

26th April 2024

To,
The Union Minister,
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,
Government of India.

SUBJECT: Roll back the February, 2024 notification providing the methodology for the Green Credit Rules, 2023, and revisit the law, which in effect provides incentive for forest diversion activities through green credit earnings

Sir,

We, the undersigned, submit this petition in response to the recent notification dated 22nd February 2024¹ published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC / Ministry) on the methodology for calculation of green credits in respect of tree plantation, under the Green Credit Rules, 2023 notified on 12th October 2023². The methodology now notified under this notification allows for the exchange of green credits to meet compliance for compensatory afforestation. This directive issued in February 2024 mandates union and state forest departments to identify degraded land parcels for tree plantation, in the guise of promoting green cover expansion across India.

While the Green Credit Programme (GCP) introduced under the Green Credit Rules, 2023 was perceived by many as an innovative market-based mechanism, there have been serious concerns regarding its unsustainable approach and reliance on market forces for the conservation, restoration, and management of these natural lands. This latest notification issued in February 2024 has now confirmed the legitimate apprehensions of the environmental and forest rights activists, that such a profit-oriented green credit programme only seeks to further incentivise forest diversion and deforestation and trample upon the rights of the forest dwelling communities, instead of putting regulatory curbs on it to protect forests. Business-driven activities are admittedly the biggest violator of environmental rights and destroyer of forests today. In a time when there is a need to focus on strengthening the legal framework to ensure environmental protection, the GCP would only serve as another tool to enable the exploitation of natural resources.

As stakeholders, we urge careful consideration of the long-term implications of a programme such as this on the vulnerable ecosystems of our country. We bring to the Ministry's attention, the problematic premise of the notifications and set out the flaws that need immediate correction.

¹ [https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SO-884\(E\)-\[22-02-2024\]-Notification-on-Methodology-for-calculation-of-Green-Credit-in-respect-of-Tree-Plantation.pdf](https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SO-884(E)-[22-02-2024]-Notification-on-Methodology-for-calculation-of-Green-Credit-in-respect-of-Tree-Plantation.pdf)

² <https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2023/249377.pdf>

List of Problems:

- 1. The GCP introduces the concept of tradable green credits, which was claimed to be promising for incentivising sustainable practices. However, far from its stated objective, the law introduced by the government instead serves to incentivise the diversion of forests and the commercial exploitation of natural resources.** The approach behind the final methodology notified under the GCP is a cause of concern. The methodology outlines that union and state forest departments will identify and allocate “degraded” land parcels including open forests, scrublands, wastelands, and catchment areas, under their administrative control and management, for extensive tree planting. The tree plantation activity conducted by the applicant shall generate green credits. The tradable green credits can then be utilised by the applicant for meeting compliance of compensatory afforestation in case of diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 (Forest Conservation Act, 1980).
- 2. At the outset, tree plantation done under GCP cannot and must not be contemplated as a replacement for the primary forest cover and natural ecosystem of our country, which provide protection to wildlife, biodiversity and local knowledge of local communities.** Ad-hoc, unscientific and arbitrary tree-planting measures cannot be used as ‘credits’ to compensate for the destruction of old-growth trees and priceless forest ecosystems, which have immense economic, social and environmental value. Regeneration, compensation and restoration of the forest ecosystem being lost due to diversion for non-forestry activities, would require specific consideration on a case-to-case basis so that the project proponents are held liable for the actual ecological loss and commensurate compensatory measures are directed. Even as compensation can never be adequate to cover the loss of invaluable forests, in any event, mandatory compensatory measures cannot possibly be traded with ‘voluntary environmental actions’. This is an even greater dilution of the existing law on compensatory afforestation, which is itself problematic in its approach. The system now being proposed through the GCP further renders invaluable natural ecosystems as a commodity, instead of being safeguarded for their role as the ultimate protector from environmental and climate changes.
- 3. Most importantly, this methodology lacks a basic scientific understanding of the ecological significance of natural lands like scrubland, open forests, wastelands and catchment areas irresponsibly termed as “degraded” land parcels under the rules, and violates the rights of forest-dwelling and local communities over these lands.** Natural environments like savanna grasslands, marshes, scrub forests, wastelands etc. play an important ecological role, preserving soil quality, conserving unique biodiversity and supporting the local ecosystem. These old-grown natural areas have a special significance

