



World
Mosquito
Program™

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 MONASH University

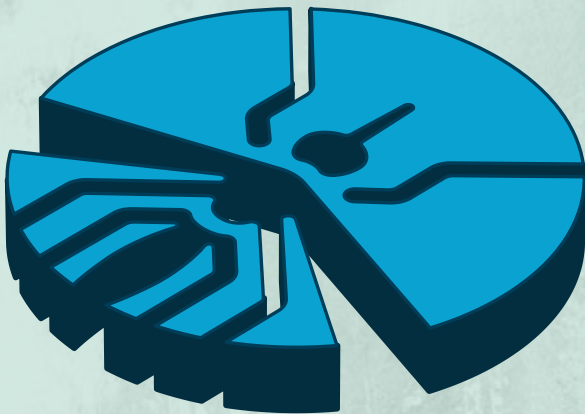
GLOBAL IMPACT, LOCAL ACTION

ANNUAL REVIEW **2024**

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INTRODUCTION

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CEO'S MESSAGE

Professor Scott O'Neill

This year has seen more milestones and continued growth as we look to expand our global impact and also prepare for one of our biggest years ahead for the World Mosquito Program (WMP). In the face of the worst year on record for dengue, our developments in Brazil, the hardest hit country on the planet, come at a time of great urgency in the fight against mosquito-borne diseases.

In April 2025, we will launch the biggest mass mosquito rearing facility in the world in Curitiba, as part of our joint venture partnership with Fiocruz and IBMR. This will enable expansion of our *Wolbachia* method across more Brazilian cities in need and see the production of over 5 billion *Wolbachia* mosquitoes each year. The partnership builds on years of collaboration between the two organisations. It also follows the great progress made in Brazil last year, with expansion to three additional cities, and our first fully protected city, Niterói, showing a 90% drop in dengue cases and the lowest number of cases in more than 20 years between 2020 and 2023.

2024 has been a year where we have learned a great deal (sometimes from failures) about the key ingredients we need to scale up effectively and analyse our successes. We have learned that countries want deep, consistent partnerships, ownership of the technology, and the ability to control and maintain the technology's deployment. We have duly taken this learning on board and agree with the principle that it represents, as well as the practical realisation that it is the best pathway for scaling in the future. Brazil is the perfect example of this model. In the coming year, our goal will slightly shift to work increasingly in this spirit, to provide meaningful partnerships and expert advice to support countries so they can manage the technology themselves.

These partnerships played a crucial role this year as we completed the first *Wolbachia* mosquito releases in Honduras and El Salvador, and concluded the final phase of releases in Cali, Colombia.



Protecting more than 13.5 million people in 14 countries is a great achievement and one of which we should all be proud. Our goal remains to get WMP's technology to the greatest number of communities that can benefit from it, in the shortest time. That is our primary focus today, and it will be our primary focus tomorrow.

The groundwork and dedication our team has established will be realised in 2025. We will see this in the continued expansion of the number of people protected, alongside the new communities and countries joining WMP's collective journey, where communities are healthier, school attendance is not hampered by illness, health systems are more resilient, and ultimately there is less fear of early death of loved ones.

Throughout all our endeavours, it would be remiss of me not to mention our incredible staff, who every day amaze me with their dedication, commitment and motivation. It is this dedication from staff dispersed across the globe that makes coming to work very special and underlies the success WMP has had to date. It is clear that a high-quality and devoted team working to a common set of values and a desire to leave a positive impact on the world through our work can really make a difference for good, and show the real power of collaboration and innovation.

CHAIR'S STATEMENT

Tim Orton

This past year, 2024, has demonstrated the importance of the work of the World Mosquito Program (WMP) to the health of the globe. 2024 was a terrible year for dengue – the worst on record – with more than 10,000 dengue-related deaths worldwide. Driven by climate change, globalisation and increased urbanisation, this fastest spreading mosquito-borne disease brought misery, pain and suffering, on a scale not seen before, to many parts of the world.

Across the globe, 14 million dengue cases were reported, with the Americas ravaged and growing numbers across Asia. More than 15 African countries recorded more than 150,000 cases, and in Europe, countries including France, Italy and Spain all saw increasing numbers.

In the midst of this record year for dengue, WMP continued to make impressive strides as the global leader in protecting communities from the devastating impact of mosquito-borne viral diseases – dengue, Zika and chikungunya. WMP protected more than 13.5 million people across 35 localities and 14 countries, demonstrating the power of collaboration and innovation to provide long-term and equitable protection against outbreaks of dengue. WMP completed the first *Wolbachia* mosquito releases in Honduras and El Salvador, expanded its efforts to three additional cities in Brazil, and finished the final phase of releases in Cali, Colombia. WMP's *Wolbachia* method has helped prevent more than 1 million dengue cases and 70,000 hospitalisations, and saved US\$331 million in averted healthcare costs.

In 2024, we continued and expanded our many partnerships. Across the globe, WMP strengthened the capacity of local communities, governments and health agencies. We also formed partnerships with corporate citizen programs and charitable and non-government organisations to expand *Wolbachia* protection worldwide. With these many partnerships, our impact multiplies, whether that's through partnering directly with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Honduras, supporting the Ministry of Health's five-city plan in Indonesia, working with Save the Children International in Laos, or receiving generous support from philanthropists such as the Gillespie family in Australia, who have been long-term supporters of WMP.



In 2025, Wolbito, our joint venture partnership with Fiocruz, will launch the world's largest mosquito facility in Curitiba, Brazil. The facility will produce 5 billion *Wolbachia* mosquito eggs annually, creating hundreds of jobs locally and significantly scaling up our operations in the country. It is a partnership built on years of collaboration and will protect more than 200 million Brazilians over the next decade.

WMP is an important part of shareholder Monash University's global reach and impact. In turn, WMP benefits from and appreciates the support and guidance provided by the university, in order to achieve our mission.

On a more personal note, I would like to thank the board for its quality governance through what has been a demanding and rewarding year. I welcome two new

board members – Dr Adeeba Kamarulzaman and Ms Anna Tsikouris. Adeeba is a globally recognised expert on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and infectious diseases, and the Chief Executive Officer at Monash University Malaysia. Anna is the Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice-President at Monash University.

Most importantly, I thank WMP's dedicated executive team and staff for their outstanding efforts throughout the year. The program highlights the urgent need to act now in providing sustainable long-term solutions to neglected tropical diseases. To that end, every day our staff are working at full pace to achieve WMP's mission: to protect as many people from dengue as quickly as possible. We are determined that we will slow and reverse the growth of dengue, and eventually eliminate dengue across the world.

PARTNERS

WORLD MOSQUITO PROGRAM

The World Mosquito Program has received generous donations from organisations including government departments, individual foundations and corporations.

Donors include the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Gillespie Family Foundation, the Macquarie Group Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, the Silicon Valley Community Foundation, the Planet Wheeler Foundation, the Myer Family Foundation, EY (Ernst & Young), Grundfos Pumps Pty Ltd, Earth Corporation, the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council, Médecins Sans Frontières, Save the Children, Innovafeed, Hatch, Fiocruz, and IBMP (Instituto de Biologia Molecular do Paraná).

The contributions of these donors have enabled the World Mosquito Program to continue protecting communities around the world from diseases like dengue, Zika, yellow fever and chikungunya. Their continued support will be crucial in bringing this innovative solution to more communities worldwide.

WMP is on a mission to reduce the global burden of mosquito-borne diseases. We invite you to join and partner with us in this critical effort to improve public health around the world. As a valued donor, passionate advocate or dedicated volunteer, your support can have a significant global impact. Please feel free to [contact contact@worldmosquito.org](mailto:contact@worldmosquito.org) and join us on our journey towards a dengue-free world.

Together, we can make this possible.

