and other institutions. The objections presented and feedback provided by local people has led to the Environmental Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to review the report and recommend further investigations. The total catchment area of the Sutlej River up to Kol Dam is about 55,572 Sq.km, out of which 18,419 km² lies in India. The study area constitutes a part of the Sutlej basin falling in the state of Himachal Pradesh i.e., upstream of tailrace outfall of Kol Dam right up to Shipki-La on main Sutlej basin and up to Kunzum-La in Spiti sub-basin. The 38 hydropower projects considered (8415 MW) for the study (> 10 MW) will contribute to generate 32022million units (MU).

There are ten (10) protected areas within the study area of Sutlej basin. Of which Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary and Pin Valley National Park falls in Trans Himalayan region. Lippa-Aarang Wildlife Sanctuary, Rakchham-Chitkul Wildlife Sanctuary and Ruppi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary in Kinnaur District. Daranghati-I&II Wildlife Sanctuary, Majthai Wildlife Sanctuary, Darlaghat Wildlife Sanctuary falls within Solan and Shimla, Great Himalayan National Park in Kullu and Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary in Mandi.

An eco-sensitive zone of 10 km was considered to assess the influence zone with the individual HEPs. For the study 10 km radius (aerial distance) from the barrage sites were considered and are presented below:

S.No	Name of the HEP	Capacity MWs	Projects falling with 10 Km aerial distance with the protected areas, WLS/ Biosphere
Commissioned			
1	Baspa -II	300	Rakchham-Chitkul Wildlife Sanctuary
2	SVP-Bhaba	120	Rupi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Ghanvi-I	22.5	Rupi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Daranghati-I & II Wildlife Sanctuary
4	Nathpa Jhakri	1500	Rupi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Total		1942.5	
Under construction			
1	Kut (UC)	24	Daranghati-I and II Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Sorang (UC)	150	Rupi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Tidong-I (UC)	100	Pinus gerardiana-Forest type 13/C2a Neoza/ Pinenut

4	Ghanvi-II (UC)	10	Rupi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Daranghati-I and II Wildlife Sanctuary
5	Kashang-1 (UC)	65	Lippa-Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary
6	Kashang 2 & 3 (UC)	130	Lippa-Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary
7	Kol Dam (UC)	800	Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary
8	Rampur (UC)	412	Daranghati-I and II Wildlife Sanctuary
Total		1691	
Identified-proposed			
1	Lara Sumta (UI)	104	Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary & Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve
2	Tidong-II (UI)	60	
3	Kashang 4 (UI)	48	Lippa-Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary
Total		212	
Formulation-proposed			
1	Upper Nanti (I)	12	Great Himalayan National Park
2	Jongini (I)	12	Daranghati-I and II Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Nanti (I)	10	Rupi-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary
4	Masrang Selti (I)	24	Lippa-Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary, Rup-Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Total		58	

Work with Pneumoconiosis Board in Udaipur

The State of Rajasthan has formed a pneumoconiosis board in every district of the state where a group of government doctors certify cases of workers suffering from pneumoconiosis. As part of engagement with this board in Udaipur district, we participated in the camp with the doctors from the board where in workers from Asbestos mines were screened. **17 workers suffering from Asbestosis were found in this camp.**

Research and Medical Aid for Asbestos workers in Gujarat

Mesothelioma

1. Work done with workers covered under Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has 32 Model Hospitals. We had filed an application under the Right to Information Act (RTI) to gather information concerning

number of Mesothelioma Victims identified under this scheme. We have received responses from 24 hospitals. Only in case of ESI hospital in Ahmedabad, 3 cases of Mesothelioma have been found. These workers were employed in Gujarat Composite Cement Company. It is extremely strange that none of the other model hospitals detected even one case of Mesothelioma. The reasons remain unclear but a major reason can be of mis-diagnosis. Many hospitals are not keen on sharing this important information and perhaps are not even maintaining the requisite information. The questions asked under the RTI Act were –

1. Year wise Number of Patients suffering from Pleural Mesothelioma diagnosed in your hospital in the last 5 years
2. Year wise Number of Patients suffering from Peritoneal Mesothelioma diagnosed in your hospital in the last 5 years
3. Year wise Number of Patients suffering from Pericardial Mesothelioma diagnosed in your hospital in the last 5 years.
4. Give a list of patients with their addresses as listed in the Question 1, 2, 3 as above.

