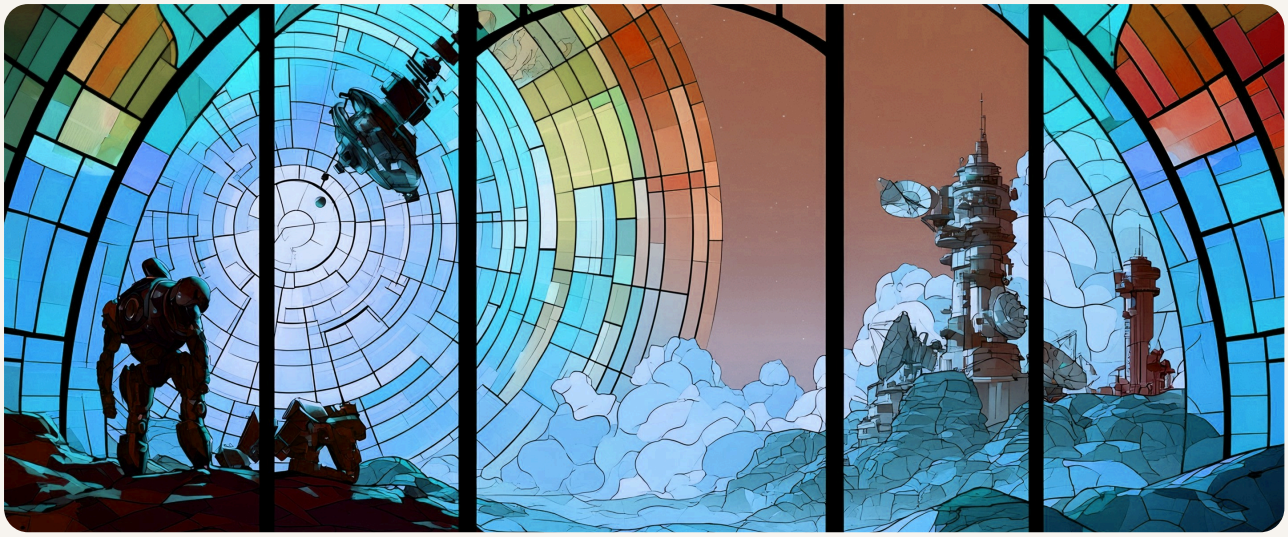


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Wastewater and Reuse

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Every litre used twice: treated water, energy and nutrients for a dry country. This guide sets out wastewater and reuse 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
20 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $946m

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, Wastewater and Reuse, 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 **second water**

In a country with so little fresh water, treated wastewater is a resource the country cannot afford to waste. Jordan already reuses more than 90% of its treated wastewater, mostly to irrigate farms in the Jordan Valley, and reuse supplied about 15% of the national water budget in 2021.

The sector has a strong base. Jordan has 31 treatment plants with about 600,000 cubic metres a day of capacity, and the largest, As-Samra, was the country's first PPP. Built and run by a private company under a 25-year concession, it treats about 70% of the country's wastewater and generates most of its own energy from biogas and hydropower.

The next phase is larger and smarter. New plants at Wadi Zarqa and Shallalah, private operation of the northern plants and biogas upgrades will raise capacity, cut energy costs and send cleaner water to farms and industry. 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.

90%+	Share of Jordan's treated wastewater that is reused, mainly for irrigation, according to the National Water Strategy 2023 to 2040.
31	Wastewater treatment plants in Jordan, with about 600,000 m³ a day of capacity and expansion to 800,000 m³ planned.
133 MCM	Treated water the expanded As-Samra plant supplies each year for irrigation in the Jordan Valley.
80%	Share of As-Samra's own energy needs met by the nearly 13 MW it generates from biogas and hydropower.

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. Treatment plants are some of the hardest-working assets in that rebuild, and Jordan, which already reuses almost all the water it treats, can show how a plant becomes a source of water, energy and materials.

THE SINGULARITY

Reuse is the circular core **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. In that system, a treatment plant becomes a factory that turns waste into water, energy and materials.

