



Food and Agriculture
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World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Mongolia One Health Joint Plan of Action Workshop

11-13 September 2024

Blue Sky Hotel, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



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Executive summary

The Mongolia One Health Joint Plan of Action Workshop was held in Ulaanbaatar from 11 to 13 September 2024. It involved 78 participants, with roughly equal representation from human health, animal health and environment sectors in the country.

Participants gained a good understanding of One Health (OH) and the Quadripartite OH JPA, including the six action tracks and three pathways of change included therein. The workshop was highly participatory, and multi-sectoral discussions deepened participants' understanding of OH and each other's areas of work. They identified gaps and challenges in OH activities within Mongolia, then developed objectives and activities to address these. Output from the workshop included prioritisation of key objectives within the action tracks and initial development of activities to reach these objectives via the pathways of change.

Integration of the environment into OH (Quadripartite OH JPA action track 6) was identified as most important for Mongolia. Prioritised objectives focused on establishment of an OH committee (governance structure), with strengthened OH coordination mechanisms.

A positive response to the workshop process and support for OH from the three ministries involved—Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI) and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC)—was confirmed by commitment to progress operationalisation of the OH approach in Mongolia following the workshop. To support this, three sets of recommendations were defined for moving OH forward in Mongolia:

- Recommendations for Mongolia
- Recommendations for partners
- Recommendations for the Quadripartite

These aim to sustainably operationalize OH in the country, with stakeholders in Mongolia working synergistically to achieve the OH actions prioritized during the workshop.

The workshop agenda and presentations can be found [here](#) (in both Mongolian and English).

Acronyms/initialisms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAVS	General Authority for Veterinary Services
IHR	International Health Regulations
JEE	Joint External Evaluation
MCM	Multisectoral coordination mechanism
MECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
MOH	Ministry of Health
NBW	National Bridging Workshop
OH	One Health
OH JPA	One Health Joint Plan of Action
OHHLEP	One Health High Level Expert Panel
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
SCVL	State Central Veterinary Laboratory
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health

Background

One Health (OH) is an integrated approach aimed at preventing and mitigating health threats at the interface of humans, animals, plants, and the broader environment. Its goal is to improve public health, animal health, food and nutrition security, sustainable ecosystem management, and facilitate safe and fair trade.

Over the past century, economic, technological, and social advancements have placed a strain on the Earth's capacity to sustain human well-being. This, combined with the Triple Planetary Crisis consisting of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste, has intensified emerging health threats, including infectious diseases with pandemic potential. Notably, 75% of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases originate from animals, with the Asia-Pacific region being a source of several concerning zoonotic diseases (diseases that can be transmitted between people and animals). Within the nexus of One Health and the Triple Planetary Crisis lies a crucial understanding: human health, animal health, ecosystem health, and food security are inextricably linked. The health of individuals, communities, and animals is intimately tied to the health of the ecosystems in which they live and the availability of safe and nutritious food and water. Disruptions to any one of these elements can have cascading effects that reverberate throughout the entire system.

More recently, One Health has gained increasing global, regional, and national recognition. Given the complexity of health threats, mitigating risks necessitates multi-sectoral and trans-disciplinary collaboration. Integrated approaches that prioritize the health of ecosystems, promote sustainable agriculture, and enhance the resilience of human and animal populations can help to mitigate the impacts of climate change, protect biodiversity, and ensure food security for present and future generations, which are crucial to achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In recognition of the need to address the many threats across the human-animal-environment interface, the OH Quadripartite Collaboration, consisting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), have developed the One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) and a companion Guide for implementing the OH JPA (The Implementation Guide of the OH JPA). The OH JPA and its Guide serve as a blueprint for countries, to strengthen their OH national architecture, building on existing actions, including those undertaken in the Asia-Pacific region.

The **Mongolia One Health Joint Plan of Action Workshop** organized on **11-13 September 2024** at the Blue Sky Hotel, Ulaanbaatar, provided an opportunity to reflect on achievements, gaps, and lessons learned through multi-sectoral collaboration on One Health at the country level beyond a solely focus on emerging infectious diseases including zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and food safety. The workshop will support Mongolia to better use the OH JPA and its Implementation Guide to support the development of OH JPA in the country context.