Below are the details regarding the responses received from 32 hospitals -

Sr.No.	Name of the Model Hospital	Reply
1	ESIC Hospital, Andhra Pradesh	Nil Cases
2	ESIC Model Hospital, Assam	Nil Cases
3	ESIC Model Hospital, Bihar	Nil Cases
4	ESIC Model Hospital, Tamil Nadu	Nil cases
5	Medical Branch ESI Hospital, Delhi	Information cannot be disclosed
6	Indira Gandhi ESIC Hospital, Delhi	Nil cases
7	ESI Hospital, OKHLA, New Delhi	Nil cases
8	ESIC Hospital, Gujarat	Nil cases
9	ESIC General Hospital, Gujarat	Nil cases
10	E.S.I.C. Hospital, Jharkhand	No Cases
11	ESIC Model Hospital, Jharkhand	Information cannot be disclosed
12	ESIC Model Hospital , Karnataka	Nil Cases
13	ESIC Hospital, Karnataka	Information cannot be disclosed
14	ESIC Hospital, Kerala	Nil cases
15	Model & Super Specialty. ESIC, Kerala	Nil cases
16	ESIC Hospital, Kerala	Nil Cases
17	ESIC Model Hospital And ODC Nandanagar, Madhya Pradesh	Nil Cases
18	ESIC Model Hospital cum ODC & PGIMSR, Maharashtra	Nil cases
19	ESIC Model Hospital, Laxminagar, Ajmer Road, Rajasthan	Nil cases
20	ESIC Hospital , Salai street, Tamil Nadu	Nil cases
21	ESIC Hospital & Medical college Varatharajapuram, Tamil nadu	No cases
22	ESI Model Hospital, Sector-24, Noida , UP	Information cannot be disclosed
23	ESI-PGIMSR & ESIC Hospital & ODC (EZ), West Bengal	Nil Cases
24	ESIC, Ahmedabad	3 Cases as per below – 1 case of Metastatic Pleural Mesothelioma 2 cases of Mesothelioma Right Side

2. Other Cancer Hospitals

An RTI application was filed with the Gujarat Cancer Research Institute and Tata Memorial Hospital asking for number of Mesothelioma Cases diagnosed in the hospitals. Below are the details of the responses, as received:

Response from Tata Memorial Hospital

No. of "MESOTHELIOMA" cases found as below:					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pleural	12	11	9	6	9
Peritoneal	1	6	1	6	3
Pericardial	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	17	10	12	12

A total of 64 cases have been found in the last five years. However, again they refused to share any details about the workers. They also declined our request to give our contact details to the workers for them to contact us. We are trying through unofficial channels and hope for a breakthrough soon.

Response from Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute

No. of "MESOTHELIOMA" cases found as below:-								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pleural	12	13	11	10	6	5	2	7
Peritoneal	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Pericardial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other & ill-defined sites	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Total	13	13	11	11	7	8	3	7

A total of 73 cases have been found since 2008 by the hospital. However, again they refused to share any details about the workers. They also declined our request to give our contact details to the workers for them to contact us.

Thermal Power Plants

Following the order by the Supreme Court in which the court had ordered all the High Courts in the country to monitor the implementation of the guidelines stated by the Supreme Court, Several High Courts have started the monitoring. OHSA has become a

party to the case in Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra (through OHSC) and is keenly following up with the proceedings.

Gujarat has 11 thermal power plants out of which in 4 power plants namely in Sikka, Wanakbori and Gandhinagar a medical camp was conducted by Dr. Murali. A **total of 178 workers were screened** in these four locations. These 178 workers were shortlisted on the basis of occupational History and symptoms. Out of these 178 cases, **21 cases of asbestosis were found**. In addition 12 cases of Noise Induced Hearing Loss and 12 cases of Silicosis were also identified. These workers are all contract workers who perform cleaning work in almost every department. None of them are covered under ESI and none of them are provided any medical facilities or treatment.

Breakup of the cases is as below

	No of cases		
	Asbestosis	Silicosis	NIHL
Sikka	2	8	3
Wanakbori	11	3	2
Gandhinagar	8	1	7
Total	21	12	12

The details of these cases were filed in the Gujarat High Court. Even the Chief Justice of the high Court was surprised at this information as the State Government had stated that there were zero cases of Occupational Diseases in the state. The court had ordered formation of a committee to review all the cases and present a report to the court. The committee has presented its report and we are preparing our response. In addition, work is continuing to monitor the cases in other high court.

Other Work done with ESI

EISC Model hospital Pune has identified 7 cases of Asbestosis. We are trying to ascertain the occupational details of these workers to identify which company they worked for.

ESIC special medical board has ordered Gujarat Composite Cement Company to give compensation to all 6 of the old pending cases of asbestosis

Mrs Hemavati Gonder whose husband died due to cancer in 2009 has also got compensation

Medical Camp in Haridwar

A medical camp to investigate any occupational diseases among factory workers was organized in Dehradun. Dr Abhijeet Jadhav assisted by a team from OHSC were present in the camp. More than 100 workers participated in the camp and a detailed questionnaire covering their complete occupational history, lifestyle information and medical history was noted. Emphasis was placed on musko-skeletal issues which can arise due to improper postures or lifting of heavy weights. Details about any problems or pain in the locomotive organs of the body were also recorded.

After the detailed physical examination, 16 workers were referred for an MRI scan to help in further investigation.

