



### Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

**Instructions:** CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF’s global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

**Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.**

*Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.*

**Organization Legal Name: Wadi for Sustainable Ecosystem Development (WADI)**

**Project Title:** Biodiversity Conservation Through Traditional Agroforestry Practices- Dibeem KBA, Jordan

**Grant Number:** CEPF-111931

**Date of Completion of this Report:** 30 June 2022

**CEPF Hotspot:** Mediterranean Basin II hotspot

**Strategic Direction:** SD3: Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value

**Grant Amount:** USD 39,931 (Thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-one US Dollars).

**Project Dates:** 1 January 2021-31 May 2022

#### **PART I: Overview**

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

Number	Name of partner	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
1	Enviromatics	- Various planned activities and workshops were implemented in cooperation with Enviromatics to:	Annex1: progress presentation submitted to CEPF

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complement each other since we are working at the same KBA</li> <li>• Maximize the environmental-socio economic benefits for the local community.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- periodic meetings and follow-up phone calls were conducted to ensure collaboration</li> <li>- A consortium was established between WADI and ENVIROMATICS to conduct a pilot study of habitat selection for the conservation of <i>Iris bismarckia</i> within Dibeen KBA</li> </ul>	<p>Annex 2: List of activities that have been agreed to be implemented between WADI and Enviromatics (Confirmed and Approved by CEPF Team on April26.2022)</p> <p>Annex3: Collaboration Agreement</p>
2	RSCN, Dibeen Forest Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reforestation activity at Dibeen forest reserve to restore 5 hectares.</li> <li>- collaboration to conduct pilot habitat selection for the conservation of <i>Iris bismarckia</i> within Dibeen KBA</li> </ul>	
3	Nejdeh Local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus group discussion</li> <li>- community mobilization and engagement, especially for women and youth.</li> </ul>	no registered CBO to represent the village community.
4	Rural pioneer women CBO, Sakeb village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus group discussion,</li> <li>- community mobilization and engagement, especially for women and youth.</li> </ul>	
5	Samma Jerash women CBO, Nahleh village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus group discussion</li> <li>- community mobilization</li> </ul>	
6	Ministry of Agriculture MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide support to activities</li> </ul>	Jerash Agriculture Directorate Forestry Directorate

## 2. Summarize the overall results of your project

In this project, the focus was given to communities living in the vicinity of Dibeen KBA that is subjected to intense land-use change. The following are overall outcomes have resulted from WADI's interventions:

- welfare and livelihood improvement for 23 households (at least 5 persons/ household=115 person) as a result of implementing income-generating activities based on traditional agricultural/ agroforestry practices.
- Promotion of awareness of the value of traditional, biodiversity-friendly land-use practices such as agroforestry products, planting medicinal plants, planting vegetable crops, and propagation of native plants to be used as rootstocks.

- Knowledge enhancement of traditional agricultural/ agroforestry practices and biodiversity conservation for 136 people (total number) from Sakeb and Nejdeh village local community.
- Securing the local community and government decision-maker’s recognition and support to adopt traditional and biodiversity-friendly land-use practices.
- Planting ~0.5 hectares (5,200 dunums) of privately-owned lands with medicinal herbs and vegetable crops in Nejdeh village.
- Planting native plants as hedges around privately owned land.
- Propagation of ~2900 native seedlings in a community nursery at Al-Kitteh village, Jerash Governorate (production capacity of 4,000 seedlings). Propagated plants are:
  - *Salvia officinalis*
  - *Quercus coccifera*
  - *Arbutus andrachne*
  - *Pinus halepensis*
  - *Olea europaea* (wild olive)
  - *Artemisia siebrei*
  - *Laurus nobilis*
- Restoring five hectares (50 Dunum) of degraded forest.
- Establishing a consortium between CEPF grantees to magnify the impact of this project on biodiversity conservation and on the local communities’ socioeconomic level.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)**

