

## Rolling Plan for the Republic of Iraq

As of April 2024

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| Basic Policy of Assistance | Comprehensive Support for Stabilization and Sustainable Development in Iraq |
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|--|---|---|--------|-------------|----------|--|----------|----------|----------|--|------|------|
| Priority Area 1  | Strengthening economic foundation for sustainable economic growth   |   |        |             |          |  |          |          |          |  |      |      |
| Development Issue 1-1<br>Strengthening foundation in the sectors of crude oil/gas and petroleum products | [Background and current situation]  |   |        |             |          | [Strategy]   |          |          |          |  |      |      |
|  | <p>(Oil:)<br/>Iraq has high potential for oil exploration, which is due to abundant reserves, undeveloped large-scale fields and low-cost development. As of 2018, Iraq produced about 4.41 million barrels of oil daily and exported about 3.86 million barrels daily. GOI, in its 5-Year National Development Plan(2018-2022), set a target for expanding oil production to 6.5 million barrels daily and oil exports to 5.25 million barrels daily. There is an urgent need to develop facilities for transportation and exports. There is also an urgent need to upgrade and construct new refineries, as Iraq's oil refining capacity is 51% lower, compared to the situation before the ISIL invasion. In addition, GOI is prioritizing the issues of enacting hydrocarbon law/oil investment law, fighting corruption, combating smuggling, strengthening security measures, developing human resources for planning and project implementation and addressing fuel shortages.</p> <p>(Natural Gas:)<br/>The amount of Iraq's proven reserves of natural gas is approximately 120 trillion cubic feet. 70% of them is oil-associated gas, which has rarely been utilized. There is an urgent need to develop facilities for processing and transportation. There are other issues of improving legal regulatory framework, strengthening cooperation between national and foreign companies, reducing market-distorting fuel subsidies and developing human resources for planning and project implementation.</p> |   |        |             |          | <p>GOJ will steadily implement the existing projects and examine providing assistance in areas where Japan's technologies can be utilized, given the high interest of Japanese companies in the energy sector.</p> <p>GOJ will examine technical assistance for developing human resources and strengthening organizations related to operation and maintenance of energy-related facilities, in conjunction with the ongoing yen loan projects.</p> |          |          |          |  |      |      |
|  | Japan's Assistance Program  | Project   | Scheme | Schedule    |          |  |          |          |          | Assistance Amount<br>(100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
|  |   |   |        | 2023 Before | 2024 JFY | 2025 JFY   | 2026 JFY | 2027 JFY | 2028 JFY |  |      |      |
|  |   | Crude Oil Export Facility Reconstruction Project  | LA     | ■           |          |  |          |          |          | 500.54                                 | 7,9  |      |
|  |   | Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project   | LA     | ■           |          |  |          |          |          | 424.35                                 | 7,9  |      |
|  |   | Capacity Building for crude oil/gas and petroleum products production<br>Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (II) | LA     | ■           | ■        | ■  |          |          |          | 1,100.00                               | 7,9  |      |
|  |   | Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (III)   | LA     | ■           | ■        | ■  |          |          |          | 327.00                                 | 7,9  |      |
|  | Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (IV)  | LA  | ■      | ■           | ■        |  |          |          | 1,200.00 | 7,9                                    |      |      |
|  | Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (V)   | LA  | ■      | ■           | ■        |  |          |          | 2,030.60 | 7,9                                    |      |      |

