PacMOSSI
Pacific Mosquito Surveillance Strengthening for Impact

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY
AUSTRALIA

Cairns
Singapore
Townsville

PacMOSSI Annual Meeting 2026

Nadi, Fiji | 9-10 June 2026

MEETING REPORT

MEETING OBJECTIVES

The annual meeting objectives were to:

1. Update PacMOSSI consortium members on progress and plans to strengthen mosquito surveillance and control in the Pacific.
2. Review dengue control activities and implementation experiences in selected Pacific Island Countries and areas (PICs).
3. Provide briefings from other key partners on their support to vector surveillance and control in the region.

FORMAT

The meeting was held from 9 to 10 June 2026 at Ramada Suites by Wyndham in Nadi, Fiji. Sessions included a welcome and opening, plenary presentations, interactive exercises, panel discussions and question and answer sessions. The agenda overview is included as Annex 1.

ATTENDEES

The annual meeting was attended by 42 people from 23 countries, of which 50% were women (or 56% were women for representatives from PIC ministries or departments of health). The attendees represented ministries or departments of health from 18 PICs (18), core PacMOSSI partner institutions (14), and other technical and donor partners (10). The full list of participants is included as Annex 2. A survey was conducted in the final session to document the experiences of participants, with results presented below. Selected images from the convening are shown in Annex 3.

PROCEEDINGS

The following provides an overview of proceedings from the 2-day annual meeting. Short summaries of each presentation are provided below. Presentation files are accessible via the PacMOSSI 2026 Annual Meeting event page.

Day 1 – Tuesday 9 June 2026

TOPIC	SPEAKER	SUMMARY
Session 1. PacMOSSI Management updates		
Progress and achievements	Tessa Knox	The regional context was outlined, noting dengue cases or outbreaks in 13 PICs over the preceding 12 months and ongoing malaria endemicity in 3 countries. Persistent regional challenges were noted, including geographic remoteness, limited workforces, high vector species diversity, and data gaps on insecticide resistance. Key program achievements were reported. Online training course enrolments reached 413 staff across 20 countries and territories, with a 95% satisfaction rating in the 2025 evaluation. The *Aedes* surveillance practical short course was delivered in Honiara in November 2025 (20 participants from 15 countries; 55% women). The Mentoring Program Round 2 is underway with 13 mentees. Baseline surveillance surveys have been completed in five countries, with genetic testing of mosquito specimens from ten countries expected to yield results in late 2026. Operations research results had been published for a 6-country study and submitted for a knowledge, attitudes and practices study in Vanuatu.
Future plans	Amanda Murphy	Planned activities for 2026–2027 include three new online training modules, a practical vector control workshop in Madang (November 2026), expanded baseline surveillance in five additional countries, establishment of a regional vector control stockpile, development of larval control guidance, and two additional multi-country operations research studies.
Proposed vector control stockpile	Matt Shortus	The concept for a regional vector control stockpile pilot was outlined and received great interest and support from meeting attendees. The core idea involves pre-positioning of a shared stockpile of vector control commodities - including application equipment, quality-assured insecticides, personal protective equipment, and safety kits -that could be rapidly deployed to PICs during vector-borne disease outbreaks targeting dengue, chikungunya, Zika, malaria, and emerging arboviral threats. Under the proposed model, PacMOSSI would serve as technical advisor to assist PICs in refining their requests with supply by an independent entity. It was emphasised that this remains a pilot concept and that the modalities, including storage arrangements, access and request processes, and logistics

