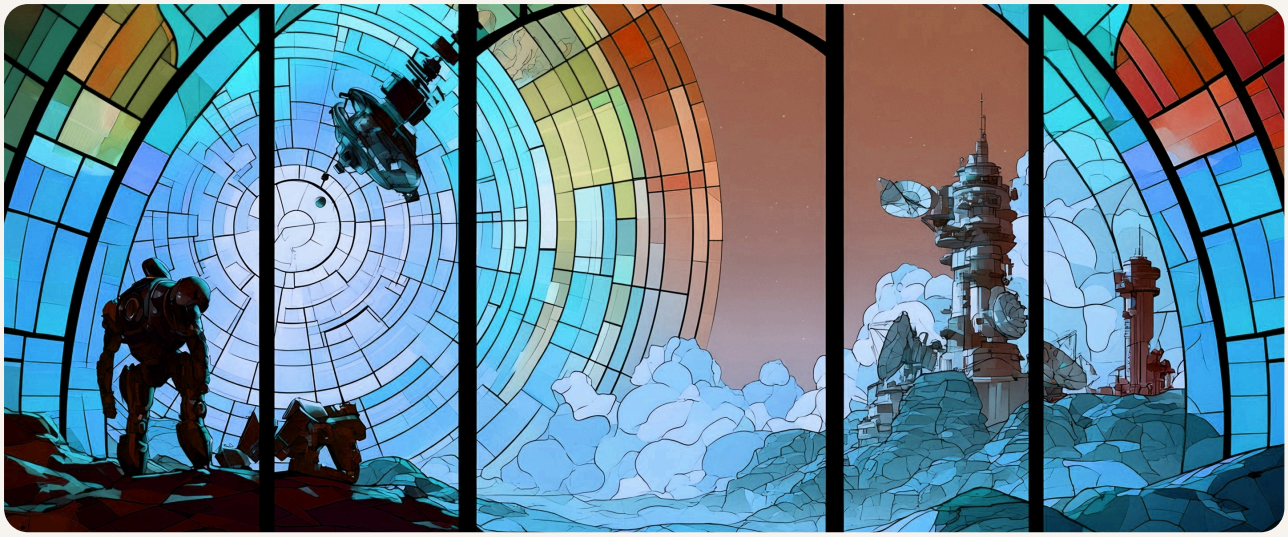


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Wind Power

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

The highland winds that keep the grid turning after sunset. This guide sets out wind power 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
10 in Jordan’s pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $186m

PREPARED BY
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CONTENTS

Inside **this guide**

01	The sectors behind the $86 billion	3
02	Introduction	4
03	The $500 trillion rebuild	5
04	Wind Power and the singularity	6
05	Jordan’s $86 billion and Aqaba’s $46 billion	7
06	Why Jordan	8
07	Artificial intelligence	9
08	Robotics	10
09	Tokenization	11
10	Small PPPs in parallel	12
11	PPP research labs	13
12	Unsolicited proposals	14
13	Flagship projects	15
14	Projects in Jordan’s pipeline	16
15	New industries	17
16	Opportunities for partners	18
17	The road to the singularity	19
18	Jordan PPP guides	20
19	About Jordan PPP	21
20	Sources	22

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, Wind Power, 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 **wind frontier**

The southern highlands of Tafilah, Ma'an and Shobak are among the windiest places in the Levant. Jordan opened the Middle East's first utility-scale wind farm in Tafila in 2015, and by the end of 2024 the country had 621 MW of utility wind on the grid, beside 874 MW of utility solar.

Wind is the natural partner of solar. Turbines keep generating in the evening and at night, when panels stop, so a grid with both needs less storage and less gas. The 2025 to 2035 energy strategy calls for new solar and wind capacity to lift renewables to 40% of the electricity mix by 2035, with commercial green hydrogen from 2030.

The next round is far larger than the first. A 100 MW wind tender is being prepared with the EBRD, the UAE is funding a new farm in Ma'an, and Masdar is studying wind projects of 2,000 MW. This guide sets out where the sector stands, the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, and how wind feeds Jordan's path to the singularity.

