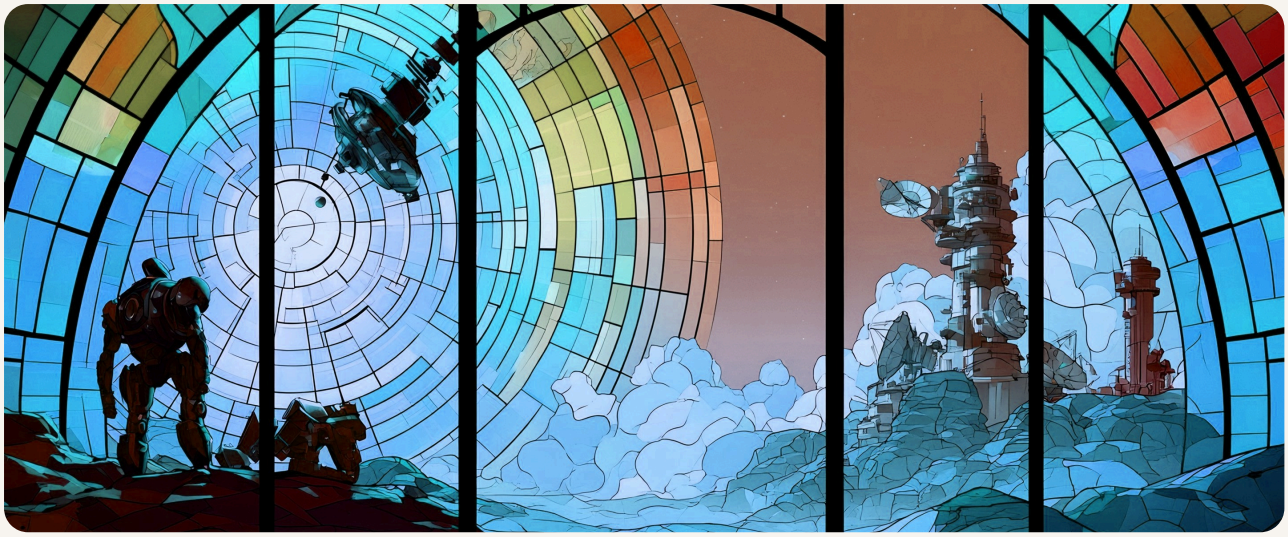


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Urban Development

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

New cities and renewed centers designed to run on intelligence. This guide sets out urban development 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
30 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $12.8bn

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, Urban Development, 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 **urban century**

Most Jordanians live in cities, and Amman, Zarqa and Irbid have grown faster than their roads, housing and services. The answer now under way is a new city east of the capital, renewed downtowns, new business districts in Amman and Aqaba, and courts, stadiums and estates in the governorates.

The largest step is Amra City, a 25-year plan on 500,000 dunums with room for more than a million people, which will rely on public-private partnerships rather than land sales. In Amman, The Abdali Phase Two began infrastructure works in January 2026 for more than 1.2 million m² of new space, and Amman Vision signed agreements with Saudi Arabia's Sumou Holding for a district on the Abdoun Corridor.

The next phase builds cities as connected systems, with one utility network, transit from day one and digital services for every resident. 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.

500 km²	Area set aside for Amra City, planned over 25 years with a first phase of about 40 km².
1m+	People Amra City is planned to house, easing pressure on Amman and Zarqa.
46,000	Seats in the Al-Hussein Bin Abdullah II stadium, the first major work under way at Amra City.
1.2m m²	Built-up area planned in The Abdali Phase Two in central Amman, larger than the first phase.

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. Cities are where that computer meets daily life, and every district, utility network and civic building Jordan plans now can be designed from the start to join the system that rebuild will connect.

THE SINGULARITY

Cities are the operating system **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. Cities are where all of those networks meet, and where people feel the result in time, cost and quality of life.

A city planned from the start as one system can share its data, energy and water across every building and street. Power, water and gas on one bill, transit linked to housing, and buildings that report their own needs let a city cut waste and grow without the congestion of the past. Amra City gives Jordan the chance to build that way from the first plot.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Cities are moving there: a smart district, a digital permit system or a robotic construction site can be tested on one block, measured within months and copied across the next neighbourhood.

