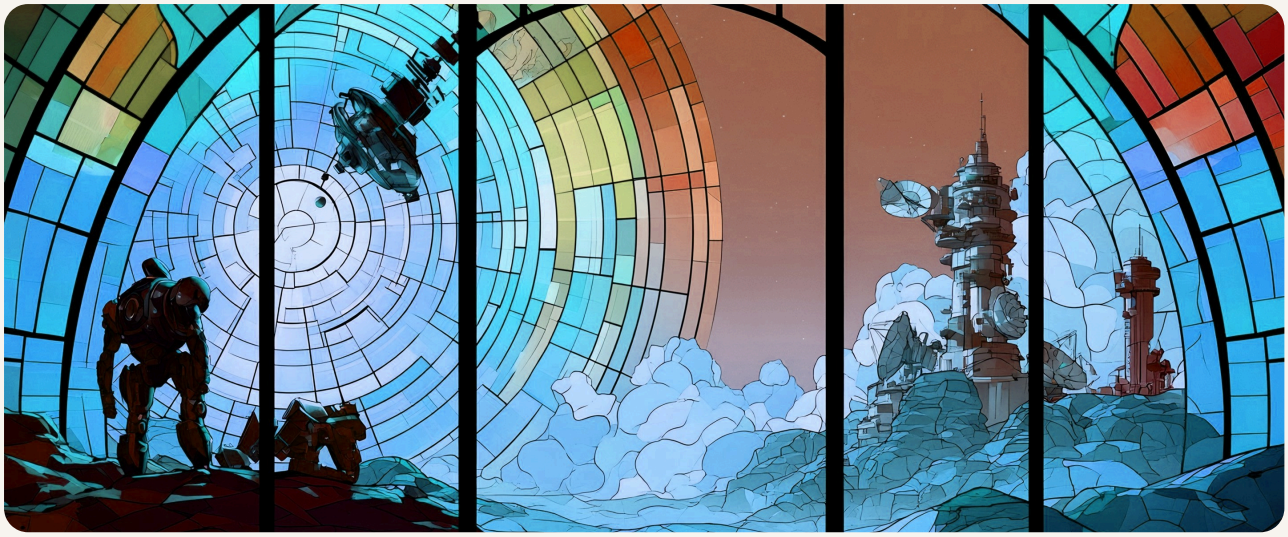


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Agriculture and Food

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Growing more food with less water, from the Jordan Valley to the desert farms of the future. This guide sets out agriculture and food in Jordan, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan's PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
28 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $400m

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DATE
November 6, 2026

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JORDAN'S SECTORS

The sectors behind **Jordan's $86 billion**

Jordan is investing in and advancing 23 sectors at once, from solar, water and mining to tourism, health and digital. Together their projects make up the $86 billion PPP and infrastructure opportunity, $46 billion of it anchored in Aqaba. This guide covers one of them, Agriculture and Food, highlighted below.

SECTOR	PROJECTS	FORWARD INVESTMENT
Oil, Gas and Power	18	$15.1bn
Tourism	42	$13.8bn
Urban Development	16	$12.8bn
Green Hydrogen	5	$10.6bn
Transport	24	$8.1bn
Water	18	$6.7bn
Fertilizers and Chemicals	9	$6.5bn
Ports and Logistics	10	$3.6bn
Manufacturing	17	$2.4bn
Storage and Grids	9	$1.4bn
Mining and Minerals	14	$1.2bn
Health	11	$986m
Wastewater and Reuse	13	$946m
Nuclear Energy	2	$835m
Agriculture and Food	**12**	**$400m**
Solar Power	4	$326m
Digital and AI	5	$243m
Circular Economy	12	$189m
Wind Power	3	$186m
Pharmaceuticals	5	$128m
Creative Industries	3	$47m
Defense	1	$10m
Education and Skills	2	$7m
All sectors	**255**	**about $86.3bn**

Forward investment counts each project once, in its home sector, and leaves out projects already delivered. Every sector has its own guide in this collection.

