

**Statement of I.R. Iran on
“Global Technical Strategy and targets for Malaria 2016-2030**

We would like to express our special thanks to WHO for preparing this document, which is appropriately organized and has highlighted several necessary actions as such:

1. Strengthening reporting system
2. Optimal use of resources
3. Amplifying communication with partners to attract more financial resources
4. Improving preparedness, response and resilience capacities in PHC in normal situation and during health emergencies
5. Monitoring and evaluation
6. Strengthen research to develop and introduce prevention and control of new carriers, diagnostic tools, medicines
7. Increasing productivity in disease management

During the past years, the I.R. Iran was preparing to request WHO the Malaria elimination certificate. However, after 4 years of zero transmission in the country, local transmission of the disease occurred in 2022 and 2023. This adversary was multifactorial e.g. due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on PHC system, climate change including floods in the southeast of the country and in one neighboring country, as well as political changes in another country leading to the rush of immigrants/uncertified populations to Iran.

We would like to highlight a variety of actions for WHO:

1. Considering the valuable results of new malaria vaccines in Africa, on one hand, and considering multiple factors on the other hand such as:
 - a. Almost one hundred-year history of vaccine production in Iran,
 - b. Iran's recent successes in the production of corona virus vaccines and the growth of this industry
 - c. Bilateral cooperation with one of the leading countries in vaccine production

We suggest that WHO provide the necessary support to strengthen this capacity by technology transfer of one of the three malaria vaccines, so it is possible to add a new method to fight the local transmission of the disease and to accelerate bringing back the elimination program back on track.

2. Joint multilateral action between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran at the macro-management level also at bordering provinces of the three countries in order to carry out joint control of the vector to reduce positive cases of Malaria and prevent the diseases outbreak transmitted by the Aedes mosquito, and Crimean-Congo fever, etc.
3. Creating a single integrated structure for vector-borne diseases by relevant international organizations such as the Global Fund and WHO is recommended in order to advance the joint program and provide optimal assistance to countries
4. The possibility of benefiting Iran's potential to hold international malaria training courses with the support of WHO

Thank you