How urban development connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Designs master plans, tests thousands of layouts for light, heat and traffic, and runs buildings, lighting and utilities in real time. AI also speeds up permits and planning approvals.
Robotics	3D printing, prefabricated modules and site robots build homes and offices faster and with less waste, which matters most for affordable housing.
Tokenization	Districts, buildings and leases earn rent for decades. Tokenized ownership lets residents and investors abroad hold shares in the city's growth.
Digital twins	A live model of every street, pipe and building lets planners test a decision before it is built and operators fix faults before residents notice.
Shared utilities	One company and one bill for power, water and gas, as planned at Amra, turn a city's networks into a single service run as efficiently as possible.

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

30
projects in this guide

$12.8bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

12
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Urban development holds some of the largest single projects in Jordan's $86 billion. Amra City alone is valued at about $10 billion in the Jordan PPP project register, and Aqaba's $46 billion includes the North Business District, Al Doum housing and waterfront districts that will house the workers of its port, industry and tourism. Each new district also needs roads, power, water and transit, so urban projects draw in every other sector.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for urban development**

Jordan combines a young, urban population with state land for new districts, a record of urban PPPs and a government committed to a new city.

Demand	A young, growing population concentrated in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid needs housing, offices, services and public space.
A new city	Amra City gives developers a 25-year programme of districts, venues and utilities tendered to private partners one component at a time.
Proven districts	The Abdali, King Hussein Business Park and Aqaba's business district show how state land and private developers can build a district together.
Aqaba	The Aqaba Special Economic Zone offers serviced plots, low taxes and fast approvals for homes, offices and hotels by the sea.
Development zones	Irbid, Ma'an, Mafraq and other development zones combine land, infrastructure and incentives for industry and the towns around it.
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 urban development in Jordan

AI lets Jordan plan and run its cities as systems. At Amra City, models can test thousands of layouts for heat, light, traffic and utility demand before a road is built. In Amman and Irbid, digital permits and AI review can shorten approvals, and in finished districts the same tools can run lighting, cooling, water and waste by demand, keeping service costs low for residents.

What can be built

Generative master plans	Tools that design and compare district layouts for density, shade, walking distance and utility cost within hours.
Digital permits	AI review of building drawings against the codes, so municipalities can approve compliant projects in days.
District operations	One platform that runs street lighting, cooling, water and waste collection across a district by live demand.
Housing demand models	Forecasts of who needs homes, where and at what price, guiding affordable schemes such as AI Doum.

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 urban development in Jordan

Robotics can make Jordan's new districts faster and cheaper to build. Prefabricated modules and 3D-printed walls can deliver affordable homes at Al Doum and Amra in a fraction of the usual time, and site robots can lay blocks, tie rebar and survey progress every day. Once districts open, robots can clean streets, inspect facades and maintain parks and utility tunnels at night.

What can be built

Housing factories	Plants in Jordan that make prefabricated rooms and panels for affordable housing, assembled on site within weeks.
3D printing	Printers that build walls and small civic buildings from local concrete and recycled stone waste.
Site robotics	Robots and drones that lay blocks, tie rebar and scan progress against the digital model every day.
City maintenance	Robotic street cleaning, facade inspection and utility tunnel patrols that keep districts in shape around the clock.

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 urban development in Jordan

Buildings and districts earn rent for decades, which suits tokenized ownership. Tokenized stakes in a mixed-use district, an affordable housing scheme or Amra's utility company could let residents, savers and Jordanians abroad own part of the city they live in and receive their share of rent and service fees. Tokenized land and title records can also make property transactions faster and more transparent.

What can be built

Fractional buildings	Shares in offices, shops and apartments that pay holders a portion of the rent as it is collected.
Rent-to-own housing	Tokens that let families buy their home a share at a time through their monthly payments.
Utility company stakes	Ownership in a district's integrated utility, paid from the single bill for power, water and gas.
Digital title	Land and property records held as tokens, so sales, mortgages and transfers settle quickly and transparently.