INTRODUCTION

Jordan's **food century**

Jordan grows food in one of the driest places on earth. Farming uses about half of the country's water, yet the sector keeps growing: agricultural exports reached JD1.68 billion in 2025, sold to 112 countries, and self-sufficiency reached 61.4% across all food groups in 2024.

The Jordan Valley, below sea level, grows vegetables and fruit through the winter for markets across the Gulf and beyond, while the highlands produce olives, herbs and stone fruit. Export volumes rose 14% in the first half of 2026, and the National Food Security Strategy 2021 to 2030 aims to make Jordan a regional hub for food security.

The next phase moves value from the field to the factory, the market and the lab. New wholesale markets, a modern slaughterhouse, agro-industrial zones and agri-tech farms are on offer to investors. This guide sets out where the sector stands, the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, and the opportunities it opens as infrastructure moves towards the singularity.

JD1.68bn	Value of Jordan's agricultural exports in 2025, shipped to 112 countries across the region and the world.
61.4%	Self-sufficiency rate across all food groups reached in 2024, as Jordan works towards its food security targets.
+14%	Growth in agricultural export volumes in the first half of 2026, to 281,000 tonnes of produce.
50%	Share of Jordan's water resources used by agriculture, which makes every gain in water efficiency count.

THE $500 TRILLION REBUILD

A century of infrastructure **reaches the end of its life**

Most of the roads, bridges, power plants, water networks, ports and airports the world runs on were built in the last hundred years, and much of that stock is wearing out at the same time. Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years, the largest investment humanity will make in that time.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) will carry a large share of it, because governments cannot fund, build and run the rebuild alone, and the private sector cannot do it without them. The next generation of infrastructure will carry a software layer specified alongside the concrete. Assets will monitor their own condition, predict their own failures and schedule their own maintenance, and fleets of machines will raise them with very few human hands involved.

	$300T	to build the physical assets: roads, rail, ports, grids, water, cities, schools and hospitals
+	$150T	to operate and maintain them across the life of each concession
+	$50T	for the sensors, compute and robotics that will sit inside them, the share of the rebuild that venture capital can fund
=	**$500T**	**in total to rebuild and run the world's infrastructure over the next fifty years**

When a port knows what the rail line is carrying before it arrives, a water utility prices its pumping energy against the grid in real time, and every contract and drawing sits in one connected record, the built world starts to behave as one system. Joined across borders, the world's roads, grids, ports, water networks, data centers and satellites become one globally connected, superintelligent computer. Food depends on every part of that rebuild, from water and power to roads and ports, and Jordan, farming with very little water, can prove how an intelligent food system works in a dry land.

THE SINGULARITY

Food is where the singularity **reaches every table**

The infrastructure singularity is the point where roads, grids, ports and water networks become one connected, intelligent system, built by robotics, run by artificial intelligence and financed by tokenization. Food is the product of all of them together: water, power, logistics and data.

In a dry country, the future of farming is control. Sensors, AI and cheap solar power let a greenhouse or a vertical farm give each plant exactly the water, light and nutrients it needs, with a fraction of the water used in an open field. As desalinated and treated water, solar power and automation get cheaper, Jordan can grow more food per drop than almost anywhere and sell the know-how to the region.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Agriculture is already close: a hydroponic unit, a solar irrigation system or a packing line can be installed in weeks and measured from the first harvest.

How agriculture connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Schedules irrigation from soil and weather data, spots disease from images, forecasts yields and prices, and plans what to plant for each market and season.
Robotics	Robots seed, prune, harvest and pack in greenhouses and packhouses, while drones map fields and spray only where needed.
Tokenization	Greenhouses, cold stores and markets earn steady revenue. Tokenized stakes and digital warehouse receipts let farmers raise finance and let investors own part of the food system.
Water	AI matches desalinated, treated and harvested water to each crop, turning the scarcest input into a precisely managed one.
Abundance	When light, water and nutrients are controlled by software and powered by the sun, food production depends less on rain and more on engineering.

