

INFOGRAPHIC

LOST IN THE ARCHIVES

Report after report have been published analysing the effects that the Rampal power plant would have on the environment since as early as 2015. There is adequate documentation of the kind of losses we will face if the plant is built. Yet the authorities are going ahead with the plan to construct the coal-fired power plant.

MoU signed by Bangladesh Power Development Board and NTPC to construct Rampal power plant.

11 January 2013

Land acquisition for Rampal begins although no EIA has been done yet. The EIA is approved 2 years later on August 5 2013.

23 August 2011

Dr Abdullah Harun Chowdhury conducts independent EIA that finds impact on climate, topography, land use pattern, air and water quality, wetlands, floral and faunal diversity, fisheries and tourism will be negative and irreversible.

2013

Dr M. A. Sattar's study shows groundwater of the Passur will be polluted by the huge amount of waste produced and will damage vital organs and the nervous system of local people.

2013

Government's claim about the distance of the plant contested by experts A. K. M. Wahiduzzaman and Mohammed Tawsif Salam, whose findings show that, considering buffer zone, distance comes down to 4 km.

29 August 2013

Centre for Science and Environment's Green Rating Project finds that NTPC plant is worst polluter out of 47 Indian coal plants.

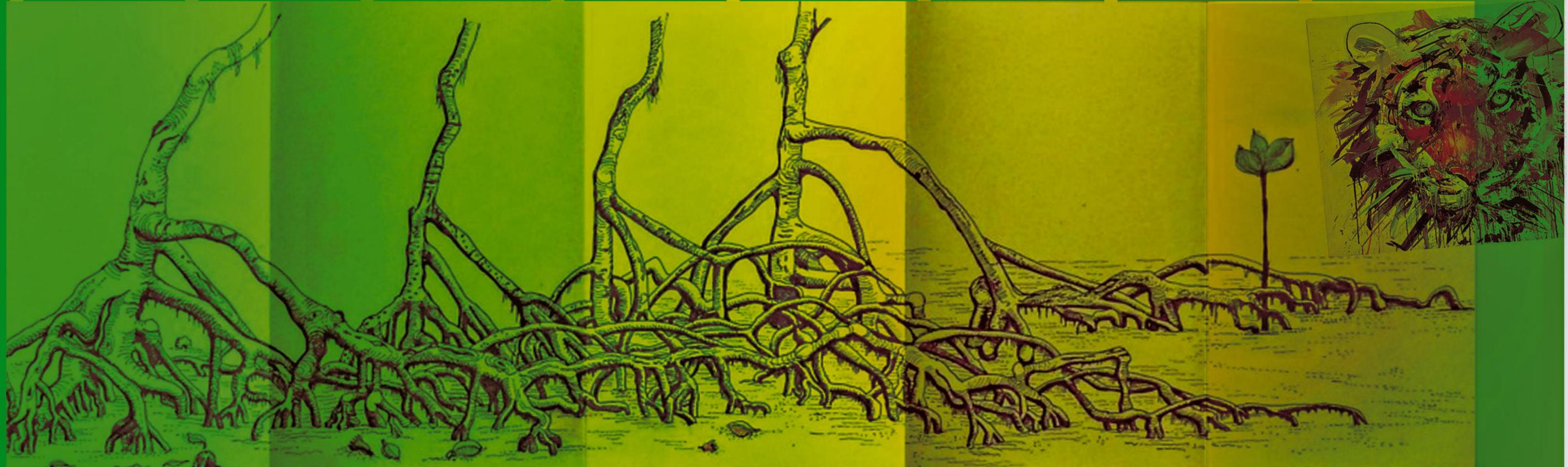
February 2015

South Asians for Human Rights' fact-finding mission finds livelihood of 400 landless families affected by acquisition, many more excluded from statistics and denied compensation. 3,500 land-owning families wrote to district commissioner alleging they would be affected, but displaced landowners given BDT 2.7 lakh per acre although market price was around BDT 5-7 lakh. SAHR urges government to suspend construction until independent EIA.

5 April 2015

BankTrack's Equator Principles Analysis finds social, environmental and financial risks of Rampal makes the project a clear no-go, calls on signatory banks to pull support.

June 2015



25 June 2015

Three French banks – BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole, and Societe Generale – refuse to finance Rampal.

March 2016

Fact-finding mission by IUCN and WHC finds that plant poses serious threat to Sundarbans World Heritage Site and recommends it be cancelled.

14 April 2016

Norway's Government Pension Fund Global, world's largest sovereign wealth fund and one of the largest investors in coal, excludes NTPC from portfolio.

July 2016

NCSS releases six independent impact assessments pointing to air and water pollution, coal dust and ash disposal, storm surge, earthquake and financial risks.

6 July 2016

Petition signed by over 50,000 people worldwide urges WHC to add Sundarbans to list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. UNESCO goes on to urge Bangladesh to scrap plant.

13 May 2016

Over 70 NGOs and green groups from home and abroad appeal to EXIM Bank of India to abandon plans to finance construction of Rampal.

22 September 2016

UNESCO reports that hot water and chemicals to be discharged into water bodies will damage aquatic life in river networks.

7 January 2017

Save the Sundarbans protests held worldwide, garnering over 4,000 participants.

5 May 2017

Greenpeace report forecasts 6,000 premature deaths and low birth weights of 24,000 babies will result from the power plant. Emissions will increase risk of stroke, lung cancer, heart and respiratory diseases in adults, respiratory symptoms in children. Its high levels of mercury will damage children's brains and nervous systems. 10,000kg of mercury over the life of the plant could end up in either the coal ash pond, posing risk to aquatic food chain of the Sundarbans and Bay of Bengal, impacting millions of people who eat those fish.

Abbreviations:

NTPC - National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., India
 EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment
 SAHR - South Asians for Human Rights
 IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature

WHC - World Heritage Centre
 NCSS - National Committee for Saving the Sundarbans, Bangladesh
 UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

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