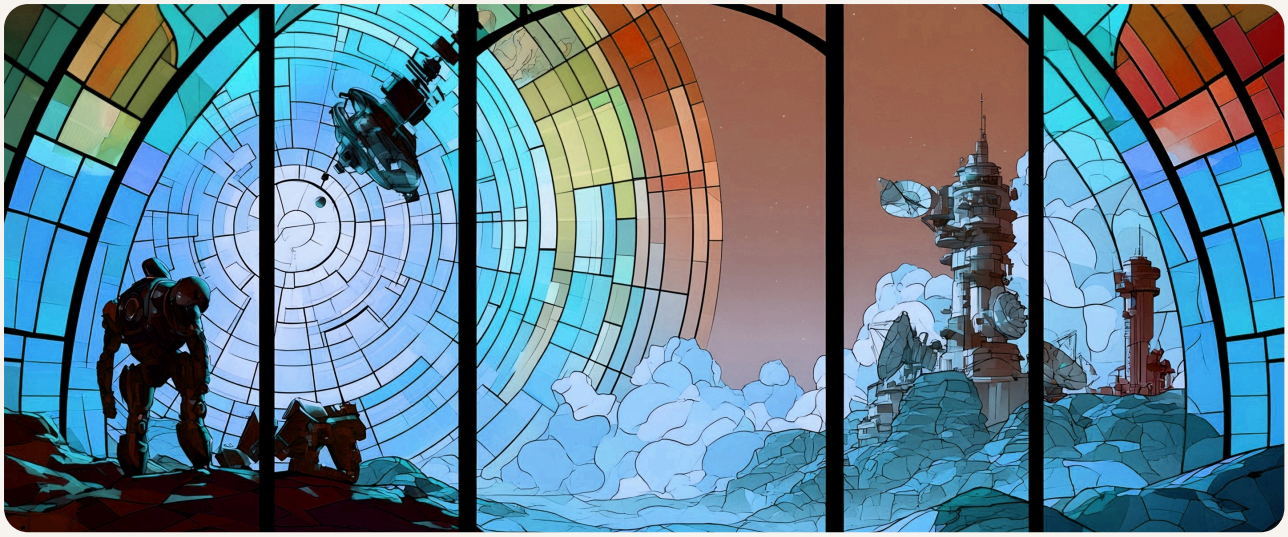


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Health

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Care that learns, a medical hub that serves the region. This guide sets out Jordan's health sector, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan’s PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
20 in Jordan’s pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $986m

PREPARED BY
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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, Health, 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 **medical century**

Jordan has been the region's hospital for decades. Patients travel from across the Arab world for cardiac surgery, oncology, fertility treatment and transplants, and in 2025 medical tourism earned nearly US$1 billion from about 230,000 foreign patients, according to the Private Hospitals Association.

The system behind that reputation is large. Jordan has 121 hospitals and more than 16,000 beds across public, private, military and university providers. In 2025 the government signed its first hospital built as a public-private partnership, the 260-bed Madaba hospital, and a US$400 million medical city with a university hospital is rising south of Amman.

The next phase is about intelligence. Electronic records, leased and monitored equipment, AI diagnostics and remote care are turning hospitals into connected networks. 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.

$1bn	Medical tourism revenue in 2025, close to US$1 billion, reported by the Private Hospitals Association.
230,000	Foreign patients treated in Jordan in 2025, up about 4% on the year before.
121	Hospitals across the public, private, military and university sectors, with more than 16,000 beds.
260 beds	Madaba Government Hospital, the first public hospital built in Jordan as a public-private partnership.

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. Hospitals sit at the center of that system: they draw on its power, water, data and logistics, and they are where its benefits reach people as longer, healthier lives.

THE SINGULARITY

Health is the purpose **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. Hospitals are where that system meets people, and longer, healthier lives are the clearest return on it.

As diagnosis, monitoring and logistics become software, the limit on care moves from the number of specialists to the quality of data and the reach of networks. A scan read in Amman by AI and checked by a radiologist can serve a clinic in Ma'an or a patient in Baghdad. Jordan already trains doctors for the region, and a country with connected hospitals and trusted records can export care at the speed of a network.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Health is moving there: a telemedicine link, an AI triage tool or a leased scanner on a performance contract can start in one hospital in weeks and prove its value with real patients before it is scaled.