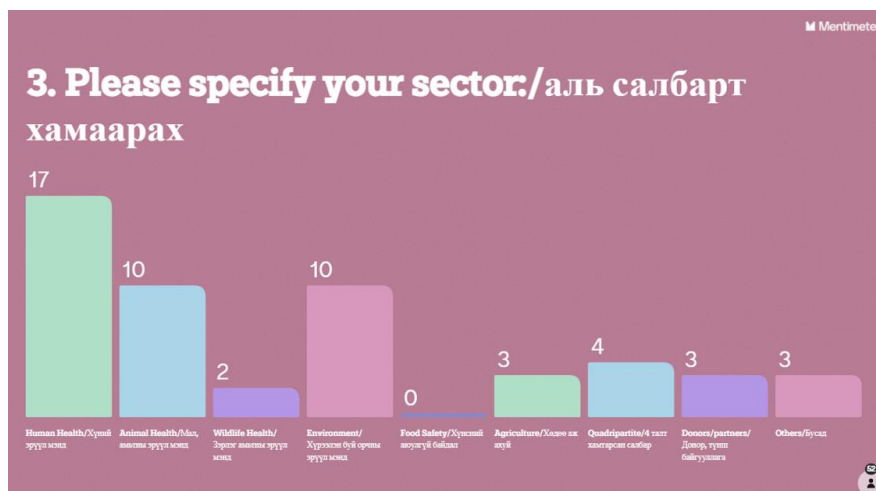
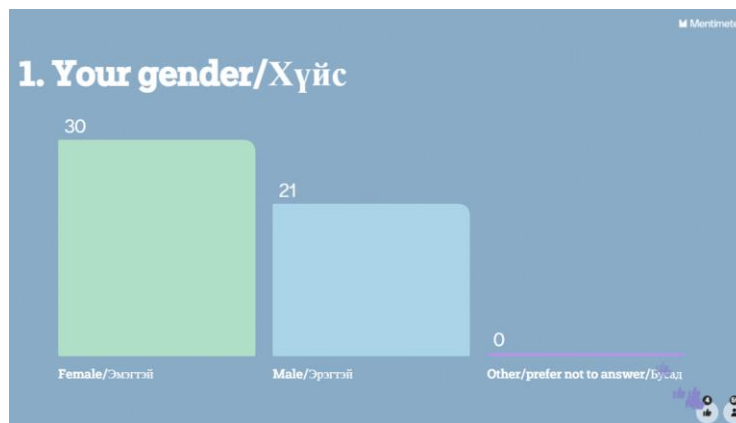
Objectives

1. Raise awareness of One Health issues across the human-animal-plant and wider environment interface, and the OH JPA and its Implementation Guide.
2. Review progress and challenges faced in terms of One Health coordination, take stock of the current situation, and plan a harmonized way forward; and
3. Support Mongolia to develop their national OH action plan/strategic framework in line with the quadripartite OH JPA and its Implementation Guide to its national context.

Participants

The 78 participants included representatives from human health, animal health, wildlife, environment, food safety sectors, academia, civil society organizations, donors, and partners. Individuals from each sector represented all the six Action Tracks of the OH JPA. Facilitators and resource persons included staff from the quadripartite organizations, regional offices and country offices.

Icebreaker results on gender and sector of workshop participants. There were more female than male participants. The largest sector representation was from human health (included food safety sector), with equal from animal health and environment sectors.



Outline of the workshop methodology

The workshop agenda and presentations are included in the online event page (see link in [Annex \(i\)](#)).

The workshop content included a mixture of plenary presentations, group work, and question and answer sessions. Presentation texts were translated and presented in both Mongolian and English. Simultaneous Mongolian-English interpretation was provided throughout the workshop to encourage discussion among national participants.

Session 1: Opening session and Introduction to One Health

State Secretaries Ochirbat Dagvadorj (Ministry of Health (MOH)), Jambaltseren Tumur-Uya (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI)), Battulga Erkhembayar (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC)) provided opening remarks. These were followed by Quadripartite representatives: Dr Hirofumi Kugita (WOAH Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific), Dr Socorro Escalante (WHO Mongolia), Dr Vinod Ahuja (FAO Mongolia) and Ms Makiko Yashiro (UNEP Asia Pacific).

The workshop objectives were outlined to participants before an icebreaker quiz on Mentimeter® and the group photographs.

Session 2: Setting the scene – One Health (OH) and global trends & Global, Regional and National One Health Initiatives

A series of presentations introduced the concept of One Health (OH), Quadripartite work, the Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA), and the triple planetary crisis. Representatives from the three sectors (human health, animal health and environment) in Mongolia then gave an overview of national OH progress and needs. Key OH projects in Mongolia were outlined.

Session 3: One Health initiatives in Mongolia – situation analysis

During World Café style group work using poster paper, participants identified country activities and interventions across the six action tracks of the OH JPA, to enable all participants to become familiar with the key areas to address using the OH approach.

Session 4: One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

The OH JPA pathways of change were outlined, with plenary discussion using Mentimeter®. According to areas of interest, with representation from all three sectors in each group, participants worked together to identify the gaps in activities for Mongolia under each action track, with inputs to template Excel® files. Building on this, they considered specific challenges facing the country according to the three pathways of change.

Session 5: Embedding the OH JPA in the One Health System

Based on the previous session's outputs, six groups corresponding to the action tracks of the OH JPA (participants selected groups according to area of interest and expertise) identified action plans to address the gaps to make the OH approach in Mongolia operational and functional. Objectives were defined for

Session 2: Setting the scene – One Health (OH) and global trends & Global, Regional and National One Health Initiatives

To brief participants from different sectors about One Health, a member of the One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) provided an overview of the topic and OHHLEP tasks. Presentations on One Health work by the Quadripartite segued into an introduction to the Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action and associated Implementation Guide. Recognising the need to highlight the environmental component of One Health, the triple planetary crisis (climate change, air pollution and biodiversity loss) was discussed.

Representatives from each participating sector gave an overview of progress and needs of national One Health actions in Mongolia. Several joint activities were mentioned, but the need to improve cooperation between sectors was emphasised. Human resource constraints were identified, particularly in the animal health and environment sectors. Each sector has slightly differing priorities, but confirmed willingness to work together better in the future.

Some examples of recent and current One Health projects in Mongolia were outlined, including the Mongolia One Health Profile assessment, Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and antimicrobial use (AMU), Nature for Health, and Pandemic Fund.

