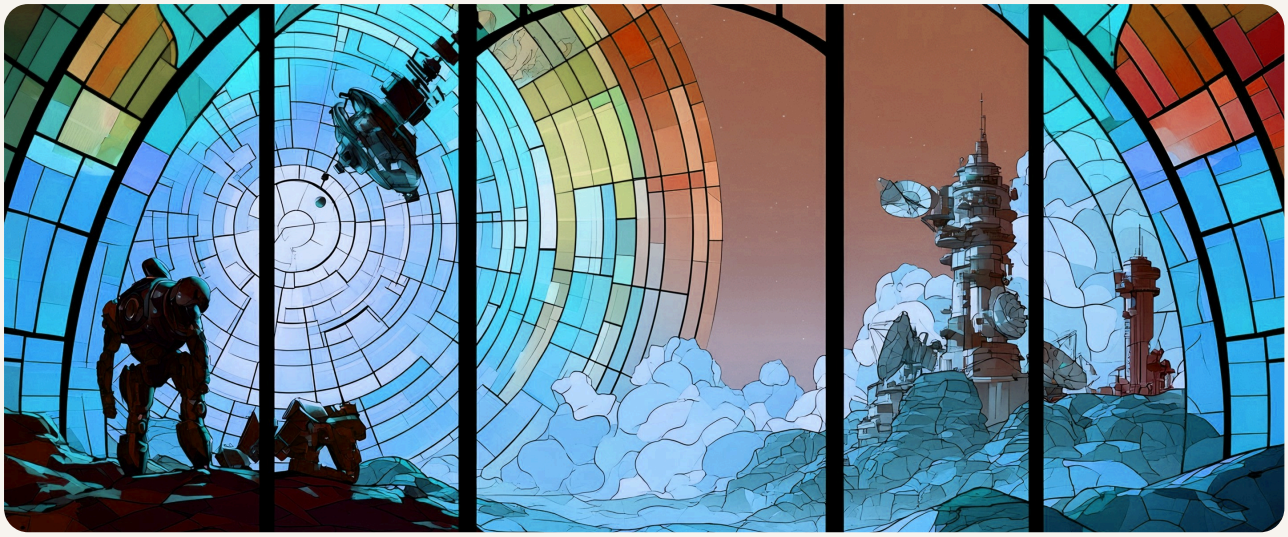


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Water

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Turning seawater, sunlight and software into a secure supply for a dry country. This guide sets out Jordan's water sector, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan’s PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
29 in Jordan’s pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $6.7bn

PREPARED BY
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DATE
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JORDAN'S SECTORS

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

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

Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries on earth. The National Water Strategy 2023 to 2040 puts renewable water at less than 61 cubic metres per person a year, and rising demand, falling groundwater and a changing climate make every drop count.

The country has answered with some of the boldest water projects in the region. The Disi conveyance has carried groundwater 325 kilometres to Amman under a private concession since 2013, and in April 2026 the government signed the final agreement for the Aqaba to Amman carrier, which will desalinate 300 million cubic metres of Red Sea water a year. Losses are falling too, with non-revenue water down to 41% nationwide.

The next phase joins new supply to smarter networks. Performance-based contracts now run whole utilities and districts, dams and canals are being rebuilt, and solar power pumps more of the water. 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.

61 m^3	Renewable water per person per year cited in the National Water Strategy 2023 to 2040, far below the 500 m^3 line for absolute scarcity.
300 MCM	Seawater the Aqaba to Amman carrier will desalinate each year, about 40% of the kingdom's drinking water needs.
41%	Non-revenue water nationwide in August 2026, down 10.7 points from 2022, against a 2040 target of 25%.
450 km	Length of the carrier pipeline that will lift desalinated water from the Red Sea about 1,100 metres to Amman.

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. Water networks are among the oldest and leakiest assets in that rebuild, and Jordan, with almost no water to lose, is a place where the intelligent water network can be built and proven first.

THE SINGULARITY

Water is the test **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 a dry country, water is where that system proves its worth first.

Fresh water in Jordan is increasingly made rather than found. Desalination turns seawater into drinking water with electricity, pumps lift it across the country, and sensors track it to every tap. As solar power gets cheaper and software learns to run networks with fewer losses, the cost of a secure cubic metre falls, and scarcity becomes an engineering problem the country can solve.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Water networks are close: a metered district with smart meters and pressure control can be installed in weeks and measured from the first day, and every result shapes the next contract.