JORDAN AND AQABA

An $86 billion pipeline **to start with**

Jordan has more than 250 PPP and infrastructure projects in development, worth about $86 billion, of which $46 billion is anchored in Aqaba, Jordan's only port and its gateway to the Red Sea.

$86 billion
of PPP and infrastructure projects in development across Jordan

$46 billion
anchored in Aqaba, inside the Aqaba Special Economic Zone

28
projects in this guide

$400m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

4
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Agriculture and food is a smaller slice of Jordan's $86 billion pipeline than energy or transport, but its projects reach every governorate, from markets in Irbid and Ma'an to a new slaughterhouse in Amman and processing zones in the Southern Ghor. Aqaba's $46 billion includes an agri-tech corridor offered by the Aqaba Development Corporation, and the port carries the fertilizers, feed and produce that tie the sector to world markets.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for agriculture and food**

Jordan combines a winter growing season, a skilled farming community and open markets with a government that is offering land, water and projects to investors.

The Jordan Valley	Land below sea level with warm winters, producing vegetables and fruit when markets in the Gulf and Europe need them most.
Market access	Trade agreements and road links to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Gulf, plus the Port of Aqaba for sea freight.
Land and water on offer	The Ministry of Agriculture is offering 36,000 dunums for investment in the Hammad and Sirhan basins in the east.
Reused water	Treated wastewater from As-Samra and other plants irrigates Jordan Valley farms, adding a reliable source to scarce fresh water.
A food strategy	The National Food Security Strategy 2021 to 2030 aims to make Jordan a regional hub for food security and its logistics and technical services.
The PPP law	PPP Law No. 19 of 2023 sets out how projects are prepared and tendered, and allows private parties to propose projects directly under Article 15.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI designs, structures **and runs it**

A PPP takes about seven years from concept to financial close and costs roughly 10% of capex to structure. Almost all of that work is documents and models, which is the work AI does well.

When the cost of intelligence approaches zero, the cost of preparing a project falls with it. Feasibility studies, cost plans, risk matrices, financial models and tender documents can be produced and tested in days, and contracts drafted and stress-tested in hours. Once an asset is running, the same intelligence operates it: a digital twin models the asset in real time, sensors report wear and faults early, and maintenance follows the data.

Jordan arrives late to PPP software, and that is an advantage. With few legacy systems to migrate off, AI-native tools can be built from the ground up.

What it means for agriculture and food

AI lets Jordanian farms grow on data. Models read soil sensors, weather and satellite images to set water and fertilizer for each field, forecast yields and prices, and flag pests and disease before they spread. In a country where farming uses about half the water, every litre saved by better scheduling can serve cities instead, and markets and packhouses can plan supply with far less waste.

What can be built

Precision irrigation	Systems that set water and fertilizer for each field from sensors, weather and satellite data.
Crop health monitoring	Image models that detect pests and disease early in greenhouses, orchards and open fields.
Market intelligence	Price and demand forecasts for wholesale markets such as Irbid and Ma'an, so growers plan what to plant.
Food safety and traceability	AI that tracks produce and meat from farm to shelf for export and halal certification.

ROBOTICS

Robots build it **and keep it running**

Most of the $500 trillion of infrastructure due over the next fifty years will be built by machines, and people will design, train and supervise those machines.

Autonomous software combined with autonomous machines produces autonomous infrastructure. Construction robots, drones and modular factories already raise structures with far fewer people on site, and the machines then stay with the asset to inspect, clean and repair it.

Robotics also changes who can compete. A small company with the right machines can build what once needed a thousand-person contractor, and it can prove its method on a pilot before anyone asks for a track record, which opens PPP work to new companies.

What it means for agriculture and food

Robotics lets Jordanian farms and food plants do more with the same people. Robots seed, prune and harvest under glass, drones survey fields and spray only where a crop needs it, and automated lines wash, grade, pack and store produce, as the first line at the Jordan Valley citrus centre now does. In slaughterhouses and processing plants, automation raises hygiene and keeps output steady through the season.