in maintaining the ecological balance and play an important role in protection from adverse climate change events. Studies indicate that open forests like grasslands, scrublands possess higher carbon sequestration potential compared to forests. Most importantly, they form part of the commons. They are a source of livelihood and hold a deep sense of cultural value among indigenous communities. Not only are these natural areas being wrongly categorised and considered as unproductive or marginal areas, but they are also now under threat of habitat destruction for putting up profit-motivated unscientific plantations under these rules. Such important natural areas cannot be substituted or replaced with industrial-level plantations, which will consist of monocultures and will also reduce their value as effective carbon sinks. Moreover, the law completely fails to acknowledge, let alone protect the rights of indigenous communities over such natural lands, including the community forest rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. It was reported on 12th April 2024 that over 10,000 hectares of degraded forest land have been identified across 13 states for tree plantation under the GCP³. However, while a land inventory has been put up online listing out 'degraded land forest' land parcels identified by the states, the specific details of the land have not yet been released and no process has been undertaken for free prior informed consent of the affected local communities and indigenous peoples. This shows that without even addressing these important concerns, a damaging programme such as the GCP is being pushed with urgency, in this ad hoc, unlawful and non-transparent manner.

4. **In any event, a critical assessment of large-scale tree-plantation initiatives raises concerns about their implementation and outcomes. Issues like high mortality rates of such plantations, poor sustained care and monitoring efforts, inefficient resource allocation, and unclear benefits for local communities, render such initiatives largely inefficient.** Consequently, such plantations would do more harm than good. Such plantations require close oversight and need to be examined for their long-term sustainability, along with their dismal success rates. Large-scale plantation programmes overseen by state forest departments have a history of inadequate monitoring and compliance. With this attitude, the invaluable existing natural areas will be converted into a graveyard of trees and will actually be rendered degraded! The methodology introduced for the GCP fails entirely to address the issue of accountability in case of plantation failures. There is no clarification on who will bear the risk associated with unsuccessful plantations or how credits will be revoked if necessary. It is imperative for the methodology to clearly outline the party responsible for assuming the risks involved.

5. **The final version of the methodology lacks specific criteria for plantation approval, blatantly stipulating a density of 1100 trees per hectare which applies across all**

³ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/over-10000-hectares-identified-for-tree-plantation-across-13-states-under-green-credit-programme/articleshow/109226841.cms>

natural habitats. Given the significant ecological variations among tree species, the rationale behind awarding 'credits' solely based on tree numbers lacks clarity, is unscientific and will only increase environmental degradation. Additionally, concerns persist regarding the absence of guidelines on phased credit issuance based on plant survivability and maturation evidence. Also, the lack of consideration for rainfall zones and appropriate plant species in the final version, clearly indicates that there is no serious thought put into rehabilitating forests or really increasing forest cover using this method, but the only intended use is to “ease doing business” of forest diversion. Moreover, ecological nuances related to habitat, including soil quality, water availability and other topographical features, are completely missing.

6. **The exclusion of the methodology from the draft version of the GCP Rules and also the final Rules that were notified raises serious concern about the intentions behind these Rules. No public consultation was held prior to developing and releasing the methodology, which is not merely a subordinate legislation but a crucial document determining the implementation and purpose of the Rules.** Local communities and indigenous peoples whose lives and livelihoods will be affected by both the incentivised forest diversion activities and the irreversible destruction and damage to natural areas have not been consulted. Forest and land rights community, climate change activists, environmentalists and other expert stakeholders have also been left out of the process.
7. **While reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is crucial for meeting India’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and addressing the climate crisis, we hold reservations regarding the current reliance on market-based mechanisms like the GCP.** There is a lack of empirical evidence supporting the effectiveness of such mechanisms in reducing emissions. Instead, these markets often perpetuate greenwashing practices using conventional metrics that sustain business-as-usual approaches and further exacerbate the crisis.
8. **The GCP lacks a socio-ecological perspective, which calls for a departure from a rigid tree-centric model towards embracing restoration practices like assisted natural regeneration and rewilding of natural ecosystems, tailored to diverse biogeographic zones, thus avoiding any further disruptions to lives and livelihoods dependent on these ecosystems.** As per a news report published on 17th April 2024⁴, it appears that in its reactionary attitude, the Ministry has issued new guidelines on 12th April 2024, which provides for method to calculate costs for restoration activity. While acknowledging that not all degraded forests can support high density tree plantation, it appears that the mandatory requirement for the same has been removed and it has been left to the state to