		frameworks, are still under discussion and subject to further consultation with PICs, feasibility assessment, and broader stakeholder engagement. Some key considerations were discussed including longer term sustainability, and whether sub-regional stockpiling would ease timeliness and ease of delivery.
Session 2. Key challenges for outbreak readiness and response		
Data: use of entomological & epidemiological data to trigger and target vector control	Mederick Mahossem	Mederick outlined the routine vector surveillance data collected in New Caledonia, which includes use of different trap types as well as insecticide resistance testing (carried out by the Institut Pasteur). Resistance test findings have directly informed control strategies including a decision to discontinue broad vehicle-based spatial spraying in favour of a single targeted treatment at the patient's home combined with larval breeding site destruction, as well as the deployment of *Wolbachia* mosquitoes through the World Mosquito Program. Overall, entomological data in New Caledonia has moved beyond passive monitoring to actively inform and adapt interventions, though the lag between case detection and vector control action remains a challenge.
Commodities: rapid access to insecticides and equipment	Calvin Johanes	Calvin presented on his experience leading and managing vector control responses in Palau, including maintaining a trained team of staff, and the need to focus more on community clean ups for prevention – and how to best engage the community on this when they are tired of hearing the same public health messages repeated often. Having access to the latest case data in a timely manner was also discussed.
RCCE: dealing with community resistance to spraying	Aileen Solaita	Aileen described some of the challenges faced and solutions she has developed to engage with communities on residual spraying in American Samoa – ranging from contacting householders to responding to their concerns, and the innovative use of social media to facilitate rapid responses. She also described some work underway to test the use of spatial emanators in selected households, and some early indications of community acceptance.
Session 3. Training		
Inclusivity and diversity	Maxine Whittaker and Mele Tanielu	An interactive, small-group session prompted reflection on barriers to inclusivity in vector surveillance and control, including diversity within national workforces. The importance of

		ensuring surveillance and response systems can capture disaggregated information on disease risk and needs of different community members was highlighted.
Mentoring program	Edgar Pollard	A Video presentation was shown from Edgar, who provided an update on the PacMOSSI Mentoring Program. There was some discussion about options to expand the mentoring to link with other PacMOSSI activities and/or provide in-country mentoring.
In-country support	Rod Bellwood	Rod described his recent experience providing in-country dengue outbreak support to Tonga and Tuvalu. He highlighted the need for strong collaboration between different health departments for rapid, targeted action during outbreaks, ensuring responses are coordinated, efficient, and effective. Routine vector control outside of outbreaks can also help teams to maintain skills and confidence, as well as building community acceptance by making household and community interventions feel normal rather than disruptive. It was noted that it is not just for the PacMOSSI team to take action — it is also for country representatives to put into practice what has been learned in trainings, and to conduct regular refresher trainings for their staff.
Proposed online module on key *Aedes* interventions	Melanie Koinari	Melanie outlined plans for a new online module on Aedes vector control. The module will provide foundational and operational knowledge to compliment the PacMOSSI 2026 Regional Workshop and strengthen regional vector control capacity. Topics includes larval source management, adult mosquito control, household protection measures, and the safe implementation of vector control operations. Discussions highlighted country appetite for formal competency certification to support MoH staff career progression.
Proposed PacMOSSI 2026 practical (TOT) workshop and accompanying guidance	Melanie Koinari	The proposed PacMOSSI's 2026 regional training workshop is planned to be delivered by the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research on 9 to 13 November 2026 in Madang. The proposed topic is "How to implement *Aedes* vector control in the Pacific" with the aim to strengthen country capacity to prevent and respond to dengue, Zika and chikungunya outbreaks through the application of locally-appropriate and evidence-based vector control strategies. Key thematic areas will include surveillance-informed decision-making, larval source management, residual spraying, community engagement, and new vector control tools (see here for more information). The workshop proposal was presented to country representatives for consultation and feedback. Audience feedback was collected via Mentimeter, with 31 responses received from both PIC and partner organisation