What can be built

Greenhouse robots	Machines that seed, prune, pollinate and harvest in greenhouses and vertical farms.
Field drones	Drones that map crops, count trees and spray only where pests or disease appear.
Automated packhouses	Lines that wash, grade, wax and pack produce for export with consistent quality.
Automated processing	Robotic cutting, packing and cold storage in slaughterhouses and food plants, raising hygiene and output.

TOKENIZATION

Tokenization finances it **and opens its ownership**

A PPP absorbs capital over four years and releases it over thirty. Today's investors expect to enter and exit easily, and tokenization gives them that option.

A concession is a long-dated, contracted, inflation-linked cash flow, the kind of asset a token represents well and an ordinary investor has rarely been able to hold directly. Tokenization lets a small pilot be funded by a few hundred investors, with returns paid automatically from the asset's own revenue.

The rails already exist in the region. ADGM regulates tokenized securities, the Dubai Land Department records tokenized title deeds, and Jordan adopted a national Blockchain Technology Policy in December 2024. Tokenized concession revenues are still rare, so the first tokenized PPP in Jordan is open to whoever builds it.

What it means for agriculture and food

A greenhouse, cold store or market with long-term offtake or rental contracts earns steady revenue, which suits tokenization. Stakes in these assets could be issued as tokens and paid from produce sales, storage fees and stall rents as they arrive. Digital warehouse receipts would let farmers borrow against stored crops, and publishing each site's yield and water use would show investors what the asset produces.

What can be built

Greenhouse stakes	Tokens in high-tech greenhouses and vertical farms that pay holders from produce sales.
Digital warehouse receipts	Tokens for crops held in cold stores, which farmers can sell or borrow against.
Market concession tokens	Shares in wholesale market and slaughterhouse concessions, paid from fees and rents.
Contract farming finance	Tokens that fund seeds, inputs and equipment for growers, repaid from the harvest.

SMALL PPPS IN PARALLEL

A thousand small PPPs **teach more than one large one**

The World Bank counted 315 private infrastructure projects reaching financial close across all low- and middle-income countries in 2024, only a few per country. No country can learn quickly at that pace, and each lesson arrives years after the technology behind it has moved on.

Each of those projects is too large, too slow and too expensive to try anything new on, and every approval, guarantee and stakeholder on a $1 billion project pulls it toward the way things were done before. Small projects are where a new idea can afford to be wrong, because the downside is small, the learning cycle is fast and the bureaucracy is thin.

Run them in parallel

Software has already moved from building one idea at a time to building ten at once, and infrastructure can follow. Many small projects, each delivered through its own PPP and each testing a slightly different legal structure, financing model, construction method and operating approach, produce performance data quickly. The models that work are copied, the weak ones are retired early and policy improves with every round.

$10M

spent preparing a single $100 million PPP, enough to build 100 pilots at $100,000 each

780

small PPPs a year in Jordan at $100,000 each, from 1% of the budgets of its 40 contracting authorities, about $78 million

The PPP singularity

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. A pilot settles the argument with evidence. Governments that work this way become portfolio managers of experimentation: they set the objectives and the guardrails, standardize contracts that can adapt, and publish every pilot, every cost and every failure on one public website.

PPP RESEARCH LABS

Pilots need **somewhere to live**

PPP innovation needs the public and private sectors working together, so each lab is built the way a PPP is built: the public sector spearheads it and the private sector designs, finances, builds and operates it.

One lab per sector	Each sector gets a PPP research lab inside the ministry or authority that runs it.
A one-line brief	Run ten small PPP projects a year at up to $100,000 each, testing new technologies, PPP frameworks, construction methods and financing structures.
A PPP itself	The ministry tenders the lab, and private companies bid to design, finance, build and operate it with their own capital, effort and technology.
Funding	About $1 million a year per lab, found by moving 1% of an authority's budget away from inefficient spending.
Open results	Every result is published as it happens, including the failures, and the lessons go straight into the large PPPs already running.

