

Enabling Environment of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus

COUNTRY PROFILE - JORDAN



WATER and
ENERGY
for **FOOD**



Government of the Netherlands



Sweden
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1 MACRO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- Between 1990 and 2008 Jordan has successfully managed to lower its debt-to-GDP ratio from 220% down to 60% and just before being affected by the global financial crisis and turmoil ignited by the Arab Spring at the outset of 2011¹. Since then and with the increasing economic pressures between 2011, the debt-to-GDP ratio escalated back to 95%. Jordan's GDP has been slowly advancing between 2010 and 2014 before starting to decline back down to as low as 2% in 2016 and remained at that level up to 2019². See Jordan's GDP annual growth between 2010 – 2019 in Annex 2.
- Jordan's economic growth slowed to 1.3% in the first quarter of 2020, reflecting only partially the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Timid growth during the quarter resulted from an improvement in net exports but economic activity remained constrained by weak private demand and muted government investments. The primary sectors contributing to the country's economy as reflected by percentage of GDP are government services (22%), finance (20%), and manufacturing (18%) respectively. Table 1 in Annex 1 shows the detailed contribution to the GDP by all sectors.

1.2 Labor Force/Unemployment

- Despite an already high unemployment rate before 2014, the rate has maintained upward growth moving towards 2020 and reaching 23% in Q2-2020 compared to 19.3% in Q1-2020 driven by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Female unemployment rates ranged between 20.61 percent - 23.81 percent during the period 2014-2019.²
- Jordan's total labor force is estimated at 1.65 million in 2015, while future projections show that the number could reach as high as 4.25 million in 2040, which indicates a significant increase in the supply of the labor and create an opportunity for further industrial investments.³

1.3 Doing Business in Jordan

- On the ease of doing business, and as of 2018, Jordan has advanced its ranks in the Doing Business 2020 report published by the World Bank Group to a rank of 75 with an overall DB score of 69⁴. The rankings and scores per category of doing business are shown in Figure I below.
- In the report, Jordan obtained best scores on Obtaining Credit for businesses with a score of 95 and Starting A Business with a score of 84.5. This can be seen as a great incentive for startup businesses who need immediate cash to run their operations. The lowest scores were for *Resolving Insolvency* and *Protecting Minority Investments* with scores of 39.7 and 50 respectively. Both numbers indicate the risk of maintaining a business for non-prominent groups and the lack of legal support frameworks in place for insolvency issues.
- The lending interest rate in Jordan (calculated on an overall weighted average basis) has gone through several cycles in the last decades, but primarily remained within 7.8 to 9 percent between

2010 and 2017.⁵ Jordan's averaged rate is positioned just below the regional weighted average of about 9 percent (for available rates in the MENA region).⁶

- The total value of Jordanian exports reached US\$ 7.6 billion in 2017, mostly driven by apparel, potash, phosphates, fruits and vegetables, medical supplies, pharmaceutical products, and fertilizers while Jordan's exports total value in 2017 reached US\$ 20.70 billion in 2017.