Enterprise Development

Sanitary Napkin Training center

Environics Trust is taking an initiative to make affordable sanitary napkins available to women to ensure their health and wellbeing. The idea behind this is to empower more and more women along with providing low cost and ecofriendly sanitary napkins.

Environics Trust aims to produce 100% eco-friendly and homemade sanitary napkins at comparatively lower cost than other available options. Other manufacturers can also be encouraged to shift towards low cost options once they are made available and the production proved to be sustainable. Setting up such small, home based units will also help provide alternate livelihood opportunities to rural women.



Environics Trust strongly believes that availability of low cost napkins will encourage more girls to continue their school education and more women to participate in the work force. Affordability, ease of availability and accessibility needs to be at the forefront of this battle.

Urban Agriculture



Figure 9: Plantations of various herbs and vegetables

With food prices rising and with increasing incidence of extreme climatic events, the **Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** has identified urban and peri-urban agriculture as a farming system that can contribute to domestic food & nutritional security and jobs, and improving urban ecology and sanitation, thereby achieving poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable urban development.

The FAO defines urban and peri-urban agriculture as an industry located within (intra-urban) or on the fringe (peri-urban) of a town, a city or a metropolis, which grows and raises, processes and distributes a diversity of agriculture products, using largely human, land and water resources, products and services found in and around that urban area.

As a Practice of Sustainable Urban Agriculture, Environics Trust has set up a Vertical as well as horizontal Gardening system in the office complex which consists of Vertical stands supporting pots in which various Saplings/ seeds were planted. Various Herbs have been planted along with green vegetables and fruits. Urban Farming is a tested solution to provide for a source of Healthy- Chemical Free food cultured by organic methods with minimum resources. It can be promoted as a source of food and alternative source of income.

Mushroom Culture

Environics Trust is taking an initiative to culture mushroom spawns on larger scale, not only to help local people get training and learn the process but mushroom has also high nutritional values which can help fight malnutrition in children. With prior success stories, Environics has helped people of Panna, Madhya Pradesh to fight hunger with an easy to grow mushroom cultivation. With the thought we at Environics Trust are trying



Figure 10: Mushroom Spawns in Panna

to replicate the success story in other parts of the country primarily starting the training and workshops from its head office in Delhi, where women and men will be trained to culture the mother spawns and then the spawns will be given to the communities to produce commercial spawns.

The program is in very initial stage and yet to be functional though the lab has been already set up and will be functional soon.

Promoting Green Energy

Environics Trust is supporting the Teach for Green team to help and sustain Solar Entrepreneurship which is designed under Ministry of Rural Development & MNRE guidelines.

Teach for Green aims at creating awareness about green energy and developing entrepreneurship through DIY (Do It Yourself) workshops. Teach for Green is a social enterprise which is working relentlessly to promote the importance of Green Energy for a sustainable environment through various activities in the field of training and skill development across entire India. The aim is to develop a sense of entrepreneurship through skill development and encourage the inclination of Future leaders of our nation towards green energy.

Under this we at Environics Trust are encouraging our team to participate in the training program with Teach for Green.



Figure 11: Work done by kids of Teach for Green

Communication

Sharda ke Swar

Sharda Ke Swar is an attempt to connect people living in remote, offline regions in the Sharda/ Mahakali river basins and focuses to provide a community communications platform that can leverage the rich oral traditions of indigenous people. Interactive Voice Response, or IVR for short is the

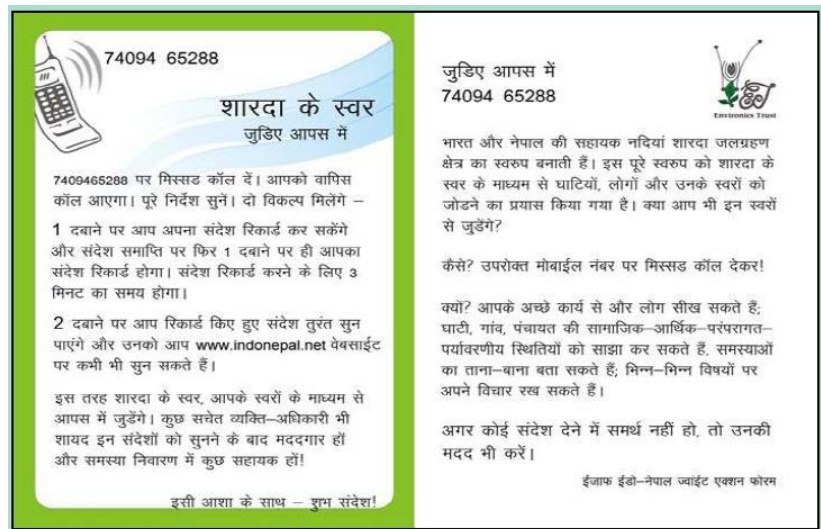


Figure 12: Sharda ke Swar

technology used to create this platform. This technology has been around since the 80s but has only recently been applied to community building efforts. The software used to manage the system is called mojobोल and is available free of cost. mojobोल allows anyone to set up their own IVR based system and connect it to the web. The server sends a report for each call to a cloud based email address that can be accessed by the curation team to view the call logs as well as to access recordings left by users. The server is currently hosted at Techzone, Kosi, and an IT services startup run by and employing local youth based out of Kosi, Almora in Uttarakhand.