Session 3: One Health initiatives in Mongolia – situation analysis

Group discussion aligned the current situation in Mongolia with the six Action Tracks of the OH JPA



Key One Health-related activities or interventions relating to the action tracks currently being implemented in Mongolia are as follows:

1. **OH capacities:** Some inter-sectoral activities are conducted (e.g. celebrating international Food Safety Day, AMR awareness week), with several projects. Systematic OH training and public awareness campaigns are ongoing. Deputy Prime Minister's Order No. A/28 applies OH to cases

of infectious diseases. A joint committee was established (A499) and a OH country profile conducted.

2. **Emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics:** The three sectors have ongoing activities in this area, including research and capacity building. Laboratory capacity for zoonotic diseases is improving. Several assessments and activities have been conducted (e.g. Joint External Evaluation (JEE), Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS), National Bridging Workshop (NBW)) and laws/regulations exist to support this area.
3. **Endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases:** A Joint Coordination Committee has been established for human and animal health. Zoonoses surveillance and prevention activities are conducted, with some joint outbreak responses cited. Several zoonotic diseases are covered, e.g. anthrax, brucellosis, and various food-borne pathogens.
4. **Food safety:** Codex Alimentarius food safety standards have been translated into Mongolian and approved as a national standard, there is a national coordination mechanism for food safety (Deputy Prime Minister Order No.28), and several relevant laws and regulations are in place. Laboratory capacity in this area is improving.
5. **AMR:** There is significant national governance, including a national action plan (2022-2025). Various laboratory training across sectors is ongoing and various AMR-relevant evaluations have been conducted. A national AMR communication strategy is under development. Chemicals used in the environment are monitored annually by MoFALI, MOH and MECC.
6. **Integrating the environment:** There is some collaboration between human health, animal health and environment sectors on research and surveillance, and on OH training and capacity building.

Session 4: One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

Group discussion identified gaps in activities in Mongolia according to the six Action Tracks of the OH JPA, considering the challenges for each of the three pathways of change



6. **Integrating the environment:** Currently, there is no coordinated national OH structure or strategic plan. The environment sector does not incorporate One Health in strategies, plans etc and, inversely, is not included in national OH activities. Legislation challenges include preparation in sector silos, and there is a lack of advocacy for local community roles and lack of regulations for live animal markets. Implementation in this area requires OH training and environmental health assessments. Well-planned message dissemination and data sharing between stakeholders is a challenge.

Major challenges identified within all technical areas are:

- Lack of multisectoral coordination mechanisms to support joint actions and information exchange.
- Absence of a formalised national governance structure linking the three sectors. This leads to numerous individual initiatives in technical areas (e.g. surveillance and risk assessment), lacking synergy due to the absence of an overarching strategy or framework.
- Existing laws and legislative frameworks in technical areas are not well-integrated.
- Insufficient financial, human resources, and capacity for joint actions and coordination. This leads to challenges in maintaining sustainability of initiatives.

Session 5: Embedding the OH JPA in the One Health System

Objectives identified by participants during discussion are as follows (further details of the activities to accomplish each objective are included in [Annex \(ii\)](#)).

1. **OH capacities**
 - a. Policy and legislations: Strengthened One Health mechanism in the country
 - b. Organisation development: Strengthened One Health workforce
 - c. Data/evidence/knowledge: Increase awareness of One Health
2. **Emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics**
 - a. Policy and legislations: To acquire legal competence in accordance with the concept of one health
 - b. Organisation development: Reducing the risk of endemic and epidemic outbreaks of new and emerging zoonotic diseases
 - c. Data/evidence/knowledge: Reduce risk by early warning with an integrated system
3. **Endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases**
 - a. Policy and legislations: Integrate and strengthen intersectoral legal framework for zoonosis control, prevention and surveillance into OH principles
 - b. Organisation development: Improve the human resource capacity and readiness of stakeholders in the field of zoonotic diseases, and create intersectoral operational stability
 - c. Data/evidence/knowledge:
 - i. Improve interdisciplinary information and create evidence-based planning for zoonotic diseases

- ii. Improve the zoonosis intersectoral information sharing, create an evidence-based planning.

4. Food safety

- a. Policy and legislations: Law and legal reform
- b. Organisation development: Strengthen food safety preparedness and response capacity
- c. Data/evidence/knowledge: To improve food borne disease surveillance and data sharing