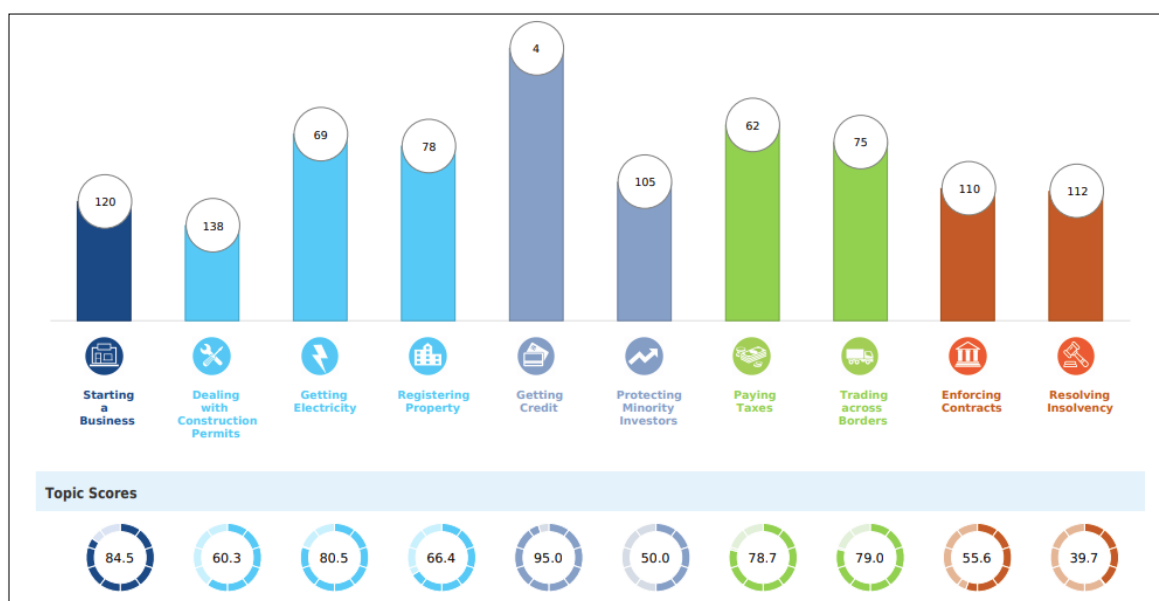


Figure 1: Categorized Doing Business criteria rankings and scores⁷

1.4 COVID-19 Mitigation Measures & Responses

- Like in many countries, COVID-19 has hit Jordan's economy hard during 2020, and the economic situation of the country has deteriorated as government revenues have declined by JOD 602 million by the end of April 2020 compared with the same period in 2019.⁸
- Several measures have been taken by the government between 2020-2021 to stimulate the economy and maintain jobs for Jordanians including Social Security incentives for businesses where private companies' contribution was reduced from 21.75% to 5.25% of employees total income.⁹
- Other COVID-19 relief measures included allocating JD 30 million to support agricultural lending institutions, JD 240 million injected into the financial system, JD 50 million designated to maintaining jobs of 100,000 workers in the most affected sectors. Furthermore, to stimulate the stumbling economy the government announced a set of stimulus packages of JD 448 million for citizens and struggling sectors.¹⁰
- The agricultural sector was one of the hardest hit sectors in Jordan with several interruptions to the supply chain during Mar-May 2020 affecting production and consumption dynamics. To counter this

instability, the government issued travel permits to agricultural businesses formally registered to allow their workers to reach the farms to conduct farming activities.¹¹

- As a result of the instability of the agriculture sector, around 40% of Jordanians lost their jobs in this sector as well as 37% of Syrians who were employed before the crisis¹². On the other hand, this has created an opportunity for agri-startups focused on technology-assisted supply chains and farm-to-fork businesses to find market entry points for their innovations.

1.5 Taxation Structure

While taxation categories are very diverse in Jordan, businesses operating in Jordan must be familiar with the following tax categories:

Income Tax

- Income Tax is imposed on all operational companies in Jordan except for those registered in economic and development zones where special regulations apply. The corporate income tax rates in Jordan is 20% for general services; 24% for telecommunication, electricity distribution, basic materials mining companies, insurance and re-insurance companies, brokerage firms, financial firms, and legal persons that perform commercial leasing activities; and 35% for banks.¹³

General Sales Tax

- A general 16% tax rate is imposed on locally or imported goods and services (A zero rate is applied to the export sales of goods and services outside Jordan, to the free zone areas and markets, to the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZ), and to development areas). Certain exemptions and reduced rates are in place for the following categories:
 - o Goods exempt from sales tax include bread, water, tea, sugar, gold, money, and electricity.
 - o Services exempt from sales tax including air transport, education, disposal of sewage and waste, public health activities, activities of religious and social organizations.

Customs on Imported Commodities

- Certain goods imported to Jordan are subject to customs duties which vary depending on the type and the origin of imported goods. Certain customs exemptions exist in Jordan including commodities for agriculture and livestock, scientific research, and energy efficiency inputs.¹⁴

Tax Exemptions for Agricultural Activities

- Income Tax exemption for farmers net profit up to JOD 50,000
- Sales Tax exemption for agricultural products up to JOD 1,000,000

1.6 MSME's and Entrepreneurship

- According to the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade and many other international references¹⁵, the definition of MSME's is based on the volume of employment where any enterprise with under 250 employees is classified as an MSME.

- Manufacturing, wholesale and retail account for around 90% of all businesses in Jordan while Micro and small businesses (with up to 4 and up to 49 persons employed respectively) represent 80% or more of the total businesses in all sectors.
- While the MSME sector accounts for a large percentage of total employment, the contribution to the overall economy remains relatively low due to the large number of unpaid workers (mostly family members).
- Around 19 % of businesses are co-owned by women and around 3% of firms have women in senior management roles. Businesses owned by women tend to be rare, small, seasonal, informal and home-based, confined in low productivity activities and with limited access to markets.¹⁶
- Around 20% of total SME's is owned by women. The main factors that worry potential female entrepreneurs include the weakness of Jordanian economy, lack of finance, fear of risk, access to technology, gender inequality and inability to maintain a work and private life balance.¹⁷
- In 2020 Jordan ranks 131 out of 156 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index, the index measures reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Low female economic participation 15.6% still impacts growth despite a 1-point improvement from 2020.¹⁸
- Female-to-male ratio for Total Entrepreneurship Activity (TEA) had a tremendous increase from 0.26 in 2016 to 0.60 in 2019, an improvement of around 127 percent in only 3 years.¹⁹ Jordan has also developed gender-friendly policies for women to equally access credit, sign contracts, register a business, and open a bank account, in the same way as men.
- Several programs and initiatives were introduced to support SME's and entrepreneurship in Jordan driven mainly by international development agencies along with government entities. These focused on the support of a number of areas, including trade policy, labor policy, regulatory policy, industrial, sectoral policy, financial sector policy, education policy, and technology policy and others.
- The 2015-2019 National Entrepreneurship and SME Growth Strategy focused on developing policies and programmes to support SMEs in Jordan but did not result in solid measures to create an attractive ecosystem for startups.
- Other measures have been introduced by the government in support of MSME's such as²⁰:
 - o The allocation of SME focal points in different ministries to facilitate and expedite procedures required for registration and licensing of SMEs.
 - o Addressing market failures in the allocation of official funding needed for MSMEs.
 - o Doubling the volume of bank loans granted to SMEs from 10% to 20% by the end of 2020.
 - o Increasing the size of initial capital and venture capital available for the development of promising start-ups.