		representatives. Respondents strongly supported the proposed training program and identified larval source management (larviciding and container management), and residual spraying as the highest regional training priorities. Country representatives affirmed the value of a training-of-trainers approach.
Session 4. Baseline mosquito surveys		
Summary of activities and results	Brian Johnson	An overview of the enhanced surveillance activities undertaken were presented by representatives of 5 PICs (Fiji, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Wallis and Futuna), as well as presentation of preliminary data on genetic analysis of mosquito specimens from an additional 5 countries (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Papua New Guinea). The value of testing to confirm species identity, assess the presence of insecticide resistance genes and/or *Wolbachia* presence was discussed, with interested countries requested to contact PacMOSSI to discuss or arrange to send/test additional mosquito samples. It was also noted that data from any mosquito samples shared with PacMOSSI will be provided to countries and permission sought before any findings are published.
Country overviews - Niue - Solomon Islands - Tonga - Fiji - Wallis and Futuna	Ashleigh Pihigia Charles Butafa Lesieli Mahe Vineshwaran Rama Gloria Lutui-Tefka	Country representatives outlined current surveillance efforts, typically combining larval surveys and adult trapping, often triggered by outbreaks. While training, data systems, and regional collaboration are improving, challenges persist, including limited resources, data gaps, species identification issues, and the need for sustained funding. Niue: Four mosquito species were confirmed; *Aedes polynesiensis* was absent (likely a prior reporting error). *Aedes cooki* dominated over *Aedes aegypti*. The F1534C *kdr* mutation was detected in *Ae. aegypti*, indicating possible pyrethroid resistance, though sample size was small. *Aedes cooki* was also found to carry *Wolbachia*. Solomon Islands: Only *Aedes albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti* were identified in Honiara samples, suggesting low diversity; further molecular work is planned. Detection of *kdr* mutations V1016G and F1534C in *Ae. aegypti* indicate likely pyrethroid resistance. Tonga: Surveys showed dominance of *Ae. albopictus* (~78%), followed by *Ae. aegypti* (19%), which was more common near dengue cases. Preliminary results indicate the presence of *Ae. cooki* and the introduction of *Aedes notoscriptus*. Molecular results of *kdr* screenings are pending.

		Fiji: Surveys across four sites found *Ae. albopictus* dominant, followed by *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. polynesiensis*. Molecular data suggest possible additional species. *Kdr* screening results are pending. Wallis and Futuna: Tyres were the main breeding sites identified in a recent survey, prompting clean-up efforts. *Aedes polynesiensis* was found to be the dominant vector, with *Ae. aegypti* rare (<5%). No *kdr* alleles were detected, suggesting high susceptibility to pyrethroids. Discussion focused on how results can be shared, how the information from the surveillance activities can be maximised and suggestions on how vector surveillance efforts could be improved. There was a suggestion to collect data before and after a vector control intervention to help understand impact, as well as conducting more longitudinal surveillance data.
Session 5. Insecticide resistance and mosquito control		
Overview of regional *Aedes* and *Anopheles* resistance situation	Nicolas Pocquet	Nicolas explained the meaning and operational implications of insecticide resistance in mosquito vectors, including the use of the WHO Tube Test and interpretation of the results. Examples of resistance findings, their underlying mechanisms and impact on vector control activities were discussed, including the history of resistance findings in *Aedes aegypti* from New Caledonia. A current map of *Aedes* resistance data across the Pacific was also shown illustrating the urgent need for alternative vector control tools. Up-to-date insecticide resistance information is still required for many PICs.
Implications of resistance for selection of interventions and products	Matt Shortus	Matt then discussed the impact of insecticide resistance on choice of vector control products, and provided some guidance on prevention and management of resistance, such as regularly rotating insecticides with different modes of action, and being prepared to switch to a new insecticide class when resistance is confirmed. The need to maintain regular testing of vector mosquitoes, preferably at least every 2 years, was also emphasised. Questions were around continual use of insecticides outside of outbreaks and how this might contribute to resistance, as well as the possible influence of using of non-targeted spray techniques.