⁴ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/centre-tweaks-green-credit-programme-norms/article68076591.ece>

decide what kind of plantation would be supported in the degraded forest land. This only exposes the Ministry's singular objective of awarding green credits to project proponents without any serious plan for restoration and adds to the existing ambiguity around the GCP. It fails to address the fundamental issues with the methodology. Addressing these concerns is paramount to fostering a comprehensive and inclusive framework for introducing any programmes with a true intention to promote environmental actions. Prioritising vested interests over conservation requirements will lead to ecological degradation and injustice to larger communities dependent on these natural habitats, thereby undermining the country's environmental integrity.

We, accordingly, strongly oppose the completely unscientific and unsustainable methodology recently notified in February 2024 under the Green Credit Programme, which aims to incentivise forest diversions at the cost of ecological concerns. We call upon the government to forthwith halt all its attempts to implement the same.

We urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to immediately withdraw the Green Credit Rules, 2023 and the methodology notified in February 2024 and all notifications / orders issued in pursuance of the same, and further demand that no such programme be introduced without wider consultation with affected communities and experts.

We call upon the government to protect and restore forests, open forests and natural areas over any further warped schemes for investment in afforestation programmes at the cost of the country's threatened natural forest cover.

Yours Faithfully,

Name of Signatory Organisations
1. People's Union for Civil Liberties
2. Let India Breathe
3. Fridays For Future, Karnataka
4. Centre for Financial Accountability
5. Himdhara Collective
6. Dhaatri Trust
7. Vikalp Sangam General Assembly
8. Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti
9. Living Labs Network & Forum
10. Aruvu Collaboratory

11. Team Yuva, Karnataka
12. Friends of Ladakh
13. Growthwatch
14. SANDRP
15. Chasi Mulia Suraksha Samiti, Kandhamal , Odisha
16. Muse Foundation
17. Powai Climate Action
18. Narmada Bachao Andolan
19. National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM)
20. Banyan Bonsai club Vadodara
21. Simla Collective
22. Food Sovereignty Alliance, India
23. Panjab Feminist Union of Students
24. Jagrit Adivasi Dalit Sangathan
25. Go Green Foundation Trust
26. Nilambur Nature Education Centre, Nilambur, Keralam
27. One Billion Rising campaign
28. Shehri Mahilla Kamgar Union
29. Maharashtra small-scale traditional fish workers union
30. Citizens for Justice & Peace
31. Banglar Manabdhikar Suraksha Mancha (MASUM)
32. Radio Edayoor
33. Alternative Law Forum
34. Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti
35. Tamil Nadu Science Forum- TNSF
36. Jana Vignana Vedika. AP
37. Environment Sub. committee, Jana Vignana Vedika AP, Affiliated to AIPSN.
38. Tamilnadu Women's Movement
39. Kisan Sangharsh Samiti
40. Bascon
41. Petition Group
42. The Simla Collective
43. Akhil Bharatiya Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Samiti
44. MANS, India
45. Adv N D Suryawanshi Law Foundation, Dhule
46. Youth For Himalaya
47. Team sathi khori gaon
48. Vigyan Ashram
49. Efect Kodai
50. Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha
51. Antar Bharati Balgram School
52. Siddhilife assisted reproduction centre

53. Uttarakhand Lok Vahini
54. Palluyir Trust
55. Sambhaavnaa Institute
56. Coorg Organisation for Rural Development
57. National Adivasi Alliance
58. Friends of nature
59. Kalpavriksh
60. Wullar Bachav front
61. Mines, Mineral & People
62. Bharatiya Lok va Paryavaran Vikas Sanstha
63. Green and Brown
64. We are The Common People
65. Bargi Bandh Visthapit Avum Prabhavit Sangh
66. Voice of people
67. Green movement, Kerala.
68. The Simla Collective
69. All India People's Science Network (AIPSN)
70. Climate Front India
71. COLLECTIVE Delhi
72. Van Gujjar Tribal Yuva Sangathan
73. Way to Roots
74. MAUSAM (Movement for Advancing Understanding of Sustainability And Mutuality)
75. Himalaya Niti Abhiyan
76. Kalpavriksh
77. Saksham welfare society, Warud, Wardha
78. No_means_No Kinnaur HP
79. Alliance of Climate Front-Line Communities (ACFC)
80. Janaakrosh Samiti Mumbai Goa Highway
81. River and Delta Research Centre (RDRC)
82. Chhattisgarh Kisan Sabha
83. Social Entrepreneurship Association
84. Rural Awareness Society, Bhilwada
85. Jungal Jameen Jan Andolan, Udaipur
86. Aravalli Bachao Citizens Movement
87. Pashan Area Sabha
88. Vanashakti
89. Aagaaz Foundation
90. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, Rajasthan
91. Aavid Khannan Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti, Rajasthan
92. Dalit Adivasi Avum Ghumantu Adhikar Abhiyan, Dagar, Rajasthan

