

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL SOUTH ZONE AT CHENNAI

Application No. 239 of 2021

Navroz Kersasp Mody & Anr

... Applicants

Vs

The Auroville Foundation & Ors

... Respondents

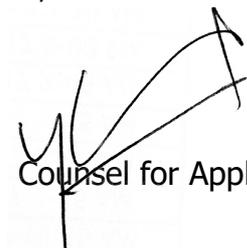
FILE D- Page 489-506

(Annexures 25 to 26)

S.No	Description	Page No
1.	Rejoinder filed by the Applicant dated 20.12.2021	489
2.	Annexure-25 Photographs of continuing work post 10.12.2021	501
3.	Annexure- 26 Details regarding Forest Group at Auroville	504

Certified to be true copies of the respective originals

Dated at Chennai on this the 22nd day of December, 2021


Counsel for Applicant

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Vs

The Auroville Foundation & Ors

... Respondents

Rejoinder Affidavit filed by Sandeep Vinod Sarah

I, Sandeep Vinod Sarah S/o Vinod Gopalan, aged about 29 years residing at Panayoram, Fertile, Thelem Road, Auroville Tamil Nadu 605101, temporarily come down to Chennai, do solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows:

1. I am the 2nd Applicant herein and aware of the facts and circumstances of the case. The present rejoinder is being filed in response to the counter affidavit of the 1st Respondent dated 15.12.2020. All the allegations in the counter are denied except those that are expressly admitted herein. The contents of my affidavit dated 16.12.2021 may be read as part and parcel of this rejoinder.
2. At the outset, it is submitted that despite the interim orders of this Hon'ble Court dated 10.12.2021 which was subsequently extended on 17.12.2021 directing the 1st Respondent to maintain status quo, the 1st Respondent continued to engage in work with respect to the Crown Road in the already cleared portions of the Bliss Forest area. The 1st Respondent's agents and contractors were engaged in laying HT cables and also preparing the cleared area for laying Cuddapa slabs etc. It is abundantly clear that the 1st Respondent is keen on presenting a *fait accompli* before this Hon'ble Tribunal.
3. I submit that the Applicants herein are not guilty of suppression of any material facts and the allegations in Para 1 of the counter affidavit are denied.
4. I deny the contents of Paras 2 to 5 except to the extent expressly admitted. These averments go to show that the 1st Respondent is fancying itself as the



owner of Auroville, forgetting that they are only a trustee holding assets in public trust. The Respondent is under the mistaken assumption that they have a duty to build "*the Auroville township with a population of 50,000*". The growth of Auroville has been organic and fuelled by the people who have chosen to be a part of Auroville. Constructing infrastructure for 50,000 people while only 3,500 reside is putting the cart before the horse. The need for infrastructure and facilities should be driven by the population and necessity and not the other way around.

5. In so far as para 3 is concerned, it is submitted that the greening of Auroville is well documented and detailed submissions are made below. It is submitted that there is no such understanding that the trees will have to be cleared when an area is ready for development – the duty on Auroville and its residents is to ensure that the development takes place in a sustainable manner and in the respondent appears least concerned with either democratic nor a sustainable method of development.
6. In so far as Para 4 is concerned – the CrownWay is a sketch in the Master Plan – which encompasses buildings and other infrastructure apart from the road. It is submitted that the implementation of this cannot be arbitrary and as decided by the 1st Respondent. It has to be a result of informed decision making, a conclusion informed by detailed development plans, environmental and social impact assessments etc. The alleged fact that the Crown Road is only 0.36% of total Auroville master plan area is irrelevant. Statistics often provide a misleading picture when taken out of context. By this logic, the Congo Rainforests account only for 0.6% of the earth's surface – that does not mean that the entire rainforest area can be cleared. Every project, every area has to be implemented or developed in a sustainable manner. In so far as Para 5 is concerned, once again the 1st Respondent is misled by concepts of ownership of the land. The provision of infrastructure facilities has to follow the law and the fact that the 1st Respondent is attempting to install underground facilities in untouched areas like Bliss Forest is clear from the work they have been



illegally continuing. It is false to state that facilities have already been provided. The foundation is behaving like a contractor intent on completing a task entrusted – forgetting the intent and purposes of the Act and the Charter.

