

Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
				Before JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021		
[Background and current situation] Basic social infrastructure and services are built in Iran. For further domestic social stabilization and further improvement in living standard in Iran, it is necessary to promote expansion of social services such as disaster prevention, water resource management and correcting disparities. There are many challenges in Iran where it faces the threat of natural disaster. Reduction of damage, emergency response in earthquake occurrence, response to restoration and reconstruction are the examples of these challenges. 80 % of Iran is in arid and semi-arid region. That's why water resources are very limited in the country. Taking into account of this situation, the main issues of water resource management are lack of comprehensive water resource utilization plan by basin unit and aging facilities. For instance, the aging of water supply facility that supplies water to citizens is intense and the leakage rate is high. Correction of disparities and improvement of living situation are also essential. In health care sector, Health Transformation Plan (HTP) was started in May, 2014. Disease prevention program, strengthening the policy of medical insurance, medical cost reduction and expansion of medical services are stated in the plan. The implementation of concrete measures based on these policies is a future issue. There is also a disparity between rural and urban areas in Iran. To correct the disparity, supporting for economic activities in agricultural areas is also another issue.		[Strategy] In order to improve the Iranian government's ability to respond to disasters, it is extremely meaningful to transfer experiences of past disasters in Japan and, knowledge regarding disaster prevention and seismic resistance technology in which Japan has the advantages to Iran. In that point of view, Japan will make a major contribution to building the disaster prevention system and strengthening disaster prevention capability such as improvement of emergency response system, strengthening earthquake resistance of buildings and citizen enlightenment and education for disaster-resilience. In the water resource sector, Japan aims to establish comprehensive water resource management through cooperation on technology transfer and planning related to management and operation of water resources, and implementation of proper water distribution. In addition to that, Japan intensively cooperates on development of human resources and the implementation of proposed individual plan and technology. In health care sector, Japan focuses on the cooperation on development of high quality medical equipment and improvement of medical services focusing on non-infectious diseases. For measures in improvement of disparity, Japan will promote agricultural technology which contributes to improving the living conditions of rural areas. And Japan will cooperate in high added value of agricultural products and agricultural processed items in rural areas with few cash income means.									
Development Issue 1-2 Building Strong Society	Earthquake Disaster Prevention Program	Increasing Tehran Resiliency by developing and updating the relevant plans	TCP		---	-----					
		Project for improvement of social resilience in historical area against earthquake	EXP		-----						
		The Project for Strengthening the Capacities of Disaster Management in Municipalities	CTR		-----						
		Issue-based Training in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction	TR								
Water Resources Management Program	This program supports efficient water use and management, watershed development and underground water management with the cooperation in formulation of a basin-wide integrated water resource utilization plan based on long-term perspective and proper water distribution, which will be adapted to the changes of demand for water and environment in the future.	Project for Capacity Development on Integrated Water Resources Management for Sefidrud River Basin	TCP		-----	-----	-----				
		Water Policy Adviser	EXP								
		Water Policy Adviser	EXP		-----						
		Data Collection Survey on Improvement of Hydrological Cycle Model in Urmia Lake Basin	BIS		-----	-----					
		Data collection survey on water sector	BIS								
		Project for Strengthening NRW Reduction Related Activities by Using Case Study of Khansar	TCP			-----	-----				
		Issue-based Training in the field of Water Resources Management	TR								
Building Resilient Society Program	This program supports the improvement of living standard for a purpose of resilient development of all society including women and vulnerable strata. As for health issues, this program supports the procurement of high quality medical equipment and services. To minimize the economic gap between rural and urban areas, Japan supports the improvement of the livelihood in agricultural areas.	Supporting poor Rural Women to Improve Livelihoods with Employment Projects in Different Villages of Ardabil province	CTR								
		Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Teheran	PS								
		Issue-based Training in the field of Health and Agriculture	TR								
		Project for supporting universal design society in Iran	GANP								
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects in health and medical field	GGP							35.29 million EURO	
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects in education field	GGP							9.33 million EURO	
		Economic and Social Development Programme	GA							12.00	Ministry of Health and Medical Education
		Emergency Activities in Iran	ML							1.50 million USD	ICRC