What it means for agriculture and food

Agriculture suits small PPPs because a pilot can be built in one season and measured from the first harvest. A research lab at the Ministry of Agriculture could run pilots at about $100,000 each, such as a hydroponic unit on public land in Azraq, solar-powered drip irrigation on a model farm in the Jordan Valley, or a small cold store at a municipal market, and scale the winners across the governorates.

UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

Jordanian law accepts **unsolicited PPP proposals**

Any private company can take its own PPP idea to government. Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023 lets a proposer submit a direct proposal to the Ministry of Investment or a public authority, and PPP Regulation No. 9 of 2024 sets out how it is assessed. This is the Swiss Challenge approach: the proposer brings the idea, the market competes on it and the proposer keeps the right to match the best offer.

Conditions	The proposal offers an innovative solution for a public service, is prepared on the proposer's own initiative, gives value for money, fits government programs and covers the government's obligations from project revenues.
Contents	The scope, the proposer and its experience, a pre-feasibility study with the innovation behind it, the fiscal implications and any support sought, and the cost of preparing the study.
Review	A public authority or municipality that receives a proposal refers it to the Ministry of Investment, which has 60 days to take it up for study or return it, and can charge a study fee of at least $7,050.
Tender	If the project goes to tender, the proposer can match the best offer, and if another bidder wins, the winner repays the proposer's direct study costs.
Small projects	Projects with a capital cost below $14.1 million are small-scale PPPs, and similar ones can be bundled into one feasibility report and one tender.

What it means for agriculture and food

A company that knows where produce spoils, land sits idle or irrigation wastes water can propose its own project under Article 15. Ideas include cold stores and packhouses at municipal markets, solar irrigation for public farms, agri-waste plants that turn residues into feed, biochar or biogas, controlled-environment farms on state land in the east, and food-safety laboratories serving exporters.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

TENDERING · AL-MADOUNEH, AMMAN

New Amman Slaughterhouse

A US$60 million PPP to design, build, finance, operate and transfer an integrated livestock slaughterhouse with cattle, sheep and poultry lines and a business-to-business meat market on a 140,849 m² municipal site. Expressions of interest closed in January 2026, and Amman Vision is managing the tender.

TENDERING · IRBID

Irbid Central Market

A 20-year concession from Greater Irbid Municipality to design, build, finance, operate and transfer a modern wholesale market on 300 dunums, with trading yards, cold stores, a full cold chain and quality-control facilities. The bid deadline was extended to October 22, 2026.

PIPELINE · AQABA

Aqaba Agri-Tech Corridor

An Aqaba Development Corporation corridor offering leasehold plots of 1,000 to 50,000 m² for vertical farming, hydroponics, post-harvest services and research, close to the city and its ports.

UNDER WAY · GHOR AL-MAZRA'A

Southern Ghor Agro-Industrial Development Zone

A 130-dunum zone developed by the Ministry of Agriculture for drying, cooling, packing and processing plants run by private investors. In October 2026 the Cabinet allocated funds to tender its infrastructure so that factories can start operating.

AWARDED · AMMAN

Al Muwaqqar Food Processing Complex

A private investment of more than JD20 million in a main food processing plant and supporting units on 46 dunums at Al Muwaqqar Industrial Estate, signed in January 2026 and planned to employ about 500 people at full operation.