7. I submit that the contents of Para 2-5 reiterates the case of the Applicant that the subject project is being implemented by the 1st Respondent merely on the basis of a diagram in the Masterplan. The 1st Respondent/project proponent has only referenced the Masterplan and its approval process in these paragraphs in an attempt to demonstrate that the current project is as per the approved Masterplan. The entire counter of the project proponent does not even mention a single assessment or study or a project feasibility study undertaken by it as part of preparation of the detailed development plan, while designing and implementing the construction of the crown road.
8. As already submitted in my additional affidavit dated 16.12.2021, the Master Plan is not a project document, and the 1st Respondent/Project proponent is attempting to give effect to the said master plan without any regard to the procedure laid down in the Master Plan itself regarding the implementation of the same i.e. through preparation of detailed development plans etc. The 1st Respondent is also seeking to implement this policy document without obtaining any statutory approvals as required under the planning laws as well as assessments and processes to obtain prior environmental clearance as mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.
9. It is submitted that the 1st Respondent is developing an "*international cultural township*" over an extent of 1963 Hectares. The Masterplan of Auroville, named the "*Auroville Universal Township Masterplan (Perspective: 2025)*" provides merely a policy framework and as per the Development Promotion Regulations which forms part of the Master Plan document, all development under the Master Plan shall be effectively eco- friendly and environmentally appropriate.



10. It is further submitted that the Masterplan projects that the population of Auroville will ultimately be 50,000. However, the population as on date is only 3500 (Para 12 of the counter). In the year 2010, when the master plan was notified, the projected population was 15,000 – but as can be seen, even as on date, a decade after 2010, the population is only 3500. Similarly, the Township area is proposed to cover a total of 1963 Ha. When the Masterplan document was made, only 770 Ha was in the 1st Respondent's possession and specific proposals regarding manner of land acquisition and consolidation was also provided. It was envisaged that land will be acquired at the rate of 100 Ha per year over a 10 year period. However, even as of date, the land consolidation process is not complete and even lands on which the proposed Crown Road is said to be laid have not been fully acquired by the 1st Respondent. Hence, the project proponent is effectively implementing the Masterplan proposed to build a township in a proposed area of 1963 Ha without any environmental impact assessments and a detailed development plans and in violation of the legal requirements required to be satisfied for such a project.
11. It is abundantly clear from the counter of the proponent that a township over an area of 1963 Ha is being developed. Hence the proposal will fall under Category 8(b) of the EIA Notification, 2006 requiring prior EC. However, it is submitted that no such development can be embarked upon based only on the master plan – which is a perspective plan. Once detailed development plans are prepared based on ground realities and necessary infrastructure components are identified, then the area can be developed with prior clearance.
12. It is submitted that it is not the case of the Applicant herein that the subject forest areas through which the proposed crown road laying work is being undertaken are forests as per the revenue records. The Applicant has clearly submitted that these lands fall within the dictionary meaning of forests and are hence entitled to protection. Hence the averments in Para 6 to the contrary maybe rejected. It is submitted that the recreated tropical forests are entitled to protection under the law and it is undeniable that the impact of such



projects/proposals on these forested landscapes need to be studied or assessed so that they can be suitably avoided. It is imperative that this be done irrespective of whether the foundation wants to call these forested landscapes forest or by any other name.

13. I state that the Crown Road is expected to be 4.3 kilometers long. As stated earlier the Applicants herein are not entirely opposed to the construction of the road. In fact, of the proposed length of 4.3 kms, 450 m, traverses through the Darkali forest area and another 330 m through the Bliss forest area. It is for these two stretches that alternate alignments which are less than 10 m away has been proposed, however, the project proponent is unwilling to consider any alternatives and is keen to execute the project in an autocratic manner. Alternatives will have to be considered and explored when the proposed project is properly studied and assessed.

14. I submit that with respect to the averments in para 7, that the project proponent cannot substitute the statutory requirement for undertaking an assessment by experts with it's own understanding and statements about environmental impact. Hence, these claims of the Project Proponent/1st Respondent has to be rejected in toto. The respondent is attempting to "greenwash" their actions. The following submissions are relevant regarding the averments made in para 7 of the counter:

7 (i) The number of trees felled as a percent to the forested area is a meaningless argument. It is reductionist to count trees only without taking into account the entire ecosystem/micro-watershed landscape of which the trees that were felled/are proposed to be felled exist. The destruction of Darkali forest is a case in point where the 1st respondent, with no justification whatsoever is intent on destroying what has been created.

7 (ii) Reductionist approach: reduction of trees to Co2 offsets by PV installation. The opposite holds true as well: the 898 trees cut would have offset a given amount of carbon and provided other ecosystem benefits as documented. There is no meaning in comparing services of trees with PV.