How health connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Reads scans and laboratory results, predicts admissions and flags patients at risk, so specialists spend their time where it matters. AI also plans shifts, beds and supplies across a whole network of hospitals.
Robotics	Surgical robots, automated pharmacies and laboratory lines raise precision and capacity, while hospital logistics robots move medicines, samples and linen day and night.
Tokenization	Hospitals and equipment fleets earn steady availability payments for decades. Tokenized stakes let Jordanian savers and investors abroad own part of a hospital and share in each payment.
Data	One electronic record for every patient, held securely and shared with consent, turns each treatment into evidence that improves the next one.
Longevity	Prevention, genomics and continuous monitoring shift spending from treating illness late to keeping people well, the largest saving any health system can make.

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

20
projects in this guide

$986m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

1
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Health is a small share of Jordan's $86 billion by value, close to US$1 billion in projects not yet delivered, yet it reaches every governorate. The largest items are the US$400 million medical city south of Amman, the Madaba PPP hospital and new military and government hospitals in Zarqa and Russeifa. In Aqaba's $46 billion, the Aqaba Medical Complex would give the special economic zone a medical city of its own.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for health**

Jordan combines a regional reputation for medicine with trained professionals, a growing PPP track record in hospitals and a location within a few hours' flight of large patient markets.

Regional reputation	Decades of patients from the Gulf, Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Sudan and beyond have made Jordan a recognised destination for complex treatment.
Skilled people	Medical schools, nursing colleges and teaching hospitals produce doctors and nurses who work across the region and bring experience home.
Hospital PPPs	The Madaba build-lease-transfer deal and the build-operate-transfer medical city south of Amman show how private capital can deliver public hospitals.
Digital records	The national **Hakeem** electronic health record program connects Ministry of Health and Royal Medical Services hospitals and health centres.
Industry partners	Large companies such as Arab Potash fund hospitals and emergency centres in Karak, and Saudi and Gulf funds finance new buildings.
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 health sector

AI can read the scans, slides and laboratory results that Jordan's hospitals produce every day, triage patients in emergency departments and flag those at risk before they deteriorate. In a health PPP it also forecasts demand, schedules beds, theatres and staff, and predicts equipment failures, so a private partner can meet the performance standards it is paid for and price each bid on real data.

What can be built

Imaging network	AI reading of X-rays, CT and MRI scans across governorate hospitals, with radiologists in Amman checking and signing each report.
Emergency triage	Tools that prioritise patients in emergency departments and ambulances, linked to the national electronic health record.
Hospital operations	Forecasting of admissions, beds, theatres and stock for the PPP hospitals in Madaba and south of Amman.
Equipment uptime	Sensors and AI that predict failures in leased scanners and theatre equipment, the basis of pay-for-performance contracts.

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 health sector

Robots already assist surgeons, dispense medicines and run laboratory lines in leading hospitals worldwide. In Jordan they can raise the capacity of a new hospital without raising its staff in step, move medicines and samples through corridors day and night, and disinfect rooms between patients. Modular and robotic construction can also bring clinics and emergency centres into service within months in the governorates.

What can be built

Pharmacy automation	Robotic dispensing in public hospital pharmacies, cutting errors and freeing pharmacists to spend more time with patients.
Laboratory lines	Automated laboratories that process samples for several hospitals from one regional hub, with results returned to the shared record.
Hospital logistics	Robots that carry medicines, samples, meals and linen through hospitals, and disinfect rooms with ultraviolet light.
Modular clinics	Factory-built clinics and emergency units installed in weeks in towns that lack them, then connected to the nearest hospital.

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 health sector

A health PPP earns availability payments from government for ten years or more, the steady cash flow a token represents well. The Madaba hospital, paid in installments over ten years after completion, shows the model. Tokenized stakes in hospitals and equipment fleets would let Jordanian savers, the diaspora and regional investors own part of the care they rely on and receive their share of each payment.