UNDER WAY · NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY

Jordan Valley Citrus and Vegetable Processing Centre

A packhouse and cold store for about 12,000 tonnes of produce, run with the citrus growers' cooperative. Its first automated washing, waxing, grading and packing line began trial operation in January 2026.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Agriculture and food projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Aqaba Agri-Tech Corridor	Aqaba	Pipeline	$150m*
Eco-Industrial Park, Ba'oun Development Area	Ba'oun, Ajloun Governorate	Pipeline	$60m*
New Amman Slaughterhouse (Al-Madounah)	Al-Madouneh, Amman	Tendering	$60m
Irbid Central Market	Al-Nuaimeh area, Irbid	Tendering	$32m*
Al Muwaqqar Food Processing Complex	Al Muwaqqar Industrial Estate	Awarded	$28m
Southern Ghor Agro-Industrial Development Zone (Ghor Al-Mazra'a & Al-Haditha)	Ghor Al-Mazra'a, Al-Haditha and more	Under way	$20m
Ma'an Central Market	Al-Husainya Municipality	Pipeline	$10m*
North Rahma Irrigation Project (Operation & Management)	Rahma	Open opportunity	$9m*
Modern Irrigation Systems & Alternative Energy	Balqa	Open opportunity	$9m*
Aquaponic & Hydroponic Farming, Azraq	Azraq	Pipeline	$8m*
Jordan Valley Citrus and Vegetable Processing Centre	Northern Jordan Valley	Under way	$7m
Model Farm	Sakhra, Ajloun Governorate	Pipeline	$6m*
Arab Potash × JPMC Integrated Fertilizer Complex	Eshidiya	Pipeline	$1bn
Madaba Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	Madaba	Pipeline	$141m
King Abdullah Canal Northern Rehabilitation	Northern Jordan Valley	Pipeline	$112m
North Balqa Wastewater Treatment Plant	Northeastern Balqa Governorate	Under way	$58m
West Irbid Wastewater Treatment Plant	West Irbid	Under way	$30m
Essential Oils Production Plant	Jordan highlands; farmland, growers in Ajloun and more	Open opportunity	$29m*
Al-Madouna Logistics Center	Al-Madouneh	Pipeline	$27m
Agri-tourism Village - Sakhra (Ajloun)	Sakhra, Ajloun	Pipeline	$20m
Zibar Wastewater Project (Olive-Mill Waste-to-Value)	Near Irbid city	Pipeline	$15m*

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
King Talal Dam Sedimentation Reduction	King Talal Dam upper catchment	Under way	$12m
Agricultural Waste to Biochar	Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
Food Waste to Fish Feed	Jerash, Mafraq	Open opportunity	$10m*
Biogas from Organic Waste	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Food Factory Waste to Animal Feed	Jordan	Open opportunity	$7m*
Wadi Araba Small-Scale Water Harvesting Infrastructure	Wadi Araba, Aqaba Governorate	Pipeline	$0.2m
As-Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant (Phases 1 & 2)	As-Samra	Delivered	$374m*

The table lists markets, processing plants, agri-tech zones and farm projects, plus linked water, reuse and supply projects from other sectors. Values in US dollars. * Estimated where no figure has been published. Rows in grey sit in another sector and connect to this one. Source: the Jordan PPP project register, updated daily from Invest Jordan, ministries and published announcements.

NEW INDUSTRIES

New industries **built on food**

Water-smart farming and modern food systems open industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot and grow into an export business.

01 **Controlled-environment farming**

Vertical farms and high-tech greenhouses powered by solar and fed by desalinated or treated water, supplying the Gulf all year.

02 **Cold-chain logistics**

Connected cold stores, reefer trucks and market hubs that cut losses and carry fresh produce from farm to port in hours.

03 **Alternative proteins and aquaculture**

Indoor fish farms, aquaponics and insect protein for feed, producing protein with little land and water.

04 **Agri-waste to value**

Turning crop residues, food waste and slaughterhouse by-products into biochar, biogas, fish feed and animal feed.

05 **Essential oils and botanicals**

Distilling Jordan's thyme, sage, lavender and other herbs into oils and extracts for cosmetics and pharmacy markets.

06 **Agri-tech services**

Jordanian companies that sell AI irrigation, crop monitoring and farm robotics to growers across the dry regions of the world.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Investors, operators, food companies and technology firms can take part through tenders, open opportunities, direct proposals and partnerships with Jordanian growers.

