
REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country

1.1. Basis for programming

The EU remains committed to Iraq, as the country's economic recovery and the consolidation of its democracy are key to promote stability not only in Iraq, but also in the wider region and in Europe. Iraq has experienced decades of conflict and wars that have challenged the domestic security and development landscape. Internal and external political developments have led to high levels of violence, weak institutions, corruption, high dependency on natural resources, all resulting in increased poverty and instability. Today's fragmented political landscape dominated by powerful ethno-sectarian divisions undermines effective Government action, security, and transparent governance. Widespread popular demonstrations, cyclical economic crises, a resurgent Da'esh and external interference further exacerbate the challenges. The Iraqi population and in particular vulnerable groups such as women, children and displaced populations, are severely affected by significant rises in poverty, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, and in un- and underemployment. Distrust in state institutions leading to mass protests, poor service delivery in education and other basic service sectors, lack of jobs, and continued displacement remain key drivers of conflict and a threat to Iraq's social cohesion. This context requires for the EU to take a comprehensive yet tailor-made long-term approach in its partnership with Iraq, using a range of diplomatic and cooperation tools.

This MIP is based on the **National Development Plan 2018 - 2022** (NDP) to the extent that this makes sense considering that the NDP was prepared at a time when immediate stabilisation, reconstruction and a large-scale civilian displacement of 6 million persons were at the forefront of concerns. Iraq has made progress following the territorial defeat of Da'esh and embarked on a trajectory of stabilisation and reconstruction. Structural challenges identified in the NDP that continue to hamper the development process include low efficiency of institutional performance, a bloated public sector, administrative and financial corruption, and inadequate state budgets for education, social protection and other human development sectors due to the Government's prioritisation of defence expenditure, resulting into alarming consequences for equity and quality in service provision. Other persisting challenges include a myriad of economic shortcomings such as the deterioration of the investment climate, a lack of access to finance, the distortion of sectoral structure, and trade imbalance. The NDP is complemented by a number of **sector strategies**¹, including on education. Furthermore, the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) are enshrined in the **Iraqi Vision 2030** and underpin the NDP. However, due to years of conflict, progress towards the SDGs is slow with Iraq ranking 105 out of 166 in the SDG Index Dashboard Report 2021. In October 2020, the transitional Government of Prime Minister Al-Kadhimi put forward a **White Paper for Structural Reform** that provides an ambitious strategy for transformation of the Iraqi economy. **The Iraqi Economic Contact Group** (IECG) set up by the G7 in 2020 and currently co-chaired by the EU pro-actively encourages and monitors the implementation of the White Paper. In December 2020, Iraq ratified the **Paris Agreement on climate change** paving the way for a greener era with the declared intention to foster renewable energies and reduce carbon emissions and other pollution based on the country's Nationally Determined Contributions plan (2021).

In responding to Iraq's strategies, this MIP is guided by the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the EU and the Government of Iraq from 2012² and the EU Strategy on Iraq from 2018³, both of which outline the EU's interest that Iraq emerges stronger from the multiple crises it has faced

¹ These include the Decent Work Country Programme 2019-2023, the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2021 forthcoming), the National Education Strategy (2011-2020 to be updated with a new Strategy), the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) National Strategy (2012-2022), the Strategy for Inclusive Education (2020) and the Education Enrolment Strategy (2020); the Integrated National Energy Strategy 2013-2030, the Private Sector Development Strategy (2014-2030), the Strategy Ministry of Agriculture (2015-2025), the National Zero Hunger Strategy (2018), the Food Security Strategy (2019), the Strategy for Water and Land Resources (2014), and the National Strategy and Plan of Action for Protecting the Environment in Iraq (2012-2017).

² Partnership and cooperation agreement between the European and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Iraq, of the other part OJ L 204/20, 31.07.2012

³ Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Elements for an EU Strategy for Iraq (8 January 2018) in conjunction with Council conclusion on Iraq 22.01.2018

in the past decades. Contributing to the overall stability of Iraq and its neighborhood which the EU partly shares, it is critically important for the EU to support the creation of **conditions and perspectives for all Iraqis** - and in particular youth and displaced populations (internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees), and returnees - **to thrive in a more prosperous, shock-resilient and democratic Iraq**.

In light of the continued Syrian refugee and Iraqi displacement crises, and persisting challenges of protracted displacement across Iraq, the MIP responds to the **EU's pledges at the Conferences on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region**, thereby continuing with the humanitarian-peace-development nexus approach. Iraq is also an origin country for irregular migration. A large share of irregular migrants reverts to smugglers to facilitate their journeys, which are mainly directed towards Europe. Poor service delivery, lack of employment opportunities, lack of security and heightened instability in Iraq are in themselves **drivers for irregular migration** and forced displacement that need to be addressed. At the same time, it is also very important to support the government in managing return, readmission and sustainable socio-economic reintegration of Iraqi returnees from EU and non-EU countries. Developing cooperation in these areas would help those irregular migrants without perspectives abroad, to come back in dignity to their country and have a fresh start. It would also contribute to spreading realistic information on migration opportunities and risks, thus discouraging further irregular departures from the country. These areas of cooperation and others aimed at supporting migration management would take place in the context of the EU-Iraq Migration Dialogue, which is an integral part of the EU's overall engagement with Iraq within the PCA, and sets out a comprehensive cooperation on migration and forced displacement, notably irregular migration and return, migration and development, and border management.

Support on sustainable reintegration of returnees will be present under all 3 Priority Areas of this MIP. Considering that migration governance is at the heart of the implementation of the MIP for Iraq, the support will further synergise with and complement the dedicated objectives on **migration and mobility** in the **Asia-Pacific regional MIP**, notably on irregular migration (with a focus on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings), sustainable reintegration of returnees, border management and migration-related data. Some of the planned support under the regional MIP will continue regional programmes benefiting Iraq. Other interventions in the area of migration management will be considered based on a flexible-incentive approach. The EU, based on the assessment of cooperation around migration, could reinforce support on migration management to address the changing needs.

Other priorities of the regional MIP that will be relevant for cooperation with Iraq are green economy, but also regional integration, and security and connectivity, thereby allowing the EU to pursue its interests with key partners in the Gulf region. The work under the MIP will also be synergised with the **thematic MIPs** 'Civil Society Organisations', 'Human Rights and Democracy' and the MIP for Global Challenges. The MIP for Iraq may also be complemented with assistance for conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and crisis preparedness, and response to unforeseen needs through the dedicated thematic MIP 'Peace, Stability, Conflict Prevention'. By addressing security, stability and democracy holistically, the support under the MIP for Iraq will complement the existing support through the ongoing **EU Advisory Mission**, which directly supports the ongoing civilian security sector reform in the country.

This MIP is further guided by the **policy priorities of the Commission for 2019-2024**⁴, notably the *Migration and Mobility, Sustainable Growth and Jobs, Green Deal, and Digitalisation* priorities. It does so by prioritising job creation and private sector development with a focus on vulnerable groups; education and social protection focused on girls, children with disabilities and displaced populations; green and digital governance reforms centred on tackling the root causes of migration, displacement and unrest. These priorities are instrumental to advance stability, security and democracy in Iraq. In the context of COVID-19, the MIP will support the Building Back Better efforts in Iraq through a focus on supporting human and social development as well as promoting opportunities provided by the digital and green transition.

⁴ Green Alliances and Partnerships in line with the European Green Deal; Alliances for Science, Technology, Innovation and Digital; Alliances for Sustainable Growth and Jobs; Partnerships for Migration and Mobility; Partnerships for Human Development, Peace and Governance.

The MIP also supports the objectives of the **European Consensus on development**, the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and its pledge to leave no one behind, and the “do no harm” principle. Cross-cutting principles, such as the rights-based approach, gender-transformative approach and conflict sensitivity to programming will also carry weight in the implementation of this MIP. In this sense, the MIP is based on the **EU Gender Action Plan III** for 2021-2025⁵, the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy⁶, applicable Human Rights covenants and the international conventions such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and applicable UN frameworks. Other overarching frameworks that match with the common interests and priorities in EU-Iraq relations are the SDG framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The actions under this MIP will be aligned to relevant follow-up treaties and agreements. All EU support under this programme will be closely coordinated with EU Member States and the wider international community including the UN and World Bank.