7(iii) These trees have not been planted with funds from the 1st Respondent, but funds generated within the community and in accordance with the forest management strategies of reviving indigenous forest. This argument is tantamount to saying as India has over 1.2 billion people, exterminating 0.05% does not matter.

7(iv) There is a greenbelt but that is no excuse to carry on with the present activity without a DDP and other assessments. Also, it is likely that the greenbelt in AV as envisaged will never be developed. Only a certain percentage of land has been secured. It will not be a belt but green patches that need to be carefully connected as sanctuaries. If anything careful planning is needed to build a city that offers both urban amenities and safeguards the environment by respecting natural boundaries. The existing forest patches need to be considered and integrated into any plan to develop the township.

7 (v) Trees do not release CO₂ when they die. They release it when they decompose. Any wood used in construction is also storing carbon. CO₂ from trees is also stored in soil biomass for a considerable amount of time.

7 vi) and vii) The point here is not about a "sustainable energy future". The point is about safeguarding ecosystems so that natural biodiversity may thrive along with urban human life. The request to adapt 16% or 750 m of the 4375 m trajectory of the crown road to accommodate an important water harvesting and percolation point of Darkali and bliss woodlands cannot be compared to generation of energy using PV panels. Renewable energy generation is only used in operative energy. Watershed management for groundwater replenishment for water security and prevention of sea water intrusion, control of erosion and prevention of heat island effect in developed areas are equally if not more important. So the argument that we are installing solar panels hence we can cut trees is devious and misleading.

15. There is a clear process under EIA to arrive at whether an activity has a net positive or negative environmental impact and the project proponent cannot unilaterally declare that the said project has negative environmental impact in the absence of any independent assessments or studies and an appraisal



process. It is not for the respondent to make this statement – the 1st Respondent is the project proponent and is attempting to justify its actions and are self-serving statements.

16. The contents of Para 8 and 9 are denied. I state that the Darkali and Bliss forests which are sought to be destroyed in part by the project proponent are not merely products of a “*tree plantation drive*” as averred in Para 8 of the counter. These forest areas are a result of decades of work by the Forest Group in Auroville. The Forest Group is a collective of Aurovilians with the common task of protecting, maintaining and developing the Auroville Green spaces, including Greenbelt and urban greenspace. It came into being in 1982 and now has 80 members from 17 different nationalities. The group currently manages approximately 1300 acres which is divided into 44 stewardship areas. Each of the Stewarded areas has a designated steward or in some of the larger areas multiple stewards. These stewards manage land for the Forest Group, which in turn is responsible to the Auroville community. Even the Masterplan under Appendix II, while listing the various working groups of Auroville describes the Forest group as “*a group actively involved in the planting and maintenance of Auroville’s forested areas, particularly the protective greenbelt around the township*”. The foundation has not been foresting the area. The claims that the foundation has decided to continue the “*tree planting*” drive is without meaning.

17. It is once again submitted that it is not the case of the Applicant that the entirety of Auroville is a forest area. The Applicant is cognizant of the fact that the Auroville is a township under construction. However, the proposed township cannot be constructed merely on the basis of a broad policy document drafted 20 years ago, for a projected population of 50,000 persons. The township, as envisaged under the masterplan can only be implemented after due assessments are conducted and clearances obtained – based on ground realities and necessity.

18. With respect to Para 10 of the counter, it is respectfully submitted that the mere fact that the word “*forest*” is not mentioned in the Auroville charter cannot



be a reason for the same to be destroyed against the very ideals of Auroville. It is ironic that the project proponent while asserting that the planting of trees "*were on Auroville Foundations's own land*" (para 11), quotes the Charter of Auroville which begins with the clear declaration that "*Auroville belongs to nobody in particular*". The 1st Respondent needs to be reminded that they are not the owners of Auroville but they only hold the assets in trust. They are not akin to a government administering lands belonging to them.

19. With respect to the averments in Para 11, it is unfortunate that the project proponent has equated a re-forestation effort whereby an entire Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest ecosystem spanning over 1200 acres has been nurtured over decades by the communities within Auroville with significant funds even from the 2nd Respondent herein to "*voluntary tree planting*" on university campuses. In any event, the project proponent is neither an educational campus nor a government estate. Admittedly, the proponent is building a township on the basis of a masterplan without following due process under law. These statements only show the lack of understanding of 1st Respondent's incumbents - of both Auroville, its evolution and the ideals it embodies. An award winning documentary titled "Ever slow green", which tells the story of a 50-years-young tropical forest that evolved in Auroville, South India, through some of the diverse people who dedicate their lives to bringing it to fruition is even available on the website of the 1st Respondent <https://auroville.org/contents/5193> . It is unfortunate that the 1st respondent foundation has adopted a confrontational approach with the residents and has chosen to belittle efforts of the residents and the decades it has cost to bring the re afforestation to fruition. The documentary is a 56 minute long feature, available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51npNzFj2zY> and is produced as an Annexure herewith.

