

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.

Organization Legal Name	Care Earth Trust
Project Title	Linking Scales: Mainstreaming the Conservation Agenda in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu
CEPF GEM No.	62887
Date of Report	March 9, 2016
Report Author	Jayshree Vencatesan
Author Contact Information	jvencatesan@gmail.com

CEPF Region: Western Ghats and Sri Lanka Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 2: which is to improve the conservation of globally threatened species through systematic conservation planning and action

Grant Amount: USD 70,000.00

Project Dates: June 1, 2013 to September 30, 2015

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

1. Government of Tamil Nadu: Department of Environment and Forests
Government department : Facilitation of the project, review of the resource compendium

2. Government of Tamil Nadu: Department of Planning and Development and Special Initiatives: Focal point and anchoring of the project at the level of the Principal Secretary to Government, was the key department that enabled the successful completion of the project.

3. Government of Tamil Nadu: State Planning Commission
Government body through the State Land Use Research Board played an advisory role in the project.

4. Government of Tamil Nadu: Department of Environment: support for state level engagement at the level of Heads of Departments

5. District Collectorate: Tirunelveli and Office of the Project Director, Hill Area Development Programme, Nilgiris: District level facilitation of the project

6. French Institute of Pondicherry and Strand Life Science Pvt Limited.
International Organisation, technical support through the Western Ghats Portal

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

See below.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Project Linking Scales to mainstream the conservation of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu has demonstrated that the near impossible goal of the State taking cognizance and custodianship of the recommendations of the conservation community of India to develop a dedicated programme for the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, with a financial allocation from the State Budget can be achieved.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

The long term impacts of the project was to define and articulate the Conservation Agenda for the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu; through a process of engagement and mainstreaming with the major departments of the Government and the local bodies, eventually resulting in the State's endorsement of a Vision document for the Western Ghats. the consolidation of CEPF's engagement in the Western Ghats, notably in the State of Tamil Nadu

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

All points defined as the long term impact have been achieved in full. And this is evidenced by the Guidelines that are being sent as an email attachment.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

The short term impacts of the project would be: 1. Constitution of a multi-expertise task group, with the support and participation of nodal departments to evolve and define the conservation agenda for the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. 2. Engagement of the district administration headed by the Collector and the representatives of the Panchayat Federation in Conservation Planning for the Western Ghats. This would include all the districts in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu: viz. Erode, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Dindugal, Theni, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. 3 Building of intra departmental and inter departmental capacities on conservation of the Western Ghats; as also with Panchayats and their Federations. 4 Development of a Resource Compendium that would guide and facilitate capacity building and implementation of conservation initiatives 5 Development of a Vision Document for the Conservation of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu that is endorsed by the State. 6 Demonstration of the utility of the Western Ghats Portal as a platform for collaborative data sharing and use, through a real life application.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

Short term impacts 1 to 5 have been achieved; impact no. 6 would be achieved on receiving a no-objection from the State authorities.

6. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

The project was successful in achieving its long term and short term impact objectives. To begin with, it was for the first time that a concerted effort was made to use science based advocacy as the mechanism for developing a Government programme for biodiversity conservation. The fact that many grantees of the CEPF portfolio, as also other conservation groups were involved in the process ensured that multiple ideas and experiences were brought to the table. Thirdly, the continued facilitation by Care Earth Trust with three major government departments at the senior most level was welcomed; as opposed to the conventional method of dialogues with one line department.

Due to issues beyond control, some mid course changes in the methodology had to be made, and this was done in consultation with CEPF. This was a minor challenge that was overcome without impacting the desired output of the project.

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The most unexpected, and major positive impact was a) the launch of a State Programme for the Western Ghats and b) the invitation to the project proponent to draft the guidelines for the implementation of this programme using the CEPF supported project as the basis.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 1.

Preparing the Ground The fundamental component of the project that would focus on disseminating the purpose and scope of the project across three layers of intervention that have been identified for operation, seek support and endorsement , and identify nodal persons for implementation.

