

SRI LANKA



March 2021



The World Mosquito Program has partnered with the Sri Lankan Government to bring our *Wolbachia* method to local communities in Colombo.

In July 2017, the World Mosquito Program established a research partnership with the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medical Services to examine new, more effective ways to protect communities from mosquito-borne diseases. Our project in Sri Lanka is implemented in the Colombo area, with the first mosquito releases taking place in 2020.

Supported by the Australian Government, the primary goal of this project is to pilot the implementation of our *Wolbachia* method in Sri Lanka. If successful, it could serve as a model for future large-scale implementation as a low-cost and self-sustaining method for the prevention of mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever.



 **1**
project site

 size of the project
20 km²

 **230,551**
target population

 **68**
project staff

PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE
measured by survey
99% Nugegoda
98% CMC D1

 **3258**
volunteers
who released
mosquitoes

2
local partners
and supporters 

MOSQUITO- BORNE DISEASE BURDEN IN SRI LANKA

With 25,000 cases reported in the first 6 months of 2019, the Sri Lankan dengue epidemic has emerged as a serious public health concern.

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Dengue has become a major problem in Sri Lanka. I found out that the dengue epidemic can be eradicated using the *Wolbachia* method so I feel surprised and happy. I hope this method will be successful in our country.

KP Buddika Priyadarshan Wimalasekarai
Principal Stingers Preschool, Sri Lanka



Suhail's story

At home in Colombo, 23-year-old Suhail knows a lot more about dengue now that nearly everyone in his family has had the mosquito-borne disease. He used to think that dengue was just a fever that comes and goes, to be treated with paracetamol, but now he knows that it can be life-threatening. Suhail's family treats dengue very seriously since one of his sisters passed away when she was just 9 months old after contracting the worst serotype of the disease. Suhail's father was working in Abu Dhabi and couldn't make it home in time. It was the first time Suhail had ever seen his dad cry.

Now whenever anyone in the family gets a fever, they get a blood test straight away – Suhail says that the first thing that comes into his head is “what if it is dengue?” When he gets bitten by a mosquito, he thinks: “What if that's a dengue mosquito? You can't tell the difference between a

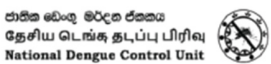
“

We take this issue very seriously; it is very important to us. We have to communicate at meetings and in schools and workplaces, and to people who might live in isolated communities in the mountains. It's for the good of the whole community for people to be healthy.

normal mosquito and one that's carrying dengue.”

“If the *Wolbachia* method can reduce the threat of dengue, we can sleep peacefully, we won't have to worry so much about losing our loved ones.”

Partners and supporters



Further information:

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About us

The World Mosquito Program is an international, not-for-profit initiative that works to protect the global community from mosquito-borne diseases including dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever.

Our approach has widespread support from communities, governments, research institutes and philanthropic partners around the world. Through collaboration and innovation, we can make a difference to millions of lives.

Currently the World Mosquito Program works in 11 countries in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas. Our aim is to protect 75 million people over the next five years.

In addition to the Oceania Office in Melbourne, Australia, the World Mosquito Program has a regional Asian Hub in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and plans for an Americas Hub in Panama City, Panama.

These hubs support projects in their respective regions and contribute to core global operations.

Contact us

