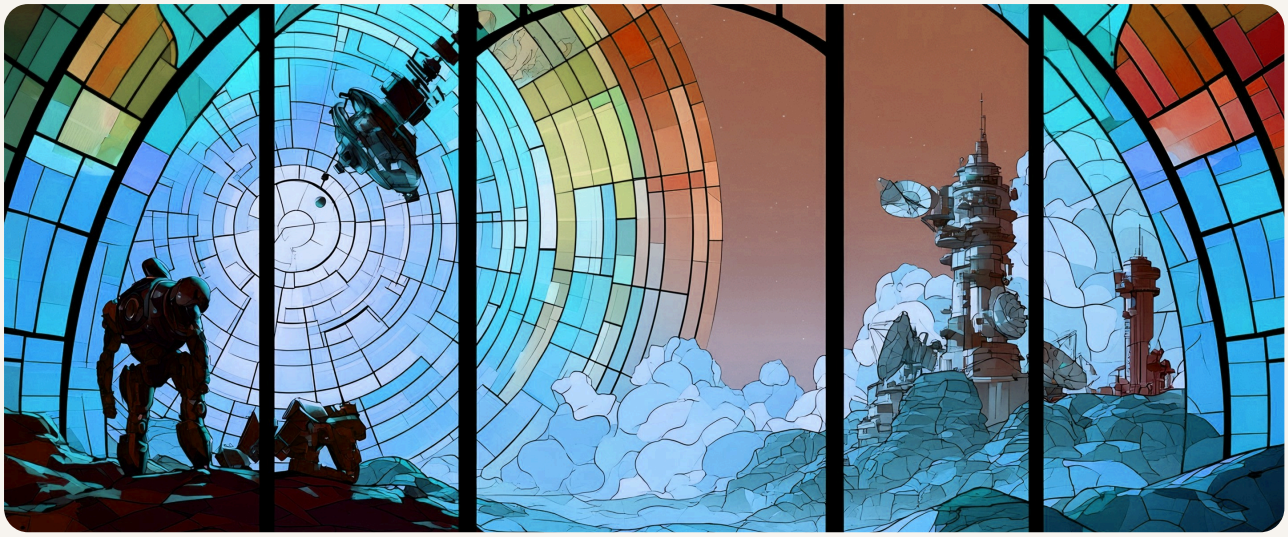


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Circular Economy

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Waste as the raw material of a self-renewing country. This guide sets out Jordan's circular economy, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan’s PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
22 in Jordan’s pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $189m

PREPARED BY
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DATE
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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, Circular Economy, 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 **circular century**

Jordan produces at least 10,000 tonnes of solid waste every day, about half of it in Amman, and most of it still goes to landfill. For a country with few natural resources and scarce water, that waste is one of the largest untapped stocks of energy, metals, plastics, nutrients and building materials it has.

The shift has started. Gas from the Ghabawi landfill east of Amman has supplied power to the city for years, and an EBRD, EU and Green Climate Fund package approved in December 2025 is capping a full cell to capture more. In Irbid, a EUR 40 million EU grant is turning Jordan's second-largest landfill into an engineered site with leachate treatment and gas capture.

The next phase is recovery at scale. Producer responsibility rules, sorting plants and a new list of investment opportunities are turning waste into biochar, fish feed, bricks, recovered metals and power. 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.

10,000 t	Solid waste produced across Jordan every day, about half of it in Amman, according to the Ministry of Environment.
6.28 MW	Power capacity from landfill gas at Ghabawi after a fourth engine was installed in 2026, covering about 55% of GAM's electricity bills.
150,000 t	Carbon dioxide a year that the Ghabawi landfill upgrades financed in 2025 are expected to avoid.
EUR 40m	EU grant rebuilding the Al-Ekaider landfill in Irbid, which receives about 1,500 tonnes of waste a day.

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. That rebuild will consume vast amounts of metals, minerals and energy, and the countries that recover them from their own waste will build their share at lower cost.

THE SINGULARITY

Waste is the mine **of the singularity**

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. A system that builds at that scale needs materials, and the cheapest mine a city has is the waste it already collects.