<p>Product/Deliverable 1.1. Primary Document (Electronic and Hard Copy): defining the scope, purpose and mandate of the project</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 1.2. List of State Departments / Quasi-Government Organisations/Committees /Authorities and their nodal officers: First Layer of Intervention identified</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 1.3. List of Districts and District Administration Units that are part of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu: Second Layer of Intervention identified</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 1.4. List of Panchayats and Federations, Gram Sabha Collectives, other pertinent organisations and committees such as the Biodiversity Management Committees: Third Layer of Intervention identified.</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 1.5. Terms of Reference with the State Nodal Department</p>

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

- Primary Document developed and submitted to CEPF in an electronic format
- List detailing the First Layer of Intervention developed and submitted to CEPF in an electronic format
- The Second Layer of Intervention identified, listed and shared with CEPF
- The Third Layer of Intervention identified, listed and shared with CEPF
- ToR with the State Nodal Department finalised

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Establishing the Project Team The second component of the project, implemented in parallel with the first component, resulting in the constitution of a team of researchers who would be part of the project

<p>Product/Deliverable 2.1. Research Team in place for executing the project</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 2.2. Training report on the orientation and capacity building of the research team; focus on lessons learnt and shared experiences, as well as inputs and new perspectives about the project.</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 2.3. Framework of understanding with the Partner Organisations</p>

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

- Team members identified, and constituted into a research team
- Orientation and training sessions conducted for the research team
- Report on orientation and training of research team finalised
- MoUs or Framework of understanding with partner organisations signed.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Evolving Mechanisms for Review and Monitoring: A critical component of the project that would help in continuous review and monitoring of activities and targets, as well as the progress of the project . Would facilitate mid course correction, if needed.

<p>Product/Deliverable 3.1. Review and Monitoring System in place. Point person identified.</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 3.2. Reporting formats in place. Point person identified.</p>

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

- Matrix for review and monitoring developed and a designated person identified: Avantika Bhaskar
- Reporting formats translated into Tamil to enable wider participation and sharing.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Constituting the Task Group This would entail setting up of a small task group comprising of members drawn from the partner agencies of the project, other CEPF grantee institutions, experts and members nominated by the government to oversee the implementation process

Product/Deliverable 4.1. Task Group constituted; sub groups or thematic groups identified.
Product/Deliverable 4.2. Terms of Reference for the Task Group finalised and endorsed.
Product/Deliverable 4.3. Minutes of the meeting detailing the Task Group's mandate and functioning; Point person identified.

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

Task Group constituted with members drawn from CEPF reviewers team and grantees as also eminent ecologists/wildlife biologists: meetings held, and role and scope defined, minutes circulated, Dr R J Ranjit Daniels identified as point person.

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Review of Policy, Plan, Programme, Data Sources, Initiatives and Issues pertaining to the Conservation of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu The most critical component of the project, which focuses on studying, reviewing and analysing existing policies, plans and programmes that have a bearing on the conservation of the Western Ghats; reconcile past attempts such as the WGEEP document, Central Plans and Programmes such as the Project Elephant, newly launched programmes such as the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project and issues articulated by the local self government.

<p>Product/Deliverable 5.1. Base document 1: synthesis of data from the First Layer of Intervention</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 5.2. Base document 2: synthesis of data from the Central / Special Projects layer</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 5.3. Base document 3: synthesis of data from the Second and Third Layer of Intervention</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 5.4. Base document 4: synthesis of data from independent sources and the WG Portal</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 5.5. Minutes of the meeting: Mutually agreed upon report formats and content. Point person identified, review protocols agreed upon</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 5.6. Status paper: Conservation Dynamics of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu (Draft)</p>

12. Describe the results from Component 5 and each product/deliverable

- The Study component of the project is initiated; permissions obtained, research team given specific tasks and responsibilities, data perusal procedures and data collection formats identified, field travel.
- A series of Consultative Meetings conducted.
Based on the inputs and guidance given by the Task Group, the format, content and structure of the report is finalised. Point person identified.
- Draft report prepared and reviewed.
- Status Paper finalised and is available for review and finalisation.