93. People First
94. Frontier Weekly
95. People's Watch
96. Hindus for Human Rights
97. Indian Social Action Forum -INSAF
98. Darshan
99. NIRMAN
100. The Liana Trust, Karnataka
101. Insaani Biradari

Name of the Individual (Affiliation/Occupation)	
1.	Agnes Kharshiing
2.	Amrita Bhattacharjee
3.	Amitav Ghosh, Writer
4.	Anand Grover, Senior Advocate Supreme Court of India
5.	Henri Tiphagne, Advocate
6.	Mihir Desai, Senior Advocate, Bombay High Court
7.	V Suresh, Advocate, Tamil Nadu
8.	Kavita Srivastava, Feminist Activist
9.	Pamela Philipose, Independent journalist
10.	Cassandra Nazareth
11.	Suma Josson
12.	Vishal Kumar
13.	Pervin, Self-employed
14.	Sukla Sen, PUCL, Maharashtra
15.	Alpana Patel
16.	Prasad, Consultant (Social Inclusion)
17.	Monesh Dedhia
18.	Madhavi Wagle
19.	Pushkar Kulkarni
20.	Joseph, Working Professional
21.	Sejal Dand
22.	Kananna Navaty, Individual
23.	P Choudhary, Teacher
24.	Haveena Rebecah
25.	Sarang Yadwadkar
26.	Manish Chandi
27.	Ramnarayan K, Peti
28.	Winston

29.	Raj Kumar Dahiya
30.	Hemant Patki
31.	Vanmala Hiranandani
32.	P San, Save Aarey Foundation for Environment
33.	J Raman
34.	Navdeep Mathur, Faculty
35.	Sandhya Ghokle, Forum Against Oppression of Women
36.	Mathew M, Lawyer
37.	Deepika D'Souza
38.	Sakshambi Sen, Student
39.	Prasad Manjrekar
40.	Varsha
41.	K Menon, Independent researcher
42.	Ashu Sawant
43.	M Parmar
44.	Neeta Ratwani, Film Maker
45.	Priya Badlani
46.	Usha Seethalakshmi, Researcher
47.	Sreedevi
48.	Yash Agrawal, Philosophy professor
49.	Schhacchhi, Independent artist/photographer
50.	Willy, Indian Social Action Forum - INSAF
51.	Chetan Vijay Salunke
52.	Shirin Patel
53.	Individual Member, Lively LIFE
54.	Dinesh Negi, Panchayat Samiti Sadasya Rarang/Pahu/Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh
55.	Nina Verma
56.	Chythenyen
57.	Okeef Attari
58.	Jude D'Souza
59.	Rajani Rao
60.	Anna
61.	Ajoe Xavier, IDEAS Centre
62.	Claude Pereira
63.	Savio Rodrigues Santos
64.	Ketnam
65.	G Chirappaurathu
66.	Dhiren Talpade
67.	Amrita
68.	Sumant Taneja
69.	Serafina Singapuri