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 urban development in Jordan

Small PPPs suit urban development, because a street, a block or a public building can be renewed and measured in months. An urban research lab inside the Greater Amman Municipality or the Jordan Company for Developing Cities and Facilities could run $100,000 pilots such as a 3D-printed bus shelter, AI permit review for one district, or smart lighting and sensors on one street, then carry the results into Amra and other large districts.

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 urban development in Jordan

Companies in urban development see where land sits idle and where services are missing. Under Article 15 a company could propose affordable rent-to-own housing on state land, a mixed-use hub around a BRT station, a renewed downtown market, a district cooling and utility company for a business park, or a civic complex of courts and offices for a governorate, and keep the right to match the best offer at tender.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · EAST OF AMMAN

Amra City

A 25-year new city on 500,000 dunums for more than a million people, with sports, entertainment, exhibition, government and housing districts and one utility company. Stadium excavation began in June 2026, prequalification for its main contract closed in October, and first-phase venues are due between 2027 and 2029.

PIPELINE · AQABA

Al Doum Sustainable Housing

An affordable, energy-efficient housing development for middle-income families, with 915 villas and 8,000 apartments on about 2.6 million m² for around 43,000 residents. It is listed on Invest Jordan as an open opportunity for developers.

PIPELINE · AQABA

North Business District

Aqaba's new business district opposite the ASEZA headquarters, offered by the Aqaba Development Corporation as 107 serviced plots of 2,000 to 10,000 m² on about 704,000 m², for offices, shops, hotels and services. Investors including Markazia Toyota have signed for plots.

UNDER WAY · AMMAN

The Abdali Phase Two

The second phase of the urban regeneration project in central Amman. Infrastructure works began in January 2026 under a contract of more than JD21 million, opening plots for more than 1.2 million m² of offices, homes, hotels and shops.

UNDER WAY · AMMAN

King Hussein Business Park Phase 2

Infrastructure for phases two to four began in May 2025, and developers signed during 2026 for towers, commercial centers and a multi-use complex. Plans include data storage and medical simulation facilities and a hotel.

UNDER WAY · IRBID

Irbid City Center Redevelopment

A phased renewal of Irbid's historic center that links old markets, heritage houses and Tell Irbid through a 24-dunum park, pedestrian routes and parking. The municipality reported about 40% progress across all phases in September 2026.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Urban projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Amra City	Amman Governorate	Under way	$10bn
Al Doum, Sustainable Housing Development	Aqaba	Pipeline	$1.2bn*
North Business District	Aqaba	Pipeline	$670m*
Al Quwaysimah Urban Development	Al-Qweismeh, Amman	Pipeline	$250m*
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
Irbid City Center Redevelopment	Downtown Irbid: Tell Irbid	Under way	$100m*
Abdoun Corridor Mixed-Use Development	Abdoun Corridor, Amman	Pipeline	$100m*
Residential Quarter, Abdoun	Abdoun	Pipeline	$50m*
Commercial Services on the Al-Harraneh-Omari Toll Road	Al-Harraneh-Omari toll road	Pipeline	$40m*
The Abdali Phase Two	Abdali, central Amman	Under way	$30m
Irbid Development Zone Infrastructure	Irbid Development Zone, Irbid	Under way	$23m
Abu Nusair Commercial Complex	Near the Applied Science University roundabout, Abu Nseir and more	Pipeline	$20m*
Aqaba Palace of Justice	Aqaba, Aqaba Governorate	Pipeline	$9.5m
Tafilah Palace of Justice	Tafilah, Tafilah Governorate	Pipeline	$9.5m
Aqaba Youth City Stadium	Aqaba Youth City, Aqaba	Under way	$5.6m
Marsa Zayed	Aqaba waterfront	Under way	$10bn
Al Quwairah International Industrial Estate (QIIE)	Al Quweira, Aqaba	Under way	$1bn
Amman-Zarqa Gas Distribution Network Project	Amman and Zarqa	Pipeline	$550m
Hotels Boulevard & Mixed-Use Retail Complex	Central Aqaba	Pipeline	$180m*
Amman Logistics and Industrial City (ALIC)	South of Amman	Pipeline	$167m*