Component 6 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Situational Analysis This component, through a process of review, analysis, engagement and reconciliation identifies the merits, demerits, lacuna and data gaps in the Status Paper developed under Component 5

Product/Deliverable 6.1. Minutes of the meetings, highlighting the perspective of the First Layer of Intervention
Product/Deliverable 6.2. Minutes of the meetings, highlighting the perspective of the Second and Third Layer of Intervention
Product/Deliverable 6.3. Status paper: Conservation Dynamics of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu (Final Version); Matrix to address the Data Gaps and Lacuna in the Conservation Agenda for Tamil Nadu
Product/Deliverable 6.4. Status Paper hosted in the Western Ghats Portal

13. Describe the results from Component 6 and each product/deliverable

- Structured interaction and discussions with the First, Second and Third Layers of Intervention to enable the analysis of the Status Paper.
Inputs obtained and consolidated into Minutes of the Meetings / Summary notes
- Inputs obtained from all three Layers of Intervention incorporated into the Status Paper
Inputs from the Task Group Members also incorporated.
Research Team undertakes its analysis and provides additional inputs.
- Status Paper finalised.

Component 7 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Evolving the Resource Compendium This component would draw upon the Status Paper to develop and disseminate resource materials in multiple formats highlighting various aspects pertaining to the conservation of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, eventually leading to a development of a resource compendium, which would largely be in the State's official language, Tamil.

Product/Deliverable 7.1. Minutes of the Workshop:
Product/Deliverable 7.2. Report on data formats and the finalised structure and content of the Resource Compendium.
Product/Deliverable 7.3. Terms of Reference mutually agreed upon and endorsed.
Product/Deliverable 7.4. Resource Compendium developed, printed (where essential), electronic versions finalised
Product/Deliverable 7.5. List of departments, institutions, committees, nodal departments and organisations at all three levels of intervention wherein the Resource Compendium would be hosted would be finalised.
Product/Deliverable 7.6. Resource Compendium disseminated (also in popular media)and hosted on the Western Ghats Portal.

14. Describe the results from Component 7 and each product/deliverable

- Resource Compendium identified.
A series of discussions and meetings conducted to agree upon on modes of functioning. Minutes and framework of understanding developed and agreed upon.
- Structure, Content, Formats, Design and Layout developed

- ToR signed with the persons/members identified for developing the Resource Compendium.
- Multiple formats of Resource Compendium developed, reviewed, finalised, designed and printed.
- List of potential recipients finalized and copies distributed.

Component 8 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Training and Capacity Building State level and Field level training and capacity building workshops involving the participation of the three layers of intervention, task group members and invited experts would be part of a series of training and capacity building workshops that would utilise the Resource Compendium as the base material and enable vertical and horizontal integration

<p>Product/Deliverable 8.1. Training Manual: concise report on the formats, methods and tools to be used in the proposed training and capacity building workshops</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 8.2. Schedule of training and capacity building programmes Memorandum of Understanding on co-financing or in kind contribution from the government departments signed.</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 8.3. Individual reports of each of the Training and Capacity Building Programme readied; focus on process and content documentation</p>
<p>Product/Deliverable 8.4. Proceedings of the Training and Capacity Building Programme finalised and disseminated widely, especially to State Forest College, Administrative Staff Colleges, Regional Resource Centres etc.</p>

15. Describe the results from Component 8 and each product/deliverable

- Training Manual developed, reviewed and finalised.
- Schedules decided upon. MoU signed (where appropriate)
- Training and Capacity Building Programmes conducted; multiple locations, parallel programmes with the active support of the partner organisations and the Task Group Members.

The minutes of all the programmes, inputs from trainers and partner organisations as well the TG members consolidated into the Proceedings of the Training and Capacity Building Programme. Proceedings disseminated widely.