20. With respect to averments in Para 12, the same is only a reproduction of what is stated in the Masterplan. It is denied that a small section of residents are enjoying lands of Auroville as their own private fiefdom. According to the



Project proponent/1st Respondent, the Charter of Auroville is sought to be implemented by the 1988 Act and the 1988 Act provides for the formulation of the Master Plan. However, the 1st Respondent has lost sight of the fact that even the master plan provides a mechanism for implementation through the preparation of detailed development plans which have not been done till date. The 1st Respondent also appears to have forgotten Auroville's housing policy and its Charter. It is submitted that it most common and expected of project proponents like the foundation to cast aspersions on people seeking to enforce the law and ensure sustainability. These are submissions designed to prejudice, albeit without merit. The present application is only to ensure the rule of law. Such sweeping statements by respondents ought to be deprecated.

21. The list in para 12 are not components that have been completed but rather zones provided in the master plan and structures therein. It is submitted that the structures listed in Para 12 do not in any manner justify the attempt to 'develop' a township for 50,000 people spread over several hundred hectares without assets or clearances.
22. The averments in Para 13 and 14 are denied. At the cost of repetition, it is submitted that its NOT the case of the Applicants that the entire Auroville area is a forest area. Further, the present proceedings is also not a challenge to the Master plan of Auroville. The present petition relates to the method of implementation of the said plan in violation of the law and also the procedures laid down under the masterplan. The nature of the lands in question is well documented and the question is whether they can be subjected to arbitrary destruction by the 1st Respondent.
23. The averments in Para 16 are denied. It is true that the Project Proponent/1st Respondent has commissioned the project arbitrarily. The mere factum of approval of the Masterplan by the governing board of Auroville does not convert the same into a "project document" and entitle the 1st Respondent to translate the policy document into reality in an arbitrary fashion.



24. With respect to the averments in para 18, the same narrates how the Masterplan document came to be approved and by the Ministry of Human Resources and Development, Government of India. The Applicant denies the allegation that the present application is a collateral challenge to the master plan itself. While the Applicant and other residents of Auroville have raised several complaints earlier regarding the manner of implementation of the Masterplan, constitution of the ATDC etc. , the same are not subject matters for consideration in the present application which is restricted to the question of whether a Masterplan document can be implemented blindly without a detailed development plan and assessments and appraisals required under law. The application in fact seeks that the 1st Respondent to act in accordance with the master plan.

25. With respect to the averment in Para 19, it is submitted that "development plan for 2001-2006" merely lists out projects (names) with estimated costs. It is not a detailed development plan as defined by the Department of Town and Country planning, according to which it ought to be a micro-level plan prepared for smaller areas with detailed road network etc or even the purpose to be served by a detailed development plan under the Master plan itself. This is at best a rough cost estimation for 2001-2006. The further stance of the Proponent that such a detailed development plan are irrelevant only goes to demonstrate the brazen disregard of the project proponent to the due process required under law. One of the important "ground realities" while implementing the Masterplan is the projected population of the area. In the present case, a Masterplan envisaged for a projected population of 50,000 is sought to be implemented for less than 10 % of the projected population without any review of micro level planning.

26. With respect to averments in para 20 that the Masterplan includes "drawings" of the main roads which ought to be implemented as part of a statutory mandate, the same only strengthens the case of the Applicant that there have



been no further steps to give effect to the masterplan through surveys, assessments etc, and the proponent is merely implementing the "sketch".

27. The averments in para 22 are denied. Detailed studies and reports prepared by Auroville residents, filed by the Applicants herein demonstrate that significant flora will be destroyed owing to the mindless execution of the project by the 1st Respondent proponent. As on date 898 trees have been felled (including some understory) and if the said project is allowed to continue, over 4586 trees are under threat.

28. With respect to the averments in Para 23, sufficient references are available from even within the Masterplan document that it is only a broad policy framework that will serve as a guide for the development. The statutory mandate to prepare a masterplan cannot be interpreted to mean that the same is exempted from other legal processes and scrutiny and is beyond review.