In line with UN Security Council resolutions, the EU maintains in force restrictive measures (sanctions) that prohibit certain transactions and activities in Iraq and with specific Iraqi persons and entities (see sanctionsmap.eu). The implementation of the MIP must comply, in particular, with the EU sanctions concerning the situation in Iraq⁷ and those directed against persons and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida.⁸

1.2. Status of joint programming

Joint Programming in the form of the *working better together* approach was initiated in mid-2019. The specificities of Iraq as a post-conflict fragile but upper middle-income country (UMIC) have been taken into account, as have the constraints relating to varying and uncertain EU Member States’ bilateral support to the country as well as Iraq’s ties to the Global Coalition against Da’esh. Following the agreement on five thematic areas of common interest (economics, education, agriculture, gender equality, civil society), the respective sector notes constitute the basis for coordinated policy dialogue and programming with EU Member States, notably Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. The COVID-19 pandemic has added impetus to the initiative, resulting in an enhanced coordination of EU engagement in Iraq, spearheading *working better together* as a precursor to the *Team Europe approach*. The Team Europe Initiative for Iraq constitutes an open door to further advance toward Joint Programming in the course of this MIP.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

In line with the EU Strategy on Iraq and the PCA, this MIP aims at creating conditions and perspectives for all Iraqis and in particular youth to thrive in a more prosperous, shock-resilient and democratic Iraq. Tackling the root causes of conflict, irregular migration, displacement and unrest, the aim is to advance stability, security and democracy.

The EU has established itself as a **credible partner and sector leader** through longstanding engagement in the MIP priority areas. These correspond to the EU interests and priorities in Iraq and benefit from strong Iraqi commitment. Building on a well-established policy dialogue and strong partnerships, the EU can make a real difference.

However, the volatile and fragile situation resulting from unaddressed structural deficiencies in post-2003 Iraq continues to require a comprehensive, integrated, coordinated and flexible EU and EU Member States’ engagement.

On these premises, the MIP 2021-27 proposes the three following priority areas:

1. **Green job creation and economic diversification**
2. **Human development and social contract**

⁵ Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – an ambitious agenda for gender equality and women’s empowerment in EU external action, 25.11.2020 in conjunction with the joint staff working document: Objectives Indicators to frame the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III (2021-25)

⁶ Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024, 25.03.2020

⁷ Common Position 2003/495/CFSP and Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003

⁸ Common Position 2001/931/CFSP and Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001; and Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002

3. Digital participatory governance and democracy

Acknowledging Iraq's double nature as a **fragile post-conflict but UMIC**, the three priority areas contribute to addressing the complex transformation effort necessary to **advance Iraq's cohesion notably when it comes** tackling the **protracted displacement crisis of Syrian refugees and Iraqi displaced populations, socio-economic stability and democracy**, as well as pave the way for a **green digital recovery**. Ensuring interlinkages between the three priority areas is critical to realise the full potential of the EU's partnership with Iraq.

EU support to the **Priority Area 1 'Green job creation and economic diversification'** underpins the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on "*Sustainable and inclusive socio-economic perspectives for Iraq*". Continuing the successful ongoing comprehensive EU approach, this priority area promotes **decent jobs** (in particular for displaced populations) and **Iraq's green recovery**, contributing to economic diversification, poverty reduction, formal jobs, and improved food security. Continuing successful efforts for **strengthening labour governance and labour protection systems**, especially as regards **improving economic inclusion and access to decent jobs for returnees and other displaced populations**, remains key to building resilience of the labour market and addressing inequalities. The funds under this Priority Area will partly feed into the EU's pledges at the Conferences on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region made in 2020 and 2021, totalling EUR 75 million. EU engagement on policies for **climate change adaptation/mitigation** will support Iraq's capacity to seize the potential of innovation, the circular economy, green business development and investment.

Close interlinkages with Priority Area 2 (skills development) and Priority Area 3 (governance and integrity) will be promoted in the actions designed in favour of Iraq under this MIP.

Priority Area 2 'Human development and social contract' continues the EU's support of Iraq's efforts to accelerate improvement towards **human capital outcomes in education and skills**, and protection from extreme poverty through **shock-resilient inclusive social safety nets**. Investments in these basic services are key to accomplish the EU's commitment and interest toward **eradicating poverty, fighting inequalities, establishing sustainable partnerships**, also providing an opportunity to continue promoting/leveraging **digitalisation**. Priority Area 2 constitutes the core support to the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus** through the reform of national education and social protection systems for the sustainable (re-)integration of vulnerable groups such as Iraqi returnees, and IDPs, or Syrian or other refugees. Close interlinkages with Priority Area 1 (employment creation, labour standards and labour protection) and Priority Area 3 (displacement and migration governance) are capitalised on. The funds under this Priority Area will partly feed into the EU's pledges at the Conferences on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region made in 2020 and 2021, totalling EUR 75 million.

Priority Area 3 'Digital participatory governance and democracy' continues the EU engagement for **anti-corruption and transparency** across Government institutions and the justice sector, with a renewed focus on **digitalisation and e-government**. Building on achievements in the area of **migration governance**, and seizing the momentum for **durable solutions for displaced populations** including Iraqi returnees, it remains key to continue supporting adequate legislation and policies, as well as strengthening national capacities for their implementation. Possible support to social cohesion, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and reconciliation at national and local levels and preventing and countering violent extremism contributing to the development-peace nexus, could be embedded in this area, together with continued support on migration management and complementary to actions under the dedicated thematic programmes on human rights and democracy, civil society, and peace, stability and conflict prevention, as well as actions under the rapid response mechanism. The funds under this Priority Area will partly feed into the EU's pledges at the Conferences on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region made in 2020 and 2021, totalling EUR 75 million.

Crosscutting themes and mainstreaming

Important crosscutting themes are mainstreamed across the three priority areas of the MIP to reflect the EU's principled and countrywide approach to contributing to the overall stabilisation and development cooperation in Iraq, across federal Iraq and the autonomous regions of Kurdistan. This MIP takes a **rights-based and conflict-sensitive approach** putting economic, social and civic rights at the forefront, focusing specifically on safeguarding and promoting the rights of women and children,

displaced persons, minorities and persons with disabilities. This MIP also strives in its implementation for **gender transformative programmes** in line with the objectives of the EU Gender Action Iraq Implementation Plan III and the applicable Country Level Implementation Plan for Iraq 2021-2025, the EU Human Rights and Democracy Strategy for Iraq 2021-2024 and the EU Women, Peace and Security strategic approach⁹ in coordination with EU Member States and the EU Advisory Mission to Iraq. Women can and should play a central role in the development of the country and the EU thus continues supporting Iraqi women by mainstreaming gender equality across its programming, as highlighted under each priority area. The EU will strive to have gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment as a principal or significant objective in all actions under this MIP.

Youth is at the centre of all actions, with interventions seeking to involve and engage them as much as possible considering the growing young population of Iraq and their contribution to the sustainable development of Iraq. All sectors address in particular the **needs of displaced populations** (Iraqis, Syrians and others) and returnees.

1.4. Justification and context

The preparation of the MIP 2021-2027 constitutes the **first real programming cycle for Iraq** after multiple annual Special Measures between 2016 and 2020. With this, the MIP marks the conclusion of the shift from post-Da'esh stabilisation of the liberated areas to **development programming and comprehensive stabilisation of the country**, addressing the most important drivers and triggers of conflict. The MIP therefore consolidates the EU's multi-faceted current portfolio into three strategic priority areas. At the same time, this MIP acknowledges Iraq's double nature as a **fragile post-conflict** and at the same time UMIC with substantial national financial resources¹⁰.

The MIP fully incorporates a **triple nexus approach across** the three priority areas centrally **addressing the needs of displaced persons through the national systems**, in view of the phasing out of activities of the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis¹¹ and a partial continuation via this MIP. Whilst the number of IDPs has drastically reduced since the defeat of Da'esh in 2018 from 5.8 million (16% of the population) to 1.2 million in 2021 (2% of the population), and the number of Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan region remains stable at around 245.000 households since 2015, **displacement remains a key driver of conflict and a threat to Iraq's internal stability and security**.

Equally, the MIP builds on the findings of the **conflict analysis for Iraq** that identified underlying conflict drivers/triggers and provided a baseline analysis for the programming work. As a result, conflict sensitivity and a people-centred approach underpin the MIP. Actions addressing the **root causes of irregular migration, displacement and conflicts** that cause displacement are at the core of all three areas while social cohesion is mainstreamed throughout.

In response to the vast needs and relatively high absorption rate, there is a relatively strong donor presence and good coordination between efforts. The EU and its Member States continue to be on the frontlines of Iraq's sustainable development reforms, with Germany (2nd) and the EU (4th) being among the top four donors together with the United States (1st) and Japan (3rd). The actions of the MIP are **complementary** to the activities of these major development partners. Together with its Member States, European Financial Institutions and other likeminded partners, the EU continues to closely monitor economic reforms and political developments, notably through co-chairing the IECG. This platform, reinforced by joint bilateral EU and Member States' support to Iraq, allows for the EU to add unique value to Iraq's development based on Europe's own experience and equally respond to Iraq's interest in EU best practice at the macro and micro socio-economic levels (top notch technologies, companies and financing).