Cities for People Coalition



Figure 13: Meeting of the Coalition

Cities for people is a coalition formed on the basis of dialogues which started last year among various organizations on coming together to think, share and build an understanding of how one can contribute collectively to make our human settlements more inclusive, just and environmentally sustainable. The last year was a particularly productive time with civil society actors engaged in different dialogues and collective processes in a number of events. Many organizations came together in 4 major consultations.

These consultations were mainly stimulated by international events such as the announcement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in 2015, and the Habitat III conference at Quito in December 2016 and its process of coming up with the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

Environics Trust is the working secretariat of the coalition. A social media movement known as “Zindabad Shahar” has been started as a platform to share what is happening in the name of the developments in the country. You can like, post, share and follow the page on this link: <https://www.facebook.com/zindabad.shahar>.

4th National Coal and Thermal Power Gathering in Korba

The **Fourth National Coal and Thermal Power Gathering** organized by Environics Trust in collaboration with mines minerals and PEOPLE (mm&P) and Saarthak Foundation, a local grass root level organization based in Korba, Chhattisgarh. 209 participants from 14 states of India participated and extensive discussions on the prevailing conditions of their region were held.

The first National Coal and Thermal Power Gathering was held in October 2013 at the strategic location of Gare, in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. This gathering laid the foundation of Coal Satyagraha where people from 18 villages hurdled together in a united stand in protest against the proposed coal mining in Gare. This gathering was the



Figure 14: 4th National Gathering, Korba

starting point of providing people a platform to raise their voice, share opinions and support each other in the fight for their rights.

One such meeting of communities and workers affected by coal mining and thermal Power plants was organized in Korba, Chhattisgarh in July 2016.

WHY KORBA?

Korba district is known for its various coalfields, namely Gevra, Kushmunda, Dipka et cetera and among which Gevra coal field is touted to be the largest open cast mine in India and Asia, as well as the world's second-largest. The district has also been identified as one of the most polluted areas in India. It has various power plants such as NTPC, CSEB, Bharat Aluminum Company et cetera that use the coal from the aforementioned mines.

More than 300 people participated on the last day of the meeting. Participants included both communities impacted by the coal mining and workers of Thermal Power Plants. The gathering discussed the various problems faced by people ranging from illegal land acquisition to pollution due to ongoing work. An action plan was formed regarding the steps to be taken to help ease these problems. A visit to a nearby power plant and mine was undertaken to understand some of the issues narrated by the people present.

During the meeting, participants are grassroots workers who have been tirelessly working with the worst affected communities who want to voice their opinions representatives from organizations advocating for community rights and upholding of human rights and general public from the vicinity. Thorough discussions on the laws, policies, and politics involved are held, and valuable information is seamlessly shared amongst the participating groups.

Victims from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) mining activity talked about how women are the worst affected as they are constantly in the never-ending conundrum of property, livelihood, children, family life and alcoholism among husbands. Women are eligible for compensation but not for jobs. Companies are conning the Adivasi's and taking their land. Nobody in SECL or government listens to them. Even though Adivasi's won the High Court cases', they are still waiting for their jobs. There are violation of human rights and no provisions for electricity, education, and healthcare. People have



Figure 15: A clip from local newspaper

been fighting relentlessly but have not succeeded yet. The need of the hour is to make the affected communities come together, documentation should be prepared by compiling information gathered from Right To Information (RTI) Act and other sources to strengthen the case, cross checking of the documents provided by the government needs to be done. 'Natural resources are our life resources'. People should be aware of their rights and stand together to protect the Environment. The fight will continue for the larger good.

Media Coverage in Korba, Chhattisgarh can be found here:

- <https://i1.wp.com/environicsindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/prakritik-sansadhano-ka-andhadhundh-dohan.jpg>
- <https://i2.wp.com/environicsindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/vaikalpik-urja-shroto-se.jpg>
- <https://i2.wp.com/environicsindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/viksit-desho-me-koyale-se-badha-sankat.gif>
- <https://i1.wp.com/environicsindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/developed-contries-at-risk.jpg>

AIBOC coalition on People's Parliament on Unity and development

To bring together Trade Unions, Farmers, Traders, Students, Youths, Women and Bankers at Grassroots level to discuss what kind of holistic development is needed. It is a dichotomy that Banks are saying there is no credit off take and people are saying they are not getting credit. People are not aware of the schemes of banks and their rights. There is also no supervision of the type of credit given and who it is given, what environmental damages are caused etc.