- The Jordan Ministry of Environment's SCP National Strategy and Action Plan for 2016 - 2025 determined that agriculture/food production, transport, and waste management are priority areas identified as part of the country's environmental policies for the indicated years.²¹ This allows for higher attention given to nexus related sectors for growth on a national level.
- Additionally, the Ministry's Green Growth National Action Plan 2021-2025 (GG-NAP) is a multi-sector implementation plan that will support Jordan's economic growth objectives through six sectors: energy, waste, water, transport, agriculture and tourism.²²

2 POLICIES AND TRENDS IN THE WATER-ENERGY-FOOD NEXUS

2.1 Agricultural Context

- Around 12% of Jordan's land area is used for agriculture most of which is rain-fed agriculture (87% mostly covered with olive trees). Limited freshwater resources in Jordan is considered the key challenge to the agriculture sector in the country (see agricultural land fluctuation Figure 4 in Annex 1. Additional pressure on the sector was imposed by drought conditions, export halts due to political unrest in neighboring countries, availability of laborers have all caused local produce price fluctuations. The contribution of agriculture sector to percentage of Jordan's GDP was 4.0% in 2016, equaling US\$ 1.39 billion. This percentage has been steadily growing, as it doubled in the years from 2011 to 2016.²³
- Jordanians' employment in agricultural activities has been steadily declining over the years as youth find obstacles to make profitable careers in agriculture. Of the Jordanian workforce, just above 2% work in agriculture.
- According to FAO (2018), around 0.9% of total female Labor force, was employed in agriculture. 16 % of women who work in the agricultural sector are informally employed with the remaining percentage are either working in family-owned farms or commercial farming activities. Women are actively involved in the agriculture sector in Jordan. They are engaged in a range of agricultural activities, encompassing both crop and livestock production, and are actively involved throughout the production process, starting from ploughing/ preparing ground, planting seeds and rearing of livestock, up until the harvesting, processing and marketing of produce.²⁴ To the same end, Jordanian women are actively involved in home-based agricultural activities, typically managing small homestead gardens and looking after the family plot.²⁵
- Women engaging in the agricultural sector are facing a range of challenges that limit their ability to generate optimum benefits from their involvement in the sector including Seasonal/ geographic, socio-cultural, and financial/ economic challenges.

2.2 Supply Chain

- In 2016, Jordan exported US\$ 6.2 billion worth of agricultural goods making it the second most profitable sector after chemicals sector. However, this sector lacks self-sufficiency and mainly depend on importing 98% of consumable items.²⁶ Additional export capacity for Jordanian agricultural products is yet to be tapped into.
- Jordan exports mainly fruits and vegetables where the country imports almost 100% of its cereals, and around 98% of all its food needs making Jordan a net importer of agricultural goods.
- Agricultural products' distribution locally is mainly managed through road transportation by small and medium size trucks. Farmers mainly sell their products to central markets where middlemen handle

this process. Few emerging platforms are attempting to link farmers directly to consumers, but with little to no market share as of 2021 (mainly for high value or organic products).

2.3 Water & Energy in Agriculture

- Jordan is considered one of the most fresh-water-stressed countries in the world with a fresh water share per capita currently under 100 m³/capita/yr. Therefore, water availability for agriculture is a challenge for the sector and highly influences the prices of local products (around 70% of all freshwater resources in Jordan is used for agriculture).
- Annual rainfall fluctuations pose a huge threat to rain-fed crops production and hence affects farmers income from one year to another. High evaporation rates of surface-irrigated crops make this type of irrigation insufficient and costly. Despite a very efficient water supply (98% of the population is connected to water supply networks) and wastewater treatment and sanitation services in Jordan, there are gaps that needs to be addressed including non-revenue water reduction and wastewater reuse.²⁷
- Irrigation water tariffs have been highly subsidized in Jordan (averaged at JOD0.011/m³ in the Jordan Valley) and the World Bank has recommended increasing tariffs to cover capital and operational costs²⁸. This puts farmers under increased pressure of maintaining profitable production and requires higher efficiency irrigation systems.
- Like the water sector, energy is a challenge for Jordan where the country imports around 94% of its energy needs despite the exponential growth in domestic renewable energy production.²⁹ Of all electric power generated in Jordan, 10% is supplied through solar and wind energy projects. Jordan aims to reach 15% contribution of renewables out of all energy sources by the year 2050 supported by policy changes and incentives to the sector.³⁰
- Up to 2018, the total Renewable Energy electric power capacity for Jordan exceeded 1130 MW with hundreds of projects in Solar and Wind energies implemented by private investments, government entities, as well as individual farmers and homeowners. It is worth mentioning that 15% of the total electric power generated in Jordan is consumed in water pumping activities.
- Fuel and electricity costs are one of the highest in the region and adds up quickly to industries such as agriculture. for example, despite a subsidized electricity tariff for agriculture with a flat rate of JOD0.06 per KWh, small farmers find it hard to expand their projects as the energy costs become a huge burden.
- In 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture has launched its 5-year strategic plan for the sector with an overall budget of JOD591 Million from the government and donor agencies to support production enhancement, supply chain support, agricultural databases and digitalization of services, and the support of new technologies in farming and irrigation.³¹

