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## POLITICAL MAPPING STUDY AND A PRACTICAL MODEL PRESENTATION ON PERTAINING TO THE STATE OF ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY IN IRAN 2008–2009

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**Background and Objective** Political mapping of road traffic injuries (RTIs) is not clear in Iran. This study aimed to assess the lead agency in Iran and present a practical model on pertaining to the state of RTIs.

**Materials and Methods** A phenomenological qualitative study was developed to explore and identify the share and roles of the stakeholders on RTI. In a gathering with university specialists, experts and traffic police stakeholders were identified. A validated and structured questionnaire was sent to international stakeholders. Library and Internet searching for selection of four countries from East Mediterranean countries, high countries and a country with high incidence of RTI was carried out.

**Results** Stakeholders were from 15 governmental and 11 non-governmental organisations. The majority percent for leading agency organization were traffic police and president structure 13%. Percentages of World Health Organization (WHO) approach for RIT, unspecified roles in organization, poor monitoring for RIT, amount of authority, lack of suitable legislation, appropriate laws and tasks definition and adequate budget were 31, 94, 39, 18, 21 and 25%, respectively.

**Conclusion** In comparison with other countries and on the basis of our findings, traffic police with the president support and a strong authority, appropriate legislation, defined tasks and adequate budget can play as a leading agency role on RTIs prevention in Iran. All the stakeholders, consistent with the WHO approach could have a protective role as consultant group in Iranian political mapping.