How water connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Finds leaks from pressure and flow data, predicts pipe bursts, schedules pumping when power is cheapest and balances supply between cities. Digital twins of whole networks let utilities test changes before they touch a pipe.
Robotics	Robots inspect pipelines from the inside, trenchless machines replace old mains without digging up streets, and automated plants clean membranes and change filters around the clock.
Tokenization	Desalination plants and network contracts pay steady, long-term revenue. Tokenized stakes let Jordanian savers and investors abroad own part of the assets that secure the country's water.
Energy	Every desalinated cubic metre is a product of electricity. Solar power with storage turns Jordan's sunlight into the main input for pumping and treating water.
Abundance	When seawater, sunlight and software are the inputs, water stops being a fixed limit and becomes a supply that can grow with the country.

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

29
projects in this guide

$6.7bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

4
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Water is one of the largest pieces of Jordan's $86 billion pipeline, led by the Aqaba to Amman carrier, one of the largest projects in the pipeline. Its desalination plant will sit on the Red Sea coast, which ties the sector to Aqaba's $46 billion, alongside a steel pipe plant planned in the Quweira Industrial Zone to supply the carrier. Beyond Aqaba, the pipeline is a long list of network, canal and dam projects across every governorate.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for water**

Jordan combines urgent demand with two decades of water PPPs, strong backing from development banks and a clear national strategy to 2040.

Proven concessions	The Disi conveyance and the As-Samra treatment plant were built and run under long-term private contracts, giving investors a track record to price.
A flagship carrier	The Aqaba to Amman carrier is one of the largest water PPPs in the world, with lenders, donors and Jordanian banks behind its financing.
Performance contracts	Veolia now runs Yarmouk Water Company in Irbid, Ajloun, Jerash and Mafraq under a four-year performance-based contract.
Development finance	The World Bank, EIB, KfW, AFD, the EU and other partners fund networks, canals, catchments and plants across the country.
A clear strategy	The National Water Strategy 2023 to 2040 sets targets for new supply, energy efficiency and cutting losses by about two percentage points a year.
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 water sector

AI lets Jordan's water operators find losses faster than any field crew. Models read meter, pressure and flow data to flag leaks and illegal connections, forecast demand by district, and schedule pumping and desalination when power is cheapest. Performance contracts such as South Amman and Mafraq pay for measured results, so an operator with better models earns more and the country keeps more water.

What can be built

Leak and theft detection	Models that read pressure, flow and meter data to locate leaks and illegal connections district by district.
Network digital twins	Live models of whole networks that test pressure changes, new mains and supply shifts before crews touch a pipe.
Energy-aware pumping	Scheduling that moves pumping and desalination to the hours when solar power is plentiful and cheap.
Bid and contract tools	AI that prepares feasibility studies, financial models and performance baselines for water PPPs in days.

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 water sector

Most of Jordan's water infrastructure is buried, remote or both. Robots that travel inside live mains find weak sections without cutting off supply, trenchless machines replace old pipes under busy streets, and drones survey canals, dams and the 450-kilometre carrier route. At desalination plants, automated systems clean membranes and handle chemicals, so a small team can run a large plant around the clock.

What can be built

In-pipe inspection	Robots that travel inside live mains to map corrosion, leaks and weak joints without interrupting supply.
Trenchless renewal	Machines that reline or replace old pipes from small pits, cutting the cost and disruption of network rebuilds.
Canal and dam drones	Drones that survey the King Abdullah Canal, dams and catchments for leaks, silt and damage after storms.
Automated plants	Desalination and pumping stations where robots clean membranes, change filters and inspect equipment day and night.

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 water sector

A water concession pays for decades from tariffs and availability payments, which suits tokenization. Stakes in a desalination plant, a conveyance line or a performance contract could be issued as tokens, with payments to holders as the utility pays the operator. Publishing each asset's output, energy use and losses to a shared registry would let Jordanian savers and investors abroad see exactly what their stake delivers.

What can be built

Plant ownership tokens	Stakes in desalination and treatment plants that pay holders from long-term water purchase payments.
Performance contract tokens	Shares in non-revenue water contracts that pay out as measured losses fall district by district.
Water savings credits	Verified tokens for each cubic metre saved by leak repair, which utilities or industry can buy.
Diaspora water tokens	Small-ticket stakes that let Jordanians abroad fund network projects in their home towns.