As sensors, robots and AI learn to identify and separate every item in a waste stream, the limit on recycling moves from labour and cost to collection and design. Plastics, metals, glass, organics and old electronics become feedstocks with known grades and prices. A country that recovers its own materials depends less on imports, and Jordan, which imports most of its energy and much of its raw material, gains more from that than most.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Circular projects are close to it: a biogas digester at a market, a sorting line at a transfer station or a slurry press at a stone factory can be built in months and measured by the tonnes it diverts from day one.

How the circular economy connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Recognises materials on sorting lines, plans collection routes from bin sensors and tracks every tonne from kerb to recycler, so the value in waste can be measured and traded.
Robotics	Sorting robots pick plastics, metals and electronics faster and more safely than hand sorting, and dismantle panels and devices for parts.
Tokenization	Landfill gas plants, recycling lines and verified carbon savings produce steady revenue. Tokenized stakes and credits let more investors own a share.
Materials	Recovered metals, glass, silicon and aggregates feed the solar plants, data centers and buildings of the next decades.
Energy	Methane from landfills, digesters and sewage becomes power and heat, and efficient street lighting cuts what municipalities spend on electricity.

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

22
projects in this guide

$189m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

1
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Circular projects are a small share of Jordan's $86 billion by value, close to US$190 million in projects not yet delivered, yet they touch every municipality. The largest are the Al-Ekaider rebuild in Irbid, the Ghabawi landfill gas upgrade and the GAM Waste-to-X opportunity, and linked projects add wastewater biogas, LED street lighting and industrial wastewater treatment. Within Aqaba's $46 billion, the special economic zone offers sites for solar panel recycling and other recovery plants.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for circularity**

Jordan combines strong reasons to recover resources with a legal framework for producer responsibility, landfills ready for gas capture and a pipeline of small, investable projects.

Scarcity	Few natural resources, scarce water and imported energy make every recovered tonne of material, water and methane worth more than in most countries.
Legal framework	The Waste Management Framework Law of 2020 and producer responsibility rules adopted in 2022 introduced fees on packaging placed on the market from 2024.
Landfill gas	Ghabawi has turned landfill methane into power for Amman for years, and the Al-Ekaider rebuild adds gas capture for Irbid and the north.
Efficiency contracts	Amman signed a deal in 2017 for an investor to replace 119,000 street lights with LEDs, paid over eight years, and municipalities in the north have installed more than 105,000 units.
Investment pipeline	The Ministry of Investment offers circular opportunities from biochar and biogas to fish feed, footwear, e-waste and solar panel recycling.
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 Jordan's circular economy

Much of the value in Jordan's waste is lost because it is mixed and unmeasured. AI can change that. Cameras on sorting lines identify plastics, metals and paper as they pass, sensors in bins and trucks show where waste is produced, and models predict landfill gas yields and leachate. Municipalities can then pay partners by the tonne recovered and follow every tonne from collection to recycler.

What can be built

Smart sorting	Camera and AI systems on sorting lines at Ghabawi and new facilities that grade every material stream as it passes.
Collection routing	Bin and truck sensors with AI routing that cut fuel use and missed pickups across municipalities.
Landfill gas forecasting	Models that predict methane yields at Ghabawi and Al-Ekaider and schedule gas engines for the most power.
Waste tracking	A digital record of every tonne from source to recycler, the basis for fair producer responsibility fees.

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 Jordan's circular economy

Sorting waste by hand is slow, dirty and dangerous. Robotic arms guided by AI can pick plastics, metals and cartons from moving belts at high speed, while dismantling robots take apart old phones, laptops and solar panels for their parts. Jordan's e-waste, slurry and solar recycling opportunities suit this automation, and the same machines can serve sorting plants across the region.

What can be built

Robotic picking	AI-guided arms on sorting lines in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa that recover more material at higher purity.
Device dismantling	Robots that take apart phones, laptops and screens at e-waste plants for reuse and metal recovery.
Panel recycling	Automated lines that separate glass, aluminium, silicon and silver from retired solar panels for new uses.
Landfill operations	Autonomous compactors and survey drones that map landfill cells, find gas leaks and monitor leachate.

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 Jordan's circular economy

Circular projects earn several revenue streams at once: gate fees, power sales, recovered materials and carbon credits. Each can be measured and recorded, which suits tokens well. Tokenized stakes in a landfill gas plant or a sorting facility would let Jordanian savers and investors share in its income, and verified carbon savings from Ghabawi and Al-Ekaider could be issued as traceable credits.