List each long-term impact of your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Biodiversity conservation and degradation synergies and trade-offs assessed	This project contributed to efficiently planning for biodiversity protection by identifying potential trade-offs for local communities in the vicinity of Dibeen KBA. This project explored ways to balance the immediate local needs and the long-term protection of natural habitats and ensure local communities can benefit from conservation and Sustainable land-use management strategies
Potential biodiversity-friendly agricultural and agroforestry practices promoted and implemented	This project contributed to the long-term adoption of biodiversity-friendly agricultural and agroforestry practices by providing vocational trainings and technical support. The provided trainings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved the capacity and skills of small-scale farmers (women in particular) in traditional agricultural/agroforestry practices.</li> <li>2. Aided in strengthening the resilience of local communities by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rejuvenating traditional agricultural/agroforestry practices</li> <li>- providing supplementary livelihoods</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promoting green business modalities with engaged business actors and in a developed production value chain</li> </ul>
Community knowledge and capacity to conserve biodiversity hotspots strengthened	This project Enhanced the level of awareness, understanding, and capacities of local communities to integrate management for conservation and production purposes across Dibeen KBA.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
10% improvement in the income of partners engaged in income-generating activities based on traditional agricultural / agroforestry practices	<p>The income of 23 households (at least 5 persons/ household=115 person) improved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing the community nursery</li> <li>- Planting medicinal plants and vegetable crops.</li> <li>- Participation in the farmers' market to promote agroforestry products.</li> <li>- Planting hedges and reforestation activities.</li> </ul> <p>Annex 4: project progress report, **Financial report and support documents (Submitted to CEPF Small Grant Manager) Annex 11: list of participants and plants species</p>
Human-induced threats to biodiversity and natural resources were reduced by 10%	<p>Not measurable due to the short duration of the project.</p> <p>Although this project enhanced the level of awareness, understanding, and capacities of local communities to integrate management for conservation and production purposes across Dibeen KBA but changing behavior needs more time to be achieved and measured.</p>
30% of engaged community members reveal enhanced knowledge of traditional agricultural/ agroforestry practices and biodiversity conservation	<p>Approximately 100 Women and youth from Sakeb and Nejdeh Village (not replicated count) showed an improvement in their acquired skills related to traditional agricultural / agroforestry practices and biodiversity conservation after receiving trainings.</p> <p>*List of participants is embedded in the financial report, and support documents Annex 9: Training pre-post assessment Analysis</p>
Around 1,000 seedlings propagated of key identified species	<p>~2900 native seedlings propagated in a community nursery at Al-Kitteh, Jerash Governorate (production capacity of 4,000 seedlings).</p> <p>List of plants Annex1: progress presentation submitted to CEPF</p>
One site of degraded forest restored	Five hectares (50 Dunum) of degraded forest sites were restored at Dibeen Forest Reserve.

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

- This project led to establishing a privileged partnership with Enviromatics and RSCN that will step up efforts on behalf of biodiversity conservation for threatened ecosystems and species.
- During this project, CEPF team conducted a field visit to all implementation sites and met the local community, this positively encouraged participants and other local community members to be more engaged and sustain the project.
- This project promoted the willingness of the local community at Nejdeh village to establish their own CBO to enhance their networking with other donors and other stakeholders in order to sustain implemented projects.
- This project contributed to restoring the degraded area at Dibeen forest reserve, but this area had been subjected to an attempt of unauthorized grazing by wandering pastoralists.
- All projects should have similar amounts of allowances to local communities; some misunderstandings arose due to the comparison of amounts provided from one project to the other.
- The community member where the state-of-the-art nursery was set up is from an older generation. Although he was very motivated at the beginning, he found it difficult to change agricultural methods and practices to match WADI's science-based methodologies. This resulted in a mediocre quality of the seedlings produced in the nursery.

## **PART II: Project Products/Deliverables**

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	Three potential income-generating traditional agricultural and agroforestry practices/ products identified	Based on initial meetings that took place in April-June 2021, baseline assessment and focus group discussion with targeted local communities at Nejdeh, Sakeb and Nahleh, a number of income-generating traditional agricultural and agroforestry practices and products were identified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. herbaceous plants e.g., Sage, Thyme</li> <li>2. Propagating of native forest plants to be used as a rootstock</li> <li>3. Propagating of productive- fruit-bearing trees: (grapes, figs, almond, apple, cherry)</li> </ol> Annex 1: progress presentation submitted to CEPF Annex 4 : Project Progress Report
2	3 major human induced threats identified, assessed and root causes identified	Based on initial meetings, baseline assessment and focus group discussion that took place in April-June 2021, baseline assessment and focus group discussion with targeted local communities at Nejdeh, Sakeb and Nahleh, main human-induced threats and their root causes were addressed:

		<p>Direct threats: Wood logging (Deforestation), overgrazing, agricultural expansion, and high fuel prices</p> <p>Root causes: Weak awareness of forests importance, Low income</p> <p>Annex 1: progress presentation submitted to CEPF</p> <p>Annex 4: Project Progress Report</p>
3	80 people educated on agricultural / agroforestry production and biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 7, 8, and 13 November 2021, WADI NGO facilitated three training workshops for eighty-two local women from Nejdeh and Sakeb villages. These workshops were conducted on a theoretical and practical basis.</li> <li>On 14 April 2022, WADI NGO conducted a training workshop titled "Raising awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation through traditional agroforestry practices in Dibeen key biodiversity area" where 54 (eighteen males, thirty-six females) community members participated from Nejdeh village</li> </ul> <p>Annex 5: social media with links</p> <p>Annex 8: training on Agricultural practices (Nejdeh and Sakeb)</p> <p>**Financial report and support documents</p>
4	One community nursery established	<p>One nursery was established with a community member (Mr.Hassan Alazzam) from Al-Kitteh, Jerash Governorate.</p> <p>The nursery production capacity is around 4,000 seedlings.</p> <p>Annex 1: progress presentation</p> <p>Annex 6: project report</p>
5	10 community members / private farm owners showing interest in conducting traditional agricultural / agroforestry practices on privately owned and governmental lands	<p>Based on the initial visits, baseline assessment, focus group discussion, follow-up meetings, and phone calls we have got a list of 29 names of people who showed high interest in conducting traditional agricultural / agroforestry practices on privately owned and governmental lands.</p> <p>Annex 7: list of names</p>
6	50,000m <sup>2</sup> (5 hectares) of degraded forest restored	<p>WADI NGO partnered with Dibeen Forest Reserve - Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) to plant 200 carob seedlings in Dibeen Forest Reserve on December 9 and 29, 2021. The planted trees</p>

		restored five hectares (50 dunums) of the Reserve's land which underwent fire. Annex 1: progress presentation Annex 5: social media with links
7	One long-term job and up to 30-day seasonal job opportunities created	1 long-term job at the community nursery, 31 short-term jobs created through planting activities at private farms and at Dibeen forest reserve (3 occupied by women) **Financial report and support documents
8	Around 5,000m <sup>2</sup> of government and privately-owned lands are utilized in traditional agricultural and /or agroforestry practices	WADI NGO partnered with women who owned private farms in Nejdeh village – Jerash Governorate to plant a total of around 0.52 hectares (5,200 m <sup>2</sup> ). The local community members used traditional agriculture and agroforestry practices to plant medicinal herbs and vegetable crops; the production will be used for households' consumption, and excess amounts will be sold to supplement the households' income. **Financial report and support documents Annex 5: social media with links

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

-Several verification methods were developed to ensure the implementation of proposed activities:

- Projects reports
- Approach impact assessment,
- Participation logs
- Training material
- Baseline assessments
- Pre/post-training assessment,
- Follow up and periodic inspection field visits (Annex 10: inspection field visit report)

**PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

**Lessons Learned**

**7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.**

- Time is crucial; to be sustainable, such project duration needs to be at least 3 years. moreover, the climatic condition should be taken into consideration, many activities were postponed due to harsh weather conditions.
- All projects should have similar amounts of allowances to local communities; some misunderstandings can arise due to the comparison of amounts provided from one project to the other.

- Many local community members require transportation compensation to attend any training workshop; this should be accounted for in the future.
- Due to the pandemic, there were opportunities to provide virtual trainings and conduct meetings. In the future, account for internet connection allowances.
- Training of trainers is an excellent way of sustaining the knowledge in the area and has a great effect on the training of others and following up with them on the local level.

**Sustainability / Replication**

**8. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

- The establishment of the nursery and the production of original seedlings are among the activities that the local community in Nejdeh and Sakeb showed their desire to repeat. At these nurseries, the amount of used water is only 1/3 of the amount of water used to produce similar species in conventional nurseries.
- Involving the agriculture extension department to ensure sustainability by providing technical assistance and support to local farmers. (Several governmental entities signed an undertaking to provide support and recognition to local farmers at Nejdeh village (Annex 12: signed Undertaking)
- Working with other CEPF grantees at the KBA led to achieving a maximum level of environmental and socio-economic benefits.

**Safeguards**

**9. If not listed as a separate Deliverable and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

A grievance mechanism was available for the local community at Nejdeh, Sakeb and at Dibeen forest reserve, No other safeguard was triggered  
Annex 14: grievance mechanism

**Additional Funding (Not applicable)**

**10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**

**a. Total additional funding (US\$)**

**b. Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount

## Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- This project provided an enabling environment for women's enhanced participation. They were involved from the beginning, in the initial discussion and during the implementation of all activities.
- WADI team ensured all community engagement and agricultural aspects are moving towards achieving environmental justice, gender equality, and changing the typical image of access to natural resources which is restricted to men.
- We developed an approach impact evaluation to assess local community perception, feedback and recommendation. This was a very helpful tool to figure out what is next and the potential of scaling up such project.
- Annex 13: approach impact assessment.

## PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

### Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.0 Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management.	6	Enhanced protection for 6 hr of Dibeen KBA
3.1 Number of threatened species dependent on traditional practices, seeing status improved	1	<i>Iris bismarckia</i> is one of the species used to identify Jordan important plant areas, and it is present in a number of localities in Dibeen KBA. Several factors are risking the conservation of <i>I. bismarckia</i> in Dibeen such as urban expansion, active taking by visitors and unsustainable grazing. In this project, a consortium between CEPF grantees was established to undertake preparatory activities for the selection

		of habitat for the restoration of the threatened <i>I. bismarckia</i> as a pilot project for the conservation and restoration of native and threatened iris species in the Mediterranean hotspot. All the products of this study, findings, and recommendations will be published and shared to improve local knowledge about <i>I. bismarckia</i> .
3.2 Number of traditional products that demonstrate positive impacts on biodiversity, seeing a positive market trend	2	Dried herbal Zaatar and dried sage through MAWASEM workshop (a place has been run by Enviromatics where local community women produce their traditional products) in partnership with Enviromatics and Nejdah local community
3.3 Number of Local Authorities recognizing and supporting traditional practices in favor of biodiversity	1	WADI team conducted a meeting with representatives from Jerash Directorate / Ministry of Agriculture, Jerash Municipality and Governorate Directorate, in the presence of local community members at Nejdeh village to present the results, findings, lessons learned, and recommendations for future activities. More importantly, all governmental attendees signed an undertaking to assure their recognizing and supporting traditional practices in favor of biodiversity (annex 5: social media with links)

## Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

### 13. Benefits to Individuals

#### 13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
	62(originally a total of 82 women received this training at Sakeb and Nejdeh village)*	Training on traditional agricultural/agroforestry practices
-	22(originally a total of 42 women received this training at Sakeb and Nejdeh village)*	Marketing of agricultural/ agroforestry products
5	5	Capacity-building training on biodiversity and ecosystem in Jordan, and how to develop awareness campaigns to aid the conservation efforts for WADI staff and other CEPF grantees (Annex 15 A+B: training material Biodiversity Conservation in Jordan

#### 13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
1		A community member benefited from the infrastructure improvement of the nursery that the project provided for plant propagation.
	2	Participating in farmer markets to promote their agroforestry products
28	3	Received payments for participating in the reforestation activities.

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

#### 14. Protected Areas

##### Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***
DIBEEN FOREST RESERVE	JORDAN	6000 hectares (60000 Dunum)	0	2021-2022	-35.8300410	32.2418220
NOTE	THROUGH THIS ACTIVITY WE REPLANTED DEGRADED (UNDERWENT FIRE) AREA WITH THE PROTECTED AREA.					

#### 15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

##### Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Dibeen KBA	Jor03	0.52
Dibeen KBA (Dibeen Nature reserve)	Jor03	5

#### 16. Production landscapes

##### Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Private lands	0.52 hectares 5200 m <sup>2</sup>	32°2390110	35°7880380	Planting Privately-Owned Lands, in Nejdeh village – Jerash Governorate. The locals used traditional agriculture and agroforestry practices to plant medicinal herbs and vegetable crops

				Plant forestry plant as hedges around privately owned land
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### 17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)						Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities		Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
Nejdeh Village	X						Jordan		X			X	X	X	X	X	18	78
Sakeb Village	X						Jordan		X					X		X	-	20

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:



**18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.**

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

### 19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

#### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company

### 20. Networks & Partnerships

#### Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Jordan	Name Network Partnership of /	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Environmatcs and RSCN	2022	YES	Jordan	pilot habitat selection for the conservation of <i>Iris bismarckia</i> within Dibeen KBA. (Annex 3 collaboration agreement)
2	SER	2021	NO The project strengthened the network	Jordan	Networking and collaboration
3	IUCN	2022	NO The project contributed	Jordan	Membership

**21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism**

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

**21a. Details about the mechanism (NOT APPLICABLE)**

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries

**21b. Performance of the mechanism**

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

**22. Red List Species**

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
<i>Iris</i>	<i>bismarckia</i>	Nazareth Iris	CR	pilot habitat selection for the conservation of <i>Iris bismarckia</i> within Dibeen KBA.	decreasing

**Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

**Organization Name: WADI For Sustainable Ecosystem Services NGO**

**Generic email address: [Info@wadi-jordan.org](mailto:Info@wadi-jordan.org)**