29. It is further submitted that the averments from para 24-29 are repetitive and denied and sufficient explanations have already been provided in the preceding paragraphs and they are denied as false.

30. It is submitted that the contents of Para 30 to 33 are denied and it is submitted that the failure of the 1st Respondent to act in accordance with the law and the Master Plan is the cause of this litigation. The 1st Respondent cannot act arbitrarily and has to conform to the laws. It is submitted that the attempt of the respondent to implement a sketch in a policy document (perspective plan: Master plan) in the real world without any impact assessments or clarity on alternatives and without a DDP, has already caused serious damage to the zealously guarded environs of Auroville and severe damage to the environment and principles of sustainable development and precautionary principle. It is false and incorrect to state that the present case does not involve substantial questions relating to the environment. Environmental good governance and compliance with environmental laws are essential and non-negotiable. The respondent has to act strictly in accordance with the law.



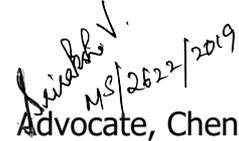
31. The relief sought in the application is also only to ensure that the process of law is not defeated. The 1st Respondent cannot claim any vested right to proceed as they do. It is unfortunate that allegations of malafide have been made without substantiation and all these allegations are denied.

For the reasons stated above, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to take the present rejoinder on record and allow the Application filed by the Applicants herein and render justice.

Solemnly affirmed on this the]
 20th day of December, 2021 and]
 signed his name in my presence]



Before me,


 M.S. 2622/2019

Advocate, Chennai

M-1, Vadhula, No.18,
 Brindavan Street, Mylapore, Ch-4

In Bliss Forest







Introduction to the Forest group – 18/12/2021

The Forest Group is a collective of Aurovilians with the common task of protecting, maintaining and developing the Auroville Green spaces, including Greenbelt and urban greenspace. It came into being in 1982 and now has 80 members from 17 different nationalities with 3:1 male to female ratio. The group currently manages approximately 1300 acres which is divided into 44 stewardship areas:

Forest Group Area Breakdown:

Zone	Acreage	Percentage
Green Belt	786	62%
Outside Master Plan	183	15 %
Inner city	291	23 %
Total	1260	

Forest Group Stewardship Breakdown:

	Forest Area	Acreage		Forest Area	Acreage		Forest Area	Acreage
1	Abri Forest	18	16	Baraka	40	31	Ravena	53
2	Adventure	35	17	Fertile East	9	32	Revelation	76
3	Anusuya and Gaia Forest	66	18	Forecomers	47	33	Sadhana Forest	65
4	Aranya	50	19	Freedom	13	34	Samridhi - West	15
5	Aurodam	82	20	Hermitage	50	35	Samridhi - Mike	32
6	Bliss	28	21	Kamataru	12	36	Samridhi Windmill	14
7	Center Field	9	22	Lumiere	16	37	Siddharta Forest	10
8	Dana	13	23	Mango field	9	38	Silence	12
9	Darkali	46	24	Marutavam	4.6	39	Shivam	18
10	Discipline	24	25	Meadow	13	40	Success	45
11	Espace	2.5	26	Miracle Forest	12	41	Udumbu	11
12	Eternity	18	27	Newlands	51	42	Azhagu Bhoomi	N/A
13	Evergreen	26	28	Nilatangam	15	42	Needam Forest	N/A
14	Existence	17	29	Nine Palms	62	43	Infinity	N/A
15	Fertile Seven Banyans	48	30	Pitchandikulam	63	44	NFA	9

Land steward responsibilities:

Each of the Stewarded areas has a designated steward or in some of the larger areas multiple stewards. These stewards manage land for the Forest Group, which in turn is responsible towards the Auroville community. Below are the main responsibilities the land stewards take upon themselves:

Land Protection/Security

- Awareness of boundaries and land under stewardship
- Fencing – Living or permanent, depending on the situation.
- Prevention of encroachment of land
- Prevention of unwanted browsing and grazing by animals
- Prevention of unwanted cutting and lopping of plants for firewood and timber
- Prevention of unauthorized mining of pebbles, soil
- Prevention of pollution of the land through dumping of waste etc

- Prevention of unwanted development on the land such as roads, current lines, houses and other buildings

Soil and Water conservation

- Pursuit of a “zero-run-off” policy through the construction and maintenance of bunding networks, check dams, kolams, percolation ponds and pits
- Promotion of efficient water usage in the community
- Biomass production and maintenance to aid in the creation of humus and increase soil fertility