What can be built

Plant stakes	Tokenized shares in landfill gas, biogas and sorting plants, paid from gate fees and power sales.
Carbon credits	Traceable credits for methane captured and waste diverted from landfill, verified by sensors on site.
Material passports	Digital records of recovered metals and plastics that prove their origin and grade to buyers.
Producer credits	Tradable recycling credits that help producers and importers meet their packaging obligations.

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 Jordan's circular economy

Small PPPs below about US$14.1 million fit most circular projects, which start at the scale of one market, one factory or one landfill cell. A circular lab, led by the Ministry of Environment or a municipality with private partners, could run $100,000 pilots such as a biogas digester at a vegetable market, an AI sorting module at a transfer station, or a solar panel repair line, and publish the results.

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 Jordan's circular economy

A company that sees value in a waste stream can propose the project itself under Article 15. Ideas include a regional biogas plant for slaughterhouse and market waste, a sorting and composting concession for a joint services council, construction waste recycling for Amman, gas capture at another municipal landfill, and a smart LED street lighting program paid from the energy savings.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · IRBID

Al-Ekaider Landfill Rehabilitation

The EU-funded rebuilding of Jordan's second-largest landfill, which serves 33 municipalities in Irbid, Jerash, Ajloun and Mafraq. New sanitary cells over more than 200 dunums, leachate treatment and gas capture replace the old dump. The first engineered cell was handed over in September 2026, with completion expected in May 2027.

UNDER WAY · GHABAWI, EAST OF AMMAN

Ghabawi Landfill Gas to Energy

Greater Amman Municipality captures landfill methane to make power. Cell 5, filled with about 6.7 million tonnes of waste by 2023, is being capped and connected with EBRD, Green Climate Fund and EU support, and a fourth engine installed from July 2026 lifts capacity to 6.28 MW.

PIPELINE · AMMAN

GAM Waste-to-X

A Greater Amman Municipality opportunity listed on Invest Jordan for material recovery facilities and waste-to-energy and waste-to-product projects that cut the volume sent to landfill and lower emissions. It is the largest circular project in the Jordan PPP project register, at about US$50 million.

DELIVERED · GHABAWI

Ghabawi Material Recovery Facility

Amman's only official material recovery facility, sorting about 600 tonnes of mixed waste a day next to the Ghabawi landfill. A private operator runs it under a 15-year build-operate-transfer contract, after which it passes to the municipality, a model for the next generation of sorting plants.

OPEN OPPORTUNITY · SAHAB

Stone-Cutting Slurry Reuse

The expansion of an existing slurry recycling plant in Sahab Industrial City. Three more filter presses would raise processing from 900 to 1,710 cubic metres a day, recovering water and solids, and a new line would turn the solids into bricks and curbstones.

UNDER WAY · AMMAN

Amman LED Street Lighting

Under a 2017 agreement, an investor replaced Amman's street lights with LEDs and is paid over eight years, cutting the energy they use by about half. About 125,000 units were changed by 2021, and 32,500 smart units on main streets and in tunnels are now being linked to a central control system.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Circular projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
GAM Waste-to-X	Amman	Pipeline	$50m*
Al-Ekaider Landfill Rehabilitation	Al-Ekaider landfill	Under way	$49m
Ghabawi Landfill LFG-to-Energy (Cells 4 & 5)	Ghabawi	Under way	$12m
Circular Footwear Design (Plastic & Leather Waste)	Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
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*
Solar PV Module Recycling & Reuse	Ajloun	Open opportunity	$10m*
Stone-Cutting Slurry Reuse	Sahab Industrial City, Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
E-Waste Refurbishing & Raw Material Recovery	Zarqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Food Factory Waste to Animal Feed	Jordan	Open opportunity	$7m*
Tadweer Material Recovery Facility (Ghabawi MRF)	Ghabawi	Delivered	$40m*