70.	Individual, Banyan bonsai club
71.	Katie Bagli, Author
72.	Citizen
73.	Conrad John
74.	Vidya Dinker
75.	H M Basarge
76.	Prashant Shiral
77.	Raghu Jyoti, Human Rights Forum
78.	Ranjana Parashar
79.	Vipul Vijay Khiradi
80.	Ashwin M
81.	Geeta Seshu, Journalist
82.	Arun Arod
83.	Prerana Sarma
84.	Narendra Mohanty
85.	Individual, Environmental services
86.	Sameer
87.	Husain Hakkimuddin, Ecological Restoration Alliance
88.	Bhargavi Rao, Independent Researcher
89.	Dhritiman Deka
90.	Shiraz Prabhu, PUCL
91.	Sreemati, Professor
92.	Pervin Jehangir
93.	Nayana Pai
94.	Adv Dr Shalu Nigam
95.	Nitin, House maker
96.	Avani Chokshi
97.	Tara Murali
98.	Teena Gill
99.	Sunila Kiri
100.	Rajendra Shah
101.	Individual, Life member of BNHS, Maharashtra Pakshimitra and WWF, Freelance Content Writer by occupation.
102.	Dr. Narasimha Reddy Donthi
103.	Vishek Dutta
104.	Rupesh Sarode
105.	Niraj Bhatt, Freelancer
106.	Neha Gabhawala, Environmental and Urban Planner
107.	Asha G
108.	Asha R
109.	Vipra
110.	Conrad Cabral

111.	Rituparna Buragohain
112.	Sagari Ramdas
113.	Shashank S, PhD
114.	Nishad Sevekari
115.	Theobhoma
116.	Moncy M Thomas
117.	Beeralingad
118.	Individual, NCWL
119.	Individual
120.	Vibhuti Patel, Retired Professor
121.	Balaji More
122.	Ujaar, the Research Collective
123.	Neha M
124.	Malavika
125.	Aguiar
126.	Dhruva Sen
127.	Sreejith
128.	Gamit, Architect and Planner
129.	Dr. Sylvia Karpagam, Public Health Practitioner
130.	M.S.R.Shad
131.	Ashim Das
132.	Kunal Chattopadhyay
133.	Jayasree Sen
134.	Nisarg Ankur Kolhapur
135.	Ar. Probuddha Mukhopadhyay
136.	Individual
137.	Individual
138.	Anand Sagar
139.	Achin Vanaik, Retired Professor
140.	S.Krishbaswamy
141.	Leslie Martin, Dalit Human Rights Defender
142.	Dr Lubna Sarwath, Center for Environmental and Wellbeing Economics, Hyderabad, Telangana
143.	Pradip Mukhopadhyay, Individual
144.	Ashok Aggarwal, Advocate
145.	Rohini Rajasekaran
146.	Nafisa Jagmag, Teacher
147.	Laheer, Microbiologist
148.	Nilesh Viruthkar
149.	Mamatharai
150.	Uma Maheshwari, Independent journalist
151.	Individual member, Friends Ladakh / Pune

152.	Jitendra Ratwani
153.	G Muralidhar, JVV AP
154.	Frontier weekly
155.	Vinit Waghe
156.	Yogesh
157.	Dilip Hota
158.	Individual Tamil Nadu Science Forum
159.	Shubham More
160.	Stuti Borwanker
161.	Dr Mirashiva, Public Health Physician
162.	Smruti Ratna, Gurukrupa dental multispecialty clinic
163.	Sarah
164.	Anant Phadke, Lok Vidnyaan Sanghatana
165.	Rajesh Desai
166.	Kaveri, Advocate
167.	Eshaan Ghosh
168.	Carol Geeta
169.	Firoz Ahmad
170.	Vrushali
171.	Darshini A
172.	Mayank Kohli
173.	Sachin Gawankar
174.	Rohini Hensman, Writer and independent scholar
175.	Sharad Behar
176.	Taizoon
177.	Sanket Tambare
178.	Nahlu Walia, Environmentalist
179.	Madhu Bhushan, Individual activist, researcher
180.	Adhesh
181.	Avinash Kumar
182.	Cedric Prakash, Human Rights Activist and writer
183.	Sangeetha Pandey, Homemaker
184.	Vaishali V, Homemaker
185.	Rohan DSouza
186.	Alegrina D'Souza
187.	R Viveganandan
188.	Joy Ganguly
189.	Sonalok, Bonsai Artist
190.	K M Aaroha, National Centre for Biological Sciences
191.	Kamala Menon, Delhi Science Forum
192.	Vijayakumar
193.	Duskar Barik

