



	<p>[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 reducing the social disparities. There are many challenges in Iran due to the threat of natural disaster. Such as 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 is 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. Reduction 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 reduce the disparity, supporting for economic activities in agricultural sector is also challenging.</p>		<p>[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 risk reduction (DRR) 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 DRR system and strengthening DRR 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.  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 which has less income than other areas.  The strategy mentioned above would contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1. No Poverty, 3. Good Health and well being, 4. Quality Education, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 10. Reduced inequalities, and 11. Sustainable cities and communities</p>											
<p>Development Issue 1-2  Building Strong Society</p>	<p>Japan's Assistance Program</p>	<p>Program Summary</p>	<p>Project</p>	<p>Scheme</p>	<p>schedule</p>						<p>Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</p>	<p>SDGs</p>	<p>Note</p>	
	<p>Earthquake Disaster Prevention Program</p>	<p>This program supports efficient and effective post disaster reconstruction and recovery (Building Back Better BBB). For this purpose, this program comprehensively supports the dissemination of the concept of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction, speeding up information sharing among related organizations when a disaster such as earthquake occurs, reviewing urban planning, and promoting awareness of civil disaster prevention.</p>	<p>Project for increasing Tehran Resiliency by developing and updating the relevant plans</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p>Before JFY 2022</p>	<p>JFY 2023</p>	<p>JFY 2024</p>	<p>JFY 2025</p>	<p>JFY 2026</p>	<p>JFY 2027</p>	<p>3.00</p>	<p>9, 11</p>		
			<p>Project for improvement of social resilience in historical area against earthquake</p>	<p>EXP</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>9, 11</p>	
			<p>Disaster Risk Rection (DRR) Leaders Capacity Development for Sendai Framework Implemenmtation (FY2021)</p>	<p>CFT</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>9, 11</p>	
			<p>Municipal Disaster Management for Earthquake and Flood</p>	<p>CFT</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>11</p>	
			<p>Training in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	<p>TR</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>11</p>	
			<p>Emergency Support to Safer Hospitals and Settlements</p>	<p>ML</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>2.04</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT</p>
			<p>Emergency Support for Post-earthquake Reconstruction of Human Settlements in Hormozgan province</p>	<p>ML</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0.53</p>	<p>6, 11</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT</p>
	<p>Water Resources Management Program</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Project for Capacity Development on Integrated Water Resources Management for Sefidrud River Basin</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>6</p>		
			<p>Project for Strengthening NRW Reduction Related Activities by Using Case Study of Khansar</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>6</p>	
<p>Training in the field of Water Resources Management</p>			<p>TR</p>	<p>     </p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>6</p>		

Development Issue 1-2 Building Strong Society	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.	The Project for Improving Medical Services in the Islamic Republic of Iran through Japan's Medical Management Models	TCP									3			
			Country focus trainings for health, social welfare, agriculture, rural development and livelihood improvement	CFT											1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 14, 15, 17	
			Training in the field of health, social welfare, agriculture and rural development	TR											1, 2, 3, 15	
			Karaj city's support project for disabled person using a wheelchair to go out.	GTCP												
			The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tehran City	GA									15.34		3	
			The Project for Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Development of the Yellowfin Tuna Value Chain in Chabahar	GA									3.63		1, 9, 14, 17	
			The Project for Strengthening Capacity of Health for COVID-19 Crisis through the Provision of Medical Equipment	GA									6.95		3	
			The Project for Providing Cargo Inspection Equipment to Iranian Port of Chabahar	GA									11.22		1, 10, 11	
			Strengthening the Resilience of Vulnerable Local Communities against Water Shortage thorough Provision of Desalination System and Effective Use of Water in Agriculture in Chabahar Area	GA									3.82		1, 6, 10, 11, 12	
			Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Program for medical and water sector	GGP									0.82		3, 6, 10	
			Programme for integrated border management in I.R. of Iran	ML									0.80		3, 5, 16, 17	UNODC
			Programme for Border Management and Drug Control, and Cross-Border Cooperation in I.R. of Iran	ML									0.85		3, 5, 16, 17	UNODC
			Providing livelihood, health and water assistance to drought-affected People in Iran Eastern Provinces	ML									1.05		1, 3, 5, 6, 17	IFRC

Priority Area 2	Sustainable Development												
Development Issue 2-1 Conservation of Natural Environment, Environmental Management and Global Warming Countermeasures	<p>[Background and current situation]            In recent years, the deterioration of the urban environment such as air pollution and waste disposal problems have become remarkable in urban areas, and urgent measures for these issues are expected to be taken. Furthermore, Iran is ranked 4th as the highest greenhouse gas emissions country in Non-Annex 1 countries of the Kyoto Protocol (as of 2007) after China, India, and South Korea. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of Iran, which was submitted before COP21 states, set a goal of reduction 12% of total greenhouse gas emission till 2030, including reductions by funds and clean technology transfers from other countries.            On the other hand, Iran is also rich in biodiversity, and 25 wetlands (a total of about 1.5 million hectares) have been designated as Ramsar Convention-registered wetlands, which are internationally important wetlands as Waterfowl Habitats. However, 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. Japan assists to promote cooperation on capacity building of air pollution monitoring and analysis abilities, as well as energy conservation technologies, to support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Iran.            As for the improvement of climate change policies and related systems, the formulation of climate change countermeasure plans at the sector level as well as the promotion of mainstreaming climate change countermeasures into development policies and plans are going to be supported.            Regarding the environmental conservation, the technical cooperation for ecosystem conservation and deforestation prevention are important in order to promote the economic development in harmony with Iran's abundant natural resources.            The strategy mentioned above would contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), 15 (Life on Land), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and others.</p>							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Conservation of Natural Environment Program	This program supports conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of Iran's natural resources (e.g. capacity building for formulation and implementation of natural environment conservation management plan and improvement of livelihood of local people by community participation) against environmental problems in this country such as land degradation due to excessive deforestation and overgrazing, deterioration of wetland environment, lake environment and degradation of natural environment in coastal areas	The Project on Capacity Development for Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management in upper Karoon Basin	TCP	█						7.00	13, 15	
			Trainings in the field of conservation of natural environment	TR	█	█						13, 14, 15	
			The Project for Promoting Environmental Management and Sustainable Livelihoods in Lake Urmia and Other Wetlands	GA	█						3.13	6, 13, 15, 17	
	Environment Pollution Countermeasures Program	This program supports measures against environmental problems such as air pollution issues 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.	Project for Capacity Development on Air Pollution Control in Tehran Municipality	TCP	█						8.00	13	
			Capacity Building for Municipal waste reduction, reuse and recycle(3Rs) and treatment process	CFT		█	█	█				12	
			Training in the field of conservation of environmental management	TR	█	█						12, 13	
			Project for Improvement of Equipment for Air Pollution Analysis in Tehran	GA	█	█	█	█			12.42	13	
	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 and supports to develop the capacity of the implementation of CDM projects.	Project for Development of GHG mitigation Master Plan for Ministry of Petroleum	TCDP	-	█	█	█	█			13	
Country-Focused Training Program for RE (Renewable Energy) & EE (Energy Efficiency) Synergy Project			CFT	-	█	█	█				7, 13		
Country-Focused Training Program for Urban Transportation Planning towards Low-carbon Society			CFT	█	█	█	█				9, 11, 13		
Trainings in the field of global warming countermeasures			TR	█	█						9, 11, 14		

Priority Area 3	Strengthening Relations with the International Community and the Surrounding Area														
	<p>[Background and current situation] It is important to support Iran's steady implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Agreement (JCPOA) and to support the strengthening of relations with the international community. In addition, it is necessary to encourage participation in the international cooperation framework in order for the country to develop a domestic system in line with international standards and strengthen ties with the 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.</p> <p>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. In addition, Iran is a member of the ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) and promotes mutual understanding within the region of Central and South Asia.</p>					<p>[Strategy] 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. Through above strategy, Japan contributes to SDG Goals1 (No POVERTY), 2 (ZERO HUNGER), 3 (GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING), 4 (QUALITY EDUCATION), 7 (AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY), 8 (DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH), 9 (INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE), 10 (REDUCED INEQUALITIES), 16 (PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS), 17 (PARTNERS FOR THE GOALS), etc.</p>									
<p>Development Issue 3-1</p> <p>Strengthening Relations with the International Community and the Surrounding Area</p>	<p>Japan's Assistance Program</p>	<p>Program Summary</p> <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. Moreover this program supports Tajikistan on the major industry of both countries by taking advantage of a shared language and a cultural background.</p>	<p>Project</p>	<p>Scheme</p>	<p>Schedule</p>						<p>Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</p>	<p>SDGs</p>	<p>Note</p>		
						Before JFY2022	JFY2023	JFY2024	JFY2025	JFY2026	JFY2027				
SDGs Global Leader (FY2023)						-	████████████████████				-	-	17		
Training course for Experts of AEOI in the Field of Nuclear Safety, IAEA safeguards and transparency Measures						████████	-	-	-	-	-		7, 11, 14, 15		
Third Country Training Program on Electricity for Afghanistan						-	████████████████████				-	-	7, 8, 9		
Third Country Training Program on Waste Management						████████	-	-	-	-	-	12			
Third Country Training Program on Custom Administration for Afghanistan (Phase III)						████████	-	-	-	-	-	16, 17			
The Third Country Training Program on Rice-based Agricultural Technology for Tajikistan						-	-	-	████████████████████			2			
Third Country Training Program for the Staffs of Customs Department of Tajikistan and Other CIS/ECO Countries						-	████████████████████				-	-	16, 17		
Protection and Assistance to the newly arrived Afghan and refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran						████████	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	1, 17	UNHCR	
Strengthening IOM's Life-saving multisectoral assistance to crisis affected populations in Iran						████████	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	3	IOM	
Female Afghan teachers training hub						-	████████				-	-	0.10	4	UNESCO
Enhancing access of Afghan Refugees and Host Communities' pregnant women to safe motherhood services						-	████████				-	-	0.38	3, 5	UNFPA
Protection and Assistance to the newly arrived Afghans and existing Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran						-	████████				-	-	1.30	1, 3	UNHCR
Strengthening universal health coverage to amplify public health and humanitarian assistance to refugees and vulnerable populations in in the Islamic Republic of Iran						-	████████				-	-	1.00	3, 5, 10, 11	WHO
<p>Others</p>	<p>Japan's Assistance Program</p>	<p>Program Summary</p>	<p>Project</p>	<p>Scheme</p>	<p>Schedule</p>						<p>Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</p>	<p>SDGs</p>	<p>Note</p>		
						Before JFY2022	JFY2023	JFY2024	JFY2025	JFY2026	JFY2027				
Training for financial authorities (banking, securities, insurance) in Asian and other emerging economies						████████	-	-	-	-	-		9, 10, 17		

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