621 MW	Utility-scale wind capacity connected in Jordan at the end of 2024, mostly in the southern highlands.
117 MW	Tafila Wind Farm, the Middle East's first utility-scale wind farm, in commercial operation since 2015.
2,000 MW	Wind projects Masdar is preparing in Jordan, with technical studies being finalized in June 2026.
40%	Renewable share of the electricity mix targeted by 2035 in the approved national energy strategy.

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. Wind keeps that computer running after sunset, because with solar and storage it supplies the round-the-clock clean power that data centers, desalination plants and green fuel factories in the rebuild need.

THE SINGULARITY

Wind is the night shift **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. Such a system has to run around the clock, and wind is the clean source that keeps working when the sun goes down.

Paired with solar, wind turns cheap daytime electricity into round-the-clock clean power. That is what electrolysers, desalination plants and data centers need to run at full use, and it is why the largest green fuel projects planned for Aqaba combine wind and solar. Every gigawatt of turbines in the highlands lets Jordan run more of its economy on its own weather.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Wind is moving that way: a measurement mast and a single turbine now give a developer real data within months, and digital models turn that data into a bankable project far faster than a long desk study.

How wind connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Forecasts wind hours ahead, steers each turbine out of its neighbours' wake and predicts gearbox and blade faults, so every farm produces more power at lower cost.
Robotics	Drones and crawling robots inspect and repair blades and towers, so maintenance needs fewer climbs and turbines spend less time stopped.
Tokenization	A wind farm earns steady revenue under a long power purchase agreement. Tokenized stakes let more investors share in each payment from NEPCO.
Fuels	Wind and solar together keep electrolysers running for more hours a day, cutting the cost of green hydrogen and ammonia made in Aqaba.
Compute	Data centers need power at night as well as by day. Wind with solar and storage lets Jordan offer clean compute around the clock.

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

10
projects in this guide

$186m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

3
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Wind's own projects in the pipeline are small next to the pipeline they can serve. The 100 MW Mafraq tender, the Ma'an farm and Masdar's planned wind programme can feed the green hydrogen and ammonia projects that make up a large part of Aqaba's $46 billion, from H2 Global Energy's one million tonnes a year to the shared hydrogen facilities planned at the Aqaba hub, and the water and industrial projects in Jordan's $86 billion.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for wind**

Jordan pairs strong highland winds with a decade of private wind farms financed by international lenders, a grid linked to its neighbours and a port that can export wind-made fuels.

Wind resource	Strong winds across the highlands of Tafilah, Ma'an and Shobak, with Mafraq next in line, on large areas of open land close to transmission lines.
A proven model	Tafila, Fujeij, Al-Rajef, Shobak and other farms were built by independent power producers selling power to NEPCO under long-term agreements.
Lender support	The EBRD, the EIB, the IFC and other lenders have financed Jordanian wind farms, and the EBRD is now supporting the next tenders.
Solar balance	Wind generates in the evening and at night, filling the gaps left by Jordan's large solar fleet and reducing the storage the grid needs.
Aqaba	A special economic zone and port where wind and solar together can power green ammonia and hydrogen for export to Europe and Asia.
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 wind power

For wind power in Jordan, AI turns uncertain weather into bankable output. Models built on mast, lidar and satellite data predict a site's yield before a turbine is bought, forecast generation hours ahead for NEPCO and steer each turbine out of its neighbours' wake. In operation, AI reads vibration and temperature data to catch gearbox and blade faults weeks before they stop a machine.

What can be built

Yield prediction	Models that turn short measurement campaigns and satellite data into bankable energy estimates for Jordanian highland sites.
Wake steering	Software that angles turbines to cut the wake losses between them and raise a farm's total output.
Predictive maintenance	Vibration and temperature analytics that schedule repairs before a gearbox, bearing or blade fails.
Hybrid dispatch	One controller for wind, solar and batteries at the same site, so a hybrid plant delivers steady power to the grid or an electrolyser.

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 wind power

Wind turbines are tall, remote and costly to stop, which makes them a natural place for robots. In Jordan's highlands, drones can inspect every blade of a farm in a day, crawling robots can repair blade edges worn by dust and sand without long climbs, and autonomous heavy transport can move large components from Aqaba port to hilltop sites more safely.