194.	Siya Vrinda, NCBS/ Research Scholar
195.	Sujata Patel
196.	S. Krishnaswamy, Madurai Kamaraj University
197.	Vaiju
198.	Siddarth Machado, Scientist
199.	Vidhya Sagar, Medical writer
200.	Navayan, Advocate
201.	Govind K, GenDev Centre for Research and Development, India
202.	Satish Khanna
203.	Neelakandan
204.	Island Lescure
205.	David N Storey, Forester
206.	Jessamijn Miedema
207.	Agnestheilman, Auroville International Township
208.	Vinita
209.	Arunima Gopinath, JNU
210.	Regina
211.	Mitesh Thakkar
212.	Elias Marias, ret. college professor
213.	Sunita Ravi
214.	K Ravichander, Forum Against Repression, Telangana
215.	Rohan Chakravarty, Cartoonist.
216.	Prince George
217.	Advocate Sunil Gamit
218.	Madhu Bhaduri
219.	Atul Deulgaonkar
220.	Javed Anand, Indian Muslims for Secular Democracy
221.	IMSc, (Retd)
222.	Jagdish Chandra Das
223.	Pratmai, JV International
224.	Nat Storey, Forester in Auroville
225.	Kathir Vel, Advocate
226.	Siddhartha Das (Academician, Public Health Advocacy)
227.	Yvette Jackson
228.	Cedric
229.	Goyant Kholso Naka
230.	Anjali Chemburkar, House wife
231.	Pramila
232.	Aritash, RANG Collective
233.	Shalini Gera
234.	Masooma
235.	Amita Pitre, Public Health and Gender Just specialist

236.	Rita Newnes
237.	Deepti Mary, Researcher
238.	Rahul, Janavignana Vedika
239.	Ponniah Rajamanickam, RtdAssociate Professor of Zoology
240.	Suhasini
241.	Avik Dojan, Musician
242.	Rachi Tiwari, Fellow, Sambhaavnaa Institute
243.	Manav Jain
244.	Ashutosh C More
245.	Pradyumna, Researcher
246.	Clementine
247.	Archivest
248.	Sundhar Devaprakash
249.	Apoorv Grover, Ophthalmologist, New Delhi
250.	Narayan Gangadhar
251.	Individual
252.	Rik Poot
253.	A P Josy
254.	Devendra Jadhav
255.	V S Jose Kumar, Mar Ivanios College
256.	Kunda Gokhale
257.	Doreendsa, Does Ecotours
258.	Josh Sangi, Stree Mukti Sanghatana
259.	Ashok Mahindra
260.	Romar Correa, Independent Researcher
261.	Aneesh Correa
262.	Tara
263.	Sagar, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights
264.	Reema Shah
265.	Savio Parker, Teacher
266.	Saeeraj
267.	Parvathi Venkateswaran
268.	Ambika Puri Joshi
269.	S S Kanil, B. G. V. S.
270.	Manisha
271.	Sathyan Nair
272.	Manmohan Mishra
273.	Dr Rohini, Retd professor of Zoology
274.	P Antony, Bagaicha
275.	Dina Desai
276.	A Burangey, Sadbhan Ananta Services
277.	Dayani Chakravarthy, Ecologist

278.	Dr Roxana Irani, Archaeologist from Deccan College, Pune
279.	Sashirekha, Citizen of India
280.	D Newnes
281.	Shabnum Poonawalla, Architect
282.	Muthu Ganesh S
283.	Individual
284.	Maryan Fernandes, Teacher
285.	Seema Azad, PUCL
286.	Chandrama
287.	Amod Shah, PhD Researcher
288.	Binayak Shankar
289.	Subi, Dentist
290.	Amita Tendulkar
291.	S Ashalatha
292.	Dr Dababe
293.	Swati Rane, Tiss
294.	Kamayani Bali Mahabal
295.	Pradeep E
296.	Jacks M, Nitai
297.	Individual
298.	Gurmeet Nakhwal, Researcher
299.	Student
300.	Girija, Oxfam-Social activist
301.	Chunauti Duggal
302.	Shivaniss, Teacher
303.	George Kunnath
304.	Lakshmi Devi
305.	Retired Citizen
306.	Vikas Jain
307.	Individual Member, Basic India Community
308.	Nikhil M Kharod
309.	Smita Dhawale, Consulting psychiatrist
310.	Yusuf Nasli, Protect our environment
311.	Siddhesh Sinkar
312.	Kate Currawalla
313.	Retired Individual
314.	Amar Jesani, Independent consultant
315.	Meera, NAPM, ALIFA
316.	Teesta Setalvad, CJP
317.	Preadh, MBBS Intern
318.	Nidhi, Doctor
319.	Akanksha