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Amman LED Street Lighting (GAM)	Amman	Under way	$50m
Jerash and Kufranja Wastewater Biogas Power Project	Wastewater treatment plants at West Jerash, East Jerash and more	Pipeline	$34m
Zibar Wastewater Project (Olive-Mill Waste-to-Value)	Near Irbid city	Pipeline	$15m*
EV Charging Station & Maintenance Center	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Rainwater Harvesting in Industrial Estates	Balqa, Madaba, Tafilah, Zarqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Greywater Reuse	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
South Jordan Street Lighting (KbW)	14 villages, southern Jordan	Under way	$9m*
Sahab Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant	King Abdullah II Industrial City, Sahab and more	Pipeline	$8.5m
As-Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant (Phases 1 & 2)	As-Samra	Delivered	$374m*
Zarqa Green Industrial Estate (Phase 1)	Zarqa, about 30 km from Amman	Delivered	$49m

The table lists landfills, waste-to-energy, recovery and recycling projects, with linked wastewater, industrial and charging projects. Small private recyclers are not listed one by one. 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 recovery**

Waste streams that today go to landfill are the foundation for industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot and grow into an export business.

01 **Urban mining**

Recovering copper, aluminium, precious metals and rare materials from old electronics, cables and batteries for local factories and export.

02 **Solar and battery recycling**

Taking apart retired panels and batteries to recover glass, silicon, silver and lithium for new plants across the region.

03 **Biogas and biomethane**

Digesters at markets, slaughterhouses, farms and treatment plants making gas for power, heat and transport.

04 **Biochar and soil carbon**

Turning farm and organic waste into biochar that improves dry soils, holds water and stores carbon with verified credits.

05 **Circular building materials**

Bricks, curbstones and aggregates made from stone slurry, demolition waste and recovered glass for Jordan's construction boom.

06 **Robotic sorting services**

Jordanian companies that design, run and maintain AI sorting lines for municipalities and industrial estates across the region.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, operators, technology providers and investors can take part through tenders, direct proposals and partnerships with municipalities and the companies already recovering waste in Jordan.

Municipal PPPs	Partner with Greater Amman Municipality and joint services councils on sorting plants, waste-to-energy and landfill gas, alone or in consortiums with lenders.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as a regional biogas plant or an energy-efficient lighting program for municipalities.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits digesters, sorting lines and transfer stations.
Listed opportunities	Take up Ministry of Investment opportunities in biochar, biogas, fish feed, animal feed, footwear, e-waste and solar panel recycling, with Investment Environment Law incentives.
Producer responsibility	Build the collection and recycling networks that producers and importers need to meet their packaging obligations.
Investment and ownership	Finance plants through infrastructure funds, development banks, carbon credits and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From landfills **to a circular economy**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country where almost nothing of value is buried.

2026	Ghabawi adds a fourth gas engine; Al-Ekaider's first engineered cell opens; circular opportunities offered to investors.
2030	Packaging producer responsibility covers most of the market; biogas, biochar and slurry plants are running.
2035	AI sorting lines serve every large city; solar panels and batteries are recycled at home; landfill gas powers municipalities.
2040	Robots sort and dismantle most waste; recovered materials feed Jordan's factories and construction.
2050	Waste is a raw material: Jordan recovers almost everything it uses and exports recycled materials and know-how.

Jordan has few mines and little water, yet its cities produce thousands of tonnes of materials every day. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that recovers that value and builds its future from it.

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 Jordan's circular economy.

Circular Economy Companies	Circular economy companies turn waste into materials and power. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/circular
Green Economy Companies	Green economy companies cut the cost of running every PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/green
Municipalities	Municipalities run the services residents see every day. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/municipalities
Utilities and Operators	Operators decide whether a PPP delivers its service. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/operators

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 Jordan's circular economy.

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 Jordan News: Jordan produces 10,000 tonnes of waste daily

02 EBRD: EBRD, EU and GCF upgrade solid waste services in Jordan

03 Ammon News: Jordan launches EUR 40m EU-funded project to upgrade Al-Ekaider landfill

04 Jordan News: First engineered cell handed over at Al-Ekeider landfill

05 GIZ: How to revolutionise recycling in Jordan

06 Jordan Times: GAM signs deal to replace 119,000 street lights with LED units

07 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources: LED street lighting, second phase

08 Ministry of Environment

09 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

10 Jordan PPP guides



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Sector guide · Circular Economy in Jordan · www.JordanPPP.com

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