Every plant in Jordan already produces water for farms, and the best of them produce their own power. As sensors, AI and biology improve, a plant can recover more energy, nutrients and clean water from the same flow, with each output matched to a buyer. Wastewater then becomes one of the few resources in Jordan that grows every year with the population.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. A biogas unit, a reuse line to a farm or a modular treatment skid for a village can be installed and measured in months, and every result informs the next plant.

How wastewater connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Controls aeration, the largest energy cost in a plant, predicts inflows from weather and city data, and matches treated water to the crops and factories that need it each day.
Robotics	Robots inspect sewers and pipelines from the inside, clear blockages and map defects, while automated plants run around the clock with small crews.
Tokenization	Plants and operation contracts pay steady, long-term revenue. Tokenized stakes let Jordanian savers and investors abroad own part of the assets that recycle the country's water.
Energy	Biogas from sludge and hydropower on outfalls let plants power themselves, and surplus energy can feed the grid.
Materials	Nutrients, biosolids and carbon recovered from wastewater become fertilizers, soil improvers and inputs for industry, closing the loop between cities and farms.

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

$946m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

0
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Wastewater is a smaller share of Jordan's $86 billion pipeline than the large energy and transport projects, yet it touches every city and farm. The projects in the pipeline run from Wadi Zarqa and Shallalah to private operation of the northern plants, biogas upgrades and industrial wastewater at Sahab. As Aqaba's $46 billion of resorts, industry and housing is built, the city will need treatment and reuse capacity to match.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for wastewater**

Jordan combines a long record of reuse with a pipeline of new plants, private operation contracts and strong backing from development banks.

A reuse culture	Farmers in the Jordan Valley have irrigated with treated water for decades, so new plants come with ready buyers for their output.
The first PPP	As-Samra showed that a privately financed and operated plant can serve millions of people, giving investors a model to price.
Room to grow	Sewer networks reach about 66% of the population, with much lower coverage in Mafraq, Tafileh and Irbid, so demand for networks and plants is large.
Development finance	The EIB, EBRD, KfW, AFD, the EU and other partners finance plants, pipelines and biogas upgrades across the country.
Private operation	The Water Authority of Jordan is preparing 15-year performance-based contracts to operate the northern treatment plants.
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 wastewater and reuse

AI lets a wastewater operator run a plant on live data. Models adjust aeration, the largest energy cost in most plants, predict inflows from rainfall and city data, warn of toxic industrial loads before they reach the biology, and plan sludge and biogas output. With performance-based operation planned for the northern plants, an operator whose models cut energy use and meet effluent standards earns more.

What can be built

Smart aeration	Control systems that set oxygen levels in real time, cutting the energy a treatment plant uses.
Inflow forecasting	Models that predict flows from weather and city data, so plants and pumping stations are ready for storms.
Reuse matching	Software that matches treated water quality and volume to the farms and factories that need it each day.
Sewer intelligence	Sensors and AI that spot blockages, overflows and illegal rainwater connections across the network.

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 wastewater and reuse

Sewers are dark, dangerous and hard to inspect, which makes them ideal work for robots. Crawler robots map pipes and find cracks and blockages, drones check open channels and sludge-drying beds, and automated plants run with small crews around the clock. For the ageing networks of Amman, Zarqa and Balqa, robotic inspection shows which pipes to fix first and keeps workers out of danger.

What can be built

Sewer crawlers	Robots that inspect and map sewers, find cracks and blockages and guide repairs before overflows happen.
Trenchless repair	Lining and patching machines that renew sewers from manholes without digging up streets.
Sludge handling	Automated dewatering, drying and loading of sludge, cutting odour, labour and transport costs.
Plant inspection drones	Drones that inspect tanks, digesters and outfalls, and track solar sludge drying from the air.

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 wastewater and reuse

A treatment plant under a long-term contract earns steady payments, and its biogas power and reused water add measurable revenue, which suits tokenization. Stakes in a plant or an operation contract could be issued as tokens and paid as the utility pays the operator. Each plant's treated volume, energy output and effluent quality could be published to a shared registry, so holders see what the asset delivers.