Priority Area 2	Sustainable Development										
	<p>[Background and current situation] Due to urbanization by rapid population inflow from rural areas, the provision of infrastructure is not adequate and that causes air pollution, poor waste management, etc. Therefore, Urgent measures for these issues are desired. Furthermore, Iran's energy consumption is inefficient (if Japan's primary energy consumption per GDP is 1, that of Iran is 11 times or more). Iran is ranked the 4th as the highest greenhouse gas emissions country Non-Annex I countries of the Kyoto Protocol (in 2007) after China, India and South Korea. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of Iran, which was submitted before COP21 states, sets a goal of reducing 12 % of total greenhouse gas emissions till 2030, including reduction by funds from other countries and technical supports. That's how it is also required for Iran not only to reduce the waste of domestic resources but also to contribute to global warming countermeasures. On the other hand, Iran is rich in biodiversity. For example, Zagros and Alborz mountains are designated as "Irano-Anatolian hotspot", where there are endangered species and rich in biodiversity, and 22 wetlands (around 1,500,000ha) in Iran are designated as Ramsar Convention Registration Site internationally known as important waterfowl habitat. Environmental destruction such as deforestation, soil erosion and water pollution are becoming more and more serious in Iran. The Department of Environment of Iran designates 7% of the land as a protected area and is planning to further expand the conservation area with the target of 10% of the land.</p>					<p>[Strategy] Air pollution problems are closely related to global warming countermeasures or energy conservation technology. Therefore, Japan will try to reduce these problems through enhancement of air pollution monitoring and its analysis ability, promotion of energy conservation, and facilitation of CDM projects. It contributes to the national interests of Japan, which depends on Iran for much crude oil importation, that the oil-producing countries use Japan's efficient energy-conservation technology in order to suppress the excessive use of petroleum and natural gas resources. Thus, Japan promotes the cooperation on energy-conservation technology and supports Iran's effort for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. As for the improvement of climate change policies and related systems, Japan cooperates on making countermeasure plan for climate change in the point of sector view and promotion of the mainstreaming of climate change countermeasures in development policies and plans. Regarding environmental protection, Japan has been cooperating on improving the management of the Anzali Wetland, which is also registered as a Ramsar Convention Site. Japan will also continue technical cooperation in ecosystem conservation, and preventions against deforestation and desertification.</p>					
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Development Issue 2-1 Conservation of Natural Environment, Environment Pollution Countermeasures and Global Warming Countermeasures	Conservation of Natural Environment Program	Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province	TCP	Before JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	3.50	
		The Project on Capacity Development for Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management in upper Karoon Basin	TCP								
		Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project - Phase II	TCP							10.00	
		The Project on Development and Implementation of a Master Plan for Environmental Conservation and Management of Southern Coastal Areas of the I. R. Iran (Case Study Hormozgan)	TCDP								
		The Project for Community-Based Sustainable Development Master Plan of Qeshm Island toward "Eco-Island"	TCDP								
		Project Development Liaison Officer	EXP								
		Project Development Liaison Officer	EXP								
		Planning and Management of Ecotourism (Sustainable Tourism) for Iran	CRT								
		Issue-based Training in the field of Conservation of Natural Environment	TR								
		Contribution to Lake Urmia Restoration via Local Community Participation in Sustainable Agriculture Practices and Biodiversity Conservation	ML							1.00 million USD	UNDP
Integrated Programme for Sustainable Water Resources Management in the Urmia Lake Basin	GA							4.36	FAO		
Environment Pollution Countermeasures Program	This program supports measures against environmental problems such as air pollution especially in Tehran, serious waste problems especially in coastal areas of Caspian Sea and other cities, pollution of water quality and soil by factory wastewater and mining in several cities, and serious health damage for citizen especially in coastal industrial area.	Preparatory Survey on Project for Capacity Development on Air Pollution Control in Tehran Municipality	PS								
		Project for Capacity Development on Air Pollution Control in Tehran Municipality	TCP							8.00	
		The Project to Develop Solid Waste Incineration Plan in Municipalities in I.R. Iran	CRT								
		Issue-based Training in the field of Environment Pollution Countermeasures	TR								
Global Warming Countermeasures Program	This program mainly promotes the program on prevention of global warming program focusing on the cooperation to efficient energy usage for environmental conservation. In addition, this program supports to develop the capacity of the implementation of CDM projects.	Project for Development of GHG Mitigation Master Plan for Ministry of Petroleum	TCDP								
		Project for the Development of an Integral Carbon Management Strategy for Iranian Oil and Gas Industry	CRT								