Afforestation

- Management of the land according to a coherent concept of land management that can be explained to the rest of the group (see “Forest types within the Forest group” below).
- The efficient sale or exchange of extracted forest related produce with clear and transparent accounts of transactions
- Efficient usage of community supported watchman’s budgets

Accounts

- Keeping of transparent accounts of all transactions pertaining to the maintenance of the land under stewardship with a reasonable degree of accuracy of expenditure and income
- Timely submission of accounts to the Forest group as required

General responsibilities

- Participation in group activities, maintenance of communication with group members
- Maintain relationships with local neighbours, and be aware that one is representing Auroville in these interactions
- Open to peer review by other members of the forest group.

Forest Types within the Forest group:

The within the Greenbelt area and outlying lands the forest group has been allocated land to restore and develop appropriately. Generally, as an Auroville policy the land with good soils and potential for food production are allocated to the Farm Group, hence the historically the Forest Group to the group inherit eroded or land with poorer soil. The steward is deemed fit to develop the land appropriately with the final goals of maximising our evergreen canopy and protecting the native species. The following is a breakdown of types of management plans endorsed by the group as a whole:

Forest Management Goals

1. Creation of stands of Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest (TDEF)
2. Creation of Sanctuary areas
3. Watershed Protection
4. Ravine or wasteland restoration.
5. Mixed Forest
6. Buffer zones – watercourse protection
7. Recreation of urban forests / Parks
8. Timber stands
9. Firewood production
10. Orchards and stands of Minor Forest Product (MFP) species
11. Recreation of urban forests / Parks
12. Agro-forestry: grazing and fodder production.
13. Default forest, re-growth of species that are already present.

Forest Protection and maintenance:

To ensure the protection and ongoing maintenance of the forest areas, the Forest Group employ a permanent team of 60 local forest watchpersons and forest workers from the surrounding villages. These work with the stewards on the land and where necessary more temporary labour is employed for seasonal work.

List of Forest Group Members as of 1/12/2021

Forest Group member	Forest Area		Forest Group member	Forest Area
Hans	Abri Forest		Ramaya	Freedom
Vengadessan	Abri Forest		Bernd	Hermitage
Kumar	Adventure		Rishi	Kamataru
Glenn	Anusuya Forest and Gaia Forest		Jana	Fertile Field
Krishna	Anusuya Forest		Jan	Fertile Field
Saravanam	Aranya		Renu	Mango field
Vatchala	Aranya		Shivaraj	Marutavam
David	Aurodam		Didier	Meadow
Christoph	Bliss/Anusuya		Satyaji	Meadow
Elumalai	Bliss		Enea	Miracle Forest
Manolo	Bliss		Filip	Newlands
Rita	Center Field		Ambre	Nilatangam
Philippe	Centre Field		Shanti	Nine Palms
Marie Angel	Dana		Shivaji	Nine Palms
Gopal	Darkali		Ananda	Nine Palms
Agnes	Darkali		Joss	Pitchandikulam
Auronevi	Darkali		Kannyiappan	Pitchandikulam
Anatoliy	Darkali		Fabian	Pitchandikulam
Alyona	Darkali		Jaap	Ravena
Edzard	Discipline		Aryan	Ravena
Island	Espace		Patrick andNathalie	Revelation
Yuval	Eternity		Nathalie	Revelation
Jonah	Eternity		Quentin	Revelation
Natasha	Evergreen		Cristo	Revelation
Ancolie	Evergreen		Aviram and Yorit	Sadhana Forest
Anna	Existence		Yorit	Sadhana Forest
Johnny	Fertile Seven Banyans		Alan	Samriddhi - West
Sandeep VS	Fertile Seven Banyans		Shona	Samridhi - Mike
Alexandra	Fertile Seven Banyans		Diego	Samridhi Windmill
Achilles	Baraka		Manisugan	Samridhi Windmill
Wolf	Baraka		Boobalan	Siddharta Forest
Berengere	Baraka		Archana	Siddharta Forest
Eric C	Baraka		Dave	Silence
Laurence	Baraka		Renuka	Success
Heidi	Fertile East		Rik	Success
Giri	Fertile East		Jessamijin	Udumbu
Patrick	Fertile East		Gijis	Udumbu
Clementine	Forecomers		Balu	Azhagu Bhoomi
Karim	Forecomers		Segar	Needam Forest
Iyanar	Freedom		Andrei	Infinity
			Total	80