What can be built

Blade drones	Drones that photograph every blade, compare each image with the last survey and flag cracks and erosion for repair.
Repair crawlers	Robots that climb towers and fix blade edges and bolts, cutting downtime and the need for rope teams.
Autonomous logistics	Self-driving heavy transport that carries blades and tower sections from Aqaba port to the highlands.
Robotic foundations	Machines that drill, place reinforcement and pour turbine foundations with smaller crews on remote sites.

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 wind power

A wind farm earns a steady income from a long power purchase agreement with NEPCO, and its output is metered every minute. Tokenized stakes let more investors share in that income, from Jordanian savers to funds abroad. A hybrid wind and solar plant that feeds a green ammonia project in Aqaba could also tokenize the power it sells, giving buyers a traceable record of clean supply.

What can be built

Farm stakes	Tokens backed by an operating wind farm's power payments, distributed to holders as each payment is received.
Community wind	Tokenized shares in turbines near highland towns, so local residents own part of the farms around them.
Clean power records	Tokenized certificates that prove the wind origin of each kilowatt-hour sold to factories and fuel producers.
Development notes	Tokenized notes that fund measurement campaigns and early studies and convert into equity at financial close.

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 wind power

Small PPPs let wind start small and learn fast. A wind research lab could run three pilots of about $100,000 each: a lidar measurement campaign that publishes data on a new highland site, a small turbine paired with solar and a battery at a remote water pumping station, and drone inspection of an existing farm with AI fault detection. Proven results can then be bundled into tenders of projects below about US$14.1 million.

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 wind power

A wind company can propose its own project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023. Ideas include a hybrid wind and solar plant that supplies a water pumping station around the clock, wind for an industrial estate under a direct supply contract, the repowering of older turbines with larger machines, and a wind and battery plant that powers green hydrogen in Aqaba. The proposer keeps the right to match the best offer if the project goes to tender.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

PIPELINE · MAFRAQ

Wind Power Generation Project (100 MW)

A 100 MW wind farm to be offered to private developers on a build-own-operate basis, selling its power to NEPCO. The EBRD is supporting site assessment and a two-stage tender, and the project is offered at the Jordan-EU Investment Conference on November 19, 2026.

AWARDED · MA'AN

Ma'an 25 MW Wind Farm (Batn Al-Ghul)

Five turbines at Batn Al-Ghul, fully funded by the UAE through Masdar. Samra Electric Power Company signed the EPC contract on August 2, 2026 and will operate the plant after handover.

PIPELINE · JORDAN AND AQABA

Masdar Green Hydrogen (1 GW Wind + H2)

Masdar signed a joint development agreement at COP28 in December 2023 for 1 GW of wind with potential battery storage, and a study for green hydrogen near Aqaba Port. In June 2026 the government said studies for 2,000 MW of wind were being finalized.

PIPELINE · AQABA

H2 Global Energy Aqaba Green Ammonia

An export plant for one million tonnes of green ammonia a year, powered by up to 5 GW of wind and solar in equal parts. The technical report was submitted in January 2025, with operation targeted for 2030.

DELIVERED · TAFILAH

Tafila Wind Farm (117 MW)

The Middle East's first utility-scale wind farm, owned by Masdar, Tamasuk and APICORP. It produces about 350 GWh a year, enough for about 78,600 households, and is the reference for the private wind farms that followed.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Wind projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Wind Power Generation Project (100 MW)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m
Ma'an 25 MW Wind Farm (Batn Al-Ghul)	Batn Al-Ghul	Awarded	$45m*
Tafila Wind Farm (117 MW)	Tafilah	Delivered	$287m
H2 Global Energy Aqaba Green Ammonia (1 Mt/yr)	Aqaba	Pipeline	$6.5bn
Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance Project (AAWDCP)	Aqaba to Amman	Awarded	$5.8bn
Masdar Green Hydrogen (1 GW Wind + H2)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.6bn*
Green Ammonia/Hydrogen Plant (United Energy Group, China)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.2bn
Al Mujib Pumped-Storage Hydropower Dam	Wadi Al-Mujib	Tendering	$650m
Green Hydrogen Common Use Infrastructure (CUI)	Jordan	Pipeline	$300m*
Battery Energy Storage System (100 MW / 4-Hour)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m

The table lists wind farms and the linked hybrid, hydrogen and storage projects that depend on wind. 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 wind**

Wind at scale opens industries Jordan does not yet have. Each can begin with one project and grow into an export business.