Lessons learnt from the past and ongoing engagement stress that the EU needs to maintain a prominent leading role, actively engaging in political dialogue and using its leverage, thereby accompanying its

⁹ Council Conclusions on Women, Peace and Security, 10.12.2018

¹⁰ Acknowledging Iraq's own financial capacities as a **UMIC**, the actions under the MIP shall primarily provide technical assistance and capacity building to state institutions for devising the policy and regulatory framework, for implementing reforms, and for bringing to national scale successfully piloted initiatives. In addition, the MIP shall support civil society actors including interest groups and the private sector to engage in policy dialogue and claim accountability.

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/index_en

development efforts with pro-active outreach to relevant political, religious and tribal actors at federal and local level in order to create buy-in and overcome obstacles. Pro-active and constant policy dialogue with the government at decision-maker and technical level, at federal and local level, is required to ensure that EU interventions support priority-setting, policy development and their implementation, as well as create the much-needed space for civil society to engage at policy level. Direct work and coordination with Government institutions at federal and local level as well as civil society is indispensable to ensure sustainability of EU interventions. At the same time, constantly ensuring adequate EU visibility is paramount.

Economic challenges addressed in Priority Area 1

The **inherent fragility of Iraq's oil-rentier economic system** is continuously challenged by fluctuating oil price shocks, and further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The **severe macro-fiscal crisis** underlines the need for substantial structural reforms to diversify the oil dependent economy, combat pervasive corruption, create jobs (in particular for Iraqi returnees, displaced populations including Syrian refugees and Iraqi IDPs), promote labour rights, support women economic empowerment, reform the dominant public sector, and address **immense reconstruction needs after the war with Da'esh** seizing the potential of a green recovery and international/regional/local investment. The country is also **particularly vulnerable to climate change**, exacerbating existing natural hazards, with severe droughts that have affected agricultural productivity. The lessons learnt from ongoing engagement in this Priority Area stress the need for programmatic approaches in order to address interlinked challenges and provide comprehensive responses through joint endeavours with EU Member States in the framework of the Team Europe Initiative, as well as in close coordination with the wider international community including the UN and World Bank.

Social challenges addressed in Priority Area 2

Triggered by economic crises, the last years showed **disconcerting increases in poverty and food insecurity** and a **deterioration of Iraq's performance on all human development indicators**, affecting in particular displaced and vulnerable populations, including Iraqi returnees. This unveiled the **lack of a functional shock-resilient social safety** net capable of responding at scale to emerging needs, catering to all vulnerable groups and integrating displaced populations. Similarly, Iraq's formerly praised **education system fails to provide the quality education and skills paths** attuned to the needs of the labour market. The lessons learnt from ongoing engagement in this Priority Area stress the need for a comprehensive approach that embraces **long-term development priorities and incorporates needs arising from protracted displacement of Syrian refugees and Iraqi IDPs**, applying a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach for the sustainable integration of displaced populations into reformed national systems, focussing on shock resilience and the protection of vulnerable groups.

Governance and democracy challenges addressed in Priority Area 3

Notoriously **weak governance, widespread corruption** and a **lack of accountability and oversight** are not only root causes of poor service delivery but also the foremost drivers of irregular migration, conflict and instability. The **emergence of Da'esh in 2014** is a symptom of the institutional weakness of the Iraqi state, despite the **sheer size of the public administration**, its inability to deliver people's needs and to address societal polarisation as vocally decried by **nation-wide demonstrations since October 2019**. The increasing **loss of legitimacy of the state** requires holistic attention to address Iraq's governance and democracy deficits. At the same time, only **slowly decreasing high numbers of displaced populations** put a further strain on social cohesion. Supporting the Iraqi authorities' capacity to manage migration, in particular in the areas of return, readmission and sustainable reintegration, border management, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants and support **durable solutions for displaced populations** is thus crucial to advance reconciliation and stabilisation. The lessons learnt from the ongoing engagement in this Priority Area stress the need for EU development initiatives to be accompanied by strong political engagement seizing equally the leverage of EU Member States in order to forge the political vision and will for reforms as well as their implementation.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

This MIP covers the period 2021 to 2027. The mid-term review of this and other MIPs is planned for 2024.

The priorities of the national policy framework post-2022 are expected to remain focussed on the socio-economic, governance and migration-related challenges. However, a continuous review will be undertaken to ensure synchronisation with emerging sector policies and needs until the mid-term review, during which the EU will take stock of progress and challenges addressed in this first MIP period and adjust if necessary.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. PA1: Green job creation and economic diversification

Priority Area 1 aims at **creating jobs** through private sector development, improving the **enabling environment for investment** and **formalising the labour market** as a means to **tackle the root causes of fragility and irregular migration** and forced displacement as well as to create viable job perspectives for youth, **returnees** and internally **displaced Iraqis or other displaced populations in Iraq**. This Priority Area will partly constitute the EU's response to its pledges at the Conferences on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region.

The EU working with a Team Europe approach, will support through this Priority Area emerging efforts in **diversifying the economy** of an oil rentier state in support of macro-fiscal stability. It continues the EU's successful **approach to agriculture/value chain development** coupled with continued support to creating the **investment-enabling environment**. By addressing demands for decent work of the roughly 300.000 new labour market entrants per year, among which the **demands of returnees, displaced populations**, and youth and women in vulnerable situations, the Team Europe approach can make a considerable difference in **reducing grievances in the Iraqi society and thereby diminishing triggers for instability** linked to employment and livelihoods.

Interventions in Priority Area 1 contribute to the progressive achievement by Iraq of SDGs 1, 2, 7, and 8 while promoting progress toward SDGs 5, 13 and 16.

Sector 1.1: Decent jobs for Youth and Private Sector development (DAC 250, digitalisation internal marker, migration internal marker, gender equality marker) builds on the economic reforms and supports the **creation of decent jobs** through **private sector development**. Continuing the successful EU programmatic approach to job creation and private sector development in the **agriculture and agri-business value chains**, this sector focusses on improving the **business environment, digitalising Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises** and **promoting digital entrepreneurship** and the **integrity of private sector actors**. It will also promote local, regional and international investment and create an innovative entrepreneurial ecosystem to foster sustainable, green and inclusive job creation. In complementarity, the **formalisation of businesses and jobs**, the establishment of a **labour projection system**, the enhancement of **labour standards** and social and environmental safeguards in public investment schemes are promoted. Creating **job perspectives for the Iraqi youth and in particular returnees, and displaced populations** equally offers an effective pathway for **preventing violent extremism and promoting stabilisation**.

Sector 1.2: Economic governance and green recovery (DAC 230 and DAC 150, digitalisation internal marker, trade development marker, Rio Convention markers) focusses on structural economic reforms for Iraq and addresses the pronounced environmental and climate change challenges of Iraq from the angle of a **post-COVID green economic recovery**.

Building upon and complementary to the existing portfolio, this MIP sector seeks to create a macro-fiscal, business and investment environment conducive to develop the non-oil economy and green growth, but also the conditions for future EFSD+ operations. This is achieved through **macro-economic and public finance management reform** for transparency, integrity and accountability, in the areas of budgeting, domestic revenue mobilisation, **financial sector reforms** including digital finance and anti-money-laundering. This includes measures to promote the **green recovery and circular economy** including fiscal and economic policies that supports agri-business such as promoting smart-agriculture practices, sustainable management of water resources, energy efficiency and renewables. This also includes support to green business development through increased access to sustainable finance, uptake of production practices and increased market demand for environmental goods, green services and investments in Iraq.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to PA1

Specific objective 1.1: *Promote an economic transformation that creates decent jobs and increases productive capacity*

Specific objective 1.2: *Create a macro-fiscal, business, investment environment conducive to develop the non-oil economy and promote an inclusive green recovery*

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective and 2.1.3 Indicators per expected result

