“Role of political commitment, inter-sectoral collaboration and community involvement on malaria elimination achievements, in IR Iran”

Dr Ahmad Raeisi, national program manager for malaria elimination, IR Iran
Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Tehran University
Shrinkage of malaria map in Iran (from Eradication to Elimination)

History of malaria in Iran
General framework for health services:

- Ministry of Health is responsible for medical education as well as preventive & curative affairs (MOH&ME);
- The malaria control program is fully integrated in PHC at peripheral level; and
- At central level, national elimination program is responsible for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation and logistics.
In-line with MDGs and the long National Development Plan, national strategic plan for malaria elimination approved by the High Council for Health in the cabinet meeting chaired by the Vice President in 2010 and stated to the Governors of three affected provinces for further action.
Inter-sectoral collaboration (signed letter by HE Minister of Energy for prioritizing of electricification of malarious areas in three south-east provinces)
Malaria elimination in Iran is the programme of the Government and not just responsibility of the MOH

- Governor of Hormozgan Province:
- The Government of IR Iran is owner of Malaria Elimination Program, not MOH&ME alone!
- 2013 World Malaria Day
The community involvement and engagement in the agriculture areas with huge immigrant workers
Community education and involvement for Bti distribution in the bordering villages
Selection of immigrants and educate them to do RDT test
Reported Malaria in the IR Iran, 1991-2015
Total and Autochthonous Malaria Cases (2008-2015)
Proportion of Imported Malaria Cases (2008-2015)

In ten prone provinces around 14% of foci and 26% of population are affected by population movement.
Update on country situation

- Reported Autochthonous malaria in 2013 was 399, 72 *falciparum* and 327 *vivax*
- In 2014, the reported autochthonous malaria was 246, including 234 *vivax* and 12 autochthonous *falciparum* cases,
- *In 2015 147 autochthonous cases were reported of which 10 were* *falciparum*
  
  *(all reported cases has at least one positive slides/RDT)*