What can be built

Plant stakes	Tokens in treatment plants and operation contracts that pay holders from long-term service payments.
Biogas revenue tokens	Shares in biogas and hydropower units at plants, paid from the electricity they sell or save.
Reuse water credits	Tokens for each cubic metre of treated water delivered to farms or industry, tradable between users.
Carbon and nutrient credits	Verified credits for methane captured and nutrients recovered, sold to buyers in Jordan and abroad.

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 wastewater and reuse

Wastewater suits small PPPs because a unit can be added to a working plant and measured within months. A research lab at the Water Authority of Jordan could run pilots at about $100,000 each, such as a biogas upgrade at a small plant, a solar sludge dryer, or a modular greywater system for a school, and carry what works into the large design, build and operate contracts.

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 wastewater and reuse

A company with treatment know-how can propose its own project under Article 15. Ideas include biogas and power units at existing plants, paid from energy savings; reuse lines carrying treated water to industrial estates; septage and sludge treatment for towns where sewer coverage is lowest; wastewater plants for olive mills and food factories; and treated water supply for hydrogen and industrial projects.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

PIPELINE · ZARQA

Wadi Zarqa Wastewater Treatment Plant

Jordan's second-largest plant, planned to relieve As-Samra with 150,000 cubic metres a day in its first phase, a 1.4 MW hydropower unit and a 12-kilometre conveyor. Financed by the EIB and procured as a design, build and operate contract, it is planned for 2030, with a second phase to 350,000 cubic metres a day.

PIPELINE · IRBID, AJLOUN AND JERASH

Operation of Northern Wastewater Treatment Plants

A 15-year performance-based contract for a private operator to run eight treatment plants in two clusters, plus two hydropower plants. A transaction adviser for the second cluster is being appointed, and bidding documents will follow.

TENDERING · IRBID

Al-Shallalah Wastewater Treatment Plant

A design-build contract with three years of operation to expand the plant in northeast Irbid from 13,700 to 30,500 cubic metres a day, with nutrient removal, tertiary filtration and biogas use. Prequalification closes on November 16, 2026, with EBRD financing.

PIPELINE · JERASH AND KUFRANJA

Jerash and Kufranja Biogas Power Project

A KfW and EU-financed programme to upgrade three treatment plants with sludge treatment and biogas capture to generate electricity, with the works contractor running them for 15 years. Consultants were appointed in September 2026.

UNDER WAY · EAST OF AMMAN

Al Ghabawi Septage Treatment Plant

A 24,750 cubic metre a day plant for tanker-delivered septage, financed by an EBRD loan and an EU grant, which will replace the Ain Ghazal facility and ease the load on As-Samra.

DELIVERED · ZARQA

As-Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant

Jordan's first PPP, built and run under a build-operate-transfer concession that ends in 2037. It treats about 70% of the country's wastewater for Amman and Zarqa, and a US$28 million further expansion agreement signed in July 2026 is due for completion in 2028.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Wastewater projects in the pipeline

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Wadi Zarqa Wastewater Treatment Plant (Phase 1)	Wadi Zarqa River	Pipeline	$254m
Operation of Northern Wastewater Treatment Plants	Irbid	Pipeline	$211m*
Madaba Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	Madaba	Pipeline	$141m
Al Ghabawi Septage Treatment Plant	Al Ghabawi, east of Amman	Under way	$72m
Al-Shallalah Wastewater Treatment Plant	Northeast Irbid	Tendering	$68m
North Balqa Wastewater Treatment Plant	Northeastern Balqa Governorate	Under way	$58m
Ain Ghazal-As-Samra Wastewater Pipeline	Ain Ghazal	Under way	$44m
Jerash and Kufranja Wastewater Biogas Power Project	Wastewater treatment plants at West Jerash, East Jerash and more	Pipeline	$34m
West Irbid Wastewater Treatment Plant	West Irbid	Under way	$30m
Zibar Wastewater Project (Olive-Mill Waste-to-Value)	Near Irbid city	Pipeline	$15m*
Greywater Reuse	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
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*
Yarmouk Water Company Management Contract (Northern Governorates)	Irbid	Under way	$55m*
Al-Ekaider Landfill Rehabilitation	Al-Ekaider landfill	Under way	$49m
Irbid Development Zone Infrastructure	Irbid Development Zone, Irbid	Under way	$23m
Ghabawi Landfill LFG-to-Energy (Cells 4 & 5)	Ghabawi	Under way	$12m
Biogas from Organic Waste	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Stone-Cutting Slurry Reuse	Sahab Industrial City, Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
Agricultural Waste to Biochar	Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*