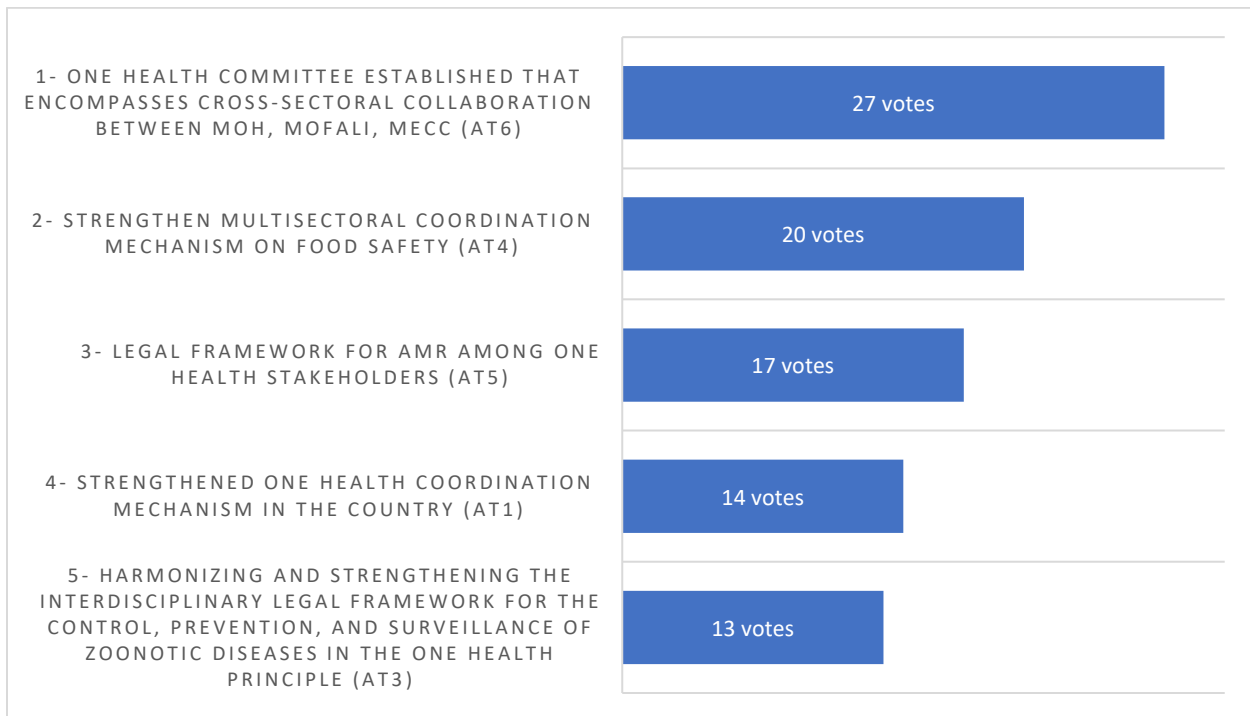
5. AMR

- a. Policy and legislations: To have legal framework for AMR among One Health Stakeholders
- b. Organisation development: To strengthening coordinated activities on AMR
- c. Data/evidence/knowledge: To establish a database for information exchange of the integrated AMR surveillance

6. Integrating the environment

- a. Policy and legislations: One Health Committee established that encompasses cross sectoral collaboration between MOH, MOFALI, MECC
- b. Organisation development: Enhanced Institutional Capacity and resource on One Health at Ministry and Agency levels, specifically environmental sector.
- c. Data/evidence/knowledge: Enhance the intersectoral database sharing platform, ensure environmental sector is providing necessary data and information on One Health. One Health data is strategically integrated and provided for public awareness and outreach.

According to action tracks, AT6 (Integrating the Environment into One Health) was seen as the key priority by participants, receiving 37 of 167 votes. The prioritised objectives mostly related to ensuring cross-sectoral collaboration was operationalised in the country. The top five were:



Representatives from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Bank (WB) each outlined their focus areas and commitment to work with partners on OH in Mongolia.

Session 6: Recommendations, next steps and closing

The OH JPA stepwise approach starts with a situation analysis as conducted during the workshop. The ensuing step is to set up or strengthen OH governance and coordination, thus there was a discussion about multisectoral coordination mechanisms (MCMs) including a generic OH governance structure and examples from other countries. The Quadripartite Implementation Guide of the OH JPA includes a template (similar to the Excel file used during the workshop) which can be used by Mongolia to support development of a national OH action plan, along with information about other OH tools that will support implementation of such a national OH action plan. Plenary discussion on next steps to operationalise OH in Mongolia included confirmation of the joint actions by different sectors. A panel representing each sector—comprising Dr B. Tuya (Director of Infectious Diseases Division, Public Health Department, MOH), Dr Bat-Amgalan (Director of Climate Change Department, MECC) and Dr Boldbaatar (Head of Animal Health Department, General Authority for Veterinary Services (GAVS))—announced immediate actions to follow the workshop:

- Operationalise the OH committee in Mongolia
- Expand the digital sharing platform for improved coordination between sectors
- Establish technical groups and coordinate between ministries to adopt a joint plan of action

During the workshop, recommendations were developed for the country, partners, and the Quadripartite. These will move forward operationalisation of the One Health approach in Mongolia using the OH JPA framework. The recommendations were finalised with participants after the workshop ([Mongolian](#) and [English](#)).

Evaluation survey

The online survey showed that participants scored the workshop highly (average rating 4.18/5), with a strong overall impact on participant offices' mandates (average 4.13/5). There was appreciation for the opportunity to discuss in the multi-sectoral forum and strong evidence of willingness to collaborate with other sectors.

Conclusions

The Mongolian national workshop on OH JPA was a success. Mongolian counterparts committed to move forward on structuring their OH architecture. A functional OH coordination mechanism is needed to equally involve the three sectors for more effectiveness in refining, financing and implementing the defined OH activities at national and sub-national level.

Annex (i): Event website

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/202409OHMongolia>



Annex (ii): Group work output



Mongolia OH
JPA_session 3.pdf



Mongolia OH
JPA_session 4.pdf



Mongolia OH
JPA_session 5.pdf

Annex (iii): Social media posts

X post no. 1

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/2024OHM01>



X post no. 2

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/2024OHM02>





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National Workshop on One Health Joint Plan of Action