01 **Hybrid green fuels**

Hydrogen, ammonia and methanol made from wind and solar together, so electrolysers in Aqaba run longer each day and fuels cost less.

02 **Turbine components**

Towers, foundations, nacelle assembly and spare parts made in Jordan's industrial estates for local farms and the region.

03 **Blade recycling**

Turning retired blades into building materials and new composites, a service every wind market will need as the first farms age.

04 **Wind data services**

Measurement, forecasting and digital twins of wind farms, sold to developers and grid operators across the Middle East.

05 **Heavy-lift logistics**

Specialist transport, cranes and installation crews that move blades and towers from Aqaba port to highland sites.

06 **Night-shift industry**

Factories, cold stores and data centers that run on wind at night and solar by day under direct supply contracts.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, investors, manufacturers and service companies can take part through tenders, direct proposals and partnerships with the companies already running wind farms in Jordan.

Utility tenders	Prequalify for the 100 MW Mafraq wind tender and later rounds procured by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, alone or in consortiums.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as wind for water pumping stations or public facilities.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits single turbines at public sites.
Hybrid projects	Partner on wind and solar plants that feed green ammonia and hydrogen in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, with incentives under the Investment Environment Law.
Supply and services	Supply turbines, towers, cranes, inspection and maintenance to existing farms and to the 2,000 MW now being prepared.
Investment and ownership	Finance farms through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From turbines **to a wind economy**

A possible path for the sector, from today's projects to a country where wind and sun power the grid day and night.

2026	The Ma'an farm is under contract; the 100 MW Mafraq project is offered to investors; studies for 2,000 MW of Masdar wind are finalized.
2030	Renewables pass 30% of generation; gigawatt-scale wind with batteries is under construction; green hydrogen production begins.
2035	The 40% target is met; wind and solar together power green ammonia exports from Aqaba.
2040	AI runs every turbine as part of one national system, and robots carry out most inspection and repair.
2050	Wind and sun supply Jordan's power around the clock, and the country exports fuels made from its weather.

Wind gives Jordan clean power after sunset, the missing half of a renewable grid. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that runs its factories, water and compute on its own weather, day and night.

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 wind power.

Energy Developers	Energy developers power every other PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/energy
Green Economy Companies	Green economy companies cut the cost of running every PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/green
Infrastructure Funds	Equity sponsors shape every PPP from bid to handback. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/infra-funds
Utilities and Operators	Operators decide whether a PPP delivers its service. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/operators

Every guide can be read and downloaded at www.JordanPPP.com/guides, with the summary of all guides at www.JordanPPP.com/summary. The site also explains small PPPs, unsolicited proposals, AI, robotics and tokenization in PPPs.

ABOUT

Jordan PPP

Accelerate Jordan
Accelerate the infrastructure singularity
Accelerate the Jordan PPP singularity

AMMAN, JORDAN WWW.JORDANPPP.COM

Jordan PPP helps every kind of organization in Jordan launch a public-private partnership (PPP) program of its own. It publishes 96 guides, one for each kind of organization, and this sector guide brings the same ideas to wind power.

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: Jordan's electricity generation from natural gas declines to 58% in 2024

02 Enerdata: Jordan approves 2025-2035 energy strategy to expand gas and renewables

03 Arab News: Jordan, UAE sign EPC contract for 25MW wind power project in Ma'an

04 Masdar: agreements for 1GW wind and potential green hydrogen plant in Jordan

05 pv magazine: EBRD to support solar, storage, wind tenders in Jordan

06 EIB: Completed project, Tafila wind farm

07 Ammonia Energy Association: H2 Global Energy renewable ammonia production

08 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

09 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

10 Jordan PPP guides



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