Democratizing institutions and abolishing corruption at the lower level will be possible through this alliance of people from different walks of life. It can also create a link between producers, sellers and consumers who will mutually benefit. AIBOC wishes to

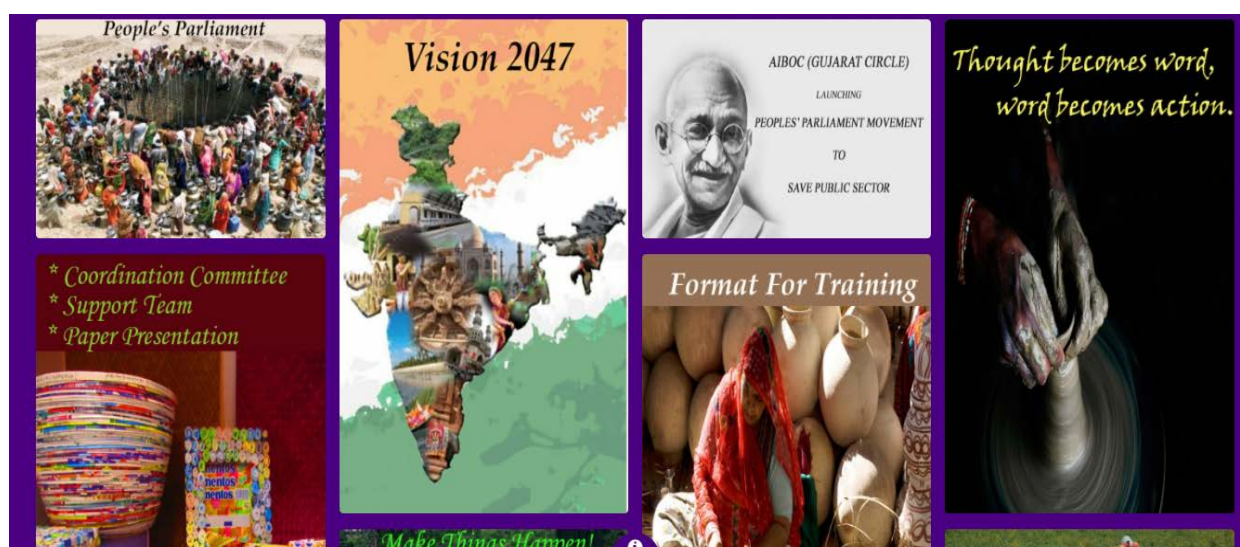


Figure 16: A screenshot from the website

initiate the process of realization of this possibility. Environics Trust is the proposed member of the Coordinating committee to be formed within this coalition. Refer this link for more details: <http://peoplefirst.org.in>

Meetings on Thermal Power Plants

There are more than 350 Coal Based Thermal Power Plants in the country and more plants are being permitted to be established every year. These plants established by both private and public companies causes grave damage to the environment around the plant and severely impacts the communities living in the surrounding regions. The work in these plants has been termed as hazardous and the workers in these plants work in extremely dangerous conditions and fall prey to several occupational diseases like Silicosis, Asbestosis, Noise induced hearing loss and many more. In the state of Gujarat, many workers have been diagnosed as suffering from these diseases.

The Supreme Court of India in a landmark judgement ordered several important pro worker guidelines to be implemented by these Coal Based Thermal Power plants which will help in ensuring that the workers do not fall ill because of their work conditions.

The Supreme Court further ordered all the High Courts in the country to monitor the work place conditions and the implementation of the guidelines in the Thermal Power Plants in their jurisdiction. Following this, many High Courts filed a “Suo Moto” petition to ensure that the Supreme Court’s order is implemented. Although all the high Courts are taking a different approach where in some have made all the Thermal Power plants in the state as a party in the case, Some high Courts like Madhya Pradesh have involved only government departments in the case. In some cases, a team of experts have been constituted to monitor the plants, the Karnataka high Court ordered BIS to monitor 3 power plants in the state. There is no one model of approach which is being followed in all the High Courts.

Highlights of the Meeting:

The meeting on issues related to Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant in India was organized by **Environics Trust on behalf of OEHNI in collaboration with OHSA and supported by AMRC** in Ahmedabad. A total of 50 participants from 7 states of India including workers from various power plants in India, union officials from industrial areas and power plants, local organizations working towards betterment of health conditions for workers, occupational health experts and lawyers participated. The main focus was on the **Supreme Court’s judgement in WP 079/2005**, through discussion on the scenarios in various power plants and respective state’s High Court proceedings. **As per the workers the working conditions inside the plants are extremely hazardous. Some workers stated**

that there were at least 2-3 accidents per day inside the plants. The situation of contract and daily wage workers is especially bad and these workers have no social protection, no medical facilities, and no educational facilities for children and they are forced to reside beside the plants in unhygienic conditions. More and more of the workforce is now being employed on contract basis which forms about 70% of the workforce in these plants. Several meetings with such workers and union representatives have taken place where in they have been educated about the various legal provisions, work place safety and the importance of the Supreme Court order and the benefits which they can derive.