Expected Results	Indicators
1.1.1 Increased formalisation of businesses and increased productive and quality employment with focus in the green economy and agribusiness	1.1.1A Number of (a) jobs supported, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework (EURF) indicator #13) 1.1.1B Number of smallholders with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable, production (EURF #1) 1.1.1C Percentage of firms competing against unregistered or informal firms
1.1.2 Enhanced access to comprehensive employment-based social protection schemes, active labour market programs income security for young people, IDPs, refugees, returnees, female workers, older-persons and persons with disabilities is improved	1.1.2A Number of countries which have benefitted from EU support to strengthen their social protection systems (EURF #31) 1.1.2B Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (EURF #39) 1.1.2C Increase in the percentage of private sector workers including IDPs, refugees and returnees legally covered/registered and entitled to social security benefits (disaggregated by sex, age, vulnerability group, employment sector)
1.1.3 Increased capacity for business innovation, financial services and entrepreneurship, including on sustainable and digital solutions with focus on women and youth in the green economy	1.1.3A Number of countries supported by the EU to (a) develop and/or revise, (b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (EURF #9) 1.1.3B Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (b) people (all financial services), (c) people (digital financial services) (EURF #17) 1.1.3C Innovation value added per worker of the sector / value (disaggregated by sex, age, vulnerability group) 1.1.3D Percentage of women in managerial position in enterprises in the green and circular economy
1.2.1 Improved confidence in the performance of the Government on macro-fiscal governance	1.2.1A Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency (EURF #19) 1.2.1B Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation (CSO) participation through EU support (EURF #29) 1.2.1C Government effectiveness, regulatory quality, control of corruption (World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators)
1.2.2 Improved competitiveness and sustainability of the Iraqi private sector, complemented by green economic, fiscal policies and measures.	1.2.2A Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate (EURF #17) 1.2.2B Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (EURF #16) 1.2.2C World Bank's Ease of Doing Business distance to the frontier score 1.2.2D World Bank's Competitiveness Indicators
1.2.3 Enhanced enabling framework for an Inclusive Green Economy in place in Iraq that addresses Iraq's vulnerability to climate change and dependence on fossil fuels	1.2.3A Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support (EURF #5) 1.2.3B Green Economy value in industry, percentage of total value added

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

As an UMIC, there is a strong potential and need for investment in Iraq contributing to sustainable and risk-informed economic development and decent job creation. Innovative financial tools such as blending and guarantees would be suitable to achieve this under EFSD+. However, this is feasible only in the medium to long term as the conditions are not yet in place to allow blending and guarantee operations, notably Government buy-in and a significant improvement to the investment climate. But more importantly, the roll-out of the EFSD+ to Iraq is also subject to the presence and preparedness of European Development Finance Institutions (EDFIs), such as the EIB, EBRD (both not yet operating in Iraq), AFD or KfW, to launch operations in the country. The EIB and EBRD will be encouraged to establish such a presence in Iraq. With the right conditions in place, blending and guarantees could be implemented in the areas of private sector development, digitalisation and the green deal, in line with this priority area. Blending and guarantees could also assist in crowding in private capital and incentivising private investment.

2.2. PA2: Human development and social contract

Priority Area 2 aims at creating the **human capital** indispensable for sustainable economic development and to counter fragility through **education and skills trainings/ Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)**, focusing on the sustainable (re-)integration of **Iraqi returnees, internally displaced Iraqis and other displaced populations in Iraq into national education and social protection systems**. By improving access to equitable and quality national education and social protection systems in Iraq that involves the sustainable integration of returnees, displaced populations and refugees, the EU addresses challenges imposed by **COVID-19**, but also contributes to **shock-responsiveness** in a milieu of unpredictability and conflict that are unique to Iraq's context. At the same time, working on national system equally offers an effective pathway for preventing **fragility and radicalisation** at national scale. Moreover, strengthening human development and the social contract also allows the EU to reinforce **disaster risk reduction**, as a well-functioning social security system would allow for citizens to be better equipped to face environmental, climate change and other disasters. This Priority Area will partly constitute the EU's response to its pledges at the Conferences on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region.

Interventions in Priority Area 2 contribute to the progressive achievement by Iraq of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 11, while promoting progress toward SDGs 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Sector 2.1 Inclusive education and TVET (DAC 110, digitalisation internal marker, migration internal marker, gender equality marker, inclusion of persons with disabilities marker) addresses the **structural deficiencies of Iraq's education system** heavily affected by years of conflict in continuation of the EU's engagement and leadership in education since 2009. Displaced populations experience particular access challenges, with **approximately 355,000 displaced children not attending school**. Building on the achievements of the EU in the sector, actions under the MIP continue the **engagement for quality and equality** of the education system from **basic education to secondary and to TVET education, including through policy dialogue**. This also includes support for the **digitalisation of systems, digital learning platforms and the promotion of digital skills**, as well as the promotion of **environment and climate change considerations** in teaching and a focus on skills for green jobs. For basic education, this includes the implementation of curricula, teacher and education sector capacity building, as well the roll-out of education management and quality assurance systems. For TVET, this includes reinforcing the links to the labour market, capacity building for teachers and managers and the implementation of the national qualification framework. In either case, it is crucial that capacity strengthening of primary and secondary education institutions and teachers also covers e-learning, to allow for transferral of digital skills and digital literacy, thereby tapping into the potential of digitalisation in education which was highlighted during the COVID-19 pandemic. The focus of this Sector lies on **creating the conditions for the full access to national education** and the **successful conclusion of education paths** for vulnerable groups, girls and children with disabilities.

In this framework, the promotion of human capital will be also pursued through a better access to internal and external labour markets by returning or potential migrants, also in the context of the development of the migration partnership with the EU, primarily through the provision

of training and counselling to returning/prospective migrants. Depending on the needs and the developments registered in the context of the migration partnership with the EU, support in this area could be further expanded through additional funds from the Regional MIP, mobilised on the basis of a flexible incitative approach.

Sector 2.2 Inclusive shock-resilient social protection (DAC 160, digitalisation internal marker, migration internal marker, gender equality marker, inclusion of persons with disabilities marker) focusses on the reform of the national social protection system in continuation of the EU engagement for **structural social protection reform, digitalisation of national systems**, in complementarity with the labour protection initiatives (sector 1.1). Data shows that various social safety net schemes benefited only 20 percent of the poor and notwithstanding the overall expansion of social cash transfers in Iraq, 87.5% of poor children did not receive any social assistance. With the onset of COVID-19, the Iraqi Government was challenged with the imperative to expand social protection assistance to alleviate the economic shock across its vulnerable population, amongst which **returnees, IDPs, refugees, and other displaced or emergency-affected populations face an elevated level of difficulty**. EU intervention in this area improves the public policy environment for sustainable and more **pro-poor and inclusive expansion of social protection** and reinforces capacities of federal and regional authorities to deliver quality social protection programs and services sensitive to gender, age and disability. The EU intervention will further ensure that social protection schemes are sensitive to food security and nutrition issues- and **fill in gaps in social insurance and assistance in the private sector**. Fully applying the nexus approach, support is provided to reform the national system for increased effectiveness and efficiency including **vertical and horizontal expansion to serve all vulnerable groups**. This also translates into ensuring that safety net programmes, provided by different humanitarian actors during shocks, are fully integrated and coordinated by a wider governmental social protection framework (complementary support to civic documentation in sector 3.2).

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to PA2

Specific Objective 2.1: Improve quality, equality and digitalisation of the education system including technical education and vocational training

Specific objective 2.2: Contribute to social protection reform to address growing social exclusion and equity gaps, ensure equitable access for groups in vulnerable situations, and promote shock resilience and digitalisation

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective and 2.2.3 Indicators per expected result

Expected Results	Indicators
2.1.1 Improved access and completion of inclusive and equitable primary and secondary and TVET education with focus on IDPs, refugees, returnees girls and children with disabilities and direct link to labour market (for TVET)	2.1.1A Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education, c) tertiary education (EURF #30) 2.1.1B Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds in % (SDG 4.3) (disaggregated by age and sex, district, urban/rural, age group) 2.1.1C Percentage of youth/adults including IDPs, refugees, returnees who have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in literacy skills, including green/digital skills disaggregated by age and sex, vulnerability group, district, urban/rural)
2.1.2 Improved governance, digitalisation and management in the education sector	2.1.2A Number of countries supported by the EU to a) develop and/or revise, b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (EURF #12) 2.1.2B Proportion of total educational expenditure per education level to a) pre-primary, b) primary, c) secondary, d) higher education (Percentage) 2.1.2C Status of Education Management System (EMIS) roll-out and usage at national and local level (Qualitative)
2.1.3 Improved quality of education and learning outcomes at each level of education (primary, secondary and TVET)	2.1.3A Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based TVET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills (EURF #15) 2.1.3B Percentage transition rate to secondary education (disaggregated by age and sex, vulnerability group, district, urban/rural)