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 water sector

Water suits small PPPs because results are measured in cubic metres from the first day. A water research lab inside the Ministry of Water and Irrigation could run pilots at about $100,000 each, such as smart meters and pressure control in one district metered area, a solar-powered brackish desalination unit for a village, or AI leak detection on one stretch of the King Abdullah Canal, and carry the winners into large 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 Jordan's water sector

A company that knows Jordan's networks can bring its own project to government under Article 15. Ideas include solar plants for the largest pumping stations, paid from energy savings; brackish-well desalination for towns in the Jordan Valley; rainwater harvesting and reuse at industrial estates; leak reduction across a governorate, paid from the water recovered; and desalinated water supply for hydrogen and industrial projects in Aqaba.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

AWARDED · AQABA TO AMMAN

Aqaba to Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance

A US$5.8 billion build-operate-transfer project led by Meridiam and Suez to desalinate 300 million cubic metres a year at Aqaba and pump it 450 kilometres to Amman, supplying about 40% of the kingdom's drinking water. The final agreement was signed on April 21, 2026, and water is due to flow from 2030.

TENDERING · SOUTHERN AMMAN

Non-Revenue Water, South Amman

A performance-based contract of about 24 years to cut losses across 17 distribution zones serving about 1.4 million residents, from a validated baseline of 56%. Prequalification is complete and qualified bidders are next in line for the request for proposals.

UNDER WAY · NORTHERN GOVERNORATES

Yarmouk Water Company Management Contract

Veolia took over operation, maintenance, billing and customer service for the northern utility in May 2026 under a four-year contract, renewable for two more, with payment tied to service, efficiency and revenue results.

PIPELINE · MAFRAQ

Mafraq Network Rehabilitation

A KfW-financed programme to rebuild Mafraq's networks and cut non-revenue water from 79% to 40% through performance-based contracts. A consultant joint venture appointed in October 2025 is designing the contracts and procuring contractors.

UNDER WAY · DEIR ALLA

Abu Al-Zighan Desalination Plant Upgrade

An EIB-financed design, build and operate contract with Desalia and Hussein Atiya Contracting to convert the brackish-well plant to reverse osmosis and raise output to 27,000 cubic metres a day, with ten years of operation. Completion is due in January 2028.

PIPELINE · WADI NUKHEILA

Nukheila Dam

A planned rainwater harvesting dam upstream of the Mujib Dam, whose terms of reference include a hydropower system between the two dams. The Jordan Valley Authority expects the complete designs this winter.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Water projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance Project (AAWDCP)	Aqaba to Amman	Awarded	$5.8bn
Non-Revenue Water, South Amman	Southern and southeastern Amman	Tendering	$300m*
King Abdullah Canal Northern Rehabilitation	Northern Jordan Valley	Pipeline	$112m
Mafraq Network Rehabilitation (ROU Project)	Mafraq	Pipeline	$77m
Bani Kinana Water Systems Improvement	Bani Kinana district	Under way	$66m
Nukheila Dam	Wadi Nukheila	Pipeline	$62m*
Northern Al-Salt & Al Hizam Water Networks	Northern Al-Salt areas	Tendering	$58m*
Yarmouk Water Company Management Contract (Northern Governorates)	Irbid	Under way	$55m*
Abu Al-Zighan Desalination Plant Upgrade	Abu Al-Zighan	Under way	$37m
Irbid and Ramtha Water Network Rehabilitation (A2-C2)	Irbid and Ramtha	Under way	$30m
Fujaij Well Water Conveyance (Tafilah)	Fujaij well to Qadisiyah, Busaira and more	Pipeline	$16m
King Talal Dam Sedimentation Reduction	King Talal Dam upper catchment	Under way	$12m
Madaba Water Network Replacement	Madaba Governorate	Under way	$11m
Tafilah Water Network Modernisation	Tafilah city and surroundings	Under way	$10m
Rainwater Harvesting in Industrial Estates	Balqa, Madaba, Tafilah, Zarqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Wadi Araba Small-Scale Water Harvesting Infrastructure	Wadi Araba, Aqaba Governorate	Pipeline	$0.2m
Disi-Mudawwara to Amman Water Conveyance	Disi aquifer to Amman	Delivered	$1bn
Aqaba Desalination Plant (existing Phase 1)	KEMAPCO site, Aqaba	Delivered	$80m*
Green Ammonia/Hydrogen Plant (United Energy Group, China)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.2bn
Al Mujib Pumped-Storage Hydropower Dam	Wadi Al-Mujib	Tendering	$650m
Wadi Zarqa Wastewater Treatment Plant (Phase 1)	Wadi Zarqa River	Pipeline	$254m