Component 9 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Mainstreaming the Conservation Agenda through consolidation workshops This essential component of mainstreaming the conservation agenda within and across the departments, would be enabled through a composite structure consisting of discussions, brainstorming sessions, focus group discussions and a State Level Workshop. The process of consolidation would essentially focus on thematic content, programme focus and content, new plans and interventions and the policy over rides of the State, its line departments, special programmes and projects, past efforts, projects supported by CEPF and emerging scenarios. Using analysis of cross breaks, the mainstreaming process would result in a draft document that would enable the articulation of the Vision for the Conservation of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu

Product/Deliverable 9.1. Schedule, structure, content and formats of consolidation sessions finalised.
Product/Deliverable 9.2. Minutes of the sessions finalised; shared, reviewed and consolidated into a single document
Product/Deliverable 9.3. The Draft Document (to be named in consultation with the partners at that point of time) readied and circulated for review and endorsement.

16. Describe the results from Component 9 and each product/deliverable

- Schedule listed and detailed in the composite structure implemented. Minutes, agreements and follow up action drafted, shared and reviewed for finalisation. Process documentation initiated and completed.
- The Draft Document developed - components agreed upon based on analysis. Draft Document circulated for review and endorsement.
- Based on the series of consultations and a study of the Draft Document, the State initiates a special, state funded programme for the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. The Programme is to be anchored by the Department of Planning and Development and Special Initiatives and is to be replace two flagship centrally sponsored programmes for the hills of the State viz. Hill Area Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme.
- The Vision Document is agreed upon to be drafted as the Guidelines for the Special Area Development Programme for the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

Component 10 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Defining the Vision for Conserving the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu The goal of the project; this component focuses on defining the vision for conserving the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu and is to be articulated as a Vision Document. The Document would while defining the vision, would also detail the mission, the guiding principles, current and emerging policy scenarios, inter-sect oral and inter-departmental integration, programmes, plans and actions, special initiatives, compliance with Acts and Regulations, International Conventions and most importantly the aspirations and expectations of the people of Tamil Nadu. It would also summarise the financial allocation of the State to the Conservation of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu

The Vision Document: endorsed by the three layers of intervention and hosted in the State Planning Commission, State Biodiversity Board, National Biodiversity Authority, nodal departments, district administration and Panchayat Federations.

17. Describe the results from Component 10 and each product/deliverable

- Vision Document (Guidelines) was finalised after a review of eight versions and submitted for endorsement of the State.
- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu endorsed the guidelines and a financial outlay of 11.25 million USD per year is announced for the programme in the State Budget
- Vision Document hosted in nodal organisations in all three layers of intervention, appropriate authorities, State Planning Commission, and the Western Ghats Portal.
- Completion reports were submitted to CEPF

18. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Status paper, Resource Compendium etc. that was to be hosted in the Western Ghats portal is pending, and will be done by mid March 2016. This did not impact the project, and was in a way an essential condition.

19. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

Product outputs of the project are being attached as a separate file.

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

20. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

Not applicable.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
21. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	N/A	<i>List the name of each protected area</i>
22. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	N/A	<i>List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i>
23. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	N/A	<i>List the name of each key biodiversity area</i>
24. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation	N/A	<i>List the name or describe the location of the production landscape</i>

* Include total hectares from project inception to completion

The project has contributed to securing the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu by

a) expanding the administrative definition of the Ghats by including Erode (Sathyamangalam) as part of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, thereby making 10 districts as constituents.

b) identifying 46 taluks as the operating entity. In this way the project has addressed all the designated Protected Areas within the Tamil Nadu Western Ghats, the four major landscapes of interest to the CEPF viz. Mysore Nilgiris, Anamalais, Palanis and the Agastiyamalai biosphere reserve.

c) bringing within its ambit the buffer areas around the Protected Areas

25. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)

Not applicable

26. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

Not applicable: project at the scale of the entire Western Ghats region of Tamil Nadu

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
27. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions				
28. Adults for livelihoods or increased income				
29. School-aged children				
30. Other (Government functionaries at the Panchayat /Taluk / District Level)	1148	458	1606	Functionaries of the State Government (permanent, temporary, elected local self government representatives) in situational analysis techniques and conservation prioritization.

31. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

The project has result in benefitting 10 administrative districts (46 *taluks* – *administratively defined, local level administrative, planning and implementation entity*) with a dedicated component of addressing 10 most vulnerable tribal communities of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

32. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
Multiple communities including, rural, tribal, and urban populations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:
 X Refugee camps that were historically established for the SriLankan repatriates. Note that the project resulted in the launch of a dedicated programme for the ecoregion and hence socio economic benefits are expected on implementing the project. The critical point is that all the attributes listed in the matrix are addressed in the scope of the project.

Lessons Learned

33. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community

The project was developed following a discussion with one of the senior bureaucrats of the State of Tamil Nadu who suggested that conservation efforts need to be consolidated into a dedicated policy for the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. The debate that India witnessed following the Western Ghats report led by Prof Madhav Gadgil and Prof Kasturirangan served as an impetus to explore the possibilities of evolving a programme that a) respected the federal system of governance b) appreciated the leadership of some of the states and c) had a long, sustained engagement that was rooted in the principles of science and society.

The most critical takeaway for Care Earth Trust and the project team is the need for the conservation community (researchers, civil society groups, activists and the media) to engage with the State Government, to keep an open mind, to collaborate despite ideological differences and recognize that facilitation is a daunting, yet achievable task. The fact that this initiative was supported by CEPF wholeheartedly, and with appropriate technical and logistical guidance by the Grant Director needs to be recorded with gratitude – and this would be the plea to other global conservation donor organisations.

34. Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

A structured process (thanks to the logframe) that was iterative, and allowed mid course correction and change contributed to the success of the project.

35. Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

The unstinted support received from all the stakeholder groups, the grantee and conservation groups in India, CEPF nodal team at ATREE, the Grant Director – CEPF and his team played a major role. At the level of Care Earth Trust and the project team, it was continued engagement at all three designated levels that ensured that conversations about the project were positive. Once the commitment to stay on course was established, the support received from the Government came in rather easily and was sustained with the top leadership endorsing the programme.

36. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

The possibility of replicating the Linking Scales Project in other landscapes / states / countries could be explored.

Sustainability / Replication

37. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

The project is now a programme of the State Government of Tamil Nadu with a dedicated budget and an institutional mechanism in place.

38. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

The fact that Tamil Nadu has pioneered a programme for the Western Ghats could serve as an impetus to other states to evolve state specific programmes – and this has been the case with many welfare schemes in the past.

Safeguards

39. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Not applicable.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

40. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

The Linking Scales Project has demonstrated that dedicated teams and expertise need to be involved to facilitate a dialogue between the State and Conservation groups that could eventually translate into meaningful, and sustainable interventions for the conservation of biodiversity hotspots such as the Western Ghats. Care Earth Trust, has demonstrated this rather well in Tamil Nadu, and would like to sustain this momentum. The fact that other grantees in the region were actively coopted into the current project reiterates the importance of collaborative engagement. To ensure that the success and experience gained through the current project is sustained, long term financial and technical support is essential. CEPF could hence consider leveraging such resources for furthering and sustaining this successful effort.

Additional Funding

41. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Tamil Nadu State Government	C- Regional Leveraging	INR 75.00 Crores Equivalent to 11.25 million USD per year	The outputs of the CEPF project (process and content) have formed the basis for the newly launched Special Area Development Programme of the Tamil Nadu State Government, and a budgetary allotment of the State has been achieved for the programme. Care Earth did not pursue additional funding to the organisation since this would be contrary to the agreement entered into with the State Government.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

42. Name: Jayshree Vencatesan
43. Organization: Care Earth Trust
44. Mailing address: # 5, Shri Nivas, 21st street, Thillaiganga Nagar, Chennai 600061
45. Telephone number: 91-44-65435841 Mobile: 09940099372
46. E-mail address: jvencatesan@gmail.com