What can be built

Hospital stakes	Tokenized shares in PPP hospitals, paying holders from the government's availability payments as each installment arrives.
Equipment fleets	Tokens backed by leased scanners and theatre equipment, paid from performance-based lease income across public hospitals.
Medical tourism assets	Fractional ownership of medical hotels and specialist centres that serve patients travelling to Jordan from abroad.
Health outcome bonds	Tokens that pay out when verified results, such as fewer readmissions or faster emergency care, are reached.

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 health sector

Small PPPs below about US$14.1 million suit health, where many needs are local. A health lab, led by the Ministry of Health with private partners, could run $100,000 pilots such as AI reading of chest X-rays in two governorate hospitals, a robotic pharmacy in one hospital, or remote monitoring for 500 heart patients after discharge, and publish the results before each model is scaled.

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 health sector

A company that sees a gap in care can design the answer itself and submit it under Article 15. Ideas include a regional imaging and dialysis network for the south, an emergency and ambulance network for Karak and Tafilah, a maintenance concession for medical equipment in public hospitals, a national telemedicine service for remote towns, and a medical tourism center in Aqaba.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · SOUTH OF AMMAN

Kingdom University Hospital

A US$400 million medical city on a build-operate-transfer basis, backed by the Saudi Jordanian Investment Company, owned by Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund. It combines a 330-bed university hospital, 72 outpatient clinics and a children's hospital with a medical university for 600 students, with UCL Medical School and UCLA Health as partners.

UNDER WAY · MA'IN, MADABA

Madaba Government Hospital

Jordan's first public hospital built as a PPP. Under a build-lease-transfer deal signed in July 2025, KBW Investments builds the 260-bed hospital, expandable to 360, the Ministry of Health equips and runs it, and the government pays over ten years after completion, expected around 2028.

PIPELINE · JABAL AMMAN

The Medical Neighborhood

A medical tourism complex near Amman's hospital district with 200 inpatient beds, outpatient clinics, a research center and hotel rooms. Amman Vision prepares the land and infrastructure, and an investor finances, builds and operates the complex, valued at about US$80 million.

PIPELINE · AQABA

Aqaba Medical Complex

A medical city offered to investors by the Aqaba Development Corporation, combining a 100-bed public hospital, a 50-bed private hospital, staff housing, a helipad and a 100-room hotel. It is designed to serve Aqaba's growing population and to attract patients by sea and air.

PIPELINE · 12 PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Medical Equipment Leasing

A Ministry of Health program to lease medical equipment to 12 government hospitals, from Al-Basheer in Amman to Queen Rania in Ma'an. Private partners supply, operate and maintain the equipment and are paid for performance, while the ministry keeps ownership.

UNDER WAY · NATIONWIDE

RMS Digital Transformation

The digital upgrade of Royal Medical Services hospitals, health centres and warehouses, covering planning systems, supply chains, laboratories and radiology. It was signed alongside the Madaba hospital in July 2025, with Saudi Arabia's Elm as technology partner.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Health projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Kingdom University Hospital (Kingdom Health Project)	Airport Road, Ghamadan area	Under way	$400m
Zarqa Military Hospital (400 beds)	Zarqa	Pipeline	$144m
Madaba Government Hospital ("Al Mahaba")	Ma'in area, Madaba	Under way	$124m
Aqaba Medical Complex	Aqaba	Pipeline	$106m
Medical Center, The Medical Neighborhood	Jabal Amman	Pipeline	$80m*
Medical Equipment (Leasing)	12 Ministry of Health hospitals: A	Pipeline	$40m*
Royal Medical Services (RMS) Digital Transformation	Nationwide RMS facilities	Under way	$40m*
Jah Medical Center (Al-Yasmeen, Amman)	Al-Yasmeen area, Amman	Pipeline	$21m
Prince Faisal Hospital New Building (Ruseifa)	Russeifa, Zarqa Governorate	Under way	$13m
North Karak Ambulance & Emergency Facility	Northern Karak	Pipeline	$13m
Karak Hospital Outpatient Clinics	Karak Government Hospital	Under way	$5.6m
King Hussein Business Park - Phase 2	King Hussein Business Park	Under way	$150m*
Miras Mixed-Use Project (Zarqa East City)	King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz City	Under way	$100m
Neonatal Incubator Manufacturing Plant	Industrial development zone in Jor	Open opportunity	$29m*
Biosimilar Fill-Finish Manufacturing Plant	JIEC industrial zone	Open opportunity	$29m*
Oncology API Manufacturing Plant	Development zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Ajloun Wellness Resort - Al-Jubb Area	Al-Jubb area opposite Ajloun Castl	Pipeline	$27m
Pharmaceutical Track-and-Trace System	Nationwide	Pipeline	$10m*
Afra Hot Springs Therapeutic Resort	Afra Hot Springs	Open opportunity	$10m*
Wadi Bin Hammad Hot Springs Resort	Wadi Bin Hammad hot springs	Open opportunity	$10m*