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Operation of Northern Wastewater Treatment Plants	Irbid	Pipeline	$211m*
Welspun-Perma-Pipe Steel Pipe Plant (Quweira)	Quweira Industrial Zone, ASEZA	Pipeline	$125m
Irbid Development Zone Infrastructure	Irbid Development Zone, Irbid	Under way	$23m
Greywater Reuse	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Stone-Cutting Slurry Reuse	Sahab Industrial City, Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
North Rahma Irrigation Project (Operation & Management)	Rahma	Open opportunity	$9m*
Modern Irrigation Systems & Alternative Energy	Balqa	Open opportunity	$9m*
As-Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant (Phases 1 & 2)	As-Samra	Delivered	$374m*

The table lists supply, desalination, conveyance, network and dam 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 water**

Secure water opens industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot and grow into a business that serves the region.

01 **Desalination manufacturing**

Making membranes, pressure vessels, pumps and pipes in Jordan and Aqaba for the carrier and for the plants that will follow across the region.

02 **Water intelligence services**

Jordanian firms that run AI leak detection, smart metering and digital twins of networks, and sell those services to utilities across the Middle East.

03 **Solar desalination**

Small plants powered by sunlight that treat brackish wells and seawater for towns, farms and resorts beyond the reach of the national grid.

04 **Brine and mineral recovery**

Recovering salts, magnesium and other minerals from desalination brine, turning a waste stream into raw materials for industry.

05 **Robotic pipe renewal**

Trenchless and robotic rehabilitation of old mains, a fast-growing service as cities across the region replace ageing networks.

06 **Water-backed investment**

Funds and tokenized instruments that let savers own part of plants and performance contracts and receive a share of their revenue.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, operators, contractors, manufacturers and investors can take part through tenders, performance contracts, direct proposals and partnerships with the companies already working in Jordan.

Tenders	Bid for the South Amman non-revenue water contract and the design-build network packages procured under World Bank, KfW and EIB financing.
Performance contracts	Run utilities, districts and plants under contracts paid for measurable results, following the Yarmouk and Mafraq models.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as solar-powered pumping or brackish desalination for a town.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits rainwater harvesting at industrial estates and small treatment units.
Supply and services	Supply pipes, meters, valves, pumps, membranes and SCADA, or manufacture them in Jordan with Investment Environment Law incentives and Aqaba Special Economic Zone benefits.
Investment and ownership	Finance plants and networks through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From scarcity **to secure supply**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country where water is made, moved and managed by an intelligent system.

2026	Carrier agreement signed and financial close expected; non-revenue water down to 41%; Veolia runs the northern utility.
2030	Desalinated water from Aqaba reaches Amman; more cities move to performance contracts; Mafraq's losses fall towards 40%.
2035	Smart meters and AI pressure control reach every city; solar power supplies most pumping and treatment.
2040	The 25% loss target of the national strategy is met; one digital system balances desalination, groundwater, dams and reuse.
2050	Water in Jordan is made from seawater and sunlight, run by AI, and the country exports its water know-how to the region.

Jordan has turned scarcity into a reason to build. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that makes its own water from the sea and the sun, and runs every drop with 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 Jordan's water sector.

Water Companies	Water companies keep a dry country running. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/water
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
Robotics Companies	Robotics companies keep every PPP open and earning. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/robotics

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 water 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: Gov't signs technical, legal agreement for National Carrier Project

02 Jordan Times: Najjar outlines Jordan's water security strategy for 2023-2040

03 Jordan Times: 2023-2040 National Water Strategy to address Jordan's key water security challenges

04 Petra: Water loss cut to 41%, exceeding target

05 Petra: Ministry signs four-year contract appointing Veolia to run Yarmouk Water Company

06 Ministry of Water and Irrigation: management contract for Yarmouk Water Company

07 Ministry of Water and Irrigation

08 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

09 Jordan PPP guides



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