- In 2021, Jordan has received the first GCF financing of \$25M with co-financing of \$8.1M from the implementing partners FAO, UNDP, and the Government of Jordan to facilitate key investments in water-related infrastructure and increasing the efficiency of water management systems through promoting innovative solutions in water harvesting, irrigation, and reclaimed water reuse.³²

3 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WEF NEXUS

Challenges	Opportunities
Policy and Regulatory – Trade barriers due to policy and facilitation, and inadequate transport and logistics – Lack of proper land use regulations to protect agricultural lands (land ownership fragmentation) – Public capital spending on agriculture is very low	Policy and Regulatory – Tax exemptions on production inputs for agriculture and livestock activities – Sales Tax exemption for agricultural products up to JOD1,000,000 – Income Tax exemption for farmers net profit up to JOD50,000
Environmental – Climate change and drought conditions – Limited water supplies available for crop irrigation – Severe weather (heat waves/freezing) conditions	Environmental – Development financing available to mitigate climate change impacts – High potential for treated wastewater reuse in restricted crop production
Production Capacity – High cost of water and energy – Low utilization of land area due to traditional practices in agriculture – Lack of storage capacity for products	Production Capacity – Government interest and promotion of food processing investments – Expansion of renewable energy projects and competitive costs
Supply and Demand – Instability in the quality of agricultural products – Absence of specialized marketing enterprises for agricultural products exports – Price instability and import/export imbalances – Inadequate infrastructure capacity and logistics services and scattered domestic supply chains – Interrupted export activities due to political unrest in neighboring countries	Supply and Demand – Proper land transportation networks – Secure supply routes and road systems – Investment potential in high value products – Increased demand on agricultural products due to population growth
Technology – High cost of technology integration in farming activities for small to medium farmers	Technology – High potential for technology integration such as hydroponic systems and digitizing services
Labor Force – Lack of skilled labor among Jordanian workforce in different farming activities – High cost of work permit fees for expatriate workers	Labor Force – High unemployment rates among youth
Competition – High volume single crop production that affects market prices and feasibility – Lack of government control over crop production trends	Competition – The National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) provides advisory to farmers
Finance and Investments – Limited access to lending for small and medium farmers in rural areas by governmental and private institutions – Lack of capacity of small and medium farmers to apply for different types of financing	Finance and Investments – Agricultural Credit Corporation expanding financing programs and funding ceilings (including 0% interest loans) – Increased development financing (WFP, FAO, others) and emergence of agri-business support programs – Foreign investments potential

4 AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT POTENTIAL

4.1 Agriculture Investment Potential

- Agricultural production in Jordan is mainly driven by availability of water as well as soil conditions. While Jordan's diverse climatic regions offer a wide range of agricultural products, open field vegetable production remains the most prominent form of cultivation. Figure 5 in Annex 1 shows the different vegetation classification in Jordan while Tables 3 and 4 show the distribution of production systems and agricultural exports respectively (data from 2016).
- Jordan's geographical location creates a huge opportunity for producers to fill the supply gaps across the region especially in the GCC countries. Therefore, Jordanian agri-businesses must ensure that their expansion plans are addressing the regional context in supply and demand.

4.2 Agri-Businesses and Agro-Processing

- Despite that Jordan has not faced a food supply crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the supply-chain for Agri-products had many shortcomings such as the availability of cold-storage facilities to prolong the life of fruits and vegetables beyond typical averages.
- The Government of Jordan has been facilitating the dialogue between suppliers and other market players to suffice market needs and promoted integrated agro-industrial societies to support areas of high value-adding, development, and innovation.
- Existing investment opportunities for agri-business and Agro-processing revolve mainly around the development of post-harvest activities for fruit and vegetables, as well as supporting the “orchard-to-market approach” that aggregates production and establishes economic packaging, storage, and marketing functions. A few examples of investment opportunities in the agriculture sector include food processing and food stuffs (by composing, freezing, mixing, adding healthy vitamins, etc.), date palm by-products, fruit concentrates, meat and poultry production, dairy production.³³

4.3 Extraction Agri-Businesses

- The varieties of medical and aromatic plants in Jordan creates a unique opportunity to advance extraction-based agri-businesses to benefit from the medicinal value of these plants which have seen increased demand in recent years from Europe in particular. Additional value-added products such as processing plants into spices, seasonings, perfumes, and fragrances can also provide an opportunity to non-traditional investments.