	2.1.3C Status of a nationally-representative learning assessment (i) in the early grades of primary (2/3), (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary (qualitative)
2.1.4 The access to skills and jobs for returning and prospective migrants is enhanced in the context of an improved sustainable migration management.	2.1.4A Migrants returning to the country / Prospective migrants are provided with support, and training for their social for their professional (re)integration into the labour market.
2.2.1 Nationally appropriate social protection system and measures implemented for all - social protection reform is inclusive of groups in vulnerable situations including IDPs, refugees, returnees, evidence-based and supported by policy coherence, effective coordination and enhances capacities to respond to shocks	2.2.1A Number of countries which have benefitted from EU support to strengthen their social protection systems (EURF #25) 2.2.1B Proportion of population covered by social protection systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disability, pregnant women; new-borns, work injury victim, poor and vulnerable such as IDPs, refugees, returnees (SDG 1.1.3) 2.2.1C Extent to which a mechanism is in place for rapid resource mobilisation/release of contingency funds to scale up provision at time of shock.
2.2.2 Categories of people in vulnerable situations (pregnant women, under-5 and school age children from poor households, persons with disabilities, IDPs, refugees and returnees) benefit from equitable access to integrated social protection programs and services	2.2.2A Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (EURF #33) 2.2.2B Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (EURF#39) 2.2.2C Coverage by social protection floors/systems - Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit 2.2.2D Percentage of migrants, returnees and forcibly displaced persons (refugees, IDPs) receiving at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex and migration status
2.2.3 Improved gathering and analysis of data on the social protection system, the programmes and instruments of delivery	2.2.3A Extent to which the EU-funded intervention maintained/improved the social protection sector registry (e.g. scale of coverage, quality and completeness of data records, frequency of updating) 2.2.3B Extent to which the EU-funded intervention maintained/improved the completeness and quality of data of the Management and Information System(s) 2.2.3C Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the government systems for providing timely, robust and integrated data on social protection sector performance (across multiple programmes)

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

In Priority Area 2, an area for potential investment could include social registries, digital cash transfers and data protection technology once the conditions for the roll-out of the EFSD+ are in place. Blending and guarantees would be instrumental in crowding in private capital and incentivising private investment.

2.3. PA3: Digital participatory governance and democracy

Priority Area 3 aims at **strengthening national institutions** and **addressing endemic corruption** for the better management of national resources. It also aims at strengthening government **capacities for managing migration** and **durable solutions for displaced populations** and possible actions to advance **reconciliation, stabilisation and peace-building**, in complementarity with EU regional and thematic programmes as well as with Member States and other donors' engagement. Iraqi returnees, internally displaced Iraqis, as well as other displaced populations encounter adverse conditions such as lack of livelihood opportunities, host community malevolence and insecurity. In the case of Iraqi returnees alone, they struggle to access basic government services as they often do not possess civil documentation. Around 500,000 Iraqi adults (mostly IDPs) are undocumented. By working on digital participatory governance and democracy that also addresses the legislative and strategic framework of rights for IDPs, refugees and host communities, the EU facilitates the regain of trust by the Iraqi population in the civil service, thereby reducing fragility and corruption.

Interventions in Priority Area 3 contribute to the progressive achievement by Iraq of SDG 16 and promotes progress towards SDG 5.

Sector 3.1: Transparent digitalised institutions and participatory governance (DAC 151, digitalisation internal marker, good governance marker) places the focus on **institution building and digitalisation** of the **Iraqi civil administration** and the **judiciary** in view of increasing **transparency, integrity and accountability**, as well as promoting **e-government**. Intervention areas can include support to **right-sizing the civil service** on the basis of sound analysis and personnel management reforms, the **expansion of e-government and e-services**, the continuation of efforts for progressive **local governance and decentralisation**, thereby reinstating the trust of the population in the civil service, and reducing fragility and corruption. A structural approach is equally required to enable an accountable, credible, independent and efficient **Iraqi judiciary** and **Commission of Integrity** capable to secure the rule of law and ensure effective and fair access to justice. The EU intervention in this area aims at improving **governance**, support the **autonomy and impartiality** of legal professionals' investigations and trial procedures to follow due process, and at enhancing the quality and efficiency of investigations and judgements. A focus is placed on building appropriate linkages between formal and customary or informal justice mechanisms, and on the investigation role of the police (supported by the EU Advisory Mission).

Sector 3.2: Migration governance and durable solutions (DAC 151, migration internal marker, good governance marker): EU interventions support **effective migration governance and durable solutions for displaced populations**, including related **legislation, migration management and capacity, in particular in the areas of return, readmission and sustainable reintegration**. EU cooperation in this field entails supporting the establishment of **functional migration governance systems** and reviewing legislation in line with **international and human rights standards**, enabling **evidence-based policy making** through strengthening migration data systems, reinforcing referral mechanisms, further **enhancing national capacity** to address irregular migration, return, readmission and sustainable reintegration, and putting in place a better **regulation for formal labour migration**. Governance support and capacity building in the area of migration and sustainable reintegration of returnees through this Priority Area will be complemented by other support planned under Priority Areas 1 and 2 on sustainable reintegration of returnees, as well as with the planned support to Iraq under the Asia-Pacific regional MIP, including on smuggling, trafficking and border management. Promotion of **information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration, capacity building for the law enforcement agencies in migration management** and for those in charge of the **electronic tools in migration management**, such as the Readmission Case Management Systems¹², could also be envisaged. The Priority Area applies a mainstreaming approach to ensure that vulnerable populations benefit from socio-economic development (areas 1 and 2). Complementary to EU Member States engagement and other EU instruments, actions to help the Iraqi Government in the sustainable reintegration of Iraqi returnees, refugees and displaced populations¹³, to support **social cohesion** between displaced populations and host communities as well as actions for **peace building** could also be envisaged in function of the evolution of the country situation.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to PA3

Specific Objective 3.1: Improved capacity, efficiency and effectiveness of Iraqi democratic institutions including increased institutional oversight and accountability

Specific objective 3.2: Improved protection of the rights and dignity of displaced populations through effective migration and durable solutions governance, management and capacity

¹² Communication from the Commission on COVID-19 Guidance on the implementation of relevant EU provisions in the area of asylum and return procedures and on resettlement (16 April 2020).

¹³ Support under this PA and sector will be complemented with support through the Asia-Pacific regional MIP, and in particular the objectives on migration management, as part of which EU could possibly provide additional support on sustainable reintegration of returnees, as part of it flexible support measures.

2.3.2.Expected results per specific objective and 2.3.3 Indicators per expected result

Expected Results	Indicators
3.1.1 Performance of Iraqi Government Institutions at federal and local level improved to carry out their mandates in an effective, inclusive and accountable way, including through efficient decentralisation and development of e-Government and e-services	3.1.1A Number of government policies developed or revised with CSO participation through EU support (EURF #29) 3.1.1B Governance effectiveness of public institutions performance, civil administration, legal or regulatory reforms at national and local levels developed/improved and implemented (Governance Effectiveness indicator of the World Governance Indicators) 3.1.1C E-Government Development Index assessing online services, telecommunication and human capacity 3.1.1D Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicator on transparency and timeliness of transfers from the central government to subnational governments with direct financial relationships to it
3.1.2 Accountable, credible and efficient Iraqi judiciary able to uphold the rule of law and ensure effective and fair access to justice for all.	3.1.2A Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (EURF #26) 3.1.2B Fairness of, confidence in and enforcement of legal means and judicial processes (Rule of Law indicator of World Governance Indicators) 3.1.2C Average score of expert perception on the protection of the rights of defendants and victims (Number and qualitative)
3.2.1 Protected rights and dignity of migrants, displaced people and returnees, as well as effective migration and durable solutions governance, management and capacity	3.2.1A Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support (EURF #23) 3.2.3B Number of migration management strategies and policies developed/revised and implemented in compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact on Migration (qualitative) 3.2.3C Number of displacement management strategies/policies and related required legislation developed/revised (including for civic documentation, land property housing rights, et al) and implemented in compliance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs 3.2.3D Evolution of technical and practical knowledge of trained officials on migration, displacement and returnee related international standards, the rights-based approach and good practices for inclusive fair management 3.2.3E Evolution of the capacity of competent authorities of Iraq in migration management in line with international standards. 3.2.3.F Number of irregular migrants returned/readmitted with EU support (including support to the Return Case Management System) 3.2.3.G Number of anti-migrant smuggling or human trafficking and border management initiatives (including Anti-Smuggling Operational Partnerships, Common Operational Partnerships, joint operations, training, capacity building, information and awareness raising campaigns)
3.2.2 Increased cohesion at national and local levels between migrants, displaced people, returnees and the host communities	3.2.2A Number of civil society projects promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention between host/resident communities and displaced persons/returnees supported by EU-funded interventions 3.2.2B Number of people reached through media programmes with support of EU-funded interventions aiming to promote social cohesion and conflict prevention between host/resident communities and displaced persons/returnees, disaggregated by sex

2.3.4.Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

A priori not applicable.

2.4. Proposal of country Team Europe Initiative

The TEI for Iraq is entitled “*Sustainable and inclusive socio-economic perspectives for Iraq*”.