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| <p>Development Issue 1-2</p> <p>Developing Infrastructure and Maintenance for Electricity/Transportation and Ports</p> | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>(Electricity:)<br/>GOI, in its 5-Year National Development Plan(2018-2022), set a goal of electricity supply to meet the demand by strengthening the supply system and prioritized to construct power plants and upgrade transmission, transformation and distribution facilities. However, the electricity supply remains unstable nationwide. In recent years, there have been demonstrations denouncing unstable power supply during peak hours in summer. Inadequate and unstable power supply is not only a major impediment to the development of industry and social sectors such as health, water and sewage, but also a cause of social unrest. There is an urgent need to improve infrastructure (upgrading aging power generation, transmission and distribution facilities) and to develop human resources (on systematic planning and project implementation).</p> <p>(Transportation and communications:)<br/>Deterioration of Iraq's transportation infrastructure hinders smooth logistics. There is an urgent need to upgrade port facilities, especially in Umm Qasr and Khor al-Zubair. There is also an urgent need to formulate a development plan for the entire port system. Iraq's communications infrastructure (telephone, post office and Internet) is not well developed, hindering vigorous economic activity and stable life. There is an urgent need to strengthen domestic and international communication networks.</p> |  | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>(Electricity:)<br/>GOJ will steadily implement the existing projects and examine providing assistance in areas where Japan's technologies can be utilized, given the high interest of Japanese companies in the electricity sector.<br/>GOJ will provide assistance for improving management capacity of administrative organs and human resource development, and will also continue to provide technical trainings on energy efficiency, renewable energy and environment.</p> <p>(Transportation and telecommunications:)<br/>GOJ will steadily implement the existing projects and examine providing assistance in areas where Japanese technologies can be utilized, given the high interest of Japanese companies in transportation infrastructure.<br/>GOJ will continue to provide technical assistance in conjunction with the ongoing yen loan projects.</p> |             |          |          |          |          |          |  |      |      |
|  | Japan's Assistance Program  | Project  | Scheme  | Schedule    |          |          |          |          |          | Assistance Amount<br>(100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
|  |   |  |   | 2023 Before | 2024 JFY | 2025 JFY | 2026 JFY | 2027 JFY | 2028 JFY |  |      |      |
|  | Electricity Supply System Upgrading   | Training on Electricity in Jordan and Egypt                  | TTR   | ■           | ■        |          |          |          |          |  | 7    |      |
|  |   | Hartha Thermal Power Station Rehabilitation Project          | LA  | ■           |          |          |          |          |          | 202.24                                 | 7    |      |
|  |   | Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase2)           | LA  | ■           | ■        | ■        | ■        | ■        |          | 537.71                                 | 7    |      |
|  |   | Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase3)           | LA  | ■           | ■        | ■        | ■        | ■        | ■        | 272.20                                 | 7    |      |
|  |   | Hartha Thermal Power Station Rehabilitation Project (Phase2) | LA  | ■           | ■        |          |          |          |          | 215.56                                 | 7    |      |
| Transportation Infrastructure Upgrading  | Project for Update of Erbil City Master Plan towards Sustainable City Development   | TCDP   | ■   | ■           |          |          |          |          | 2.84     | 11                                     |      |      |
|  | Port Sector Rehabilitation Project (II)   | LA   | ■   | ■           | ■        |          |          |          | 391.18   | 9                                      |      |      |
|  | New Container Terminal Development Project at Umm Qasr Port in Iraq   | LA   | ■   | ■           |          |          |          |          |          | 9,17                                   |      |      |





| Priority Area 2   | Creating a Stable Living Environment/Human Resource Development/Governance  |  |  |  |     |   |          |  |  |  |  |      |      |
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| Development Issue 2-1<br>Health/Medical Service and Job Opportunity                             | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>Due to the conflicts, economic sanctions and poor governance since the 1980s, Iraq's health sector has been suffering from aging medical facilities/equipment which have not been adequately updated, a shortage of medicines/materials and an outflow of medical personnel. As a result, medical services have declined significantly, and according to World Bank, health indicators remain notably low with the mortality rate of the children under 5 years old at 30% as of 2017 (MENA average is 23%). In light of this situation, GOI is working to overcome these challenges through its 5-year National Development Plan(2018-2022), which includes the improvement of health system and means of services and the rehabilitation of health institutions damaged by the conflicts.</p>  |  |  |  |     | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>GOJ will provide assistance based on Japan's "Basic Design for Peace and Health".</p> <p>GOJ will steadily implement the existing yen loan projects and examine providing assistance in areas where Japanese companies' technologies can be utilized, and on collaboration with Japanese NGOs and university hospitals.</p> <p>GOJ will implement and examine technical cooperation in conjunction with the ongoing yen loan projects. GOJ will also continue to provide assistance for human resources development of medical personnel to ensure that the equipment and materials which Japan has provided are properly maintained and managed by the hospitals.</p> |          |  |  |  |  |      |      |
|   | Japan's Assistance Program  | Project  |  |  |     | Scheme  | Schedule |  |  |  | Assistance Amount<br>(100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
|   | Hospital Updating   | Health Sector Reconstruction Project                 |  |  |     | LA  |          |  |  |  | 102.45                                 | 3    |      |
|   |   | Data Collection Survey on Health Sector              |  |  |     | PS  |          |  |  |  |  | 3    |      |
| Capacity Building for Medical Personnel   | Training on Health in Japan   |  |  |  | TR  |   |          |  |  |  | 3                                      |      |      |
| Development Issue 2-2<br>Education, Vocational Training and Protection of Women's Rights        | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>Although Iraq's educational level was widely recognized as the highest in the Middle East until the 1980s, it has declined due to the inefficiency of educational system, the outflow of human resources resulting from years of conflict and the devastation of facilities and equipment. There is a need to improve educational infrastructure/system, to strengthen higher education institutions and to build the capacity of teachers.</p>  |  |  |  |     | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>GOJ will provide assistance based on Japan's "Learning for Peace and Growth Strategy".</p> <p>GOJ will provide assistance for improving educational facilities and planning/management.</p>  |          |  |  |  |  |      |      |
|   | Japan's Assistance Program  | Project  |  |  |     | Scheme  | Schedule |  |  |  | Assistance Amount<br>(100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
| Education System Development  | Training on education in Japan  |  |  |  | TR  |   |          |  |  |  | 4                                      |      |      |
| Development Issue 2-3<br>Administrative capacity building, Institutional development and reform | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>(Capacity Building of administrative organs:)<br/>Democracy in Iraq is in the progress through smooth conduct of national/local elections. On the other hand, there has been a considerable outflow/loss of human resources due to postwar turmoil. The governing structure between the central and local governments is still under development. Strengthening administrative bodies is very essential for providing fair public services, such as social services and elections. Fostering public financial management/public work projects as well as improving legal systems are also essential for the progress of development projects and investment in the private sector.</p> <p>(Capacity building of police/security bodies:)<br/>The security situation in Iraq, in Baghdad, has been unstable, due to attacks by militias/ISIL remnants against security forces and facilities related to the government, foreign troops and diplomatic missions, in addition to organized crimes (kidnapping, drug smuggling). The capacity building for police/security bodies continues to be a major challenge.</p> |  |  |  |     | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>GOJ will steadily implement the existing projects and continue to provide assistance to support Iraq's efforts of administrative/fiscal reform in light of Iraq's fiscal crisis.</p> <p>GOJ will steadily implement the existing projects and continue to provide technical cooperation for Iraq's stabilization and counter-terrorism measures.</p>   |          |  |  |  |  |      |      |
|   | Japan's Assistance Program  | Project  |  |  |     | Scheme  | Schedule |  |  |  | Assistance Amount<br>(100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Note |
|   | Democracy Support   | Training on occupational safety and health in Jordan |  |  |     | TTR   |          |  |  |  |  | 8    |      |
|   |   | Training on the governance of finance in Japan       |  |  |     | TR  |          |  |  |  |  | 8    |      |
| Police/Security Capacity Building   | Capacity building for police officers in Jordan (phase3)  |  |  |  | TTR |   |          |  |  |  | 16                                     |      |      |