4.4 Agriculture Support Services

- Other business opportunities for investors (local and regional) exist for support services to the agricultural sector in Jordan including following areas:
 - Specialized marketing firms to promote agriculture products for export
 - Agricultural counseling and advisory firms
 - Research and development centers to enhance productivity and quality
 - Technology and innovation providers.

ANNEX 1: FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 2: GDP annual growth rate, data retrieved from World Bank³⁴

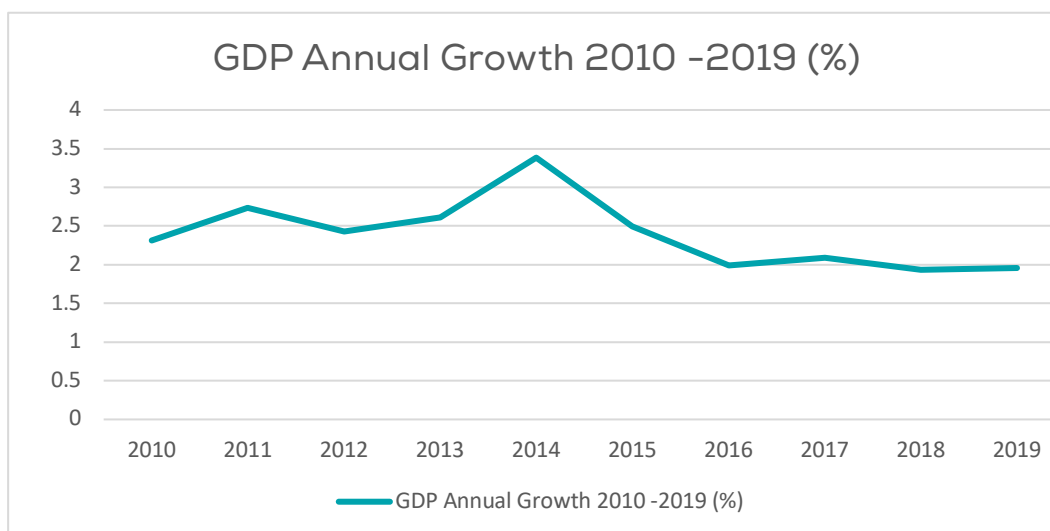


Figure 3: Unemployment rate as a percentage of the total workforce³⁴

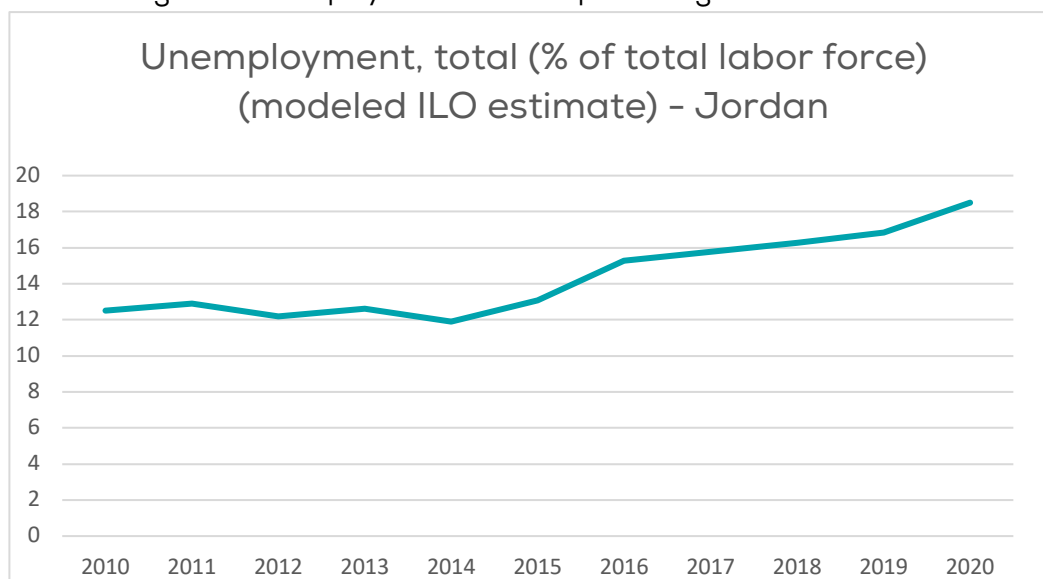


Figure 4: Weighted Average Interest Rates. Source: Central Bank of Jordan³⁵

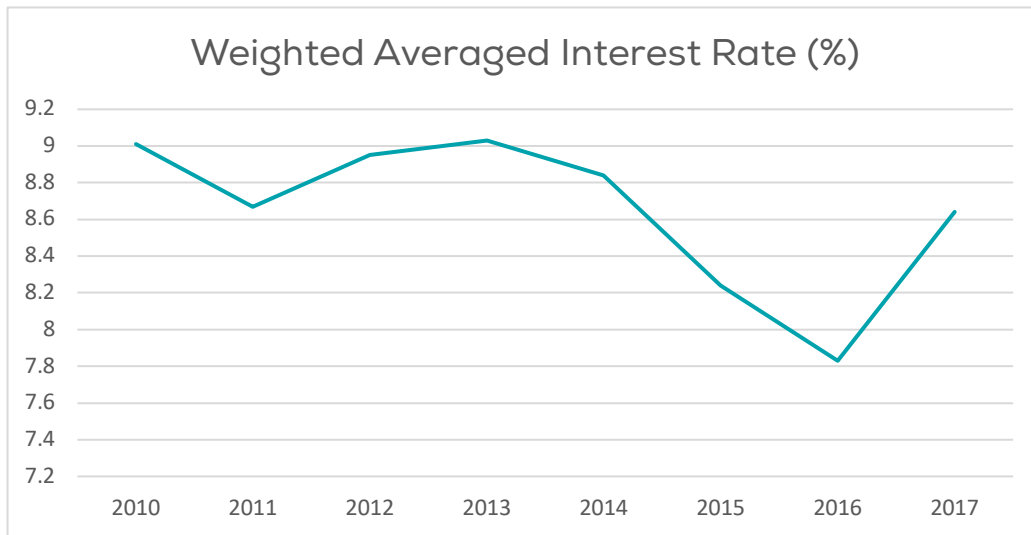


Figure 5: Total Agricultural Land in Sq. Km. Source: World Bank³⁵

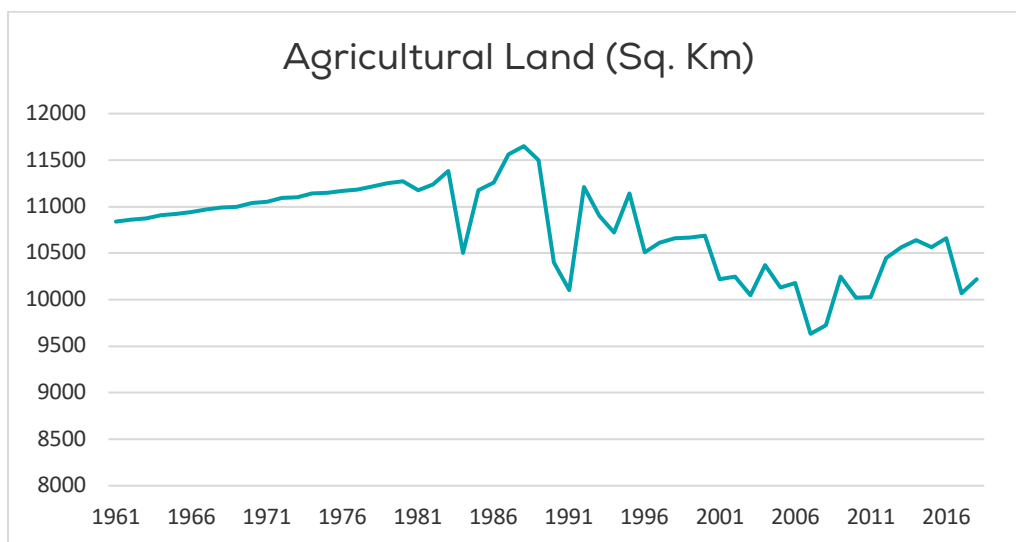


Figure 6: Vegetation Types for Jordan (source Albert 2003³⁶)

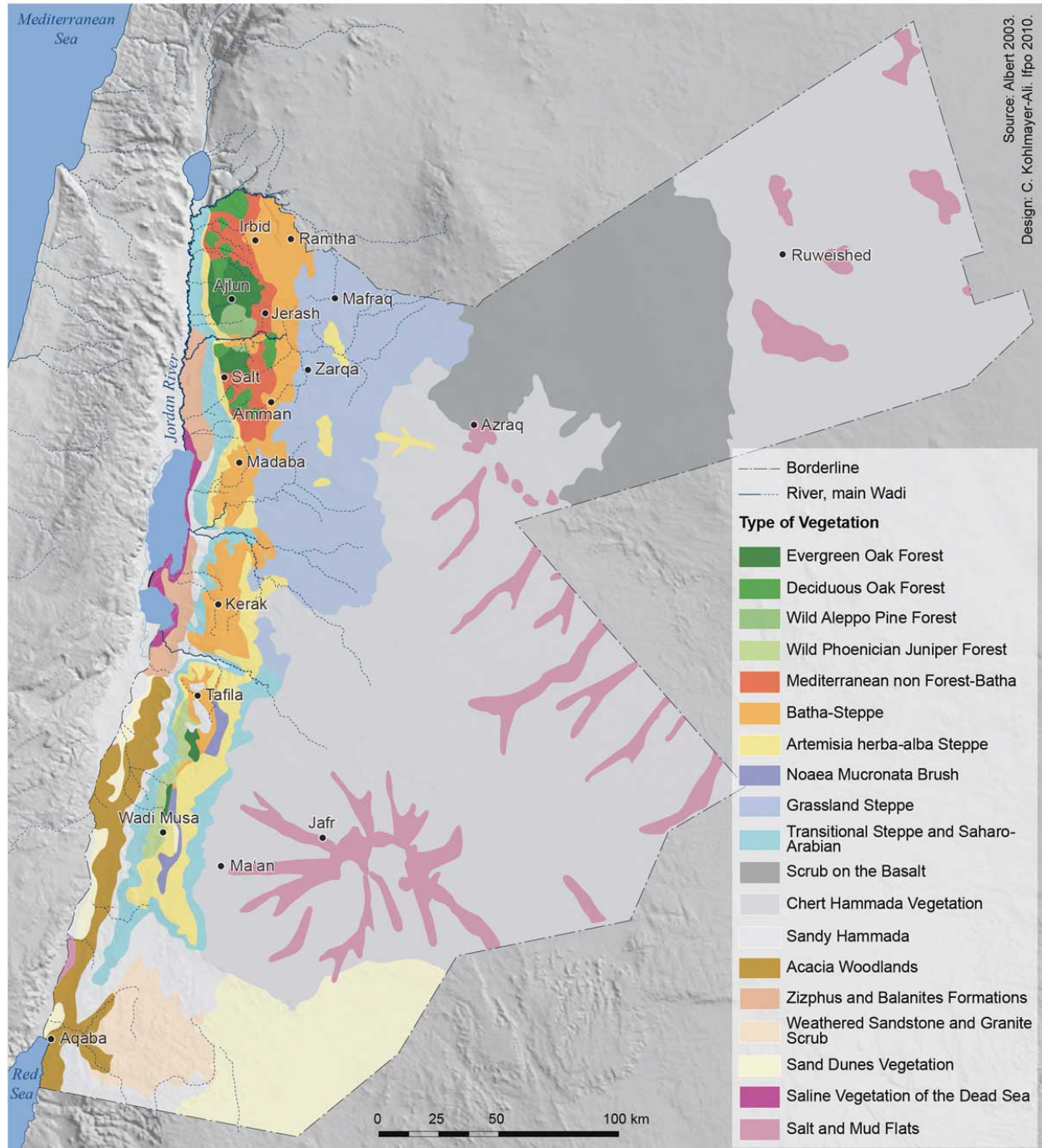


Table 1: Sectoral contribution to Local Economy³⁷

Sector	% Contribution to the Jordanian
Agriculture	4%
Construction	5%
Finance	20%
Government services	22%
ICT	4%
Manufacturing	18%
Mining	3%
Non-for-Profit	1%
Services	4%
Transport	9%
Tourism and Hospitality	10%

Table 2: Jordanians Employment by Economic Activity³⁷

Sector	% of Employed Jordanian Workforce
Agriculture	2%
Construction	6%
Education	12%
Electricity and Water	1%
Finance	2%
Government services	26%
Manufacturing	10%
Mining	1%
Hospitality	2%
Real Estate	5%
Trade	15%
Transport & Comms	9%
Other	9%

Table 3: Contribution of the major agricultural production systems in Jordan.

Source: Leeters & Rikken, 2016

Production System	% Contribution
Vegetables – Open Field	31%
Vegetables – greenhouses	11%
Vegetables – open field and greenhouses	11%
Citrus farms – surface irrigation	9%
Citrus farms – drip irrigation	9%
Bananas	7%
Dates	3%
Mixed	19%

Table 4: Contribution of the major agricultural production systems in Jordan.

Source: Leeters & Rikken, 2016.

Product	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Tomato	161,430	194,547	238,146	300,173	299,161
Pepper (genus Capsicum or Pimenta)	23,945	27,896	27,523	34,340	50,498
Cucumbers & gherkins, fresh or chilled	87,171	64,682	27,041	41,618	40,880
Lettuce, fresh or chilled	5,136	6,437	8,618	9,854	17,404
Eggplants, fresh or chilled	25,953	21,602	10,549	18,097	16,879
Cauliflowers and headed broccoli	12,136	12,976	9,908	13,360	16,215
Fresh or chilled vegetables	-	22,602	9,915	10,028	14,176
Potatoes, fresh or chilled	2,543	4,867	6,768	15,987	4,563
Olives, fresh or chilled	-	1,082	11,322	2,801	4,359
Beans, fresh or chilled	5,515	4,183	4,784	5,556	3,958
Cabbages, kohlrabi, kale, and similar	880	2,095	1,073	2,521	2,846