The gathering ended with a hope to spread awareness among the workers on occupational health issue, making workers aware about their rights and to strengthen the struggle at grass root level.

Doctors Training on Occupational Lung Diseases

One day training of doctors on Occupational lung diseases was organized in collaboration with the Rajasthan State Pneumoconiosis Board. The training was an experience in itself for the doctors. The training was attended by more than 30 government and private doctors and saw them being trained on the ILO chest radiographs. Dr. V Murlidhar led the training. More such trainings are being planned

Financial Summary

Environics Trust is registered at Delhi under the Indian trust Act 1882 as a not-for-profit organisation with the registration number 2201.

Environics Trust follows the financial year from 01st April to 31st March. Statement of Accounts, audited by a qualified and registered Chartered Accountant, is submitted to the concerned departments in India as per the statutory requirements.

All donations received by Environics Trust from donors from outside India are received as per the FCRA (Foreign Contributions Regulation Act) guidelines. Section 6(i) of the FCRA inter alia provides that an organisation registered under the FCRA shall intimate to the Central Government in India the amount, source and the manner in which such foreign contributions is received and the purpose for and the manner in which such contributions is utilised. These foreign contributions are to be received only through a particular registered and designated bank.

For any information on the same, please contact:

Director of Finance
Environics Trust
177 Neb Sarai
New Delhi-110068
Email – vanithasree@yahoo.co.in

The Details of funds received and utilised as per the audited Accounts of the financial year 2017-2017 are as below:

ENVIRONICS TRUST					
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2017					
LIABILITIES			Amount (Rs)	ASSETS	Amount (Rs)
A. Corpus Fund					
Balance b/d	69,52,002.90			Fixed Assets	
Add: Additions	1,60,87,233.70			As per Annexure-A	10,60,568.00
	2,30,39,236.60			CURRENT ASSETS	
Less: Utilised	1,95,54,034.61			Fixed Deposit	58,58,669.00
Unutilised	34,85,201.99			Project Fund receivable	17,31,001.85
Add: Project Fund Receivable	17,31,001.85	52,16,203.84		As per Annexure-C	
B. General Fund				Cash in Hand	4,638.00
Balance b/d	4,06,642.46			Cash at Bank (ICICI Bank)	
Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income	27,617.51	3,79,024.95		A/c 017101006263	8,35,420.18
			55,95,228.79	Cash at Bank (ICICI Bank)	
				A/c 017101006864 (FCRA)	9,03,415.46
CURRENT LIABILITIES				Tax Deducted at Source	46,776.00
Sundry Creditors For Projects (As per Annexure-D)			42,35,274.70		
Creditors For Expenses			1,51,000.00		
(As per Annexure-B & C)			4,58,985.00		
TOTAL			1,04,40,488.49	TOTAL	1,04,40,488.49

For Environics Trust

-sd-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

For B. Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

-sd-

B.K. Karn
(Partner)
Membership No.094790

Date: 21.09.2017
Place: - New Delhi

ENVIRONICS TRUST					
RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2016 TO 31ST MARCH 2017					
PARTICULARS	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	PARTICULARS	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Opening Balance: (As on 01.04.2016)			Administration & Office Expenses		
- Cash in Hand		61,739.00	Documentation		4,500.00
- Cash at Bank General A/c No. 017101006263		3,99,692.68	Electricity & Water		8,790.00
- Cash at Bank FCRA A/c No. 017101006864		13,95,344.79	General Expenses		35,331.00
Grants Received During the Year:			Repairs & Maintenance		1,250.00
The Duleep Matthai Foundation	12,50,000.00		FCRA Payments		
Donations	82,910.00		DWOI New Ways to Palo Alto	1,06,307.50	
Tax Deducted at Source (43435 + int 1955)	45,390.00	13,78,300.00	Asia Monitoring Resource Centre	8,77,633.89	
FCRA RECEIPTS			Earthlife Africa Foundation For Ecological Security	86,07,112.91	
DWOI New Ways to Palo Alto	1,06,307.50		Centre for Study of Public (POL)	18,05,011.00	
Asia Monitoring Resource Centre	9,24,533.39			1,75,184.20	
Earthlife Africa Foundation For Ecological Security	76,57,338.48		Global Green Grant	1,49,912.58	
	7,98,700.00		Leigh Day	1,11,014.00	
Global Green Grant	4,56,461.08		Oxfam India Mac Arthur Foundation Rights & Resource Initiative	12,51,602.00	
Leigh Day	1,11,014.00		The Asia Foundation	13,02,638.42	
Oxfam India	12,51,333.00			19,13,356.10	
Rights & Resource Institute	16,59,954.25			32,54,262.01	
The Asia Foundation	31,21,592.00	1,60,87,233.70	Add: Opening Balance	1,95,54,034.61	
				7,44,963.22	
				2,02,98,997.83	
			Less: Closing Balance	41,80,039.68	1,61,18,958.15
			Communication		
Bank Interest		1,15,478.00	Postage		86.00
Interest on Fixed Deposit		5,14,531.00	Courier		40.00
Earth Day Network		4,89,104.24	Telephone		7,239.00
TOTAL		2,04,41,423.41	TOTAL		1,61,76,194.15