The table lists treatment plants, pipelines, operation contracts and reuse projects, plus linked projects from other sectors. Values in US dollars. * Estimated where no figure has been published. Rows in grey sit in another sector and connect to this one. Source: the Jordan PPP project register, updated daily from Invest Jordan, ministries and published announcements.

NEW INDUSTRIES

New industries **built on reuse**

Treated wastewater and the energy and materials inside it open industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot and grow into a regional business.

01 **Biomethane and power**

Upgrading biogas from sludge, food waste and farm residues into biomethane for vehicles, industry and the grid.

02 **Nutrient recovery**

Recovering phosphorus and nitrogen from wastewater as fertilizers, reducing imports and returning nutrients to Jordanian farms.

03 **Industrial water**

Polishing treated water for mines, power plants, data centers and hydrogen electrolysers, so industry stops drawing on drinking water.

04 **Olive-mill waste to value**

Treating the waste of Jordan's olive mills into irrigation water, compost and energy, starting with the Zibar project near Irbid.

05 **Modular treatment**

Packaged, solar-powered plants for villages, resorts and industrial estates, built in Jordan and sold across the region.

06 **Sewer robotics and analytics**

Jordanian firms that inspect, map and monitor sewers with robots and AI, and read city health data from wastewater.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Contractors, operators, technology companies and investors can take part through tenders, operation contracts, direct proposals and partnerships with the companies already working in Jordan.

Tenders	Bid for the design, build and operate contracts at Wadi Zarqa, Shallalah, Madaba and the Jerash and Kufranja biogas programme.
Operation contracts	Operate the northern treatment plants under the planned 15-year performance-based contract, alone or with Jordanian partners.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as biogas, reuse lines to farms or sludge-to-energy.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits greywater reuse, the Sahab industrial plant and olive-mill waste.
Industrial reuse	Supply treated water to industrial estates, mines and power users under long-term contracts, with incentives under the Investment Environment Law.
Investment and ownership	Finance plants through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From treatment **to a circular economy**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country where every litre of wastewater returns as water, energy or materials.

2026	Shallalah and Wadi Zarqa move through procurement; Al Ghabawi and North Balqa under construction; biogas consultants start work.
2030	Wadi Zarqa's first phase relieves As-Samra; private operators run the northern plants; most large plants make their own power.
2035	Sewer coverage rises in the north and south; treated water serves industry as well as farms; nutrient recovery becomes routine.
2040	AI runs plants and networks as one system, matching every treated litre to a buyer in real time.
2050	Jordan's wastewater is a source of water, energy and fertilizer, and the country exports its reuse know-how to the region.

Jordan already reuses almost all the water it treats. The projects in this guide are the next steps towards a country where wastewater is a resource that powers its plants, feeds its farms and supplies its industry.

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 wastewater and reuse.

Water Companies	Water companies keep a dry country running. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/water
Circular Economy Companies	Circular economy companies turn waste into materials and power. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/circular
Utilities and Operators	Operators decide whether a PPP delivers its service. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/operators
Municipalities	Municipalities run the services residents see every day. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/municipalities

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 wastewater and reuse.

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: National Water Strategy 2023-2040 envisions expansion of wastewater treatment plants

02 Millennium Challenge Corporation: As-Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Project

03 European Investment Bank: Wadi Zarqa Wastewater Treatment Plant

04 MEED: Jordan opens prequalification for Wadi Zarqa wastewater plant

05 Jordan News: EBRD considers $54 million funding for Shalala wastewater treatment plant expansion

06 Ministry of Water and Irrigation

07 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

08 Jordan PPP guides



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

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