Tenders	Bid for the New Amman Slaughterhouse and the next municipal market concessions, alone or in consortiums with operators and lenders.
Open opportunities	Take up Invest Jordan opportunities such as Ma'an Central Market, aquaponic farming in Azraq, the North Rahma farm and the Ajloun model farm.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as solar irrigation, packhouses or cold-chain hubs.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits local markets, packhouses and model farms.
Zones and incentives	Invest in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, the Southern Ghor zone and industrial estates, with Investment Environment Law incentives.
Investment and ownership	Finance farms, cold stores and markets through funds, development banks, contract farming and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From fields **to a food system**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country that feeds itself and the region with intelligence and very little water.

2026	Slaughterhouse and Irbid market tenders advance; Southern Ghor factories prepare to open; export volumes up 14% in the first half.
2030	The food security strategy period closes; new markets and cold chains run; agri-tech farms produce in Aqaba and the east.
2035	Most high-value crops grow under precision irrigation or controlled environments; farm waste feeds energy and feed plants.
2040	AI plans production, water and logistics across the country; robots do most harvesting and packing.
2050	Jordan grows more food per drop than almost anywhere and exports produce, protein and agri-tech know-how to the region.

Jordan has learned to farm with very little water. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a food system run by intelligence and sunlight that feeds the country and supplies the region.

JORDAN PPP GUIDES

Launch a PPP program **of your own**

Jordan PPP publishes 96 free guides, one for each kind of organization in Jordan, each showing how that organization can launch a PPP program of its own, with AI, robotics and tokenization, small PPPs, research labs and direct proposals under Article 15. These guides are closest to agriculture and food.

Agriculture and Food Companies	Agriculture companies turn scarce water into food security. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/agriculture
Cooperatives	Cooperatives turn community needs into assets the community owns. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/cooperatives
Green Economy Companies	Green economy companies cut the cost of running every PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/green
Microfinance Institutions	Microfinance institutions finance the small firms behind every PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/microfinance

Every guide can be read and downloaded at www.JordanPPP.com/guides, with the summary of all guides at www.JordanPPP.com/summary. The site also explains small PPPs, unsolicited proposals, AI, robotics and tokenization in PPPs.

ABOUT

Jordan PPP

Accelerate Jordan
Accelerate the infrastructure singularity
Accelerate the Jordan PPP singularity

AMMAN, JORDAN WWW.JORDANPPP.COM

Jordan PPP helps every kind of organization in Jordan launch a public-private partnership (PPP) program of its own. It publishes 96 guides, one for each kind of organization, and this sector guide brings the same ideas to agriculture and food.

Its vision is the infrastructure singularity, when roads, grids, ports and water networks become one globally connected, superintelligent computer, built by robotics, run by artificial intelligence and financed by tokenization. Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years.

Its method starts small: a PPP program for every organization, small PPPs run in parallel, a research lab in each sector and direct proposals under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, starting with Jordan's $86 billion and Aqaba's $46 billion of projects.

JORDAN PPP

What Jordan PPP offers

The guides

One for every organization

96 guides, each with the case, the program and six first steps.

www.JordanPPP.com/guides →

The summary

All guides in one document

Every guide, its organization and its ask, in one place.

www.JordanPPP.com/summary →

Futureproofing

AI, robotics, tokenization

What the three technologies change for every organization.

www.JordanPPP.com/futureproofing →

The opportunity

$500 trillion

The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity, from the crisis to the exchanges.

www.JordanPPP.com/opportunity →

SOURCES

Sources **and further reading**

01 Petra: Jordan achieves significant advancements in food security, agricultural value despite water scarcity

02 Jordan News: Agricultural exports rise 14% during the first half of 2026

03 U.S. International Trade Administration: Jordan agricultural sectors

04 Jordan News: Expression of Interest, Amman New Slaughterhouse Project

05 Jordan News: PM launches national food security strategy

06 Ministry of Agriculture

07 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

08 Jordan PPP guides



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

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November 6, 2026