Relevance: Supporting sustainable inclusive socio-economic perspectives remains the top priority for Iraq especially in light of the severe economic and fiscal crisis further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The subdued economic growth forecasted until 2024 is particularly problematic in relation

to the demographic development, as growth remains too weak for improving livelihoods, reducing poverty, and creating jobs especially for the Iraqi youth.

Potential of the TEI: The strong joint engagement of the EU and the EU Member States for creating sustainable inclusive socio-economic perspectives for Iraq is of particular relevance and importance at this crucial moment in time. The draft Team Europe Initiative responds to Iraq's interest in EU best practice in socio-economic policies at micro- and macro levels, and has the potential to put Team Europe at the forefront of supporting the diversification of the Iraqi economy, which is currently heavily reliant on the oil sector. This TEI supports the objective of becoming the partner of reference for Iraq on economic matters building on the EU's co-chair roles in the IECG and the Kuwait Conference for Iraq but also on the PCA.

Focus of the TEI – correspondence with EU priorities: The focus area of this TEI corresponds to the main priorities of the Commission, notably growth and jobs. The TEI aspires to be transformative in supporting the diversification of the Iraqi economy away from its reliance on the oil sector. The TEI also caters for the green recovery objective in supporting climate-smart agriculture as the most promising economic sector for Iraq and in promoting investments in renewable energies. Equally the digital dimension is included notably with respect to the introduction of e-governance in the economic field from very concrete business enabling aspects to larger financial sector reforms. The focus is also on socio-economic rights and women economic empowerment, aiming for the creation of decent jobs and an increasing formalisation of the labour market, in respect of labour standards and labour rights.

Specific objectives of the TEI: Aiming to support a green transition with the transformative diversification of the economy away from oil, the TEI specifically pursues the objectives of:

- Private sector development for the creation of jobs including in agriculture / agri-value chains
- Formalisation of the labour market, labour governance and labour insurance for decent jobs
- Institution building / economic governance for the enabling environment for business / investment
- European investment in a so-far underserved industrial and consumer market

Engagement with EU Member States: Participating EU Member States are Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. The joint active EU/Member State development portfolio in the area amounts to EUR 454 million as of September 2020. The TEI was developed within the framework of the joint programming approach (*working better together*) that has established a strong coordination and collaboration with a dedicated EU/Member State working group, including joint sector analyses conducted with EU Member States, endorsed by the EU Development Counsellors and Heads of Mission in May 2020.

Concrete actions: the TEI foresees a complementary package of grants for private sector development and labour governance/protection as well job creation for displaced populations; technical assistance (including TAIEEX through regional MIP support); and support to investment. As such, it foresees the pro-active coordination of individual EU and/or Member State programmes. The TEI also builds on recently signed EU/Member States co-funded programmes.

Going forward, EU/Member States have agreed to develop and design co-funded and co-implemented grant programmes based on the gap-analysis of the Government's White Paper for structural economic reform. These programmes will form part of the intervention package under Priority Area 1 of this MIP, and tentatively add resources to its envelope of EUR 49 million which constitutes part of the EU contribution to the TEI. Equally the TEI acknowledges the importance of skills development as an enabling factor for economic development and job creation. This is included under Priority Area 2 of the MIP through the objectives on education and in particular TVET, constituting an additional contribution to the TEI of approximately EUR 11 million, bringing the total to EUR 60 million. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 60 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies. In addition, EU/Member States will jointly explore the potential partnerships with the European private sector engaged in Iraq, investment finance with EDFIs, and exchange of technical expertise.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

In Iraq, the **lack of credibility and legitimacy of civil society** persists with their communities and society as a whole, which is due to the perceived political affiliation, corruption and nepotism of civil society actors, and the lack of institutional professionalisation. Civil society is **not involved in the preparation of strategies, policies and legislation** across sectors nor seizing opportunities to claim accountability of the Iraqi state due to a **weak institutional enabling environment** and a shrinking civil space. At the same time, civil society lacks the **institutional and technical capacity and coordination** among actors to engage professionally and credibly.

Due to these constraints, civil society engagement will be mainstreamed across the thematic engagement under **all MIP priority areas**. The approach is to **systematically create the space for civil society actors in the specific MIP policy areas** and enable, professionalise and connect thematic civil society actors to participate in national and local consultation processes with a focus on sector policy, legislation and public-private dialogues.

The thematic Civil Society programme shall continue supporting the enabling environment for civil society and the capacities of CSOs.

The **thematic Human Rights and Democracy programme** shall continue to support civil society operating in politically highly sensitive areas notably relating to specific contested civic, political and social rights.

3.2. Cooperation facility

In the fluid context of Iraq, the cooperation facility is particularly useful as it enables to quickly adapt to the changing needs with surge capacities complementary to the priority areas of the MIP and extending the technical assistance facility from the previous MFF funding.

The cooperation facility will be used to:

- support dialogues with CSOs, youth and women platforms, as well as support for the systematic consultation with CSOs, youth and women platforms to inform programing and implementation.
- support to the extension of the *Working Better Together* sectorial approach and in particular *Team Europe* approach.
- support to ensure conflict sensitivity of all programming through review of annual programming documents and projects, as well as continuous contribution to reviews of conflict sensitivity.
- support capacity development and institutional building beyond the area programmes, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise.
- support policy dialogue beyond the area programmes such as events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.
- support strategic communication, the fight against disinformation, visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda.
- support the preparation of annual action programmes, strategic monitoring and evaluation of the cooperation with Iraq, including via technical assistance.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Iraq and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Iraq.

Priority Areas	Initial MIP period for 2021-2024	
	Million EUR	% of Total
Priority Area 1: Green job creation and economic diversification	49	43%
Priority Area 2: Human development and social contract	50	44%
Priority Area 3: Digital and participatory governance and democracy	10	9%
Support measures	5	4%
TOTAL indicative amount for the initial MIP period	114	

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix

ATTACHMENT 1

IRAQ MIP (2021-2027)

Intervention framework

Priority area 1: Green job creation and economic diversification			
Specific objective 1.1: <i>Promote an economic transformation that creates decent jobs and increases productive capacity</i>			
SDG 5, 8, 10, 12; DAC 250 (Business & Other Services); Policy Markers: gender equality; Internal Markers: digitalisation, migration.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Source of verification
1.1.1 Increased formalisation of businesses and increased productive and quality employment with focus in the green economy and agribusiness	1.1.1A Number of (a) jobs supported, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU (International Cooperation and Development Results Framework (EURF) indicator #13) 1.1.1B Number of smallholders with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable, production (EURF #1) 1.1.1C Percentage of firms competing against unregistered or informal firms	A. Baseline (2021): 0 ¹⁴ A. Target (2027): >0 ¹⁵ B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027): >0 C. Baseline (2011): 49.3% C. Target (2027): 50 %	A. EU project reports B. EU project reports C. World Bank enterprise survey
1.1.2 Enhanced access to comprehensive employment-based social protection schemes, active labour market programs income security for young people, IDPs, refugees, returnees, female workers, older-persons and persons with disabilities is improved	1.1.2A Number of countries which have benefitted from EU support to strengthen their social protection systems (EURF #31) 1.1.2B Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (EURF #39) 1.1.2C Percentage of private sector workers including IDPs, refugees and returnees legally covered/registered and entitled to social security benefits (disaggregated by sex, age, vulnerability group, employment sector)	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1 B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027): >0 C. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ¹⁶ C. Target (2027): TBD	A. EU project reports B. EU project reports C. National Household Survey and National Labour Force Survey, Gol / ILO
1.1.3 Increased capacity for business innovation, financial services and entrepreneurship, including on sustainable and digital solutions with focus on women and youth in the green economy	1.1.3A Number of countries supported by the EU to (a) develop and/or revise, (b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations EURF #9) 1.1.3B Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (b) people (all financial services), (c) people (digital financial services) (EURF #17) 1.1.3C Innovation value added per worker of the sector / value (disaggregated by sex, age, vulnerability group) 1.1.3D Percentage of women in managerial position in enterprises in the green and circular economy.	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1 B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027): >0 C. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ¹⁷ C. Target (2027): TBD D. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ¹⁸ D. Target: TBD	A. EU project reports B. EU project reports C. World Bank Enterprise Survey D. World Bank Enterprise Survey

¹⁴ Baselines that are set at 0 can be explained by the fact that the EU's course of action was until recently focused on post-crisis recovery, compared to the aspired support to long-term cooperation programming through this MIP.

¹⁵ For EURF indicators where the target is set at >0, the values will be subject to forthcoming calculations. Data allowing for realistic target calculations is not yet available since being generated by thematic projects in a relevant thematic area launched only recently.

¹⁶ Relevant survey not yet completed.