11-13 September 2024

Session 3: One Health initiatives in Mongolia - situation analysis

Group work outputs

Action track 1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

OH coordination	OH competencies and capacity	Policy, legislation	Operationalizing OH initiatives	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No inter-sectoral coordination • Each Ministry has only one person responsible for OH • Celebrating international events (Food safety day, AMR awareness week etc) • NBW in 2022 • No data sharing mechanism between sectors • Risk communication Pilot projects in western 5 provinces • Experts exchange information via private channels • Environmental health surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no integrated curriculum on OH • Conduct systematic training on OH • Improve public health capacity • Improve public awareness • Lack of practical training • Citizens lack understanding of public health • Conducted international assessment • Need to conduct train local experts on OH • Avian influenza assessment • OH related projects are implementing • Small-scale pilots have been conducted (Uvurkhangai province) • Protected area strengthening project (KFW) • Climate change adaptation project (KFW) • Glander and tuberculosis project SATREPS (JICA) • Mongolian Field Epidemiology Training Program (MFETP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to conduct legal assessment on OH • No legal framework on implementation of OH • The approved legislation does not apply • Develop and implementation of long-term strategy • Human and animal drug laws are separated • Operates in accordance with the Deputy Prime Minister's Order No. A/28 in cases of infectious diseases • NAP of AMR • Health sector resilience plan 2024-2027 (A/180) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has an overly ambitious plan • No financial agreements • There is no unified information system • Develop a manual on how to collaborate across all sectors • Improve risk assessment capacity • Implementation of measures appropriate to the characteristics of the region and geography • Conducting international workshops • Joint committee established/A499/ • OH country profile ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving capacity of microbiology labs to detect hospital acquired infection • Zoonotic disease surveillance • Prioritize activities

Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

Overview

- Research activities for zoonotic diseases
- Animal Health and Environment monitoring for domestic and wildlife populations
- Strategic plans: Brucellosis and animal vaccination (12mi livestock animals); Updateing strategy to reduce vaccination and link with zoonotic scope at the human-animal interface

Key take aways

- Three sectors have ongoing activities in this area, including research and capacity building
- *Support for donor – risk of sustainability
- Laboratory capacity for zoonotic diseases are improving
- *Human health oriented
- Assessments: JEE, NBW, PVS (2019)
- Law and regulations (AH, PH law)

Challenges:

- Unified risk communication actions in continuity (All project based)
- Coordination between sectors

Human health	Environment	Animal
		Translating guidelines (WOAH) on Emerging and re-emerging animal disease into Mongolian Research study on Rabies and toxoplasma-Institute of veterinary medicine (Japan)
		Laboratory and field training (drug residue, HASSP, NCD, horse disease, serology and microbiology, parasitology, pathology, and quarantine –from JICA-MJ-VET
	Research on zoonotic disease of wildlife besides livestock	SATREPS international project on “Control for Tuberculosis and Glanders”

	FMD disease survey with environment sector (gazelle and other animals)	
SMART to MAHIS	SMART to MAHIS	

On other Action Tracks:

- Strategy for brucellosis is being updated to stop the difference between data of GAVS and NCZD.

Further actions:

- Improve the collaboration of GAVS and NCZD on data sharing
- Strengthen Risk communication for public on zoonotic diseases
- Improve hygiene regime or practice of herding livestock

Action track 3: Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

1. Activities have been and are being done:

- Established a Joint Coordination Committee (human and animal health)
- Zoonosis surveillance
- Zoonosis border control (NCZD with Russia and China)
- Brucellosis surveillance in both human and animal
- Rabies, listeriosis and anthrax prevention on outbreak based only
- Brucellosis strategy in animal
- Joint emergency outbreak response in case of Covid-19, at beaver farm.
- Joint surveillance for tick-borne disease (NCZD and SCVL; IVM and MoECC)
- Joint simulation training regionally
- FETP training (exclusive the environment staff at the moment)
- Lab capacity to diagnose human zoonosis at local level
- Assessment of zoonosis labs of health sector for readiness
- Anthrax foci mapping in Khuvsgul
- Primary training for environment staffs
- Surveillance for food-borne caused by Salmonella, Campylobacter, and Cryptosporidium
- Disposal of animal carcasses in vet sector every year
- Policy and legal framework is in its initial phase

2. Issues that have been addressed during the group work:

- Action track is included in the objectives of the environmental sector
- Additional neglected diseases are Contagious ecthyma, equine virus abortion in veterinary sector
- Almost no joint medical and veterinary work and research in vector-borne diseases
- Lack of cooperation among one health relevant stakeholders
- We must have a realistic study on human and livestock diseased by zoonosis, allocate the budget for surveillance and detection
- Update the exchanged information between NCZD and GAVS
- Improve the study on invasive wildlife and plants that is done at Mongolian Academy of Science

Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

Overview

- INFOSAN was established in 2004.
- Weak inspection system for food safety
- Food safety Codex standards translated and approved as National Standard
- National coordination mechanism – DPM order #28

Key take aways

- Three sectors have ongoing activities in this area, including research and capacity building

*Support for donor – risk of sustainability

- Laboratory capacity for food safety are improving - Under the National Standard and Measurement Agency

- Assessments: JEE (2023), NBW (2022), PVS (2019), FS survey (2023),

- Law and regulations (Food act-2012, PH law-2024, Code for Hygiene-2016, Law on Living genetically modified organism-2007, Codex standard-2003, Organic product law-2024, Act on Animal Health-2017, Food Supply and security program 2022-2027)

- Food Revolution National Program under President
- National Food Safety steering committee established in 2022

Challenges:

- Coordination between sectors

Human health	Animal	Environment
Food poison outbreak investigation	Veterinary certificate. Meat technical regulation (Government order 2022).	Protect forest from pesticide, chemical poisons Control of chemicals used in agriculture
Serial standard related LGMO food-	Controlling tests for anthrax and cholera in high-risk areas of 21 provinces and 9 districts according to NCZD order.	SANIPATH survey-2024 (water and food safety)
NCCD-food borne disease detection, investigation-MOH order 2018	Responsible nomads badge standards	Research published on – plant poisoning-2014 – heavy metal toxicity –2020
Brucellosis surveillance and detection	Animal health, food and environmental evaluations supported by mining sector	

<p>Training in food borne disease funded by JICA (2022-) ongoing</p> <p>Training organized by MOH - laboratory 2016, 2022 - customers – every year -chief – health organization</p> <p>COVID-19 risk management & research- national level, supported by FAO, effect on food supply chain during COVID-19</p> <p>Participated in the training on “Preparedness and Response for Mass Gatherings and Other Health Threats in Central Asia (PRECA)”, implemented by the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC) (EU CBRN CoE Project 87) (2022)</p>	<p>Research on Campylobacter, E.coli in food (meat) conducted by IVM since 2017</p> <p>Order on prohibit food from wild animal</p> <p>Enrolled PTAST – national food and veterinary labs</p>	
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Action track 5: Curbing the silent pandemic of antimicrobial resistance

Governance	Surveillance	AMU, AMC, AMS	Evaluation	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNAP 2022-2025 • MSSC established • Veterinary Drug Law 2024 • Drafting regulations on veterinary drug prescriptions in the animal health sector • For Improving regulation of human drugs or medicine, National Medicines Regulatory Authority has been established • Human Drug Law • MNAP M&E framework by MPTF-FAO • Legal review of the Food and Agriculture (F&A) sector using the ACT tool • AMR Codex standard translated into Mongolian and approved as a national standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local lab training for veterinary labs on AST by MPTF-FAO • AMR training by JICA • AMR lab training by WOAHA in Tokyo • Epidemiology training for MOH on AMS and AMR by WHO • Lab training for MOH by WHO • Drafting of AMR surveillance national guidelines by WHO • Support to establish the national AMR surveillance system by WHO • Setting up the national AMR surveillance framework draft • Upgrading microbiology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for health workers on AMR, AMU, and AMC • WAAW for students, pupils, and the public • AMS trainings for all medical organizations • AMR/AMU training by WOAHA • AMU monitoring workshop by WOAHA • AMR awareness posters translated and distributed • National AMR communication strategy by WOAHA • AMR trainings for vets, herders, and food producers • Drafting of AMS implementation guidelines • AMC evaluated at the national and hospital level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO-PMP-AMR evaluation 2021 • WHO- lab preparedness evaluation 2024 • JEE evaluation 2023 • FAO-ACT tool assessment 2023 • GLASS evaluation, Water safety 2024 • FAO-ATLASS evaluation 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No actions for wild animal • Chemicals used for forest health is monitored annually by the MOFALI, MOH and MECC (e.g. List of pesticides, insecticides, disinfectants) • Chemical tranquilizers necessary for large wildlife capture need to be incorporated in the medical import approval regulations. • Annual forest inventory • Rodents and insects control needs to be coordinated with the MOFALI • Outhouse (improper toilets) related soil and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An officer is responsible for AMR and AMU issues; specialization is needed • MMRA is coordinating human drug prescriptions • GAVS certifies license for veterinary drugs 	<p>laboratories of public hospitals by ADB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing MNS serial standards on AST by MPTF-FAO • Participated in external PT on AST by FAO reference lab (SCVL, IVM, NRLFS, CVL) supported by ACT and MPTF-FAO • NCCD participated in Proficiency test • Pilot surveillance conducted by FAO-ACT, LCP, and MPTF 			<p>surface water contamination risks are not studied</p>
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Action Track 6: Integrating the environment into One Health

Overview

- Integration of Environmental Policies, regulations under the One Health Approach
- Wildlife joint surveillance and research activities and environmental data sharing with One Health Partners
- One Health Training, capacity building and public communications

Key take aways

- Among the three sectors there is some level of ongoing activities on OH, while the environmental sector is new there is some level of collaboration with human and animal health sectors on research and surveillance and on OH training and capacity but needs much more engagement.

Challenges:

Further actions/remaining issues and needs:

- Legal framework on One Health inclusive of environmental sector much needed
- Disaster, climate event, One Health management, response guidelines on cross sectoral collaboration
- Children's and general human health impact due to air pollution and specific measures of control
- One Health approach raises wildlife health, however, chemical toxication, environmental toxication, plant, water, heats safety needs to be included
- Assessment of existing legal documents to include One Health
- Committee on One Health and Joint Plan integration
- Soil health and safety
- One Health capacity expertise at each sector needed
- Review of A-28 and evaluate environmental sector's engagement
- Update and integrate One Health in environmental laws
- Wild bird (wildlife) migration and population change due to climate change
- Respiratory disease is increasing, however environmental, air pollution impact on public needs a detailed research
- Food toxication is increasing, environmental impact on food toxication needs a research
- Disaster support and access is there during environmental events but needs improvement

- Dead animal carcasses due to disaster contaminating environmental, soil and pasture.
- Floods affecting human health
- Chemicals and fertilizers impacts on human health
- Marmot reintroduction from natural anthrax foci areas to new areas thus increasing transmitting and expansion risk of Anthrax.
- Air pollution leading to cancer increase
- Cross sectoral data sharing much needed
- Establish policy and legal documents on One Health including environmental sector
- Pasture regeneration activity needed
- Environmental impact on animal and public studies just beginning
- Prepare vets in wildlife health
- Animal Health Law inclusive of wildlife
- Chemical tranquillizer use in wildlife is a big barrier due to restrictions
- Cross sectoral zoonotic diseases control strategies
- Environmental sector has no One Health capacity
- Existing cross sectoral collaboration between human health and animal health. No environment
- Public awareness on One Health
- Integrate policies
- Ecosystem restoration
- Develop National Action Plan on One Health
- Community engagement on One Health
- Environmental health surveillance (MECC and MOH) exists, sharing data between NCCD, NCPH, Meteorology, MECC
- Wildlife health surveillance and research in collaboration with
- Wildlife health surveillance and research in collaboration with veterinary, human health sectors exist.



Action Track 6 brainstorming

- Existing laws, regulations, joint coordination, capacity, and integrated mechanisms in place:

Integrated legislations, OH coordination structure and system	Surveillance, research and data sharing	OH Training, capacity and community engagement	Gaps
Cross sectoral fundamental collaboration is established but environmental sector engagement is weak	Research on zoonotic disease of wildlife and livestock (i.e. parasitic, zoonotic and TAD diseases)	Wildlife health professionals in need	No Coordinated cross-sectoral Zoonotic Disease Control Strategy
OH Committee to be established	Joint field surveillance of wildlife (i.e. AI, PPR)	Protected Areas actively engaging with buffer zone herder communities to increase awareness, improve knowledge and to support local communities livelihoods through buffer zone supported certification of health herds, organic and pure natural products.	Importation of wildlife immobilization medicine has a big National Barrier due to legal medicine registration restrictions
To develop Joint Plan of Action on OH including environmental health	Ecological research provides opportunities to veterinary sector to engage and collect wildlife samples	OH professionals are existing or semi existing and needs to be clearly identified at each OH collaborating Ministries and Institutions	To develop Joint Plan of Action on OH including environmental health
To integrate existing legislations on One Health and include environmental sector	Pasture degradation and restoration research exists but need expansion and continuation.	Community engagement, education campaigns of herders and herding communities on One Health needs to be well planned and established	OH Committee to be established
Waste management regulations to identify clear roles of each sectors involved	Dzud and mass livestock deaths are supporting ecological balance		OH capacity and trained personnel to be supported at each Ministry MECC, MOH, MOFALI.



30x30 is supported and 20% of Mongolia's land is under protection and aiming to increase up to 30% by 2030.	Soil degradation and contamination studies on parasitic diseases		
Law on Genetic and Resources integrates cross sectoral collaboration between MOFALI, MOH and MECC	Livestock carcass destruction activities engage environmental and veterinary sectors		
Animal carcass disposal guidelines mandate the collaboration of MECC and MOFALI (on diseases such as FMD, Anthrax, PPR, AI)	Increasing respiratory diseases, food intoxications among public need to study environmental impact (soil, water, air pollution effects)		
Deputy Prime Minister's order A-28 integrates MOFLAI, MOH and MECC joint collaboration and response during emergency and disaster events.	Climate change related zoonotic disease increase need to be studied		
Environmental Laws to be updated and to integration One Health, wildlife health aspects.	SMART and MAHIS integration for data sharing		Climate change related health risks in humans are high and need better access to health support
Genetically modified organisms Law is implemented at cross sectoral level (MECC and MOFALI)	Mining impact and effects to human, and animal health needs much more thorough studies		GMO Foods needs to be identified, detected and to be controlled.
	Climate change impacts on livestock health is being studied		Environmental sector has big gap on One Health, environmental health and wildlife health



	MOFALI, MECC, MOH has a working group on Genetic resources and		Wildlife Authority to be established at the MECC
	MECC has wide range of surveillance, monitoring and research data (meteorology, land, forest, Protected Areas, biodiversity, water basins, etc.) and share at some extend but need to provide open sharing access to OH partners		Integrate AMR issues into the Environmental sector's policies, plans and activities.
	Environmental health surveillance system is established between MECC and MOH including agencies NCZD, NCCD, National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM) etc.		Some species re-introductions occurred from endemic zoonotic diseases areas to new areas with no research and check with NCZD, thus in the future the need to integrate all relevant environmental policies, guidelines and procedures to implement safe and preventative actions under One Health.
Environmental impact assessments are required on some important medical, veterinary and even environmental interventions and activities providing a barrier for activity implementation and causing high economic cause			In case of wildlife mortalities and dye offs responsible agencies at National and local levels are not clearly identified and nor economically supported

<p>Environmental impact assessments of especially mining operations do not account human health impacts and need to incorporate human health components and assessments.</p>			<p>Air pollution and it's effects on human health and cancer cause needs to be well studied</p>
	<p>In case of wildlife mortalities and dye offs responsible agencies at National and local levels are not clearly identified and nor economically supported</p>		<p>Ecosystem restoration methodologies and approaches such as re-forestation mechanisms needs to be planned and implemented</p>
			<p>National Action Plan on Integrated OH surveillance is in big Gap</p>

Бүлгийн ажил: Дараагийн алхамууд болон үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөө

- Тодорхойлсон саад бэрхшээл, цоорхойд тулгуурлан эдгээр дутагдлыг шийдвэрлэх үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөөг тодорхойлох, Нэг эрүүл мэндийн зарчмыг улс орны хэмжээнд хэрэгжих, ажиллагаатай болгох
- РОС 1-ээс РОС 3-ын дэд бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг бүрийн зорилго, үндсэн үйл ажиллагааг тодорхойлох
- Тэргүүлэх агентлаг (газар/хэлтсийн түвшин) болон хамтран ажилладаг салбаруудыг тодорхойлох
- Явцыг хэмжихийн тулд үйл ажиллагаа бүрийн үр дүнгийг тодорхойлж, нөлөөлөл, бэрхшээл хүндрэлийг тогтоох (өндөр, дунд, бага)