Day 2 – Wednesday 10 June 2026

TOPIC	SPEAKER	SUMMARY
Session 6. Data management		
Collection and use of mosquito vector data	Amanda Murphy	Amanda presented an overview of the principles of good data management for mosquito surveillance and control, including an overview of the process of planning, securely collecting, storing, reporting and evaluating data - including the need to disaggregate data to obtain GEDSI information. Examples were outlined to demonstrate how accurate data collection informs effective decision making, and what happens when this goes wrong. Different tools and approaches to data collection were also presented and the different capabilities and considerations for each.
Tupaia modules, recent developments and asset management demo	Geoff Fisher	An outline of all the available Tupaia modules to support vector surveillance, vector control and asset management was provided, along with a live demonstration of the software. The Tupaia PacMOSSI modules are free for any interested PICs and the dashboard displays and reports available are customisable to country needs. A key strength is the ongoing technical support of the Beyond Essential Systems team. A lively discussion on sustainability of data management tools followed, as well as the need for timely data sharing between different stakeholders. Interested Pacific vector teams were encouraged to submit Tupaia support requests to PacMOSSI.
Panel discussion of country experiences - Samoa - Kiribati - Tuvalu	Christina Ulberg Nikarawa Karoua Mosese Taukave	Representatives from Samoa, Kiribati, and Tuvalu shared their experiences with managing vector data in Tupaia, highlighting growing confidence in digital data collection. Christina provided an overview of the use of Tupaia to track and manage vector control supplies in Samoa, and how this had supported efficient management of dengue outbreak responses. Nikarawa explained how Tupaia had supported tracking and management of vector control responses in Kiribati. Mosese described how use of Tupaia in the recent dengue outbreak in Tuvalu had helped to make community spraying data immediately accessible while also reducing data entry errors.

Session 7. RCCE and operations research		
New RCCE guide	Sebastian Vernal Carranza	A new risk communications and community engagement (RCCE) guide for residual spraying was presented via video, with emphasis on adapting it to country contexts and needs. Suggestions for additional RCCE support were discussed including for larval control. The need was raised to ensure integration of the RCCE on IRS into the package of dengue related RCCE activities and materials, as well as working with health communication experts on this work e.g. health promotion units. There was also discussion about the minimum lead time required to communicate to communities about IRS. Community trust in vector control teams is the critical factor in IRS acceptance. Examples were provided where established relationships with communities and/or where communities have prior experience with IRS or the teams conducting emergency response can greatly assist with acceptance of interventions during outbreaks.
OR projects updates, scope and plans	Adam Craig	Two potential operational research initiatives were presented for discussion: a multi-country study examining community knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to vector control interventions, and the development and evaluation of a regional insecticide resistance testing mechanism. Through a structured small group exercise, country representatives provided feedback on the relevance, feasibility and potential value of each proposal. Discussions highlighted strong regional interest in generating and using evidence to inform program decision-making, with participants contributing ideas to refine the proposed studies and identify future operational research priorities for the Pacific. Evidence summaries from previous research were also presented for a multi-country study (see here) and a Vanuatu study (see here).
Session 8. Partner updates		
World Health Organization	Philippe Guyant	Philippe outlined support available through WHO for vector-borne disease control, and how this could be integrated through a One Health approach, including on strengthening environmental management approaches. He discussed the importance of an integrated approach to surveillance and response utilising human, mosquito and climate data, and

		noted some specific funding mechanisms that could be accessed by countries, such as The Pandemic Fund.
Innovative Vector Control Consortium	Jason Richardson	Jason explained the role of IVCC in generating evidence for new vector control tools and described some examples of new technologies in the pipeline. In particular, he highlighted IVCC's work on the use of spatial emanators and how these could potentially be used to support dengue control in the Pacific. Reflections were also shared from American Samoa, where spatial emanators are already in use for dengue outbreak response.
Institut Louis-Malardé	Hervé Bossin	Hervé outlined recent work underway at ILM including field evaluation of new control technologies. Innovative automated mosquito surveillance systems will also be tested in the near future. PacMOSSI will explore ILM's capacity and availability to support PIC training on novel technologies for mosquito vector surveillance and control.
World Mosquito Program	Darren Stanford	Darren described WMP's experience in using naturally occurring *Wolbachia* bacteria to prevent *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes from transmitting viruses like dengue, Zika, chikungunya, and yellow fever. This approach has been deployed in Australia and in 4 PICs so far (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia and Vanuatu) as well as in other regions. Darren also highlighted the sustainability of Wolbachia replacement as an important consideration and for PICs to discuss with their development partners if they'd like to implement the natural technology.
Session 9. Wrap-up		
Proposed vector control stockpile	Matt Shortus	There were further discussions on the pilot stockpile, with PacMOSSI to provide support for technical aspects and the warehousing and supply to be managed externally.
Recommendations	Tessa Knox	Tessa summarised the recommendations that had been noted during the meeting (provided below), both for the PacMOSSI team and for Pacific countries to consider and take appropriate action. Additional feedback or comments were sought, with Tessa encouraging ongoing two-way interaction to provide input and communicate needs amongst consortium members, outside of the in-person meetings. Everyone was encouraged to draw on the materials, resources, and advice available from the entire PacMOSSI team – and to send any requests as needed.

Key emergent themes

Key themes across the two days included:

Training & workforce development: The breadth of PacMOSSI training initiatives was well received, including the practical workshop planned for Madang in November 2026. A notable emerging demand was for formal competency certification to support career progression for Ministry of Health staff, which was noted as something PacMOSSI may be able to explore.

RCCE and operations research: A new RCCE guide for residual spraying was presented, with emphasis on the need to adapt messages and approaches to local contexts. There was broad interest in expanding evidence-based approaches, including a proposed multi-country knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey on vector control methods.

Outbreak coordination and management: A recurring theme across both days was the need for better data sharing and coordination both within ministries or departments of health and between countries to facilitate timely outbreak responses. Opportunities to leverage resources through cross-department or cross-sector collaboration were emphasised. The Tupaia platform was highlighted as a potentially useful tool for vector data management, with Samoa, Kiribati, and Tuvalu sharing positive experiences. A clear priority identified was designing surveillance systems to disaggregate data, including for GEDSI purposes.

Regional vector control commodities stockpile: Countries expressed strong support for a proposed pilot commodity stockpile to address bottlenecks in product availability during outbreaks. The modalities are yet to be worked through but warehousing and supply would be managed externally with PacMOSSI providing technical advice and support. Further details were made available in the information note on *Pilot project (2026-2027): Pacific vector control commodities stockpile*.

Insecticide resistance management: There was strong consensus on the urgency of managing insecticide resistance more systematically. Regional data showed heavy reliance on pyrethroids despite confirmed resistance in *Aedes* vectors in some areas, and participants agreed on the need to rotate insecticide classes, reduce over-reliance on insecticides generally, and expand resistance testing across the region. The World Mosquito Program's *Wolbachia* approach was noted as a non-insecticidal option that may be appropriate in some settings.

Partner alignment: Updates from WHO, Innovative Vector Control Consortium, Institut Louis-Malardé and the World Mosquito Program showed strong alignment with country programs and discussion around new tools, technologies and potential funding avenues.

Recommendations

The following recommendations noted during deliberations were reviewed in the wrap-up session and were agreed on by participants.

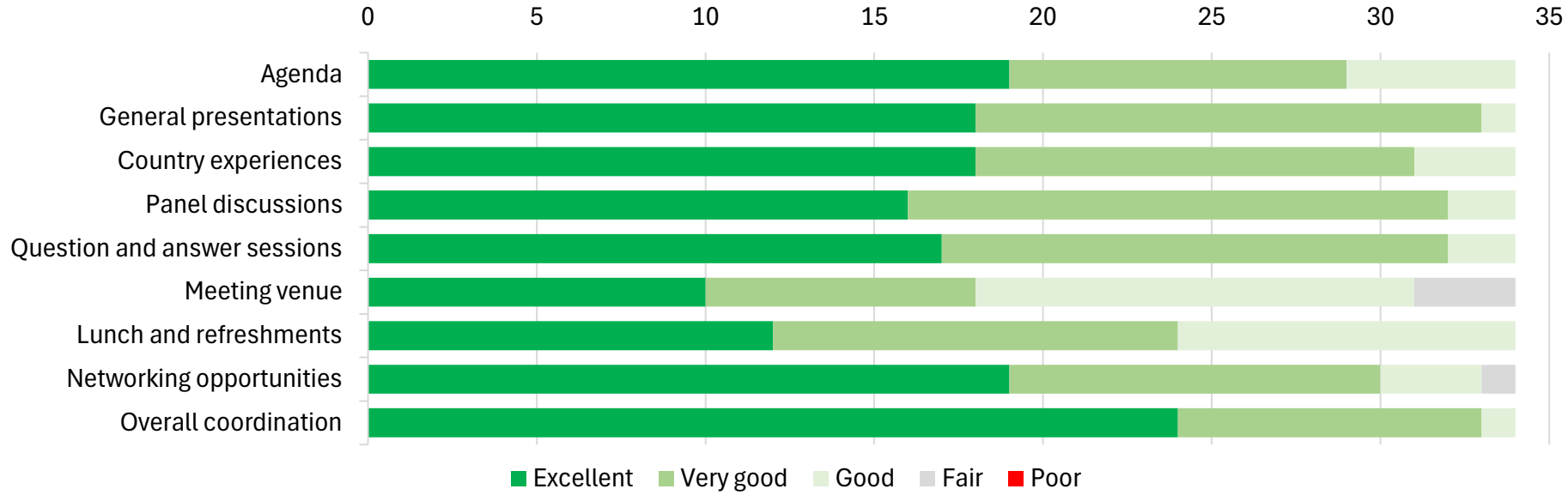
FOR COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES

No.	Action required or recommendation	Priority	By when
1	Continue to send any requests or suggestions to PacMOSSI for in-country or remote technical support or other initiatives, including preliminary commodity requests from the end of 2026.	High	2026-2028
2	Identify options for intersectoral engagement in planning and implementing mosquito control and align with other health initiatives (eg. leptospirosis), such as the Pandemic Fund (through the focal point) for establishing mechanisms and access to resources.	Medium	2026-2027
3	Encourage staff to undertake PacMOSSI trainings, including Module 5 on insecticide resistance and product efficacy and new Program Management module to be released soon.	Medium	2026-2027
4	Reflect insecticide resistance management best practice in vector control planning, including a) monitoring for resistance to non-pyrethroid insecticides in key vectors, b) use of data to select different insecticide classes between spray rounds (rather than continued use of one class), c) reducing reliance of insecticides through effective larval control and use of non-insecticidal interventions like *Wolbachia* if feasible.	High	Ongoing
5	Ensure nominees for the 2026 practical workshop in Madang are those who are involved in vector control implementation (rather than planning/supervision).	High	Q3 2026
6	Send requests for support on Tupaia to PacMOSSI.	Medium	2026-2027
7	Ensure surveillance systems are designed to disaggregate data to answer critical technical/program questions, including for diversity.	Medium	2026-2027
8	Contact PacMOSSI to request molecular testing of mosquito specimens to confirm species identity and for insecticide resistance (*kdr*) screening	Medium	2026-2027
9	Draw on the new RCCE residual spraying guide and adapt to needs and local setting including integrating with broader RCCE	Medium	2026-2027