Balance B/Fd	2,04,41,423.41	Balance B/Fd		1,61,76,194.15
		Professional Costs		
		Salaries & Benefits		6,00,673.00
		Audit Fees		2,69,400.00
		Fuel Expenses		500.00
		Local Conveyance		470.00
		Purchase of Vehicle		2,85,000.00
		Furniture		20,000.00
		Printer		44,300.00
		Computer		1,30,600.00
		General Expenses		59,974.00
		Project Operation Cost		5,19,797.12
		Skill Development Activity		30,270.00
		Insurance		15,323.00
		Interest on Fixed Deposit	4,67,755.00	
		TDS	46,776.00	5,14,531.00
		Bank Charges		30,917.50
		Closing Balances		
		Cash in Hand		4,638.00
		Cash at Bank A/c No. 017101006263		8,35,420.18
		Cash at Bank A/c No. 017101006864		9,03,415.46
TOTAL	2,04,41,423.41	TOTAL		2,04,41,423.41

For Environics Trust

-sd-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

Date: 21.09.2017
Place: - New Delhi

For B. Rattan & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

-sd-

B.K. Karn
(Partner)
Membership No.094790

ENVIRONICS TRUST					
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017					
PARTICULARS	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	PARTICULARS	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Administration & Office Expenses			Grants Received During the Year:		
Documentation		4,500.00	The Duleep Matthai Foundation	12,50,000.00	
Electricity & Water		8,790.00	Donations	95,051.13	
General Expenses		35,331.00	Interest on IT Refund	1,955.00	13,47,006.13
Repairs & Maintenance		1,250.00			
FCRA Payments			FCRA RECEIPTS		
DW/OI New Ways to Palo Alto	1,06,307.50		DW/OI New Ways to Palo Alto	1,06,307.50	
Asia Monitoring Resource Centre	8,77,633.89		Asia Monitoring Resource Centre	9,24,533.39	
Earthlife Africa	86,07,112.91		Earthlife Africa	76,57,338.48	
Foundation For Ecological Security	18,05,011.00		Foundation For Ecological Security	7,98,700.00	
Centre for Study of Public (POL)	1,75,184.20		Global Green Grant	4,56,461.08	
Global Green Grant	1,49,912.58		Leigh Day	1,11,014.00	
Leigh Day	1,11,014.00		Oxfam India Rights & Resource Initiative	12,51,333.00	
Oxfam India	12,51,602.00			16,59,954.25	
Mac Arthur Foundation	13,02,638.42		The Asia Foundation	31,21,592.00	
Rights & Resource Initiative	19,13,356.10			1,60,87,233.70	
The Asia Foundation	32,54,262.01		Add: Receivables	17,31,001.85	
				1,78,18,235.55	
Add: Closing Balance of Fund	52,16,203.84	2,47,70,238.45	Add: Opening Balance of Fund	69,52,002.90	2,47,70,238.45
Communication			Bank Interest		1,15,478.00
Postage		86.00	Interest on Fixed Deposit		5,14,531.00
Courier		40.00			
Telephone		7,239.00			
Professional Costs					
Salaries & Benefits		6,89,158.00			
TOTAL		2,55,16,632.45	TOTAL		2,67,47,253.58

Balance B/Fd		2,55,16,632.45	Balance B/Fd		2,67,47,253.58
Audit Fees		2,69,400.00			
General Expenses		59,974.00			
Fuel Expenses		500.00			
Local Conveyance		470.00			
Skill Development Activity		30,270.00			
Insurance		15,323.00			
Project Operation Cost		5,19,797.12			
Bank Charges		30,917.50			
Depreciation for the year		2,76,352.00			
Excess of Expenditure over Income		27,617.51			
TOTAL		2,67,47,253.58	TOTAL		2,67,47,253.58

For Environics Trust

-sd-

R.Sreedhar
(Managing Trustee)

Date: 21.09.2017
Place: - New Delhi

For B. Rattan& Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

-sd-

B.K. Karn
(Partner)
Membership No.094790

Independent Auditor's Report

FORM NO. 3CB

[See rule 6G(1)(b)]

Audit report under section 44AB of the Income -tax Act 1961,
in the case of a person referred to in clause (b) of sub - rule (1) of rule 6G