		Comprehensive Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Approach	CRT								
		Project on Implementation of pilot project to introduce ESCO for Government's Buildings	TCP								
		The Project for Formulating a Master Plan of Developing Environmental Friendly Technologies in Iranian Power Sector	TCDP								
Issue-based Training in the field of Global Warming Countermeasures	TR										

Priority Area 3	Strengthening Relations with the International Community and the Surrounding Area											
<p>Development Issue 3-1</p> <p>Strengthening Relations with the International Community and the Surrounding Area</p> <p>Strengthening Relations with the International Community and the Surrounding Area</p>	<p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>As Iran agreed on JCPOA on 14th July 2015 with EU3+3, and on 16th January 2016, the "implementation day" was reached after Iran conducted necessary actions for the implementation. Therefore, it is important to support Iran's implementation of JCPOA and to strengthen Iran's relationship with international community. Since then, nuclear-related sanction has been lifted and Iran has been rejoined to SWIFT system. As the increase of financial transaction is expected, Iran's domestic financial system needs to be rehabilitated to meet with international financial standard. In addition, it is necessary to support Iran to participate in various international cooperation frameworks to strengthen the relationship with international community.</p> <p>Iran is one of the biggest refugee hosting countries. Around one million Afghan refugees are officially registered as refugees. 97% of these refugees live in urban and sub-urban area but because of economic depression of Iran, many of them have problems with their lives. Due to the degradation of security and economy in Afghanistan, the number of voluntary repatriation has been decreased, and these situation increased Iran's burden as refugee hosting country. Furthermore, 90% of opium in the world is produced in Afghanistan, and 30-40% of them is coming to/transit through Iran. The government of Iran has also strengthened the drug control as a national priority problem.</p>					<p>[Strategy]</p> <p>For strengthening the Iran's relationship with international community, Japan promotes the cooperation in the field of safety use of nuclear power for implementation of JCPOA. Japan will also support Iran's participation in international standard and collaboration (such as FATF and WTO) and confidence-building with regional countries and strengthening regional connectivity.</p> <p>Japan will support Afghanistan for its stable, democratic and prosperous reconstruction based on the cooperation with Iran because Iran is adjacent to Afghanistan, has rich experience and knowledge about the area, and shares language and culture with Afghanistan. In particular, Japan emphasizes on the support in order to build and strengthen the capacity of the Afghan government and improving its relations with the surrounding countries, which are indispensable for maintaining the sustainable stability of Afghanistan and promoting its development.</p>						
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					Before JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021		
		<p>This program supports Iran to enhance relationship with international community, activities including the supports of nuclear safety and implementation of IAEA regulations. Also, the program supports Iran to join the international collaboration. Assisting the Iran's efforts to support the stability of Afghanistan along, we will support the government of Afghanistan to strengthen the capacity which is vital for the development and strengthen the regional cooperation. The program also supports the Afghan refugees in Iran.</p>	Third Country Training Program on Agricultural Irrigation for Afghanistan	TTR								
			Third Country Training Program on Electricity for Afghanistan	TTR			-----					
			Third Country Training Program on Waste Management for Afghanistan	TTR			-----					
			Third Country Training Program on Custom Administration for Afghanistan (Phase III)	TTR			-----					
			The Third Country Training Program on Rice-based Agricultural Technology for Tajikistan	TTR			-----					
			Third Country Training Program for the Staffs of Customs Department of Tajikistan and other CIS/ECCO Countries	TTR			-----					
			Human Resources Development in the Mining Sector	CTR			-----					
			Project for Capacity Building on Anti Drug Control Measure in Iranian Customs Administration	CTR								
			Issue-based Training in the field of Governance and Economic Policy	TR								
			Protection and humanitarian assistance for Afghan refugees in Iran	ML								2.01 million USD
	Border control, capacity development on investigation and regional and international cooperation on drugs and illicit chemicals		ML								0.82 million USD	UNODC
	Customs Cooperation		ML								0.76 million USD	UNODC
	Anti-Money laundering and Countering Financing on Terrorisms, in line with UN standards and norms, and FATF recommendations		ML								0.34 million USD	UNODC
	Economic and Social Development Programme	GA								8.00	Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration	
	Promoting integration of industries in Chabahar into global/regional market through upgrading and market access promotion	ML								0.50 million USD	UNIDO	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Aid, [GACGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SSM] = Support for Small and Medium sized Enterprise, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule