



Japan International Cooperation Agency Iran

March 2025



Contents

▪ Who We Are	1
▪ What We Do – Major Modalities	2
▪ JICA in Iran	3
▪ Map of JICA's Major Cooperation Projects	4 & 5
▪ Energy	6
▪ Disaster Risk Reduction	7
▪ Water Resources Management	8
▪ Health	9
▪ Agriculture & Rural Development	10
▪ Natural Environment Conservation	11
▪ Environmental Management	12
▪ Knowledge Co-Creation Programs	13
▪ Other Remarkable Activities of JICA in Iran	14
▪ JICA in the world	16 & 17

Who We Are

Official Development Assistance

Since joining the Colombo Plan in 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical cooperation to developing countries through Official Development Assistance (ODA), aiming to contribute proactively to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community. Japan's international cooperation through ODA has earned full trust and high expectations from all around the world.

To respond to these expectations and trust shown toward Japan, JICA, the implementing agency of Japan's ODA, is committed to extending cooperation for self-reliance and development as a bridge linking Japan with developing countries. It capitalizes on the insights and experiences Japan has gained from its own development including the postwar reconstruction.

What is JICA?

JICA is one of the world's largest bilateral development cooperation agencies. It supports developing countries in addressing their development challenges through flexible combination of various cooperation modalities, such as technical cooperation and financial assistance (grants and loans). Beyond its focus on socio-economic development cooperation, JICA has established itself as a global leader in humanitarian assistance, effectively responding to natural disasters and crises worldwide.

JICA's Mission

JICA, in accordance with the Japanese development cooperation policy, will work on human security and quality growth.

JICA's Vision “Leading the world with trust”

JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.

What We Do

Major Modalities



Technical Cooperation

JICA's technical cooperation supports human resource development, research and development, technology dissemination and the establishment of institutional frameworks essential for the development of the economies and societies of the partner countries.



Grants

ODA grants are types of financial assistance in which funds are granted to developing countries to support construction works or services such as procuring equipment and materials that are necessary for economic and social development. Since ODA grants are financial assistance with no obligation for repayment, it targets mainly developing countries with low-income levels.



Finance and Investment Cooperation

Finance and investment cooperation is a type of ODA that lends or invests relatively large amounts of development funds under concessional terms to developing countries to support their efforts for their growth and development.



Citizen Participation

JICA promotes and supports international cooperation activities by Japanese citizens. Through partnership with citizens, JICA aims to contribute to development issues with various approaches to promote understanding in international cooperation, and further to return the benefits of ties with developing countries to Japan's local communities.



Public-Private Partnership

The Japanese private sector possesses technological and human resources in various fields that may assist in fulfilling societal needs and have a positive impact on the social welfare of developing countries. JICA invites proposals from Japanese enterprises and collaborate with the proponents who have submitted successful proposals.



Emergency Disaster Relief

JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams and provides emergency relief supplies when major disasters occur, mainly in but not limited to developing countries. JDR teams include the rescue team for searching missing people and rescuing victims, the medical team for providing clinical care to victims, the infectious disease response team for prevention and control of infectious diseases, and the expert team for providing guidance and advice on how best to manage disasters and achieve recovery.



Research

The JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development is dedicated to conducting policy-oriented research on challenges developing countries face at the frontline and strengthens Japan's intellectual presence within the international community.

JICA in Iran

In 1974, JICA was officially established, emerging as a beacon of hope and collaboration, and Japan's support to Iran was looked after by JICA Iran Office ever since then. JICA Iran Office further cemented its reputation by collaborating on innovative projects such as an ODA loan project for Masjid-e-Soleiman Hydroelectric Power Plant signed in 1993.

Throughout decades, JICA's cooperation has increasingly focused on meeting Iran's development needs, addressing pressing issues in a wide range of areas.

In addition to responding to the development needs of Iran, JICA has also extended humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of multiple substantial earthquakes that have occurred in various cities. On a cold December morning in 2003, the ancient city of Bam in Iran was shaken to its core by a devastating earthquake. When news of the disaster reached Japan, JICA, with its extensive experience, swiftly organized the "Japan Disaster Relief Team" consisting of medical doctors to provide disaster medicine, as well as experts to advise for rebuilding the city.

JICA Iran Office stands as a testament to Japan's commitment to make a better world, continuing to weave stories of progress and hope in Iran.

As of March 31, 2024

3,860 

Total Number of Iranian Participants in Training Programs in Japan

2,306 

Total Number of Japanese Study Team Members of Cooperation Projects

1,492 

Total Number of Japanese Experts Dispatched to Iran

31.875 billion 

Total Amount for Technical Cooperation in Iran

46.1 billion 

Total Amount for ODA Loans in Iran

- 1** **【Natural Environment Conservation】**
(P) Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Phase II (2014-2019)

【Infrastructure】
(CP) Japanese Garden in Rasht City (2019)

- 2** **【Water Resources Management】**
(D) Survey on Improvement of Hydrological Cycle Model of Lake Urmia Basin (2017-2020)

【Infrastructure】
(D) Master Plan on Formulation and Operation Project for Tourism Management and Development in Northwest Provinces of Iran, Centered at the Destination of Tabriz (Planned)

- 3** **【Water Resource Management】**
(P) Capacity Development on Integrated Water Resources Management for Sefidrud River Basin (Planned)

- 4** **【Disaster Risk Reduction】**
(CFT) Municipal Disaster Management for Earthquake and Flood (2022~2024)
(P) Capacity Building for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan in Tehran to Promote Disaster Resilience (2022~2025)
(P) Improvement of Social Resilience in Historical Area Against Earthquake (Planned)

【Agriculture and Rural Development】
(CFT) Management of Marine Cage Culture (2021~2025)
(CFT) Appropriate Management of Land and Water Resources for Sustainable Agriculture in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions (2022~2024)
(TCTP) Rice-based Agricultural Technology for Tajikistan (Planned)

【Infrastructure】
(G) Improvement of Exhibition Equipment in the National Museum of Iran (2022~2024).

【Environmental Management】
(P) Capacity Development on Air Pollution Control in Tehran Municipality (2017-2023)
(G) Improvement of Equipment for Air Pollution Analysis in Tehran City (2018-2024)
(CFT) Capacity Building for Municipal Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycle(3Rs) and Treatment Process (2022~2025)
(TCTP) Waste Management for Afghanistan (Planned)

- 5** **【Natural Environment Conservation】**
(P) Capacity Development for Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management in Upper Karoon Basin (2018-2023)

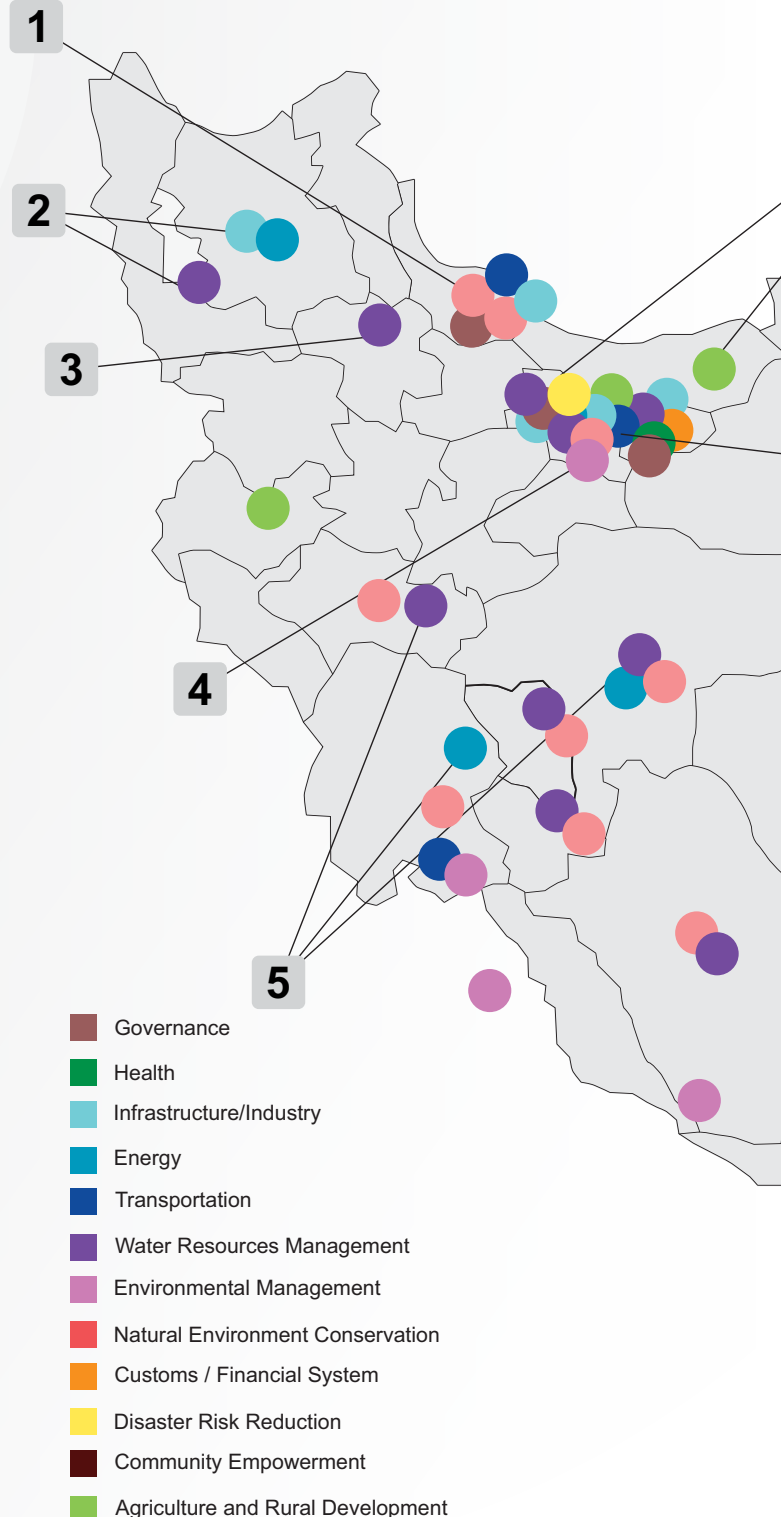
【Energy】
(L) Masjid-e-Soleiman Hydroelectric Power Project (1993-2000)

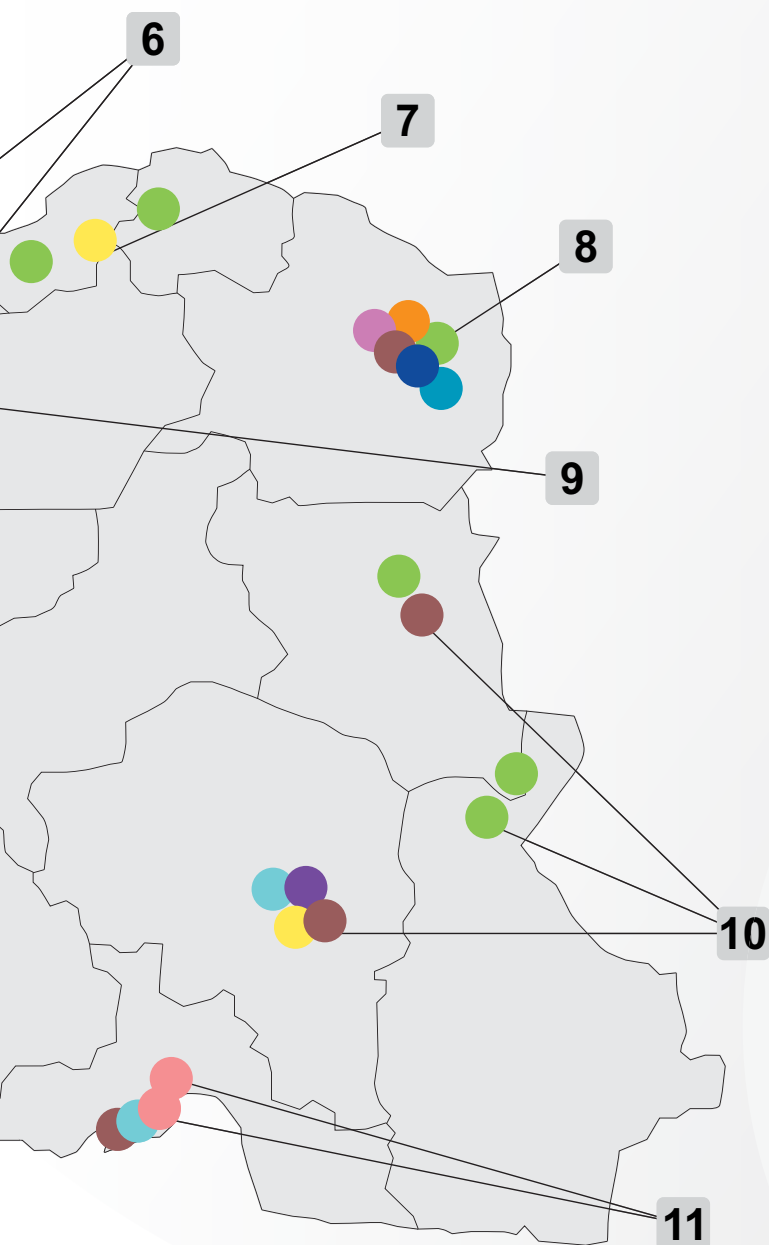
【Water Resources Management】
(P) Strengthening Non-revenue Water Reduction Related Activities by Using Case Study in Khansar (Planned)

- 6** **【Agriculture and Rural Development】**
(P) Project on Establishment of Participatory Water Management System in Golestan Province (2009-2014)
(P) The Project on Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center (1999-2004)
(TCTP) Project for Rice-based Agriculture Development for Afghanistan (2012)

【Infrastructure】
(CP) Development of Barrier Free Urban Mobility for the Disabled in Iran Phase II (Planned)

Map of JICA's Major Cooperation Projects





7

[Water Resources Management]

(D) Study on Flood and Debris Flow in the Caspian Coastal Area Focusing on the Flood-hit Region in Golestan Province (2004-2006)

[Agriculture and Rural Development]

(CFT) Participatory Local Social Development (2022)

8

[Environmental Management]

(P) Participatory Solid Waste Management in Rural and Urban Areas (2013-2014)

9

[Health]

(G) Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tehran City (2018~2027)

(P) Improving Medical Services in Iran through Japan's Medical Management Models (2019-2024)

(CFT) Prevention and Control of Healthcare-associated Infection (2021-2023)

(TCTP) Clinical Management for Multi-drug Resistance Tuberculosis in Afghanistan (2012-2015)

[Agriculture and Rural Development]

(CFT) Capacity Development for Promoting and Supporting the Rural Women's Entrepreneurship (2022~2024)

[Infrastructure]

(CFT) Capacity Building Program for Cooperative Sector in Iran (2022)

(TCTP) Customs Administration for Afghanistan (Phase III)

(TCTP) for the Staffs of Customs Department of Tajikistan and Other CIS/ECO Countries (Planned)

[Energy]

(TCTP) Electricity for Afghanistan (Planned)

(CFT) Capacity Improvement for Promoting Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology (2022~2024)

10

[Agriculture and Rural Development]

(D) Study on Small Farming and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction in South Khorasan (2010-2013)

(D) Agricultural Development in Sistan Plain (Case Study Zahak Village) (1972-1975)

[Infrastructure]

(G) The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Restoration and Preservation of Arg-e-Bam (2004)

[Water Resources Management]

(P) The Study on Reconstruction Plan for Bam Water Supply System (2004)

11

[Natural Environment Conservation]

(D) Development and Implementation of a Master Plan for Environmental Conservation and Management of Southern Coastal Areas (Case Study Hormozgan Province (2017-2021)

(P) The Project for Community-Based Sustainable Development Master Plan of Qeshm Island Toward "Eco-Island" (2015-2019)

(CFT) Development and Implementation of a Master Plan for Environmental Conservation and Management of Southern Coastal Area (Case Study Hormozgan) (2022~2024)

(P) Technical Cooperation Projects (D) Technical Cooperation Planning / Development Study (L) ODA Loan
(G) ODA Grant (CP) Citizen Participation (CFT) Country Focus Training (TCTP) Third Country Training Program



Energy

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

Although the global population electrification rate has improved from 83% in 2010 to 90% in 2019, about 750 million people still lack access to electricity, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa. Another 3.5 billion people, or about half of the world's population, are said to suffer from unstable electricity supply, including power outages. In recent years, the increasing use of renewable energy sources, such as solar power, whose output fluctuates with the weather, has led to greater instability in the power supply. Without access to stable and affordable electricity, the provision of quality educational and medical services, and the development of commerce, industry, agriculture and other industries will be seriously hindered.

Despite a complex geography with many mountainous areas and islands, the private sector in Japan has promoted the development of the electric power system and quickly achieved a 100% household electrification rate and a high-quality electric power supply with few power outages. The public and private sectors have been working together to ensure energy security and energy efficiency promotion after the oil shocks in the 1970s. For this reason, Japan has a wealth of policy and technical expertise regarding the stable and efficient supply of energy.

JICA supports developing countries in formulating long-term energy plans and provides technical cooperation that aims for achieving carbon neutrality while taking into consideration energy security and economic efficiency. JICA facilitates decarbonization by promoting the introduction of renewable energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal power generation.

JICA's Support in Iran

With the objective of conserving hydrocarbon resources in the long term, the Government of Iran officially requested a loan from Japan to construct a hydroelectric power plant utilizing advanced technologies. Subsequently, JICA provided an ODA loan for the "Masjid-Soleiman Hydroelectric Power Project." This project contributed significantly to ensuring Iran's overall power supply stability by integrating the generated electricity into the national grid.

In Iran, the energy demand is surging due to relatively low energy prices, which has been coinciding with critical challenges such as aging power infrastructure, inefficient energy consumption, transmission and distribution losses and significant air pollution. To address these issues, JICA supported the Government of Iran in formulating the "Master Plan for Developing Environment-Friendly Technologies in the Iranian Power Sector." The master plan was to identify technological characteristics of Iran and advanced countries, including Japan and to create a roadmap for the Iranian power sector through collaborative efforts.

Disaster Risk Reduction



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

In rapidly developing countries, disaster risk is increasing because of unregulated urban development without adequate disaster risk reduction plans and measures. Climate change can exacerbate the impact of disasters with greater frequency and magnitude. While other coping measures, such as evacuation facilities, can reduce human casualties, society itself remains exposed to disaster risks, and every small windstorm or earthquake can continue to damage assets and infrastructure, bringing economic and social activities to a halt. Governments in developing countries need to invest in proactive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to fundamentally reduce risks.

As a country prone to many different types of natural hazards, Japan has achieved economic growth, which is based on the belief that the same damage should not be repeated. Japan's principles of DRR position DRR as a development issue that forms the basis for economic and social development -not as a response-oriented humanitarian issue. This means that society should not just respond to every disaster. There are things to be done in advance to understand and reduce the risk based on scientific knowledge to minimize the impact of disasters.

JICA supports establishing an all-round system for sustainable and systematic DRR. JICA's cooperation in non-structural DRR measures includes observation technologies and understanding of disaster risks, development of regulatory systems for land use, and early warning to deal with risks that cannot be reduced in advance. JICA also contributes to the post-disaster reconstruction by reducing fundamental disaster risks and overcoming existing vulnerabilities through the development of structural measures.

JICA's Support in Iran

JICA's main activities in DRR in Tehran began in 1998 with a comprehensive study that identified the needs to mitigate risks from natural disasters, particularly earthquakes. This study highlighted the vulnerabilities of the Greater Tehran Area, and led to another cooperation project, "The Comprehensive Master Plan Study on Urban Seismic Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of the Greater Tehran Area." This master plan served as a foundational document for subsequent pilot projects undertaken in collaboration with JICA, local academia, and international stakeholders.

Over the years, JICA has collaborated with the Tehran Disaster Management and Mitigation Organization on several critical initiatives. These included the development of an emergency response plan for the first 72 hours after an earthquake disaster, and capacity-building for earthquake risk reduction. The efforts have led to significant advances in Tehran's disaster preparedness, including the Quick Damage and Loss Estimation System and community-based disaster management approaches, such as organizing volunteer groups, or the DAVAM groups. In addition, the projects aimed at reviewing the construction standards and planning emergency routes for making the resilience of the city even greater. This continued partnership has not only made Tehran safer, but also set a benchmark for successful urban disaster risk reduction.



A large background image showing two men standing on a wooden pier or dock, looking out over a vast body of water, likely the Caspian Sea. The man on the right is gesturing with his hands while talking to the man on the left. The water is calm with some whitecaps in the distance. A circular inset image on the right shows a concrete water control structure, possibly a dam or weir, with water flowing over it and people standing nearby.

Water Resources Management

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

Water is essential for human survival and is an indispensable resource for economic activities. As of 2020, 2 billion people in the world did not have access to sufficient water for their needs. Water shortages are becoming more serious due to urban population growth, and severe droughts are caused by climate change. In addition, due to the projected 40% shortage of water resources relative to water demand by 2030, there are concerns such as land subsidence caused by excessive groundwater pumping, water pollution, and conflicts of interest over limited water resources.

In Japan, during the period of high economic growth from the late 1950s through the early 1970s, the country faced problems such as rapidly increasing water demand, droughts, land subsidence, and water pollution. However, these problems have been greatly reduced as a result of comprehensive efforts such as the establishment of observation networks, the accumulation of scientific knowledge, the development of legal systems, the creation of consensus building mechanisms such as river basin committees, the construction of river facilities and rainwater harvesting and infiltration facilities, and the promotion of citizen activities to protect the local water environment.

JICA's water resource management strategy on sustainable and practical Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) prioritizes two key clusters including "Supporting the Growth of Water Utilities," and "Practical IWRM to Resolve Water Related Issues in the Regions."

JICA's Support in Iran

In 2001 and 2002, the Madarsoo River Basin in the Caspian Sea region suffered devastating floods and debris flows, causing significant loss of lives, livestock and infrastructure.

In such a vulnerable situation, JICA supported the Government of Iran to formulate a master plan up to the target year of 2025 which illustrates methods of prevention of flood and debris flow disaster, priority measures and technical manual/guidelines. In the course of the master plan formulation, technology transfer to the Iranian counterpart was also pursued.

Moreover, following the 2003 devastating earthquake in Bam, JICA provided assistance to the Water and Sewage Company of Kerman Province to secure drinking water for the residents of Bam and Baravat. This support included the designing and building of the water supply system such as construction of the 2,000 m³ Baravat water distribution reservoir and laying a water pipe network having a total extension of 30 km.



Health

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

Japan's healthcare system stands as a paragon of excellence, marked by universal health coverage, long life expectancy, cutting-edge medical technology, and a robust focus on preventive care. The statutory health insurance system ensures that all citizens and residents can access medical services without facing significant financial barriers. Furthermore, leadership in medical innovation and public health policies underpins the country's high healthcare standards.

By leveraging Japan's extensive experience and advanced healthcare system, JICA aims to share best practices and innovative solutions with developing countries to ensure that everyone receives the necessary health services without financial hardship.

In essence, JICA plays a role in advancing global health through its comprehensive agenda aimed at fostering health-promoting society. JICA's initiatives are designed to strengthen healthcare systems, improve access to medical services, and build resilience against health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. JICA supports developing countries in addressing challenges by supplying advanced medical equipment, offering training programs to upgrade the skills of health professionals, and promoting preventive care to maintain key health indicators.

JICA's Support in Iran

In Iran, JICA has actively supported the Iranian healthcare by fostering innovation, developing expertise and promoting sustainable practices through financial assistance and technical cooperation.

The grant for "Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tehran City" provided two hospitals in Tehran with state-of-the-art medical equipment, including MRI, CT-scan, angiographies, digital X-ray and other advanced technologies. The medical equipment provided has increased diagnostic accuracy and treatment efficiency in non-communicable diseases, mainly cardiovascular and cancer control and treatment. This project also included training programs for medical staff for improved patient care and more qualified medical services.

In addition, JICA initiated a technical cooperation project aimed at even better medical services by adopting Japanese medical management models. This project addressed key areas such as hospital management, elderly care, hospital design and construction, etc. It included training programs for Iranian health professionals and policymakers to enhance patient-centered care and address the evolving healthcare needs of the Iranian population.



Agriculture & Rural Development

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

A significant portion of the world's poor population, estimated at 80%, resides in rural areas. More than 60% of them, corresponding to 500 million globally, engage in agriculture. The majority of them are smallholders and unable to engage in commercial farming. To reduce poverty in rural areas, agriculture must be transformed into profitable business. Meanwhile, small-scale family farmers account for 80% of the world food supply. Enhancing their economic competitiveness could directly contribute to achieving global food security, along with protecting the environment at the same time.

Japan boasts a profound legacy in agriculture and rural development, coupled with advanced agricultural technologies that have significantly boosted productivity and efficiency. The country places a strong emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices to minimize environmental impacts, ensuring the long-term resilience and sustainability of agricultural systems.

In its pursuit of sustainable agriculture and rural development, JICA prioritizes sustainable agriculture, poverty alleviation, food security and the empowerment of rural communities in its collaboration with developing countries.

JICA's Support in Iran

JICA's contribution to sustainable agriculture and rural development in Iran has a long history, dating back to 1957 when the first group of Iranian agricultural experts participated in a JICA training program in Japan.

A prominent example of JICA's cooperation initiatives with its Iranian partner is the establishment of the Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center in Mazandaran Province. This center serves as a pivotal hub for agricultural education and extension, equipping both experts and farmers with the knowledge and skills necessary for the adoption of modern and sustainable agricultural practices.

The center specializes in diverse facets of agriculture, encompassing crop management, advanced irrigation techniques, and sustainable farming practices that collectively contribute to greater agricultural productivity and bolster food security within the country. Recognizing the potential for regional cooperation, the Haraz Center disseminates its expertise beyond the borders, offering valuable training programs to agricultural professionals from neighboring countries. This international outreach fosters a valuable exchange of knowledge and best practices, thereby improving agricultural productivity and sustainability on a broader regional scale.

Another transformative initiative by JICA is the support to the project for the study on "Small Farming and Rural Development Plan for Poverty Reduction in South Khorasan" which aimed at addressing the local agricultural and socio-economic issues, especially of small-scale farmers through the introduction of modern farming techniques, efficient water management practices and capacity-building programs.



Natural Environment Conservation

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

For people in developing countries, whose livelihoods depend on the natural environment, the various impacts caused by the decrease and degradation of the natural environment are major threats to their lives and property. Conservation of the natural environment is essential for maintaining our way of life, which relies on various natural blessings. It is also one of the important means for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The excessive use of forests led to a drop in Japan's forest coverage to about 50% in the 18th century which resulted in frequent natural disasters. With the formulation of systems and technological development since the 19th century, the rate has recovered to about 70% today. Despite Japan's high population density and limited land area, excellent practices have been implemented to preserve and promote the use of the natural environment, including the designation of approximately 400 Natural Parks.

JICA contributes to the world's environment-friendly development, in addition to the recent forefront technologies, Japan's experience in balancing economic growth with the conservation of the natural environment.

JICA's Support in Iran

In the Upper Karoon River Basin, JICA demonstrated the "Hillside Revegetation Work" based on Japanese experience and supported the construction of stone and cement dams to prevent natural disasters such as erosion, landslides and floods. JICA also helped strengthen the capacity of Iranian officials by conducting various types of on-the-job training focusing on Integrated Watershed Management. These contributed to improving the living standards in the site villages by introducing alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping, economic forestry, carpet weaving, etc. to reduce illegal logging and overgrazing.

JICA has also contributed to the conservation of the Anzali Wetland by introducing an "Integrated and Adaptive Wetland Management System" and establishment of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee. JICA's other activities included conducting a comprehensive study on the "Wetland's Wildlife and Detection of Illegal Hunting Sites," construction of an environmental education center in Selkeh Wildlife Refuge, creating job opportunities in ecotourism for locals, construction of Jirsar Bagher Khaleh and Anzali Visitor Centers, and offering training opportunities in Japan and Iran for Iranian counterparts.



Environmental Management

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



Significance of Japan and JICA's efforts

In Japan, economic activities and development were prioritized until the period of rapid economic growth until the early 1970s, and there was inadequate respect to environmental impacts, resulting in environmental destruction and pollution that caused severe air pollution and contamination of public water bodies. In response to the growing seriousness of environmental problems, Japan has upgraded its legal system, established an organizational structure, improved its technology and human resources, and developed its ability to comprehensively cope with such problems through the cooperation among all relevant social sectors.

In developing countries, pollution and environmental degradation have become more evident with economic growth, industrialization, rapid urbanization and population concentration, and the economically disadvantaged and other socially vulnerable groups in particular are suffering more severely.

To this end, JICA contributes to achieving sound environmental quality for the development of sustainable society in order to protect people's health and living environment in developing countries. It will be realized by acquiring the competence of administrative organizations responsible for environmental management and promoting environmental measures such as waste management and the prevention of water and air pollution.

JICA's Support in Iran

JICA supported the Air Quality Control Company (AQCC) through participating in the "Project for Capacity Development on Air Pollution Control in Tehran Municipality." The key objectives of this project included the introduction of advanced air quality monitoring systems and the development of comprehensive air quality management plans. The project also increased the capacity of AQCC and the Department of Environment-Tehran Province Directorate to reduce both conventional and non-conventional emerging pollutants. Further, the project strengthened their ability to develop sound environmental policies that would effectively eliminate health hazards.

In 2004, Iran enacted a Waste Management Law which led to significant reforms in central and local waste management operations and facilitated the establishment of dedicated waste management offices within local governments. Recognizing the need to leverage Japan's expertise in this area, the Government of Iran requested technical cooperation to develop core human resources for the municipal solid waste management under the new framework. In response, JICA provided on-the-ground technical cooperation through expert deployment and a series of training programs over years to further bolster Iran's waste management infrastructure. Moreover, JICA helped organize a training on waste management for experts of Afghanistan to share the Iranian expertise as part of the Iranian efforts in regional cooperation.



Knowledge Co-Creation Program

JICA's training program, Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP), is a globally unique program in terms of its scale and diversity. It is also an essential tool of JICA's technical cooperation utilizing Japan's own knowledge, skills, and development experiences to promote human resource development in partner countries. Implemented primarily in Japan, KCCP attracts nearly 10,000 participants annually, offering diverse training modalities such as Group and Region Focus Programs, Country Focus Programs, Young Leaders Programs, and Long-Term Programs.

One of the specific characteristics of the KCCP is to provide an opportunity for participants to become aware of and re-examine the issues and challenges of their own countries from outside by experiencing Japan. Hence, participants become more able to tackle various development issues in their home countries with a different perspective.

Since 1957, JICA has provided these opportunities to Iranian counterparts across various sectors, including environment, agriculture, health, disaster risk reduction, waste management and so on. This collaborative learning extends beyond theoretical classroom instruction to encompass valuable field visits. By 2024, over 3860 Iranian professionals had participated in JICA's KCCP.

Furthermore, JICA has fostered a robust mechanism for knowledge sharing and capacity-building in the region. Iranian experts share the knowledge acquired through JICA's technical cooperation with experts from neighboring countries, such as Afghanistan. This joint initiative between Japan and Iran is known as the "Third Country Training Program." This approach strengthens regional cooperation while effectively disseminating valuable skills and expertise.



Other Remarkable Activities of JICA in Iran

Volunteers

JICA's Volunteer Program facilitates the engagement of Japanese citizens who wish to contribute to the economic and social development and the reconstruction of developing countries. Volunteers also gain valuable experience in terms of international goodwill, mutual understanding and coexistence in cross-cultural societies, and an expansion in their international perspectives. In Iran, the program commenced in 2019 with the dispatch of a Japanese volunteer who specialized in gardening. This volunteer, in collaboration with the Rasht Municipality, designed the first-ever Japanese Garden in Gilan Province. This garden stands as a monumental symbol of the friendship between Japan and Iran.

Partnership with NGOs

JICA engages in dialogue and collaboration with NGOs and NPOs to effectively deliver assistance to developing countries. Through this collaborative approach, JICA and its partners can address even more diverse local needs, particularly at the grassroots level. In Iran, this approach was successfully exercised in the "Development of Barrier-Free Urban Mobility for the Disabled in Iran" project in Alborz Province from 2018 to 2022. JICA partnered with the Mint Association, a Japanese NGO, which provided crucial support to the Karaj Municipality in building a model for barrier-free urban mobility. This model empowered individuals with disabilities to navigate them in their city independently and safely, which fostered dignity in them.

Emergency Disaster Relief

In Iran, Japan has consistently demonstrated a strong commitment to helping communities affected by natural disasters. This unwavering support has been exemplified by the swift deployment of JDR teams, comprising specialized rescue and medical personnel, to assist Iranian citizens following the devastating earthquakes in Roudbar in 1990 and Bam in 2003. In addition, JICA has provided essential relief supplies and dispatched expert teams to aid people in recovery efforts following massive earthquakes in provinces such as East Azerbaijan, Lorestan, Kermanshah, and, most recently, West Azerbaijan.

Notes



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JICA in the world

(As of March 2025)

Overseas Offices

1. Indonesia Office
2. Malaysia Office
3. Philippines Office
4. Thailand Office
5. Cambodia Office
6. Laos Office
7. Timor-Leste Office
8. Vietnam Office
9. Myanmar Office
10. China Office
11. Mongolia Office
12. Bhutan Office
13. Bangladesh Office
14. India Office
15. Nepal Office
16. Pakistan Office
17. Sri Lanka Office
18. Afghanistan Office
19. Kyrgyz Republic Office
20. Tajikistan Office
21. Uzbekistan Office
22. Fiji Office
23. Palau Office
24. Papua New Guinea Office
25. Cuba Office
26. Dominican Republic Office
27. El Salvador Office
28. Guatemala Office
29. Honduras
30. Mexico Office
31. Nicaragua Office
32. Panama Office
33. Bolivia Office
34. Brazil Office
35. Ecuador Office
36. Paraguay Office
37. Peru Office
38. USA Office
39. Iran Office
40. Iraq Office
41. Palestine Office
42. Jordan Office
43. Egypt Office
44. Morocco Office
45. Tunisia Office
46. Sudan Office
47. Ethiopia Office
48. Ghana Office
49. Kenya Office
50. Malawi Office
51. Nigeria Office
52. South Africa Office

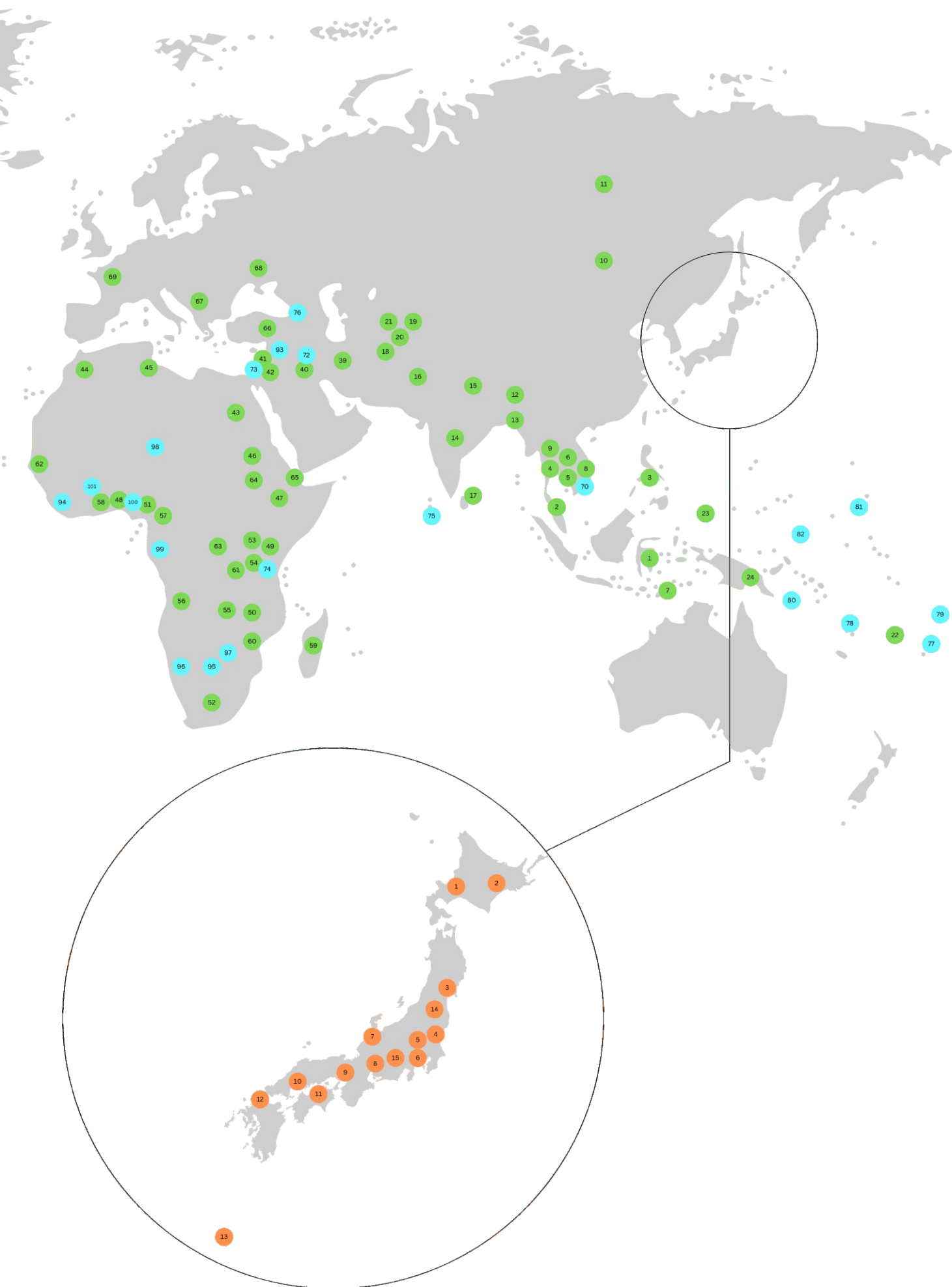
53. Uganda Office
54. Tanzania Office
55. Zambia Office
56. Angola Office
57. Cameroon Office
58. Côte d'Ivoire Office
59. Madagascar Office
60. Mozambique Office
61. Rwanda Office
62. Senegal Office
63. Congo Office
64. South Sudan Office
65. Djibouti Office
66. Türkiye Office
67. Balkan Office
68. Ukraine Office
69. France Office

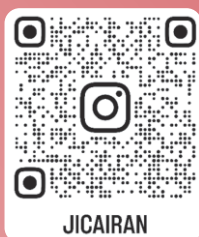
Branches

70. Vietnam Ho Chi Minh City Branch
71. Brazil Office Brasilia Branch
72. Iraq Office Erbil Branch
73. Palestine Office Gaza Branch
74. Tanzania Office Dodoma Branch
75. Maldives Office
76. Georgia Office
77. Tonga Office
78. Vanuatu Office
79. Samoa Office
80. Solomon Islands Office
81. JOCV Marshal Islands Office
82. Micronesia Office
83. Belize Office
84. Costa Rica Office
85. Haiti Office
86. Jamaica Office
87. JOCV Saint Lucia Office
88. Argentina Office
89. Chile Office
90. Colombia Office
91. Uruguay Office
92. Venezuela Office
93. Syria Office
94. Sierra Leone Office
95. JOCV Botswana Office
96. Namibia Office
97. Zimbabwe Office
98. Niger Office
99. Gabon Office
100. JOCV Benin Office
101. Burkina Faso Office

Domestic Offices

1. Hokkaido Center (Sapporo)
2. Hokkaido Center (Obihiro)
3. Tohoku Center
4. Tsukuba Center
5. Tokyo Center
6. Yokohama Center
7. Hokuriku Center
8. Chubu Center
9. Kansai Center
10. Chugoku Center
11. Shikoku Center
12. Kyushu Center
13. Okinawa Center
14. Nihonmatsu Training Center
15. Komagane Training Center





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