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| Priority Area 3   | Humanitarian Assistance for Realizing a Peaceful, Safe and Stable Society  |  |  |  |  |  |        |             |          |          |          |  |          |      |            |
| Development Issue<br>3-1<br><br>WASH Service,<br>Housing<br>Construction, and<br>Protection and<br>Support for the<br>Independence of<br>Women/Children | <p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>While GOI is setting a goal of closing the IDPs camps, the preparations of cities/villages where the IDPs would return are insufficient at all. The number of IDPs who are forced to return is increasing without security/safety (including mine clearance), basic infrastructure/social services and employment opportunities. Cases of failed return have been identified.</p> <p>It is expected that the number of IDPs return to their origin without security and sustainability as well as their unwanted return will increase in the future. The rapid increase will further worsen humanitarian situation and lead to social instability.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to accelerate the improvement of IDPs living environment, including housing, basic infrastructure and social services such as food and medical care.</p> <p>GOI's policy to support the IDPs/returnees has been formulated, but has yet been fully launched. The UN organizations have no choice but to provide essential support to realize a successful IDPs return, by sharing expertise to address complex cases which need psychosocial and/or livelihood support.</p> |  |  |  |  | <p>[Strategy]</p> <p>GOJ will continue to provide assistance to Iraq through the UN organizations by use of Japan's supplementary budget.</p> <p>Iraq is in a transitional phase from humanitarian assistance to development. GOJ will coordinate with the UN organizations to formulate and implement projects to address immediate needs for IDPs/refugees, which range from housing/basic infrastructure to community reconciliation.</p> |        |             |          |          |          |  |          |      |            |
|   | Japan's Assistance Program   | Project  |  |  |  |  | Scheme | Schedule    |          |          |          | Assistance Amount<br>(100 Million Yen) | SDGs     | Note |            |
|   | Assistance for refugees and IDPs through Japan's Supplementary Budget  | Humanitarian Assistance to Iraq through UN Organizations |  |  |  |  | ML     | 2023 Before | 2024 JFY | 2025 JFY | 2026 JFY | 2027 JFY                               | 2028 JFY | 8.30 | 3,4,5,6,13 |

Legend:  
[PS]=Preparatory Survey, [DD]=Detailed Design, [TCP]=Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP]=Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP]=Expert, [EQ]=Equipment, [CTR]=Country-focused Training, [TR]=Issue-based Training/Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV]=Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV]=Senior Volunteers, [TEXP]=Third-country Expert, [TTR]=Third-country Training, [ICT]=In-Country Training, [STC]=Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP]=JICA Partnership Program,  
[xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC]=Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA]=Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Aid,  
[GACGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA]=Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML]=Multilateral Cooperation,  
[SSM]=Support for Small and Medium sized Enterprise, [GTCP]=Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project, [FTCP]=Technical Cooperation by Financial Service Agency, Solid Line [—] =Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] =Tentative Schedule  
SDG Goals:  
1(Poverty), 2(Hunger), 3(Health), 4(Education), 5(Gender), 6(Water and Sanitation), 7(Energy), 8(Economic growth and Labor), 9(Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10(Equality), 11(Sustainable urban development), 12(Sustainable consumption and production), 13 (Climate change), 14 (Life below water), 15(Life on earth), 16(Peace), 17(Partnership)  
Further information on SDGs: [https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/SDGs\\_pamphlet.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/SDGs_pamphlet.pdf)