

Rolling Plan for the Republic of Iraq

As of April 2024

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 Strengthening foundation in the sectors of crude oil/gas and petroleum products	[Background and current situation] (Oil:) 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. (Natural Gas:) 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.					[Strategy] 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. 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.							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
				2023 Before	2024 JFY	2025 JFY	2026 JFY	2027 JFY	2028 JFY				
	Capacity Building for crude oil/gas and petroleum products production		Crude Oil Export Facility Reconstruction Project	LA	<div></div>						500.54	7,9	
			Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project	LA	<div></div>						424.35	7,9	
			Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (II)	LA	<div></div>						1,100.00	7,9	
			Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (III)	LA	<div></div>						327.00	7,9	
			Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (IV)	LA	<div></div>						1,200.00	7,9	
Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (V)			LA	<div></div>						2,030.60	7,9		

<div>Development Issue 1-2</div> <div>Developing Infrastructure and Maintenance for Electricity/Transportation and Ports</div>	<div>[Background and current situation]</div> <div>(Electricity:) 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).</div> <div>(Transportation and communications:) 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.</div>		<div>[Strategy]</div> <div>(Electricity:) 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. 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.</div> <div>(Transportation and telecommunications:) 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. GOJ will continue to provide technical assistance in conjunction with the ongoing yen loan projects.</div>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Electricity Supply System Upgrading	Training on Electricity in Jordan and Egypt	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>						7	
		Hartha Thermal Power Station Rehabilitation Project	LA	<div></div>						202.24	7	
		Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase2)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>			537.71	7	
		Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase3)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>		272.20	7	
		Hartha Thermal Power Station Rehabilitation Project (Phase2)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					215.56	7	
	Transportation Infrastructure Upgrading	Project for Update of Erbil City Master Plan towards Sustainable City Development	TCDP	<div></div>	<div></div>					2.84	11	
		Port Sector Rehabilitation Project (II)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				391.18	9	
		New Container Terminal Development Project at Umm Qasr Port in Iraq	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>						9,17	

Development Issue 1-3 Investment, Business Environment Development, Industrial Diversification, Productivity Improvement, Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	[Background and current situation] The private sector has not well matured in Iraq. There is a few number of local partner companies which can attract foreign capital and promote industry diversification. GOI regards attraction of foreign capital/investors as a high-profile issue. There is an urgent need to develop the private sector, including the financial sector. Iraq possesses outstanding tourism resources, including the ancient ruins of Babylon registered as a UNESCO World Heritage. However, due to the prolonged conflicts, the preservation of heritage sites and the development of tourism infrastructure are delayed. Although GOI set a goal of promoting industrial diversification, the development of tourism resources remains an issue. GOI, in its 5-year National Development Plan (2018-2022), identified the agricultural sector as a priority area from the perspective of industrial diversification. However, grain production, food self-sufficiency and competitiveness of the agricultural sector remain at low level, due to Iraq's high dependence on food imports, aging irrigation facilities and salt damage. Construction/rehabilitation of irrigation facilities/fertilizer plants, technical cooperation on irrigation/agricultural technology, and improvement of agricultural productivity (wheat, vegetables, fruit trees) are awaited.		[Strategy] GOJ will provide equipment and training programs which will contribute to the preservation of heritage sites and the development of tourism infrastructure. GOJ will steadily implement the existing yen loan projects and examine assistance in areas where Japanese companies' technologies can be utilized, with the aim of supporting the reduction of Iraq's excessed dependence on the energy sector and the industrial diversification. GOJ will implement/examine technical cooperation in conjunction with the ongoing yen loan projects. GOJ will also implement technical cooperation projects and dispatch of experts in the Kurdistan region, where there is high potential for agricultural development and the security situation is stable.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
				2023 Before	2024 JFY	2025 JFY	2026 JFY	2027 JFY	2028 JFY				
	Agricultural Productivity Development		Project for Sustainable Irrigation Water Management through Water Users Associations (Stage2)	EXP								2,8	
			Capacity Development Project for Agriculture Research and Extension	TCP							5.76	2	
		Training on Agriculture in Japan and the third country	TR/TTR								2,8		
		Irrigation Sector Loan (Phase2)	LA							154.65	2,8		

<div>Development Issue 1-4</div> <div>Water, Sewerage, Environmental Improvement, Renewable Energy/Energy Sufficiency</div>	<div>[Background and current situation]</div> <div>(Water Supply:) Although safe water supply was widely available in Iraq before the Gulf War, there has been a lack of proper maintenance of facilities and investment since then. Problems have arisen regarding the amount of water flowing from the upstream countries. For example, a stable supply of drinking water is difficult and the people are facing salinization in Basrah.</div> <div>(Sewerage:) The existing sewerage system is noticeably aging in Baghdad. In other cities including Erbil, the sewerage system is not well developed, which results in serious sanitation problems including cholera outbreak. The lack of appropriate waste treatment facilities, such as landfill facilities, has led to pollution, such as untreated water infiltrating into the ground.</div> <div>(Natural Environment:) As Iraq is located in a desert climate, it is vulnerable to climate change such as reduced rainfall and others. Iraq has already ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), however it has yet formulated its policy nor implemented projects. It is necessary for Iraq to take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</div>		<div>[Strategy]</div> <div>GOJ will steadily implement the existing projects and examine providing assistance in areas where Japan's technology can be utilized, given the high interest of Japanese companies in the water supply sector.</div> <div>GOJ will continue to provide technical assistance in conjunction with the ongoing yen loan projects.</div>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Water, Sewerage and Urban Sanitation	Training on Environment(Waste Management) in Japan	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>						13	
		Training on Water in Japan	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>						6	
		Basrah Water Supply Improvement Project	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					429.69	6	
		Water Supply Sector Loan Project in Mid-Western Iraq	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					412.74	6	
		Sewerage Construction Project in Kurdistan Region (I)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					344.17	6	
		Basrah Water Supply Improvement (II)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					194.15	6	
		Water Supply Improvement Project in Kurdistan Region (II)	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					24.63	6	
		Samawah Water Supply Improvement Project	LA	<div></div>	<div></div>					452.98	6	

Priority Area 3	Humanitarian Assistance for Realizing a Peaceful, Safe and Stable Society											
Development Issue 3-1 WASH Service, Housing Construction, and Protection and Support for the Independence of Women/Children	[Background and current situation] 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. 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. 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. 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.					[Strategy] GOJ will continue to provide assistance to Iraq through the UN organizations by use of Japan's supplementary budget. 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.						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				2023 Before	2024 JFY	2025 JFY	2026 JFY	2027 JFY	2028 JFY			
	Assistance for refugees and IDPs through Japan's Supplementary Budget	Humanitarian Assistance to Iraq through UN Organizations	ML							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