FOR THE PACMOSSI TEAM

No.	Action required or recommendation	Priority	By when
1	Continue to support in-country deployments for mosquito surveillance and control. Preferably try to do training outside outbreaks, but can be done during outbreak response if requested	High	Ongoing
2	Develop notes summarising key information and circulate to PacMOSSI country focal points, such as on a) spatial emanators (efficacy, safety, deployment, availability, country experiences) and b) link between El Nino and arboviruses	High	End of 2026
3	During stockpile set-up, engage with those who have experience in this area (e.g. PIHOA) for lessons learned and consider if sub-regional stockpiles are feasible (eg. northern Pacific)	High	End of 2026
4	Look into the feasibility, utility and examples of a regional "competency benchmark" for mosquito surveillance and control based on certified training to support ministry staff career progression	High	2027-2028
5	Provide additional training or guidance on a) basic insectary techniques, such as how to rear adult mosquitoes for resistance tests and b) insecticide management and stewardship to minimise environmental impact	Medium	2026-2027
6	Develop Standard Operations Procedures for vector control, including for residual spraying and larval control (clean-up campaigns, container management, larviciding)	Medium	2026-2027
7	Include on PacMOSSI website key external information such as OneHealth case studies and disaggregated data guidance	Low	2026-2027
8	Determine if and how the PacMOSSI mentoring program can support broader personal development of MoH staff	Low	2027

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK



An in-person feedback form was distributed to participants at the close of the annual meeting. A total of 34 completed forms were received back from participants representing ministries of health (17), core PacMOSSI partner institutes (5), or other partners (12). Meeting objectives were reported as fully achieved by all MOH respondents and 15 of 17 partner respondents, with the remaining 2 partners indicating partial achievement. All partner respondents and 15 of 17 MOH participants rated the meeting as very useful. Across all rated elements, 96% of responses were Excellent or Very Good, with overall coordination and general presentations the highest-rated (97% each). The meeting venue was the exception, rated Excellent or Very Good by 53% of respondents.

Suggestions for improvement included: ensuring sufficient time for questions and answers and avoiding panels being cut short; sourcing a larger venue with better lighting and screen visibility; creating more opportunities for country representatives to contribute; and providing presentations in formats accessible to non-English speakers. Topics requested for future meetings included RCCE and AI tools for community engagement, novel vector control technologies, OneHealth and data integration, GEDSI in vector control, climate change and health, and clearer pathways for countries to access PacMOSSI and Pandemic Fund support. All respondents are thanked for their feedback, which will be considered when designing future PacMOSSI meetings and activities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PacMOSSI is a consortium supporting Pacific Island Countries and areas to combat mosquito-borne diseases through strengthened mosquito surveillance and control. It is coordinated by James Cook University in collaboration with The Pacific Community (SPC) and other international partners. PacMOSSI is supported by the Australian Government through the Partnerships for a Healthy Region initiative, and the French Government, the New Zealand Government and the European Union through SPC.

For more information, see: www.pacmossi.org

Annex 1. PacMOSSI 2026 annual meeting agenda overview

DATE	SESSION	SESSION
Day 1 Tuesday 9 June	Opening	Welcome, housekeeping and opening prayer
	Session 1	Consortium updates: • Overview of PacMOSSI progress and plans • Proposed vector control stockpile • Key challenges for outbreak readiness & response
	Session 2	• Inclusivity and diversity: reflective exercise • Training updates
	Session 3	Strengthening surveillance & control: • Baseline mosquito surveys (Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Fiji, Wallis and Futuna) • Insecticide resistance and mosquito control – regional situation overview & implications for vector control product selection
	Closing	Summary
Day 2 Wednesday 10 June	Opening	Recap of Day 1
	Session 4	• Collection and use of vector data • Updates to Tupaia • Operations research plans • Risk communications & community engagement
	Session 5	Partner updates: • World Health Organization (Fiji) • Innovative Vector Control Consortium • Institut Louis-Malardé • World Mosquito Program
	Session 6	Wrap up: • Final discussions & feedback on training needs and stockpile • Recommended actions for PacMOSSI, core partners and country focal points • Participant survey: meeting evaluation
	Closing	Closing prayer

Annex 2. List of participants

NAME	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY	EMAIL ADDRESS
PIC Ministries or Departments of Health			
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Annex 3. Selected images.

Further images are available on the [PacMOSSI 2026 Annual Meeting event page].


Strengthening *Aedes* Vector Control Capacity in the Pacific
1. Online Learning Module
ical Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop
eedback on the Proposed Workshop