1. I have examined the balance sheet as on, **31st March 2017** and the **Income and expenditure account** for the period beginning from **2016-04-01** to ending on **2017-03-31**, attached herewith, of Environics Trust, Khasra Number 177, Shokeen Market, Main IGNOU Road, Neb Sarai, New Delhi-68 AAA TE1210E [Mention name and address of the assessee with permanent account number]
2. I certify that the balance sheet and the Income and expenditure account are in agreement with the books of account maintained at the head office at Khasra Number 177, Shokeen Market, Main IGNOU Road, Neb Sarai, New Delhi-68 and 0 branches.
3. (a) I report the following observations/comments/discrepancies/inconsistencies; if any:
(b) Subject to above, -
 - A. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.
 - B. In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and branches of the assessee so far as appears from my examination of the books.
 - C. In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the said accounts, read with notes thereon, if any, give a true and fair view
 - i. in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of the affairs of the assessee as at 31st March 2017; and
 - ii. in the case of the income and expenditure account of the surplus of the assessee for the year ended on that date.
4. The statement of particulars required to be furnished under section 44AB is annexed herewith in Form No.3CD.
5. In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to explanations given to me, the particulars given in the said Form No.3 CD are true and correct subject to following observations/qualifications, if any:

S.No	Qualification Type	Observations/ Qualification
Place: New Delhi Date: 06/11/2017		-SD -
	Name	<u>BISHAMVER KUMAR KARN</u>
	Membership Number	<u>094790</u>
	FRN (Firm Registration Number)	<u>011798N</u>
	Address	<u>84, 2nd FLOOR, NEW RAJDHANI ENCLAVE, NEW DELHI, DELHI-110092</u>

Board Members

Name: R. Sreedhar

Managing Trustee



R.Sreedhar is a Geologist from University of Roorkee (1979) IIT Roorkee. After his Masters he was researching on mineralogy and petrology at the Department of Metallurgy. He was selected to work with all the major national exploration organizations. He worked with mainstream exploration organisations, Atomic Minerals Divisions, Department of Atomic Energy and later with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. In 1985 he moved out to begin working with communities on environmental and alternate technology issues, establishing the Environmental Systems Branch of Development Alternatives, New Delhi.

He has been actively involved in institutional and network development, research, implementation of alternate technologies and providing techno-legal support for Human Rights and Environmental Litigations. Over the past three decades, he co-founded and nurtured several groups and institutions broadly addressing issues of community development - TARU ('91) - a leading Development Research group, the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change ('94) – amongst the oldest network on Climate Change in India, the BCIL ('95)– country's biggest green building company, mines minerals and PEOPLE ('99) – the largest alliance of mining affected communities, Environics Trust ('03) the EIA Resource and Response Centre ('08) and the Mojolab Foundation (2012).

Currently he is the Managing Trustee of the Trust; Mentor at BCIL, Member Committee formed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for writ petition 110-2006 in the state of Jharkhand and an Advisor to the CSR Centre of Excellence at MEC, Mysore University.

Name: Nishant Alag

President



Nishant Alag studied the discipline of planning - graduated with Urban and Regional Planning from GNDU, Amritsar and post graduated in Environmental Planning from the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology Ahmadabad. The initial period of travelling and working in the Himalayas over a variety of issues provided a much required need to look at similar contexts in other geographical regions. He has been working for over a decade on issues of community based planning and information management. He has contributed extensively to environmental impact review and trained communities on issues of mining and environmental legislation.

Team

Core Working Team

- Ramamurthi Sreedhar, Earth Scientist, Institutional Development
- Nishant Alag, Environmental Planner
- S.Vanitha, Finance and Rural Enterprises
- Mohit Gupta, Occupational Health and Information Management
- Pooja Gupta, Environmental Research Associate
- Rahul Doddi, Research Associate
- Simant Verma, Research Analyst- OSH
- Ananya Bhatia Research Analyst
- Bharti Roy, Enterprise Development & Marketing
- Shalini Singh, Research Analyst
- Neetu Thakur, Librarian
- Shashi Nandan Kishore, Office Management
- Vinod Kumar, Office Management
- Bostam Barman, Transport and Logistics

Professional Associates

- Chandrasekhar Hariharan, Economics, Journalism, Enterprise Development
- Hem Gairola, Coordinator, Himalayan Community Forestry Centre
- Prof Vir Singh, GB Pant Agricultural University
- Ritwick Dutta, Advocate and Environmental Activist, LIFE, New Delhi
- Siddharath Sah, Advocate, Uttaranchal High Court, Nainital
- Govindanand Semwal, Governance and Village Enterprises
- Mukesh Ray, Climate Change
- Nikki Nirvikalpa, Film Maker, Circa Films
- C.Sriram, Director, Creative Creations, Chennai
- R.Ganesh, Microbiologist, Hyderabad
- Puneet Kishor, GIS and Community Commons
- Dr Goldie George, Social Anthropology and Dalit Studies
- Dr Sampurna Behra, Socio-legal Empowerment
- Saswasti Swetlana, Women's Empowerment and Social Security
- Laxmi Chauhan, Mining and Communities

Contact Information

R. SREEDHAR		NISHANT ALAG		S. VANITHA	
Managing trustee		President		Director Finance	
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Organization Information

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New Delhi-110068
Tel - 011-29531814
Fax - 011-29533957
Web - www.environicsindia.in



All statutory details, policies can be found [here](#).