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Aqaba Medical Complex	Aqaba	Pipeline	$106m
Amman LED Street Lighting (GAM)	Amman	Under way	$50m
Al Yamaniyeh Creative & Tech District	Aqaba	Under way	$24m
Aqaba City Park	Aqaba	Under way	$15m*
Karak City Revitalization & Cable Car	Karak city: castle	Under way	$14m
Amman Cable Car (Teleferic)	Downtown Amman: Jabal Al-Qalaa	Under way	$11m
Ayla Oasis / Marina Village	Aqaba	Delivered	$1.4bn*
Zarqa Green Industrial Estate (Phase 1)	Zarqa, about 30 km from Amman	Delivered	$49m
The Fountain Mall (Aqaba)	Central Aqaba	Delivered	$15m*

The register lists new cities, districts, mixed-use and housing projects, civic buildings and linked estates. Individual private buildings 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 in cities**

New cities and districts 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 **Industrialized construction**

Factories that make prefabricated and 3D-printed homes and building parts for Amra, Aqaba and markets across the region.

02 **City operating platforms**

Software that runs a city's utilities, transit, permits and services as one system, built in Jordan and sold abroad.

03 **Integrated utility companies**

Single operators that sell power, water, cooling and gas to a whole district under one contract and one bill.

04 **Green building materials**

Low-carbon cement, insulation and glass made from Jordan's silica, limestone and recycled waste.

05 **Tokenized real estate**

Platforms that let residents, savers and investors abroad own fractions of buildings and districts and share their rent.

06 **Urban data services**

Digital twins and AI planning tools that help municipalities, developers and insurers plan and run districts.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, investors, contractors and operators can take part through tenders, direct proposals and partnerships with the agencies already building Jordan's cities.

Amra components	Bid for the stadium, venues, utilities, housing and other Amra City components as the Jordan Company for Developing Cities and Facilities tenders them.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as a mixed-use district, affordable housing or a civic complex.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits courts, markets, parking and public buildings.
Land partnerships	Develop plots in Aqaba's business district, The Abdali, King Hussein Business Park and Amman Vision's districts under long-term agreements.
Investment incentives	Use the Investment Environment Law, the development zones and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone for housing, offices and industry.
Investment and ownership	Finance districts through real estate funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From districts **to intelligent cities**

A possible path for the sector, from today's projects to a country whose cities run as connected, intelligent systems.

2026	Amra City works begin with the stadium; The Abdali Phase Two infrastructure is under way; Aqaba's business district fills with investors.
2030	Amra's first venues are open; new courts and civic buildings serve the governorates; affordable housing rises in Aqaba.
2035	Amra has its first residents, transit and one utility network; downtown Amman and Irbid are renewed.
2040	AI and digital twins run Jordan's main cities; robots build most new homes faster and at lower cost.
2050	Amra and the renewed cities are intelligent, low-carbon places, and Jordan exports its model for building cities to the region.

Jordan's cities carry most of its people and most of its economy. The projects in the Jordan PPP project register are the first steps towards cities designed as single systems, where homes, work, transport and utilities serve every resident through intelligence.

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 urban development in Jordan.

Real Estate Developers	Developers turn government land into living districts. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/real-estate
Affordable Housing Developers	Housing developers turn public land into homes families can afford. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/affordable-housing
Municipalities	Municipalities run the services residents see every day. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/municipalities
Economic Zone and Industrial City Developers	Zone developers hold the land, networks and tenants a PPP needs. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/zones
Contractors	Contractors turn a PPP contract into a working asset. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/contractors

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 urban development in Jordan.

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: Amra New City marks turning point in Jordan's urban planning

02 Jordan Times: Preliminary works begin on landmark stadium in Amra City project

03 Jordan Times: The Abdali signs agreement to commence phase two infrastructure works

04 Jordan Times: ADC, Markazia Toyota sign agreement for a showroom and regional service centre in Aqaba

05 Zawya: King Hussein Business Park signs agreement with Norba to develop commercial centers

06 Jordan News: Irbid downtown project reaches 40 per cent as work begins on Tell Irbid park

07 Aqaba Development Corporation

08 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

09 Jordan PPP guides



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