320.	Kailash, NAPM Rajasthan
321.	Melwyn Fernandes
322.	Niaz Zi
323.	Kiran Mehta, Software developer
324.	Ammu Abraham, PUCL Maharashtra
325.	Ram Naresh Jha, PUCL, Retired, Super Senior Citizen.
326.	Ashakarade
327.	Swapna Gawas
328.	Choyang Angmo, Student
329.	Dr Sunita Purushottam
330.	Anuradha Shetye, Legal Profession
331.	Shruti Singh
332.	Donthi Reddy, Joint Action for Water
333.	Dunes
334.	Gerry Martin, Conservationist
335.	Ash Khan, Social entrepreneur
336.	Mallika Iyer
337.	Sunayana Ganguly, Azim Premji University
338.	Imran Aqadeer, a retired Professor, JNU,
339.	Mayur Joshi, Akzonoble
340.	Suchita Naik
341.	A P Josy
342.	Marie Baracho
343.	Anupama
344.	Sadhna, Retired Teacher
345.	Lalit Deshpande
346.	Member, PUCL Chennai TN
347.	Hariharan Jayachandran
348.	Mahrukh
349.	Arati Chokshi
350.	Atul Chokshi
351.	Yuvan Aves, Naturalist
352.	Aman Chokshi, PhD student
353.	KJ Bobs
354.	Elizabeth Abraham
355.	Devendra Patel
356.	Devathi Parashuram
357.	SR Azad, Facilitator of sustainable utilisation and Conservation of Natural Resources
358.	Arnavaz
359.	Ravi, Professor
360.	Renu Kothiala

361.	Alka Pawanagadkar
362.	Amod Tamhane
363.	Gova Rathod, PUCL Gujarat
364.	Himanshu Kumar
365.	Anant Bhatnagar, PUCL
366.	Vilas Kirote
367.	Manish D, National alliance people moment
368.	Chaturanjan Ojha, Samaan Shiksha Andolan, Uttar Pradesh
369.	D S Mathur
370.	Kedar Yeshwant Devrukhkar, Freelancer makeup artist
371.	Prasad Chacko, Social Worker
372.	Kaladas Dehariya
373.	Ranjit Raut
374.	Ajai Vikram Singh
375.	Dhurandhar
376.	Ashok Kundspur
377.	Prasad Chacko
378.	Kailash J, NAPM Rajasthan
379.	Ipsa Shatakshi
380.	Jacob Kujar
381.	Anil Kapoor, Volunteer in Iamgurgaon. Retired senior citizen
382.	Prakash Kabra
383.	Hema Gadgil
384.	Ramnarayan (Ecologist)
385.	Aman, Van Gujjar Tribal Yuva Sangathan
386.	Swathi
387.	Pyoli, Advocate
388.	MERLYN DSA
389.	Rajesh Desai
390.	Nacaz Patuck
391.	Nisha Biswas, Activist
392.	Swadesh Kumar Sinha
393.	Meenal T, Researcher
394.	Parag Mandle
395.	Salam Rajesh
396.	Alexandra Schumann
397.	Roshni Kutty
398.	Sunita Bandewar
399.	Julia OBrien
400.	Rohit Gupta
401.	Sandhya Gokhale, Forum Against Oppression of Women
402.	Anuradha Pati, Freelancer

403.	Arnab B
404.	Marc Barandard, Designer upcycler
405.	Partan Negis, No means no campaign Kinnaur(HP)
406.	Mardenz
407.	Celia De Mengin
408.	Camille León
409.	Dr.Gabriele Dietrich, Writer
410.	Ashwini Bhat
411.	Individual Member, Environment Sub. committee, Jana Vignana Vedika AP, Affiliated to AIPSN
412.	Arjun Kindra
413.	Dr Swati P.Datye, Homoeopathic Practitioner
414.	Ram Kailash
415.	Siddharth Kalra, Permaculturist
416.	Neesha
417.	Akhil Choudhary, Advocate
418.	Alok Agnihotri, Advocate, PUCL
419.	Arvind Narrain, Writer
420.	Sunil B, Advocate
421.	Jinu S, Social Development Practitioner
422.	Chaya Datar, Retired Professor
423.	Nihitha Davis
424.	Gory Kujur
425.	Dhruv Gupta
426.	Preeti Anand
427.	Priya Verma
428.	Ganesh Purohit
429.	Stanley Fernandez
430.	Abhishek Patil, Researcher
431.	Lara Jesani, Advocate, Mumbai