Around the world, WMP strengthens capacity by partnering with corporate citizenship programs, charitable foundations and NGOs to expand **access to *Wolbachia* protection globally.**



Scan the code

At a **GLANCE**

But we're
not stopping
there!

IMPLEMENTATION

14 countries
have implemented WMP's
Wolbachia method

IMPACT

0% GMO

90% reduction
in dengue incidence
in Brazil's Niterói

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

+92%
Acceptance rate

331M USD saved
in averted healthcare costs

COMMS REACH

15B
People reached
through **media**

517K
People visited
our **website**

867K
People reached
on **social media**

244M
Organic impressions
on **search engines**

1 MILLION

Dengue cases
prevented

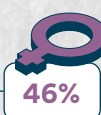
70,000

Hospitalisations
prevented

STAFF



13 Nationalities
spread across
11 locations



46% of workforce
are **women**

* All figures are up-to-date as of December 2024

GLOBAL

IMPACT

ANNUAL REVIEW 2024 | WORLD MOSQUITO PROGRAM

05. Global impact



GLOBAL IMPACT

2024 was the worst year for dengue on record. More than 14 million cases and 10,000 deaths were reported worldwide – representing an increase of over 200% from 2023 and surpassing any previous annual total.¹ The Americas region experienced its worst outbreak yet, with more than 13 million infections and 8000 deaths.² Dengue transmission in Africa expanded, affecting 15 countries where limited clinical experience and insufficient resources compounded the challenge of timely detection and treatment.³ The geographical spread of dengue continues to grow. Local transmission has been documented across Europe, including new reports from Italy, France and Spain, as well as in the southern parts of the United States.⁴

This ongoing global surge of dengue highlights the urgent need to strengthen preparedness and response measures to the growing public health threat, and accelerate the deployment of effective and innovative interventions like WMP's *Wolbachia* method.

Impact at scale:

Large urban populations protected

Long-term monitoring of the health outcomes of city-wide *Wolbachia* deployments emphasise the effectiveness of WMP's *Wolbachia* method for reducing dengue outbreaks in large urban populations. In 2024, despite the worst year on record for dengue in the Americas, real-world evidence demonstrated impact at scale.

Aburrá Valley, Colombia

Medellín, Itagüí and Bello – intermittently among Colombia's higher-incidence cities – are now consistently among the lowest ranked for dengue incidence, despite Colombia's national epidemic in 2024.

Niterói, Brazil

Previously one of the highest-ranking cities for dengue incidence in Rio de Janeiro State, Niterói is now consistently among the lowest.



Global reach and impact of WMP in 2024

- * *Wolbachia* deployed to 13.5 million people in 35 localities and 14 countries
- * Estimated 1 million dengue cases and 70,000 hospitalisations prevented
- * Estimated US\$331 million saved in averted healthcare costs

Noumea, New Caledonia

Noumea experienced chikungunya, Zika and multiple dengue outbreaks in the past two decades. Since the release of *Wolbachia* mosquitoes in 2019, the area has reported its fifth consecutive year without a dengue outbreak in neighbourhoods where *Wolbachia* has been deployed.⁵

¹ Global dengue surveillance. World Health Organization. 20 January, 2025.

² Dengue Epidemiological Situation in the Region of the Americas. Pan American Health Organization. 13 February, 2025.

³ Dengue: the threat to health now and in the future. *The Lancet*. 2024;404(10450):311. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(24)01542-3

⁴ Dengue worldwide overview. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. 2025.

⁵ Peteisi M. Dengue: le projet Wolbachia prend fin car les résultats sont probants en Nouvelle-Calédonie. franceinfo. 3 February, 2025.

Long-term

self-sustaining protection

In 2024, further evidence confirming that long-term, self-sustaining protection can be provided by WMP's *Wolbachia* method was accumulated.

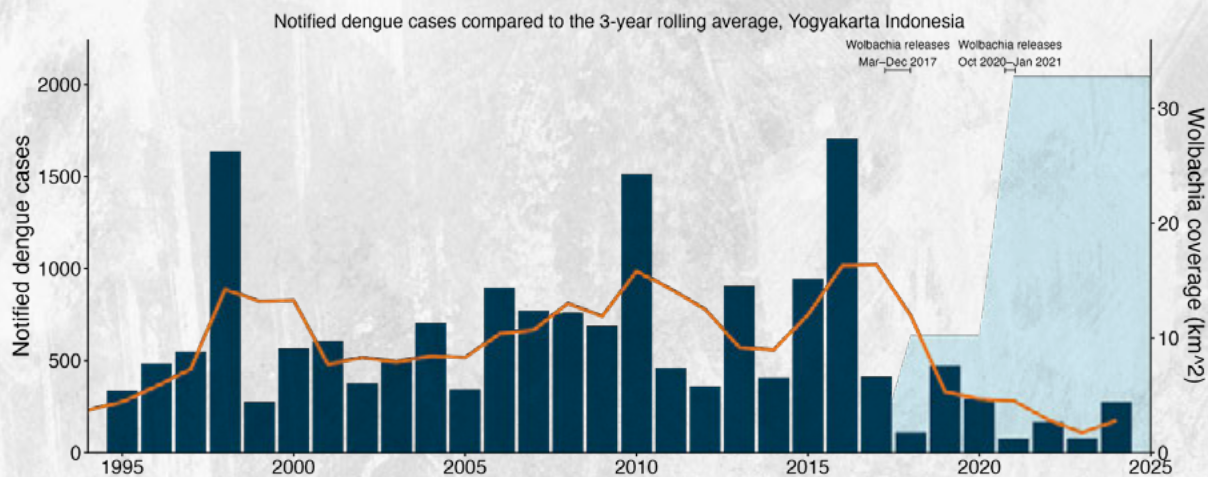


Queensland, Australia

Queensland Health's disease surveillance data shows no dengue outbreaks have occurred in any *Wolbachia*-treated communities in North Queensland, despite an uptick in imported dengue cases since the reopening of international borders in 2022.

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Surveillance data shows the lowest three-year rolling average of notified dengue incidence in more than 30 years.



Continued

cost-effectiveness

Economic evaluations continue to confirm *Wolbachia* as a cost-effective and cost-saving control strategy.

The results of these evaluations, alongside previous studies in Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand, demonstrate *Wolbachia*'s return on investment, often offsetting deployment costs through reductions in healthcare expenses and productivity losses.⁶

Colombia

Modelling estimates showed *Wolbachia* implementation could:

- * generate net health-sector savings of nearly US\$5 per person over 10 years in Cali alone
- * avert 369 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) per 100,000 people.⁷

Brazil

A multi-city, simulation-based economic evaluation suggests adding the *Wolbachia* method to usual dengue control strategies could:

- * avert up to an estimated 1.3 million dengue cases
- * result in lower costs and greater effectiveness.⁸

⁶ Turner HC. Cost-effectiveness of a *Wolbachia*-based replacement strategy for dengue control in Brazil. *The Lancet Regional Health – Americas*. 2024;35(100789). doi:10.1016/j.lana.2024.100789

⁷ Shepard DS, Lee SR, Halasa-Rappel YA, Perez CWR, Roa AH. Economic evaluation of *Wolbachia* deployment in Colombia: A modeling study. *medRxiv*. 2024;07(01):24309774. doi:10.1101/2024.07.01.24309774

⁸ Zimmermann IR, Fernandes RRA, da Costa MGS, Pinto M, Peixoto HM. Simulation-based economic evaluation of the *Wolbachia* method in Brazil: a cost-effective strategy for dengue control. *The Lancet Regional Health – Americas*. 2024;35(100783). doi:10.1016/j.lana.2024.100783

IMPLEMENTATION

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06. Implementation highlights

07. Community engagement



IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

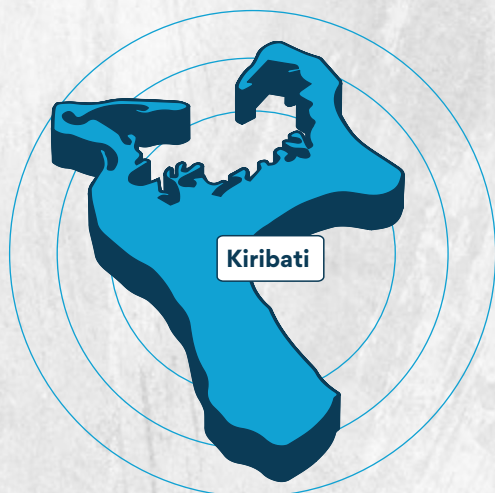
Key milestones,
progress and
challenges

In 2024, against a backdrop of record-breaking dengue outbreaks, WMP continued working to increase the number of beneficiaries of the *Wolbachia* method in disease-endemic communities.