The table lists hospitals, medical cities, emergency centres and health programs offered to or delivered with partners. Routine ministry maintenance works are not listed. 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 care**

Connected hospitals and a regional patient base 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 **AI diagnostics**

Jordanian companies that read scans, slides and laboratory results with AI for hospitals across the region, with specialists checking every result.

02 **Remote care**

Telemedicine and home monitoring that follow patients after they return home, keeping Jordan's doctors in charge of care across borders.

03 **Medical equipment services**

Leasing, maintaining and refurbishing scanners and theatre equipment under performance contracts for public and private hospitals.

04 **Medical devices**

Local manufacture of devices such as neonatal incubators, consumables and implants, building on the pharmaceutical industry and free zones.

05 **Health data and research**

Clinical trials and research built on secure, consented records, giving global researchers access to the region's patient populations.

06 **Robotic hospital logistics**

Automated pharmacies, laboratories and delivery robots designed, installed and serviced by Jordanian engineers for the region.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, operators, equipment suppliers and investors can take part through tenders, direct proposals and partnerships with the institutions already building in Jordan.

Hospital PPPs	Bid for or propose new hospitals and expansions on build-lease-transfer and build-operate-transfer models, following Madaba and the medical city south of Amman.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as an emergency network, a dialysis program or a diagnostic center.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits clinics, equipment fleets and digital health tools.
Equipment and services	Supply, operate and maintain medical equipment under pay-for-performance contracts in Ministry of Health hospitals.
Medical tourism	Develop medical complexes and hotels in Amman and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, with incentives under the Investment Environment Law.
Investment and ownership	Finance hospitals through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From hospitals **to a health network**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country where care is connected, predictive and open to the whole region.

2026	Madaba hospital rises as the first PPP hospital; equipment leasing and new emergency centres move forward.
2030	The medical city south of Amman is open and teaching; every public hospital shares one electronic record.
2035	AI reads most scans first; remote care follows patients at home; Aqaba hosts a medical tourism cluster.
2040	Robots run pharmacies, laboratories and hospital logistics; Jordanian AI diagnostics serve the region.
2050	Prevention and continuous monitoring keep people well, and Jordan exports care, research and health software.

Jordan's doctors made it the region's hospital. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a connected health network that learns from every patient and serves the region at the speed of software.

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 health sector.

Hospital Groups	Hospital groups decide the care a health PPP delivers. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/hospitals
Primary Care and Diagnostics Providers	Primary care providers decide the care most patients receive. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/primary-care
Elderly and Disability Care Providers	Care providers decide the dignity a care PPP delivers. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/eldercare
Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences Companies	Life sciences companies keep public health supplied and tested. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/pharma

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 health sector.

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 Times: Medical tourism revenues near $1b, attracting 230,000 patients in 2025

02 International Trade Administration: Jordan healthcare

03 Ministry of Investment: Cornerstone laid for Madaba hospital, first built via the PPP model

04 Jordan Times: Government and KBW sign JD133m deal to build Madaba hospital

05 Jordan Times: Agreements signed to develop $400m project in healthcare sector

06 Dar Al-Handasah: Foundation laid for Kingdom Health

07 Ministry of Health

08 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

09 Jordan PPP guides



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