¹⁷ Relevant survey not yet completed. Previous survey outcomes dating from 2011, before the war. Iraq is still identified as a post-conflict country.

¹⁸ Relevant survey not yet completed. Previous survey outcomes dating from 2011, before the war. Iraq is still identified as a post-conflict country.

Specific objective 1.2: Create a macro-fiscal, business, investment environment conducive to develop the non-oil economy and promote an inclusive green recovery			
SDG 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16; DAC 230 (Energy) and DAC 151 (Government & Civil Society-general); Policy Markers: trade development; RIO Markers: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation; Internal Markers: digitalisation.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Source of verification
1.2.1 Improved confidence in the performance of the Government on macro-fiscal governance	1.2.1A Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency (EURF #19) 1.2.1B Number of government policies developed or revised with CSO participation through EU support (EURF #29) 1.2.1C Government effectiveness, regulatory quality, control of corruption (World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators)	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1 B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027): >0 C. Baseline (2019): 1.18 C. Target (2027): >1.34	A. EU project reports B. EU project reports C. World Bank
1.2.2 Improved competitiveness and sustainability of the Iraqi private sector, complemented by green economic, fiscal policies and measures.	1.2.2A Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate (EURF #17) 1.2.2B Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (EURF #16) 1.2.2C World Bank's Ease of Doing Business distance to the frontier score 1.2.2D World Bank's Global Competitiveness Indicators	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1 B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027): 1 C. Baseline (2021): no data ¹⁹ C. Target (2027): 45 D. Baseline (2021): 0 D. Target (2027): 45	A. EU project reports B. EU project reports C. World Bank D. World Bank
1.2.3 Enhanced enabling framework for an Inclusive Green Economy in place in Iraq that addresses Iraq's vulnerability to climate change and dependence on fossil fuels	1.2.3A Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support (EURF #5) 1.2.3B Green Economy value in industry, percentage of total value added	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1 B. Baseline (2019): 5.5% B. Target (2027): >6%	A. EU project reports B. OECD

Priority area 2: Human development and social contract			
Specific Objective 2.1: Improve quality, equality and digitalisation of the education system including technical education and vocational training			
SDG 4, 5; DAC 110 (Education); Internal Markers: digitalisation; migration internal; Policy Marker: gender equality; inclusion of persons with disabilities			
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Source of verification
2.1.1 Improved access and completion of inclusive and equitable primary and secondary and TVET education with focus on IDPs, refugees, returnees, girls and children with disabilities and direct link to labour market (for TVET)	2.1.1A Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education, c) tertiary education (EURF #30) 2.1.1B Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds in % (SDG 4.3) (disaggregated by age and sex, district, urban/rural, age group) 2.1.1C Percentage of youth/adults including IDPs, refugees, returnees who have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in literacy skills, including green/digital skills disaggregated by age and sex, vulnerability group, district, urban/rural)	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): <0 B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027) <93.5 % C. Baseline (2012): 0 C. Target (2027): >0	A. EU project reports B. Sustainable Development Report – SDG Index Iraq C. National Household Survey

¹⁹ Relevant survey not yet completed. Previous ones did not measure this particular indicator for Iraq.

2.1.2 Improved governance, digitalisation and management in the education sector	<p>2.1.2A Number of countries supported by the EU to a) develop and/or revise, b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations (EURF #12)</p> <p>2.1.2B Proportion of total educational expenditure per education level to a) pre-primary, b) primary, c) secondary, d) higher education (Percentage)</p> <p>2.1.2C Status of EMIS roll-out and usage at national and local level (roll-out percentage)</p>	<p>A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1</p> <p>B. Baseline (2017): 5.7% (total education budget – no data on level expenditure) B. Target (2027): >8%</p> <p>C. Baseline (2021): 0 C. Target (2027): roll out in 50% of the country</p>	<p>A. EU project reports</p> <p>B. UNESCO Institute of Statistics</p> <p>C. External evaluation</p>
2.1.3 Improved quality of education and learning outcomes at each level of education (primary, secondary and TVET)	<p>2.1.3A Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills (EURF #15)</p> <p>2.1.3B Percentage transition rate to secondary education (disaggregated by age and sex, vulnerability group, district, urban/rural)</p> <p>2.1.3C Status of a nationally-representative learning assessment (i) in the early grades of primary (2/3), (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary (Qualitative, Systems Approach for Better Education Results)</p>	<p>A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): >0</p> <p>B. Baseline (2019): 86% B. Target (2027): >88%</p> <p>C. Baseline (2021): no assessment in place C. Target (2027): assessment system piloted</p>	<p>A. EU project reports</p> <p>B. UNESCO Institute of Statistics / National statistics</p> <p>C. World Bank and UNESCO</p>
2.1.4 The access to skills and jobs for returning and prospective migrants is enhanced in the context of an improved sustainable migration management.	2.1.4A Migrants returning to the country / Prospective migrants are provided with support, and training for their social for their professional (re)integration into the labour market.	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): >0	A. EU project reports
<p>Specific objective 2.2: Contribute to social protection reform to address growing social exclusion and equity gaps, ensure more equitable access for vulnerable groups and promote shock-resilience and digitalisation</p> <p>SDG 1, 5, 16; DAC 160 (Other Social Infrastructure & Services); Internal Markers: digitalisation; migration; Policy Markers: gender equality; inclusion of persons with disabilities.</p>			
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Source of verification
2.2.1 Nationally appropriate social protection system and measures implemented for all - social protection reform is inclusive of vulnerable groups including IDPs, refugees, returnees, evidence-based and supported by policy coherence, effective coordination and enhances capacities to respond to shocks	<p>2.2.1A Number of countries which have benefitted from EU support to strengthen their social protection systems (EURF #25)</p> <p>2.2.1B Proportion of population covered by social protection systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disability, pregnant women; new-borns, work injury victim, poor and vulnerable such as IDPs, refugees, returnees (SDG 1.1.3)</p> <p>2.2.1C Number of vulnerable groups for which a mechanism is in place for rapid resource mobilisation/release of contingency funds to scale up provision at time of shock.</p>	<p>A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): 1</p> <p>B. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming²⁰ B. Target (2027): 80% of vulnerable categories covered</p> <p>C. Baseline (2021): no system in place C. Target (2027): system in place for >1 vulnerable groups</p>	<p>A. EU project reports</p> <p>B. National household survey</p> <p>C. External evaluation</p>
2.2.2 Vulnerable categories of people (pregnant women, under-5 and school age children from poor households, persons with disabilities, IPs, refugees and returnees) benefit from equitable access to integrated social protection programs and services	<p>2.2.2A Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (EURF #33)</p> <p>2.2.2B Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (EURF#39)</p> <p>2.2.2C Coverage by social protection floors/systems - Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit (using ILO methodology)</p>	<p>A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): >0</p> <p>B. Baseline (2021): 0 B. Target (2027): >0</p> <p>C. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming²¹ C. Target (2027): >0</p>	<p>A. EU project reports</p> <p>B. EU project reports</p> <p>C. Global SDG Indicators Database</p>

²⁰ Relevant survey not yet completed.

²¹ Voluntary National Review on social protection ongoing, outcomes pending.

	2.2.2D Percentage of migrants and forcibly displaced persons (refugees, IDPs, returnees) receiving at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex and migration status	D. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ²² D. Target (2027): TBD	D. National household survey
2.2.3 Improved gathering and analysis of data on the social protection system, the programmes and instruments of delivery	2.2.3A Extent to which the EU-funded intervention maintained/improved the social protection sector registry (e.g. scale of coverage, quality and completeness of data records, frequency of updating) 2.2.3B Extent to which the EU-funded intervention maintained/improved the completeness and quality of data of the Management and Information System(s) 2.2.3C Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the government systems for providing timely, robust and integrated data on social protection sector performance (across multiple programmes)	A. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ²³ A. Target (2027): TBC B. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ²⁴ B. Target (2027): TBD C. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ²⁵ C. Target (2027): TBD	A. EU project reports B. EU project reports C. EU project reports

Priority area 3: Digital participatory governance and democracy			
Specific Objective 3.1: Improved capacity, efficiency and effectiveness of Iraqi democratic institutions including increased institutional oversight and accountability			
SDG 16; DAC 151 (Government & Civil Society-general); Internal Markers: digitalisation; Policy Marker: good governance.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Source of verification
3.1.1 Performance of Iraqi Government Institutions at federal and local level improved to carry out their mandates in an effective, inclusive and accountable way, including through efficient decentralisation and development of e-Government and e-services	3.1.1A Number of government policies developed or revised with CSO participation through EU support (EURF #29) 3.1.1B Governance effectiveness of public institutions performance, civil administration, legal or regulatory reforms at national and local levels developed/improved and implemented (Governance Effectiveness indicator of World Governance Indicators) 3.1.1C E-Government Development Index assessing online services, telecommunication and human capacity 3.1.1D Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicator on transparency and timeliness of transfers from the central government to subnational governments with direct financial relationships to it	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): >0 B. Baseline (2019): -1.34 B. Target (2027): > -0.5 C. Baseline (2020): -0.436 C. Target (2027): > -0.436 2020: -0.436 - >0.436 D. Baseline (2017): C+ D. Target (2027): C	A. EU project reports B. World Bank C. United Nations D. Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability report
3.1.2 Accountable, credible and efficient Iraqi judiciary able to uphold the rule of law and ensure effective and fair access to justice for all.	3.1.2A Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (EURF #26) 3.1.2B Fairness of, confidence in and enforcement of legal means and judicial processes (Rule of Law indicator of World Governance Indicators) 3.1.2C Average score of expert perception on the protection of the rights of defendants and victims (Number and qualitative)	A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): >0 B. Baseline (2019): 1.72 B. Target (2027): 1.75 C. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming ²⁶ C. Target (2027): TBD	A. EU project reports B. World Bank C. UNAMI independent external judicial process observation

²² Relevant survey not yet completed.