Milestones in the Asia-Pacific

Highlights in 2024

Partnerships with trusted not-for-profit organisations or with national and municipal governments underpin everything we do. The Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has been a long-term supporter of WMP. In 2024, we commenced a new stage of that partnership with funding from DFAT's Partners for a Healthy Region initiative. The overriding goal of the initiative is to support a healthier and more resilient Asia-Pacific. This new support from DFAT has enabled WMP to support Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Indonesia with implementation of the *Wolbachia* method.



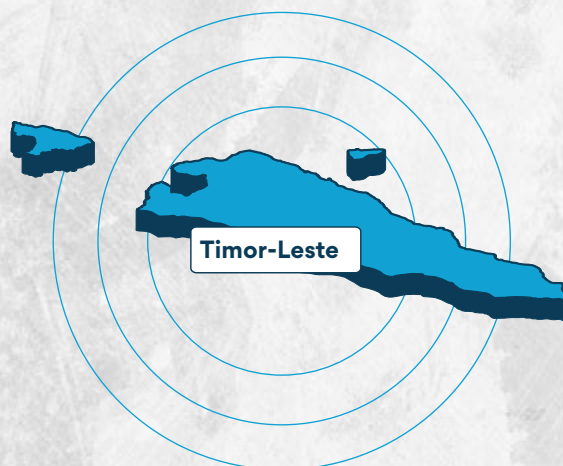
Kiribati (South Tarawa)

We have proudly partnered once again with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) to enable *Wolbachia* deployments to approximately 50,000 people in South Tarawa. This new phase extends our partnership that began in 2018 when MHMS led the successful establishment of *Wolbachia* in the highly populous Betio neighbourhood. By the end of 2025, almost all of South Tarawa's 65,000 residents will have received *Wolbachia* deployments.

Timor-Leste (Dili)

The work in Dili is timely and badly needed, after Timor-Leste's 2022 dengue outbreak had a major impact on the community and health services. We have partnered with Action on Poverty and the Menzies School of Health Research (Australia) to support the Timor-Leste Ministry of Health's leadership of the *Wolbachia* method in Dili.

After locally led community engagement, mosquito releases will start in mid-2025 in a 20 km² urban area to protect approximately 300,000 residents. When considered together with *Wolbachia* deployments in the city of Kupang during 2024, led by the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the two largest population centres on the island of Timor will have received *Wolbachia* deployments by the end of 2025.



Indonesia (Semarang, Bandung, Kupang, West Jakarta, Bontang)

Dengue cases across the country surged in 2024, with numbers three times higher than 2023. Following on from the multi-year public health success of *Wolbachia* deployments in Yogyakarta province, we continued supporting the Ministry of Health's leadership of *Wolbachia* deployments to communities in five Indonesian cities. Working through local partners in the University of Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta) and Udayana University (Denpasar), we provided tens of millions of *Wolbachia* mosquito eggs and technical assistance to the Ministry of Health's implementation activities.

In 2025, the Ministry of Health will lead the expansion of *Wolbachia* deployments in each of the five cities, with a short-term goal of achieving area-wide coverage in urban areas of each municipality and demonstrating that the *Wolbachia* method can be mainstreamed.



Laos (Vientiane)

2025 presents a significant opportunity to further expand WMPs *Wolbachia* method to safeguard communities in Laos. While long-term monitoring conducted by Save the Children in Q4 of 2024 indicated lower than anticipated *Wolbachia* distribution across the Phase 1 area, we have been working in close collaboration with project partners (Laos Ministry of Health, Save the Children and DFAT) to integrate operational learnings and adapt our deployment strategy to one that is more suited to the Laos environment.



The launch of Phase 2 of the project in 2025 marks the beginning of a national-scale expansion. This deployment aims to provide critical support to the Laos Government and community as they seek to control dengue, one of their biggest communicable disease challenges.

New Caledonia

WMP's local partners, the Institut Pasteur, the Directorate of Health and Social Affairs (DASS) and Païta municipality completed *Wolbachia* deployments in residential areas of Païta in mid-2024. Since launching in 2018 in Noumea, our partners have financed and led the expansion of the deployments to include the neighbouring municipalities of Mont-Dore, Dumbéa, and finally Païta. Community acceptance has consistently exceeded 90% and *Wolbachia* has established a high prevalence in all of these municipalities.

Encouragingly, Noumea has not had a dengue outbreak for five years, which local health authorities attribute to protection by *Wolbachia*. Our local partners will continue to monitor the mosquito and public health outcomes in the coming years.



Scan the code



Milestones in Latin America

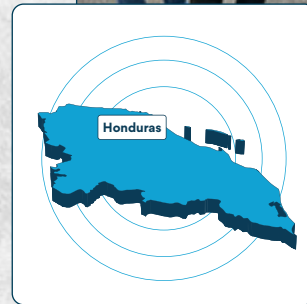
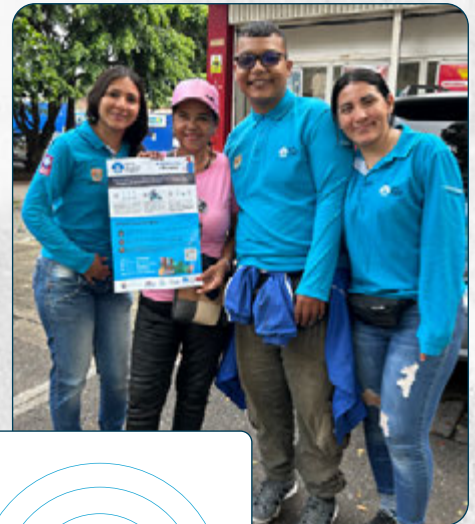
Highlights in 2024

The Latin American region experienced record-breaking dengue outbreaks in 2024, underscoring the need for interventions that sustainably mitigate the scale and impact of dengue outbreaks. Brazil carried the highest burden, with approximately 6.5 million reported probable dengue cases and 5972 deaths.

Colombia (Cali)

WMP has collaborated with the municipal government in Cali since 2020. In 2024, we completed Phase 4. Our local team collaborated with the municipal government and local State Social Enterprises (Empresas Sociales del Estado) to deploy *Wolbachia* to approximately 700,000 residents in eight communes in the northern half of the city. A highlight of this phase has been the outstanding performance of our local team, many of whom have been with us since the beginning of the program in Colombia.