ANNEX 2: ACTIVE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE WE4F NEXUS

Sector	Name	Relevance to WE4F
INGOS/NGOs/CSOs or Policy Advocacy Groups		
Water-Energy-Food	FAO	– Implementation of several projects to support the agricultural sector in Jordan – Main implementing partner for a \$25M water and agriculture project funded by GCF
Water-Energy-Food	WFP	– Food security projects for refugees in Jordan – Supports innovation in agriculture and food security
Development	UNDP	– Implements several projects in water, food security, rehabilitation of ecosystems and livelihoods – Implementing partner to FAO for nexus projects – Manages the Accelerator Lab for advancing community-sourced solutions
WaSH	UNICEF	– Has a dedicated WaSH program to support water and sanitation infrastructure and awareness projects – Has a dedicated accelerator program to support water and climate change startups
Development	GIZ	– Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government including water, energy, and climate change
Development	World Bank	– Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government including water, energy, and climate change
Development & Cooperation	USAID	– Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government including water, energy, and climate change
Development & Cooperation	SIDA (Swedish Embassy)	– Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government including water, energy, and climate change
Development & Cooperation	SDC (Swiss Embassy)	– Funding several projects in Jordan including water infrastructure and green innovation
Development & Cooperation	Dutch Embassy	– A large supporter for innovation in food and agriculture
Governmental Organizations and Regulatory Bodies		

Water	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) including Water authority of Jordan (WAJ)	– Water supply networks infrastructure management and maintenance – Sewage networks and wastewater treatment – Permitting of wells – Regulation of water projects
	Jordan Valley Authority	– Management of water resources supply and allocations – Support the construction of water supply infrastructure
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	– Regulation of agricultural activities and monitoring the supply of Agri-products – Provision of soft loans to farmers – Provision of technical advisory to farmers through agricultural research centers (NARC) – Coordination and support of agricultural cooperatives in Jordan
Energy	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	– Maintaining the security of oil, gas, and electricity supplies – Increasing the contribution of natural gas and renewable energy to the total energy mix – Rationalize energy consumption and improve efficiency in all sectors
MSME's and Entrepreneurship	Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship	– Supports digital Entrepreneurship, digital Skills, digital Financial Services, digital Infrastructure and digital Platforms – Put plans to overcome the challenges faced by entrepreneurs including, access to markets, access to funding, regulatory challenges and access to talents – Liaise with line ministries to support entrepreneurs in licensing, permitting, and other procedures
Finance	Central Bank of Jordan	– Drawing and implementing the monetary policy in the Kingdom through an integrated system of monetary policy instruments – Setting a pricing policy of the Jordanian Dinar compatible with the Jordanian economy – Regulating and developing the National Payments System to ensure sound and effective payment, clearing, and settlement systems – Supporting innovative SMEs' through its partnership with the World Bank (ISSF)
Finance	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO)	– Mentorship and consultancy services for emerging businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises. – Access to research, statistics and data regarding local and international markets. – Technical and financial support to develop and improve enterprises' competitiveness, capabilities, administrative, technical and exporting capacities. – Facilitating the financing of SME projects

ANNEX 3: INCUBATORS AND ACCELERATORS FOR GROWTH RELATED TO WE4F

Type	Name	Support
Knowledge and Advocacy	ESCWA Technology Center	– Fosters the establishment of innovation tools, platforms, and community building for entrepreneurs in the Arab Region – Currently establishing a dedicated portal for MSME support for the region
Incubation	INJAZ and CEWAS ME	– Dedicated incubation program for green innovations in water & sanitation, agriculture and waste management – long-term coaching and mentorship support of green start-ups
Incubation	GGGI Green Incubator	– Dedicated incubation program for start-ups in: sustainable forestry, agriculture and landscape, green cities, and sustainable energy
Incubation	SwitchMED	– Enhanced business support services for business support organizations and entrepreneurs to foster the creation, incubation and acceleration of sustainable business models
Incubation/Acceleration	Bassmati Innovation Community	– Offers comprehensive training and coaching support to green start-ups in two university campuses – Equity-based investments
Incubation/Acceleration	ShamalStart	– Supports idea to early-stage startups in different sectors including water, waste, agri-tech and energy – Runs the FabLab Irbid to support industrial prototyping
Acceleration	CEWAS Middle East	– Dedicated regional acceleration program for green start-ups – Technical and financial assistance with long-term coaching support – Impact investments
Acceleration	WFP Innovation Accelerator	– Supporting startups focusing on innovative sustainable development in the areas of food and agriculture – Grant-based investments
Acceleration	Hassad Agritech Accelerator	– Specialized Business acceleration program of Agritech & Agrifood startups in Jordan – Equity-based investments
Investment Management	Catalyst	– A specialized energy and water investment management company – includes top individual investors as well as industrial partners, financial institutions, research institutions, business leaders and networks.

Venture Capitalist	17 Ventures	– MENA-based impact investment and advisory firm specialized in aligning businesses with the UN SDGs
Venture Philanthropy	Al Fanar	– The Arab region's first venture philanthropy organization – Investment focuses on social ventures that aim to be self-sufficient, assuring donors that the value of their contributions will be multiplied long after our exit.
Knowledge/ Technical Assistance	EcoConsult	– Specialized environmental consultancy company with long experience in Jordan – Has a running program to support farmers access advisory services and new technologies
Private Sector Network	EDAMA	– Business Association that engages energy and water businesses to advance innovative solutions for energy and water – Fosters the development of sustainable energy and water ecosystem

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