²³ Evaluation in the context of EU programmes ongoing.

²⁴ Evaluation in the context of EU programmes ongoing.

²⁵ Evaluation in the context of EU programmes ongoing.

²⁶ Evaluation UNAMI ongoing and no availability of previous data.

Specific objective 3.2: Improved protection of the rights and dignity of migrants, displaced people and returnees through effective migration and durable solutions governance, management and capacity

SDGs 5, 16;
 DAC 151 (Government & Civil Society-general)
 Internal Markers: migration;
 Policy Marker: good governance.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Source of verification
3.2.1 Protected rights and dignity of migrants, displaced people and returnees, as well as effective migration and durable solutions governance, management and capacity	<p>3.2.1A Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/ revised, or b) under implementation with EU support (EURF #23)</p> <p>3.2.3B Number of migration management strategies and policies developed/ revised and implemented in compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact on Migration (qualitative)</p> <p>3.2.3C Number of displacement management strategies/policies and related required legislation developed/ revised (including for civic documentation, land property housing rights, et al) and implemented in compliance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs</p> <p>3.2.3D Level of technical and practical knowledge of trained officials on migration, displacement and returnee related international standards, the rights-based approach and good practices for inclusive fair management</p> <p>3.2.3E Evolution of the capacity of competent authorities of Iraq in migration management in line with international standards.</p> <p>3.2.3F Number of irregular migrants returned/readmitted with EU support</p> <p>3.2.3G Number of anti-migrant smuggling or human trafficking and border management initiatives</p>	<p>A. Baseline (2021): 0 A. Target (2027): >0</p> <p>B. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming²⁷ B. Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>C. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming²⁸ C. Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>D. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming²⁹ D. Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>E. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming³⁰ E. Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>F. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming³¹ F. Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>G. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming³² G. Target (2027): TBD</p>	<p>A. EU project reports</p> <p>B. External evaluation</p> <p>C. External evaluation</p> <p>D. External evaluation</p> <p>E. External evaluation</p> <p>F. External evaluation</p> <p>G. External evaluation</p>
3.2.2 Increased cohesion at national and local levels between migrants, displaced people, returnees and the host communities	<p>3.2.2A Number of civil society projects promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention between host/resident communities and displaced persons/returnees supported by EU-funded interventions</p> <p>3.2.2B Number of people reached through media programmes with support of EU-funded interventions aiming to promote social cohesion and conflict prevention between host/resident communities and displaced persons/returnees, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>A. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming³³ A. Target (2027): TBD</p> <p>B. Baseline (2021): data forthcoming³⁴ B. Target (2027): TBD</p>	<p>A. EU project reports</p> <p>B. EU project reports</p>

²⁷ Evaluation contracted by the EU ongoing (indicator thus far not measured).

²⁸ Evaluation contracted by the EU ongoing (indicator thus far not measured).

²⁹ Evaluation contracted by the EU ongoing (indicator thus far not measured).

³⁰ Evaluation ongoing under EU programmes (indicator thus far not measured).

³¹ Evaluation ongoing under EU programmes (indicator thus far not measured).

³² Evaluation ongoing under EU programmes (indicator thus far not measured).

³³ Evaluation contracted by the EU ongoing (indicator thus far not measured).

³⁴ Evaluation contracted by the EU ongoing (indicator thus far not measured).

ATTACHMENT 2

IRAQ MIP (2021-2027)

Donor matrix

IRAQ MIP (2021-2027) Attachment 2 Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations to Iraq

Data source: Donor compendium of the Informal Donor Coordination Group (AUS, BE, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, IT, JP, KR, NL, NO, NZ, SE, UK, US, EU), May 2020

	Total Budget	Budget in 2019	Priority Areas	Security	Peace building, Reconciliation	Humanitarian	Stabilization	Explosive Hazard Management	Infrastructure (including water)	Gender	Economics and Jobs	Governance and Justice	Education	Health	Human Rights and CSO	Culture
AUS	-	AUD 35m	Humanitarian and Stabilisation			AUD 52m	AUD 18m	AUD 13m		AUD 12m						
BE	EUR 10.7 m	-	Humanitarian and Stabilisation		EUR 0.3m	EUR 7.2m	EUR 2m	EUR 0.4m								
CA	C\$ 81 million		Human Dignity, inclusive Governance, Peace and Security			C\$ 36m	C\$ 39m	C\$ 5m		C\$ 52.40m						
CH	CHF 10m (annually)	CHF 10m	Humanitarian (WASH, protection)			CHF 10m										
DE	EUR 2.1 bn Since 2014	EUR 400m			EUR 332.5m	EUR 202m	EUR 940.4m	EUR 2.5m			EUR 219m	EUR 63.5m			EUR 72.5m	
DK	DKK 248.7m	DKK 120m	Peacebuilding, Justice, Resilience, Recovery, Security, Governance	DKK 27m	DKK 18m		DKK 50m	DKK 121m				DKK 5m				
ES	Not provided	Not provided	Humanitarian			EUR 1.9 m										EUR 10.000

	Total Budget	Budget in 2019	Priority Areas	Security	Peace building, Reconciliation	Humanitarian	Stabilization	Explosive Hazard Management	Infrastructure (including water)	Gender	Economics and Jobs	Governance and Justice	Education	Health	Human Rights and CSO	Culture
FR	EUR 170 m since 2014	EUR 34m				EUR 2.7m	EUR 13m	EUR 1.1m			EUR 40m		EUR 2.6m	EUR 5.2m		EUR 1m
IT	EUR 70m since 2013	EUR 13m	Stabilisation, Humanitarian, Demining, Resilience		EUR 1.9m		EUR 16.3m				EUR 4.6m		EUR 1.3m	EUR 1.6m		EUR 1.2m
JP	USD 7.7 billion committed (Yen Loan);	USD 41m (supplementary budget)	Stabilization		USD 11.8 m	USD 9m	USD 5.7 m	USD 0.35m	USD 7.7bn				USD 0.38m	USD 5.7m		
KR	No information provided															
NL	EUR 165m (2019-2022)	EUR 43m	Agriculture and water; Entrepreneurs hip; Stabilisation and; Human rights	EUR 13m	EUR 3.2m	EUR 46.4m	EUR 15m	EUR 2m	EUR 1.2m		EUR 14.1 m	EUR 7.5m	EUR 9.1m	EUR 9m	EUR 3.3m	
NO	NA	NOK 290m	Humanitarian, Peace and Reconciliation, Stabilisation, Women		NOK 15m	NOK 150m	NOM 108m			NOK 1.2m		NOK 30m			NOK 12.1m	
NZ	No information provided															
SE	SEK 1bn (2017-21)	SEK 200m	Peaceful and inclusive societies and gender equality			SEK 64m	SEK 154m	SEK 135m	SEK 165.7m			SEK 95.8m				
UK	GBP 260m since 2014	GBP 33m	Humanitarian, Stabilisation, Economic Reform			GBP 27m	GBP 33m	GBP 10.85m			GBP 36m					

	Total Budget	Budget in 2019	Priority Areas	Security	Peace building, Reconciliation	Humanitarian	Stabilization	Explosive Hazard Management	Infrastructure (including water)	Gender	Economics and Jobs	Governance and Justice	Education	Health	Human Rights and CSO	Culture
US	USD 3.3 bn since 2014 (USD 2.6bn humanitarian)	USD 720m	Humanitarian and Stabilization		USD 373m	USD 444 m	USD 114m					USD 37m		USD 24m		