Scan the code



Honduras (Tegucigalpa)

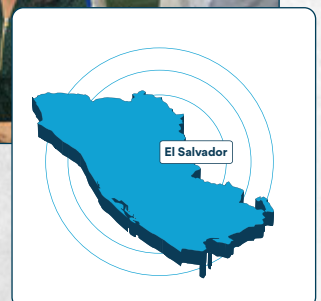
Our partners, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and their collaborators, the Autonomous University of Honduras and Ministry of Health, successfully completed *Wolbachia* deployments in the El Manchen neighbourhood. Using *Wolbachia* egg capsules produced in Colombia and exported to Honduras, our MSF partners converted these to adult mosquitoes in reusable plastic containers before releasing them into the El Manchen neighbourhood. A highlight of this partnership has been MSF's agility in adapting the *Wolbachia* method to the local context and their way of working.

Pleasingly, monitoring by MSF demonstrated that *Wolbachia* was at a high prevalence in the mosquito population nine months after the last release.

El Salvador (Santa Ana, San Sebastián Salitrillo, Chalchuapa)

With support from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Puerto Rico Vector Control Unit (PRVCU), WMP was proud to work with the Ministry of Health and local municipality and civil society leaders to deploy *Wolbachia* to approximately 350,000 people in the greater Santa Ana area. Using an innovative shipping container approach to create an operational insectary, the local team converted 15,000 *Wolbachia* egg capsules into adult mosquitoes each week. The adult *Wolbachia* mosquitoes were then released into the community.

Independent monitoring by the Ministry of Health and PRVCU in September 2024 indicates high *Wolbachia* prevalence three months after the last release.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

At WMP, the Public Acceptance Model (PAM) drives community engagement, fostering awareness, trust and support for *Wolbachia* projects. As we scale up, we continuously refine the PAM to address evolving community needs and counter misinformation with accurate information. By involving communities in planning and implementation, we enhance ownership, trust and impact in the fight against mosquito-borne diseases.

Partnership

development

At WMP, we collaborate with local, municipal and national governments to deliver culturally relevant interventions that communities embrace. These local partnerships form a strong foundation for sustainable, impactful change.

Expanding impact in Brazil

In 2024, we strengthened our partnership with the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation as we scale efforts to protect 100 million people in Brazil over the next decade, alongside the Ministry of Health. This year, we expanded to six new municipalities – Foz do Iguaçu, Londrina, Joinville, Uberlândia, Presidente Prudente and Natal. Scaling community engagement has been key, and to achieve that, we partnered with local municipalities. Early signs indicate the effectiveness of these partnerships, with high levels of acceptance in Foz do Iguaçu (93%), Londrina (99%) and Joinville (89%).



Empowering communities in El Salvador

WMP, in partnership with El Salvador's Ministry of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Puerto Rico Vector Control Unit, launched the *Wolbachia* Project to guide vector control efforts across Central America. The project protects approximately 381,600 residents across Santa Ana, San Sebastián Salitrillo and Chalchuapa and demonstrates a strong commitment to inter-institutional collaboration, sustainable public health strategies and community engagement.

As we transitioned to the monitoring phases in 2024, maintaining community trust remained vital. To ensure continuity, we embedded strong engagement and communication mechanisms into project closure plans, providing clear responsibilities for addressing concerns and sharing updates beyond our direct involvement.

Community-driven dengue prevention in Colombia

By late 2024, Phase 4 of the Cali project was completed, protecting 1.8 million residents across 87 km² through community engagement and collaboration with the Secretaría Distrital de Salud Pública de Cali and local health networks. Rising to challenging circumstances, the local team used the PAM and maintained a 91% acceptance rate.

Equipping field teams with community engagement skills enabled quick responses, while security mapping with local organisations ensured staff safety. Cali's success offers valuable lessons for future interventions in the Americas.

Scaling community health initiatives in Indonesia

Following Phase 1's success in 2023, Phase 2 launched in Semarang, Kupang, West Java and Jakarta Barat in August 2024. Funded by Indonesian national and regional governments and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade through the Partnerships for a Healthy Region initiative, the 5 Cities project unites Indonesia's Ministry of Health, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Udayana University, local governments and WMP to expand nationwide efforts.

A two-tiered advocacy and communication strategy ensures success at a:

- * national level, driving regional buy-in
- * regional level, focusing on grassroots engagement.

Our partnership-driven approach relies on mobilising and training Indonesia's kaders – local community health volunteers, primarily women – who are essential to delivering public health initiatives.

‘Since the program began, we’ve had no dengue epidemics, despite a few imported cases. Ongoing research with WMP will help us understand this trend?’

– program coordinator
Nadege Rossi



Community-led dengue prevention in New Caledonia

In 2024, Païta became the fourth city in New Caledonia to receive mosquito releases, following success in Nouméa, Mont-Dore, and Dumbéa. Strong partnerships with the Government of New Caledonia and Institut Pasteur have driven the project, with high public acceptance – 94% in Nouméa and Païta, and 92% in Dumbéa and Mont-Dore. Support from public and private organisations, including OPT-NC, Centre Hospitalier Territorial, EEC ENGIE and Decathlon, has been key to success. The influential Ensemble pour la Planète also backed the initiative.



Stakeholder engagement and outreach activities

Inclusive community engagement in Brazil

Brazil's vast diversity – geographic, cultural and linguistic – demands tailored community engagement strategies. We prioritise inclusivity, adapting communication to each region's unique needs.

In Foz do Iguaçu, the triple-border context required multilingual materials in Portuguese, English, French and Spanish. In Campo Grande, we addressed Indigenous communities' concerns with videos in their native languages, explaining the *Wolbachia* method. In Niterói, security and geographic challenges led us to enhance digital engagement through targeted social media outreach.

Direct communication is key. Through official channels and WhatsApp, we provide personalised, real-time responses, preventing misinformation and strengthening community trust. Insights from these interactions shape dynamic communication strategies, ensuring accessibility across all regions.

Our approach spans social media, broadcast lists, local partnerships, and municipal networks. Among our most impactful initiatives, 'Are you in doubt? We answer!' remains a vital tool in fostering transparency, trust and engagement with diverse communities.

Empowering local voices in El Salvador

In 2024, field release personnel received training to handle more community inquiries directly, reducing reliance on the Communication and Community Engagement team.

In Santa Ana, El Salvador, Mauricio Antonio Torres is one of the team who plays a vital role in educating the community about the *Wolbachia* method. 'At first, it sounds strange,' he says with a smile. 'Some accept it, others hesitate, but we help them understand the benefits.'

Torres not only supports mosquito releases but also strengthens public trust in WMP's impact. His dedication, fuelled by his own experience with chikungunya, drives his work in partnership with El Salvador's Ministry of Health to protect 382,000 people across 31 km².

Respectful engagement in New Caledonia

Respect and humility are fundamental values in New Caledonia, shaping how we approach community engagement. In 2024, the program was launched in Païta, a town with a diverse mix of Oceanian communities, where face-to-face communication plays a vital role. 'Information is better received when communicated in person,' emphasises Nadege Rossi, the program coordinator in New Caledonia. In Païta, field staff engaged with the community daily, with a dedicated field representative on site to address the population's various needs. This approach has resulted in a 94% level of acceptance from the Païta community.

'Taking the time to engage in conversation with people is a clear sign of respect and helps build strong connections with the community'

– program coordinator
Nadege Rossi



'I know what it's like to suffer. Through my work, I'm helping my community and my beloved Santa Ana'

– mosquito release technician
Mauricio Antonio Torres

Transparent engagement in Colombia

As Phase 4 of the Cali project launched in 2024, transparency remained a priority. Dengue cases in Valle del Cauca surged to 52,000 in May, up from 23,000 in 2023 and 5000 in 2022 – marking the city’s worst outbreak since the project began in 2019.

By sharing Cali’s dengue burden statistics but also Medellín’s success, where dengue reached a 20-year low in 2024, we demonstrated the *Wolbachia* method’s proven impact. Mayor Alejandro Eder reinforced this:



‘In Cali, we are using innovative methods, working with the World Mosquito Program’s natural solution that has already demonstrated its success in Medellín?’

– Cali Mayor
Alejandro Eder

Keeping communities informed about challenges and successes fosters trust, enabling informed decisions. Across all four project phases, community acceptance has remained high, averaging over 91%.

Advancing inclusion in Indonesia

Women play vital roles in disease control but face unequal opportunities. WMP integrates gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) principles to support marginalised groups.

In Bali, gender-sensitive planning ensured inclusive participation through diverse communication channels, kader-led training and paper-based systems for those with limited technology. Community Reference Groups (with 43% women and 3% people with disability) guided outreach, and gender parity was achieved at peak staffing, with women in 60% of leadership roles.

Partnerships with disability groups provided tailored communication and mobility support, while engagement with marginalised communities, cultural groups and youth organisations strengthened accessibility and impact.



WOLBITO

BRAZIL

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08.

Wolbito Brazil: Formal partnership between Fiocruz and WMP



WOLBITO BRAZIL

Formal partnership between Fiocruz and WMP

In May 2024, the *Wolbachia* method in Brazil branched into two arms.

WMP's partner Fiocruz continued deployments in six municipalities, announced in late 2023. Releases in Joinville, Foz do Iguaçu and Londrina started in August 2024 with over 90% acceptance by community members. *Wolbachia* establishment is progressing well in those cities. Projects in Presidente Prudente, Uberlândia and Natal are in the engagement phase, with releases planned to begin in August 2025.

Planning and organisation have also started with the Paraopeba Project. This will involve 22 municipalities that were affected by the rupture of the Brumadinho dam, owned by Vale mining company. After Vale completes work on some pending infrastructure items, the biofactory in Belo Horizonte will begin production of *Wolbachia* mosquitoes.

Wolbito do Brasil represents the other branch, which started its operation in early 2024. By the end of 2024, Wolbito had 25 employees spread across all areas of the company.

Wolbito do Brasil will start producing Wolbitos (*Wolbachia* mosquitoes) when the mass mosquito production facility in Curitiba is ready.

acceptance by
community members



In March 2023, Fiocruz and the World Mosquito Program launched a new partnership to provide Brazilian cities with access to safe, effective and affordable protection against mosquito-borne diseases. The joint venture between the Institute of Molecular Biology of Paraná (IBMP), Fiocruz and WMP, named the Wolbito do Brasil S.A, has seen the creation of the biggest *Wolbachia* mosquito production facility in the world, in Curitiba, southern Brazil.

This will help dramatically expand access to *Wolbachia* across the country, with the factory estimated to produce about five billion mosquito eggs annually at a rate of up to 100 million per week in the initial stages. The state-of-the-art facility, which is approximately 3000 m², will generate around 200 new jobs and protect more than 100 million people over the next decade.

Mass mosquito production facility progress

The construction of the mass mosquito production facility in Curitiba started in February 2024 and is expected to finish in June 2025. The total construction comprises over 5000 m², including approximately 1800 m² for production.



By the end of 2024:

- * the external building was finished
- * installation of wall panels, HVAC ducting, and electrical and hydraulic connections began
- * the procurement team started purchasing production equipment, including the egg hatching system, larval racks, pupae separator, cages and blood feeders.

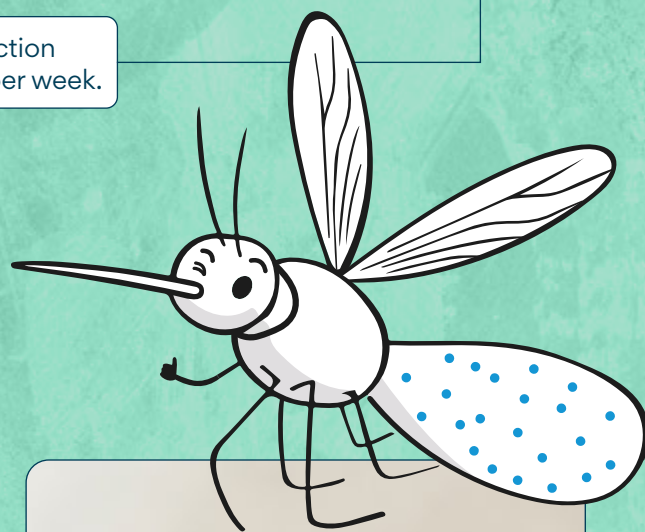
An estimated 40 collaborators will work in the production area, with estimated production of 100 million eggs per week.

10 years fighting dengue and Zika in Brazil – milestones, successes and lessons learned

In September 2024, WMP Brazil celebrated the 10-year anniversary of its first Wolbito releases in Rio de Janeiro and Niterói. Attendees included more than 70 people from the 11 municipalities where the WMP method has been implemented, along with representatives from the Ministry of Health, Fiocruz and Wolbito do Brasil. They gathered in Curitiba for two days of sharing and exchanging experiences, celebrating the achievements of the *Wolbachia* implementation, and discussing the lessons learned by the teams during 10 years of activities. Guests also had an opportunity to visit the construction site of Wolbito do Brasil. Soon to be the biggest biofactory of Wolbitos worldwide, the facility served as a symbol of the developments that have taken place since the first release in Brazil.

Niterói results – outcomes, data and overall effectiveness

Niterói is our case study of success in Brazil. In 2023, we completed Wolbito releases across the city, which is home to approximately 500,000 people. In the past, Niterói has suffered recurrent waves of dengue epidemics. Since the program started in the city, dengue incidence has dropped significantly and now Niterói is one of the lowest ranked cities for dengue incidence in the state of Rio de Janeiro.



Niterói is one of the lowest ranked cities for dengue incidence in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

CASE

STUDIES

ANNUAL REVIEW 2024 | WORLD MOSQUITO PROGRAM

- 09. **Scaling up: How *Wolbachia* is turning the tide against dengue in Brazil**
- 10. **Why partnerships are key to beating dengue**



SCALING UP:

How *Wolbachia* is turning the tide against dengue in Brazil

As dengue cases surge across Brazil in 2024, WMP and Fiocruz are joining forces to battle mosquito-borne diseases nationwide.

With his long curled hair, flat cap and bright shirt, Bhega Silva cuts a distinct figure. However, as he weaves through the narrow alleys of his Complexo da Maré community on his bike, it is a large stuffed mosquito toy strapped to a container which piques the interest of curious passers-by.

A community leader with endless enthusiasm and positivity, he is no stranger to attracting attention and engaging with residents. Silva recalls his interactions with community members when the [WMP's *Wolbachia* method](#) was first set to be adopted in his neighbourhood in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

“It was funny what people first thought — ‘another crazy person releasing more mosquitoes in my favela,’” he laughs. “I explained that [these were special mosquitoes and here to help](#), that [this was important work by Fiocruz and WMP, in partnership with the community](#).”

– community leader
Bhega Silva

He emphasises how important simple language is when engaging with communities and explaining why *Wolbachia* or Wolbito (as they are known locally in Brazil) mosquitoes are being released in their neighbourhood. Often by highlighting how they would help reduce transmission of diseases such as [dengue](#) and [chikungunya](#), he would quickly gain interest.

“People soon paid attention and were curious,” says Silva. “I would explain why we were doing this and the benefits not just to our community and neighbourhoods, but for everyone’s sake, for the planet.”

Silva’s community was one of 29 neighbourhoods, covering more than one million people, where Wolbito mosquitoes were released between 2014 and 2019.

As dengue sweeps through the second-most populous city in Brazil, famed for its pristine beaches, Sugarloaf Mountain and striking peninsula which juts out into



the Atlantic Ocean, demand is growing in other neighbourhoods keen to adopt WMP’s *Wolbachia* method.

A year of hurt: Brazil’s dengue epidemic in 2023–2024

Known to be one of the world’s largest and most colourful festivals, Carnival features parades, samba dancers, incredible costumes, and attracts more than 2 million people a day on the streets of Rio de Janeiro.

As preparations began at the start of the year, the spectre of dengue hung gloomily over the city. Health officials had declared a public health emergency and in the second week of February, the municipality had registered more than 10,000 dengue cases, just under half of the total cases recorded throughout all of 2023.

Treatment centres were opened to ease pressure on the city’s stretched hospitals. It coincided with the start of a national vaccination campaign against dengue, as the country sought to immunise the most vulnerable members of the population with Takeda’s two-dose Qdenga vaccine.

The surge of dengue cases has been unrelenting this year, and nowhere else in the world has felt the brunt of dengue as much as Brazil has in 2024. The country has so far registered a record-breaking 6 million cases and 4000 deaths, with the World Health Organization (WHO) warning that all four dengue serotypes have been detected in the Americas this year in at least six countries including Brazil.

Following 2023's record annual numbers, which saw 2.9 million cases and 1079 dengue-related deaths, the Brazilian government had forecast disheartening case numbers for the year ahead. However, even those were already surpassed in the first five months of the year. The Ministry of Health had initially warned numbers could hit 5 million as a worst case scenario.

The worrying trend is even more stark when looking back at historical records. After an absence of more than 20 years, dengue re-emerged in the country in 1981. Over the next 30 years, 7 million cases were reported. Today, Brazil has the greatest number of dengue cases in the world, and accounts for 82% of the total global burden this year alone.

Expanding *Wolbachia* in Rio: New neighbourhoods join the fight

As demand soared for vaccines and possible new neighbourhoods for *Wolbachia* deployment in Rio de Janeiro, WMP announced it was starting releases in three new communities in April. Covering roughly 60,000 people, Wolbito releases are now underway in Centro, Caju and Ilha de Paquetá.

"WMP's *Wolbachia* method dates back to 2014 here in Rio de Janeiro, when Tübiacanga, an area of Governador Island, first received Wolbito mosquitoes," says Gabriel Sylvestre, WMP Brasil's Operations Manager. "Our intention is that by the end of the year, all these areas will have *Wolbachia* established in these territories."

"The *Wolbachia* method brings great hope," says Taíse Salgado, a teacher who took the Wolbito at School program into her classroom to educate students about *Wolbachia* and other ways to control mosquito-borne diseases.

"The method represents a real opportunity in the fight against these arboviruses which afflict our population in such a severe way."

– teacher from the Wolbito at School program
Taíse Salgado

Niterói success: A model of mosquito-borne disease control

While Rio de Janeiro continued opening up emergency dengue centres and increased testing capacities, just across the Guanabara Bay, it was a very different story in Rio's neighbouring city of Niterói. Home to roughly half a million people, Niterói had just over 1500 suspected cases of dengue by the end of May. Its incidence rate per capita was one of the lowest in the state, with 318 cases per 100,000 people. Rio, by comparison, had an incidence rate of 1650 per 100,000 people, with more than 102,000 cases.

record-breaking

dengue cases
and 4000 deaths

(June 2024)

6M

+10K

dengue cases

(by the second week of February 2024)

just under half of the total cases
recorded throughout all of 2023.

Health officials credited the successful impact of WMP's *Wolbachia* method, which was first deployed in the city to help battle dengue in 2015. Nine years on, it is the first Brazilian city to be fully protected by *Wolbachia*. Long-term monitoring in Niterói showed that 100% of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes carried *Wolbachia* eight years after release efforts ended. It has coincided with the lowest dengue incidence in 20 years from 2020 to 2023.

In the 10 years prior to the start of the city-wide roll-out of *Wolbachia* mosquito releases in Niterói in 2017, more than 46,000 dengue cases resident in Niterói were reported to Brazil's national disease surveillance system (SINAN). Large dengue outbreaks numbering thousands of cases were an almost annual occurrence in the city, and more than 12 thousand cases were reported in 2013 alone. By comparison, in the first four years 2020–2023 after *Wolbachia* was rolled out across Niterói, there were a total of 326 dengue cases reported in the city – lower than any previous period on record. While surging dengue transmission in 2024 has seen case numbers creep up also in Niterói, the 1500 cases recorded this year is dramatically lower than historical outbreaks.

"The sustained absence of dengue, chikungunya and Zika outbreaks in Niterói during the past four years has provided an increasingly clear signal of the real-world effectiveness of large-scale *Wolbachia* deployments," says Dr Katie Anders, WMP's Director Integrated Evidence.

"This year has provided the litmus test. To see dengue incidence remain low in Niterói while dengue is inflicting a public health emergency on so much of Brazil and the region really highlights the extraordinary impact that *Wolbachia* is having in preventing illness and deaths and protecting health systems."

Ana Eppinghaus remembers when WMP first approached the city with its novel method in 2015. “The first contact we had with the project was a little surprising,” says the Health Surveillance Coordinator at the Municipal Health Foundation of Niterói.

“It’s not often you come across a proposal to release mosquitoes when our entire history of disease prevention was to fight against the mosquitoes. But... we accepted the challenge.”

– Health Surveillance Coordinator at the Municipal Health Foundation of Niterói **Ana Eppinghaus**

The project first began in Jurujuba before expanding to another 33 neighbourhoods in 2017. The final 19 neighbourhoods were completed in 2022, with scientific results from other areas already showing a drop in dengue cases.

“We were used to seeing dengue epidemics in the city every three to five years, with tens of thousands of cases,” adds Eppinghaus. “And today, we see the impact of *Wolbachia* all over the city, with at most a hundred or so cases. The impact was clear, cases were decreasing.”

At the end of last year, the city’s symbolic Museum of Contemporary Art (Mac), hosted an exhibition entitled: *Wolbachia pipientis*: Niterói em Três Tempos, which told the story of how WMP implemented the *Wolbachia* method across the city over eight years.

“It gives me much joy and I’m really proud of our city being the first Brazilian municipality to be 100% protected by *Wolbachia*,” says Juliana Martins, the Education, Sustainability, Sport and Health Coordinator from the City Education Secretariat of Niterói.

“We are really proud to be part of this project and to see how effective it has been – and in such a sustainable way. It’s wonderful to see that science is not meant to stay in a drawer and with WMP, it has benefited those who most need it. It’s fantastic.”

Sylvestre says there was a lot of learning back in 2015, when his team were trying to understand how to engage with the community in the most effective manner and release mosquitoes on a wide scale.

“It’s such a great feat to celebrate completing a whole city in the southeast of the country,” he says.



Nationwide plans: Scaling up *Wolbachia* across Brazil

It is hoped the success of Niterói will be replicated across much of the country in the coming years. WMP, alongside Fiocruz and the Ministry of Health, have great ambitions to protect more than 100 million people in Brazil over the next decade. Previous releases in other cities included Petrolina, Campo Grande and a randomised controlled trial in Belo Horizonte, with results expected in mid-2025. In 2024, we started work in six more cities – Joinville, Foz do Iguaçu, Londrina, Uberlândia, Presidente Prudente and Natal.

Ethel Maciel, the Ministry of Health’s Secretary for Health and Environment Surveillance, emphasises the importance of these new initiatives to protect more people from mosquito-borne diseases.



“Expanding the number of cities that use the *Wolbachia* method and building new factories are of great importance if we are to face future epidemics and better protect the Brazilian population.”

– Ministry of Health’s Secretary for Health and Environment Surveillance
Ethel Maciel

“Expanding the number of cities that use the *Wolbachia* method and building new factories are of great importance if we are to face future epidemics and better protect the Brazilian population,” she says.

“This technology is proof that science needs to be increasingly fostered and valued.”

To meet demand, the biofactory in Rio de Janeiro, located on Fiocruz’s Maré Campus, is undergoing a process of automation, with new equipment to scale up the production of Wolbito mosquitoes. There was also the news in March 2023, that IBMP/Fiocruz and WMP would be building one of the biggest mosquito production facilities in the world, in Curitiba, southern Brazil. This is part of the formal partnership between the two organisations to dramatically expand access across the country, with the factory estimated to produce about 5 billion mosquito eggs annually at a rate of up to 100 million per week in the initial stages. Currently in construction, it is hoped the factory will be operational by May 2025.



Scan the code



WHY PARTNERSHIPS

are key to beating dengue

In the Chanthabouly district of Laos's capital city, Vientiane, Oudomshin sits by his mosquito release container with a big smile on his face. He is optimistic that positive change is happening in his small leafy community of Siswat village.

The 40-year-old father knows too well what impact dengue can have on people's lives after both he and his daughter were badly affected by the virus.

"Dengue not only impacts my family but affects everybody in my community," he says. "I feel very happy to help release good mosquitoes in my community."

– mosquito release container host
Oudomshin

Oudomshin remembers the extreme body pain and high fevers – he was faced with no other option but to go to hospital. He recalls how his daughter, Bella, also suffered from similar symptoms with severe headaches. At first, the doctors were unsure of her diagnosis. But later tests concluded it was dengue.

"At the time she told me how much pain she was going through," says Oudomshin. "I was so worried and afraid for my daughter because I know there is no medicine to treat dengue."

"When people have dengue, they have to stop working and it also affects our economy and some people might have difficulty with finances. Often the age groups with the highest risk of suffering are children and older people."

Bringing fresh hope to Laos

When Oudomshin first heard about WMP's project, in partnership with Save the Children International (SCI) and with the support of the Department of Communicable Disease (DCDC) and Lao PDR Ministry of Health (MOH), he was keen to find out more.

He volunteered to host a mosquito release container (MCR) in his home and eagerly followed the deployments of *Wolbachia* mosquitoes, which took place in 32 villages across the Chanthabouly and Xaysettha districts of the



capital. Following successful deployments, protecting a combined population of roughly 86,000 people, releases concluded in August 2023, with a public acceptance rate of 99%.

Oudomshin believes it was a hugely successful partnership, and one which will continue later this year following a recent announcement of fresh funding support from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). This means more communities like Oudomshin's will be protected from mosquito-borne diseases in the landlocked south-east Asian country.

"Australia is pleased to work with the Ministry of Health, Save the Children International in Laos and World Mosquito Program to scale-up an effective Australian-developed innovation to reduce the incidence of dengue," says H.E. Megan Jones, Australian Ambassador to Lao PDR.

"The pilot phase has provided the template for the expanded programme and future success."

A year-round threat in the country, dengue cases reached more than 35,000 last year, with 20 dengue-related deaths. Many in Vientiane have suffered from dengue in recent years and know the negative impact and knock-on effect the disease can have both on health and finances.

The project is not possible without the support of key partners including Save the Children International. Country Director, Luke Ebbs, reflects on the success of the partnership between the international children's charity and WMP.

“Save the Children has a long history of working in Laos, so it was excellent to start a new project with WMP battling mosquito-borne diseases in the country,” he says.

“A big part of the appeal is providing sustainable long-term positive health outcomes for Laos.”

A New Caledonian success story

Across the globe, WMP works to strengthen the capacity of local communities, governments and health agencies, also forming partnerships with corporate citizen programs, and charitable and non-government organisations to expand *Wolbachia* protection worldwide.

There is no better example of this than in the diverse French overseas territory, New Caledonia, where WMP has worked since 2018. Now releasing mosquitoes in its fourth city, Païta, following successful deployments in the capital, Nouméa, as well as the towns of Mont-Dore and Dumbéa, the project is built on strong partnerships.

The Government of New Caledonia, the City of Nouméa and the Institut Pasteur in New Caledonia (IPNC) were all initial consortium partners when the project launched in March 2018 in the capital, and are still heavily involved to this day. Public acceptance has also been very high in New Caledonia, with an acceptance rate of 94% of residents in Nouméa, 92% in Dumbéa and Mont-Dore and 94% in Païta. And for the fourth consecutive year, no dengue epidemic has occurred in *Wolbachia* treated neighbourhoods in New Caledonia.

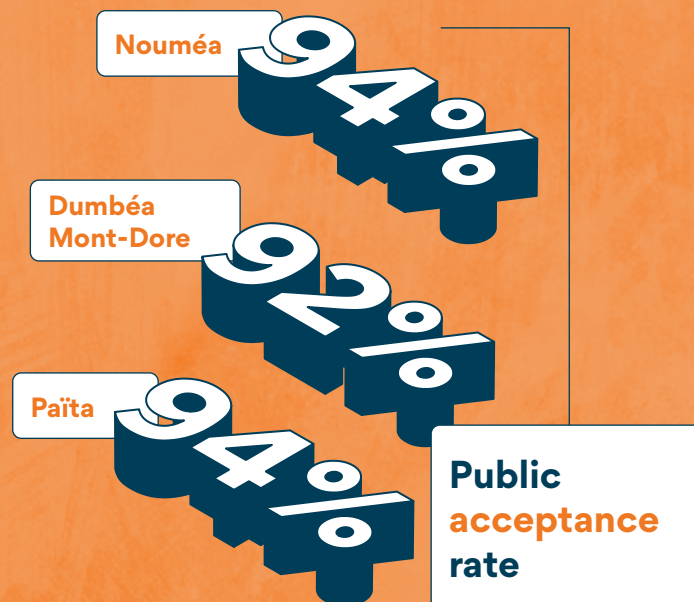
“Beyond the financial contributions, the partnerships bring many skills to safely and successfully release mosquitoes in New Caledonia,” says program coordinator, Nadege Rossi. “Institut Pasteur de Nouvelle-Calédonie brings scientific expertise and skills for rearing and analysing mosquitoes as well as scientific materials.”

– program coordinator of WMP in New Caledonia **Nadege Rossi**

Rossi describes how the different cities help WMP communicate to the population and how local authorities participate in BG trap collection and mosquito releases.

“The government of New Caledonia brings expertise in field entomology and epidemiology,” says Rossi. “Thanks to the data of the health department, we have historical information of dengue outbreaks in New Caledonia. We also have supporters from environmental associations, as well as public and private companies, which all play a role in helping promote the program.”

The results so far have been excellent, with 89% of mosquitoes now carrying *Wolbachia* in Nouméa (May 2023), 85% in Dumbéa and 70% in Mont-Dore (October 2023).



Other major partners in New Caledonia have included a diverse ensemble from EEC ENGIE, an energy provider in Nouméa, OPT, New Caledonia’s postal and telecommunication service, to French sportswear company, Decathlon, and environmental and public health association Ensemble pour la Planète (EPLP). The project has also been financially supported by the South Province of New Caledonia and the French Government.

“Institut Pasteur de Nouvelle-Calédonie is very pleased to be a partner of the WMP alongside other New Caledonian institutions (DASS-NC, Municipalities, Provinces and City Halls), the French Government and Monash University,” says Dr Marc Jouan, Director at the Institut Pasteur de Nouvelle-Calédonie.

“Since the program was set up, we have no longer recorded any dengue epidemics, despite a few imported cases. Continued surveillance and the implementation of research programs in conjunction with the WMP will enable us to better analyse this epidemiological evolution.”

“It is very challenging to implement such a program, but it is also a rare opportunity to participate in a project which will change the lives of many people,” adds Rossi.

“I have also had the chance to work with the same collaborators for years, so it is a real team success story and we are all proud to help protect New Caledonia from dengue outbreaks.”



Turning tragedy into motivation in El Salvador

María Eugenia Viana proudly adorns the bright yellow walls of her home in San Marcelino Las Flores with photos of her seven children, six children-in-law, and 10 grandchildren. The 58-year-old has lived in the area for more than 27 years and seen both dengue and Zika sweep through the heart of her community on a regular basis.

Viana had dengue three years ago along with her daughter-in-law, and recalls the pain and suffering it caused them both. As she talks through each of the photos on her wall, Viana reaches up to a colour portrait of her grandson, Rudy Armando, smartly dressed in school uniform. He was also diagnosed with dengue when he was 10 years old.

“My daughter took him to the clinic where they gave him medication for his fever and sent him home,” says Viana. “The fever didn’t go down and he had to wait eight days for the next available appointment.

“Just before he was due to go in for tests, he had a terrible stomach pain and he was rushed into hospital, where doctors said he was dehydrated.” Viana pauses and takes a deep breath, with a tear in her eye. “My grandson didn’t last 24 hours longer before he passed away.”

“He was so young and absolutely loved playing football, it was his favourite thing to do.”

– community supporter
María Eugenia Viana

She speaks of how her grandson was an avid footballer and collected posters of his beloved Italian team, Juventus. Viana keeps these very close to her heart when reflecting on losing Armando to dengue so early in his life.

It encouraged her to volunteer in the community and raise awareness of the dangers of dengue.

“When I first heard about the *Wolbachia* project, I immediately said I wanted to participate,” Viana recalls. “I wanted to work with mosquitoes, help people, and learn how to make this awful disease disappear.

“Dengue has had a significant impact on our community, not just the young, but the elderly and adults. We went from house to house explaining the method, that it was natural, and how the preparation was happening.”

She remembers how some were at first worried it would harm them and others were asking whether there were vaccines available yet. Viana says perhaps her renewed motivation is personal.



“My motivation has been because of the death of my grandson, so that there are no more children suffering from this disease. As communities, we want to be healthy and we hope in God that the *Wolbachia* method will help us greatly.”

WMP started *Wolbachia* releases in January in the small central American nation of El Salvador, targeting three municipalities including Santa Ana, San Sebastián Salitrillo and Chalchuapa. The partnership with the El Salvador Ministry of Health (MINSAL) will see releases covering an estimated area of 31 km² and protect close to 382,000 people when it concludes.

“What attracted my attention the most about the project was being able to contribute to the reduction of the vector of this disease through an innovative strategy that had not been seen before in these parts,” says Dr Carlos Caballero, SIBASI Santa Ana Coordinator (Ministry of Health).



“It does not only involve health personnel, but it becomes an inter-institutional project that also includes communities, individuals and other institutions interested in contributing to reducing this type of disease.”

External collaborators include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Puerto Rico Vector Control Unit (PRVCU). They are carrying

out surveillance activities and will contribute their perspectives on future implementation in other territories of the region.

Dr Tania Chafoya, San Sebastián Salitrillo Health Unit director (Ministry of Health), believes the Ministry of Health is “leaving aside many traditional methods of disease control” for this new project.

“The *Wolbachia* project is something innovative, something new, something that we believe will be very self-sustainable over time,” she notes.

Meanwhile, in neighbouring Honduras, WMP’s project with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in coordination with the Ministry of Health (SESAL) and the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), has recently finished with more than 7 million *Wolbachia* mosquitoes released in the capital city, Tegucigalpa.

Without many of these partnerships around the world, the project wouldn’t be possible, whether that’s partnering directly with communities, national governments, research and technical partners, NGOs and corporate companies or philanthropists and major donors.

A future without dengue

Back in Laos, Oudomshin contemplates the possibility of a future without dengue. He is eagerly anticipating the second phase of the project there.

“We believe this method will work and I hope that the project will expand to other communities as well as other provinces, so the country’s dengue incident will be reduced in the future.”

– mosquito release container host
Oudomshin



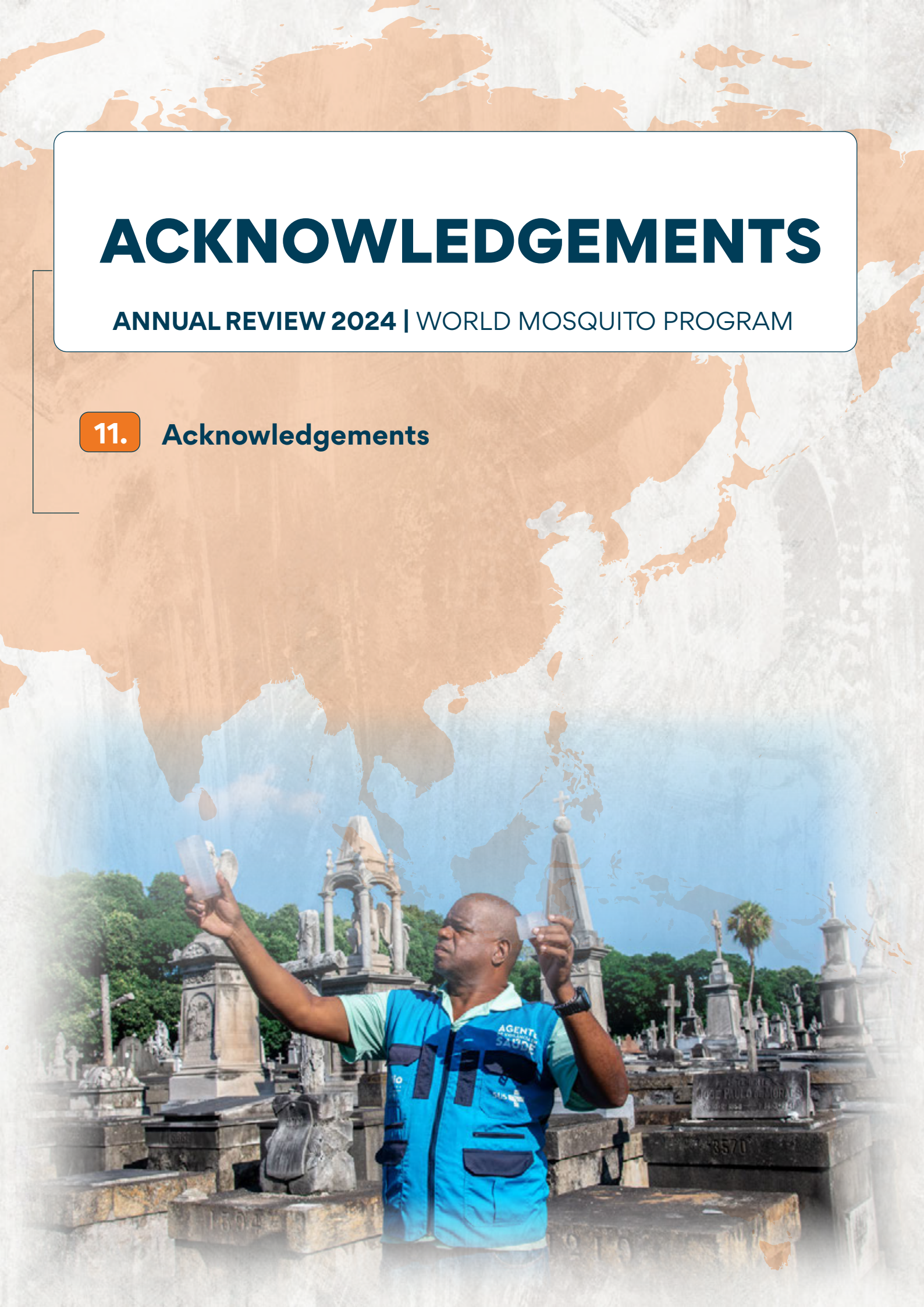
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11. Acknowledgements



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WORLD MOSQUITO PROGRAM

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