Group works on Next Steps and Action Plans

- Based on the gaps and challenges identified, this group work is to identify the action plans to address those gaps and make OH approach operational and functional in the country
- Define the objectives for each subcomponents of POC1 to POC 3 and identify the key actions
- Identify the lead agency (Division/unit level) and collaborating sectors
- Define outputs for each activity for measure progress and assign impact and difficulty (high, moderate and low)



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АТ 1: Үйл ажиллагааны ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

ROC 1: Бодлого/Хууль тогтоомж/Ухуулга нөлөөлөл/Санхүүжилт

ROC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Бодлого, хууль тогтоомж

Зорилго:
Strengthened One health mechanism in the country

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Ажлын алба байгуулах/үндэсний зөвлөл байгуулах-National One Health Secretariat	Хариуцах эзэн тодорхой Improved coordination	Deputy Prime minister	Нэн яаралтай байгуулах Emergency	Өндөр High	Өндөр High
Establish local level technical committee	Орон нутагт хариуцах эзэнтэй болно Coordinating body at local level	Deputy Prime minister	Богино Low	Дунд Medium	Бага Low
Establish One health focal point in each sector	Improved commination between sector	Deputy Prime minister	L	M	M
Review and amend legislations to empower One health coordination mechanism	Clear mechanism, and approach	Deputy Prime minister	L	H	M
Form a cross-sectoral committee comprising representatives from the ministries of health, agriculture, environment, and wildlife, alongside academic institutions, NGOs, and international organizations.	A coordinated response to health threats involving human, animal, and environmental interfaces.	Deputy Prime minister	L	H	M
diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), food safety, and emerging infectious diseases.	comprehensive understanding of shared health risks across human, animal, and environmental health domains.	Deputy Prime minister	L	H	M
Develop and implement integrated surveillance systems that monitor human, animal, and environmental health. Include early warning systems for zoonotic disease outbreaks	Real-time data sharing and quicker interventions to prevent disease spread	Deputy Prime mini	L	H	M
Conduct workshops, training sessions, and simulation exercises for public health, veterinary, and environmental professionals	A well-trained workforce capable of addressing One Health challenges	Deputy Prime minister	M	M	L

POC 2: Байгууллагын хөгжил/Хэрэгжилт/Салбарын нэгдэл

POC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал Байгууллагын хөгжил

Зорилго: Strengthened One Health workforce

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Conduct advocacy training for high level decision making	Increased understanding of the One health approach	Deputy prime minister	L	H	L
Develop interactive one health training material	Coordinating body at local level	Ministry of health	L	H	L
Establish One health coordination unit with focal point Improved commination between sector	Clear mechanisms and approaches	Deputy prime minister	L	H	L
Enhance the One Health workforce's knowledge, skills, and collaborative abilities the One Health workforce by fostering interdisciplinary collaboration among professionals in human, animal, and environmental health sectors.	Enhanced practical skills in surveillance, risk assessment, and management of One Health-related issues	Ministry of Health	L	H	L

POC 3: Тоон мэдээлэл

POC 3-ын бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Тоон мэдээлэл/Нотолгоо/Мэдлэг

Зорилго: Increase awareness of the One health

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Conduct assessment of the One health workforce	Conduct assessment of the One health workforce	Ministry of Health	Low	M	M
Create a comprehensive public awareness campaign using TV, radio, social media, and print media to explain the concept of One Health and its importance in preventing zoonotic diseases, environmental degradation, and public health risk	increased general public knowledge of the One Health approach and its relevance to everyday life.	National Broadcasting TV's	Longtime	H	M
Distribute brochures, posters, and other educational materials in hospitals, clinics, veterinary offices, and agricultural centers that explain the connection between human, animal, and environmental health.	A more informed public that understands how One Health impacts their health and wellbeing	Ministry of Health	M	M	M
One health tink tank NGO and new approaches	Increase public health awareness	NGO	M	M	M
Strengthen to One health young leaders	Increase public health awareness	Ministry of Health	M	M	M



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АТ 2: Үйл ажиллагааны ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

РОС 1: Бодлого/Хууль тогтоомж/Ухуулга нөлөөлөл/Санхүүжилт

РОС 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Бодлого, хууль тогтоомж

Зорилго: Нэг эрүүл мэндийн үзэл баримтлалтай уялдуулан хууль эрх зүйн чадамжтай болох

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=М; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=М; Бага=L)
Салбар бүрийн хууль нэг эрүүл мэндийн үзэл баримтлалтай уялдуулан нэмэлт өөрчлөлт оруулах	Салбар хоорондын уялдаа холбоо сайжирна.	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ, БОЯ	Богино хугацаа	Өндөр	Өндөр
Нэг эрүүл мэнд” Үндэсний зөвлөл байгуулах	Салбар хоорондын уялдаа холбоо сайжирна.	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ хамтарсан 2019 оны А/449, А/544 хамтарсан зөвлөлийн журмыг хэрэгжүүлэх			
Зөвлөл жилийн эцэст дараа жилд хийх шинэ болон сэргэж буй зооноз өвчний тандалтын төлөвлөгөөг боловсруулж, төсвийг гаргаж, ЗГ-т танилцуулж, төсвийг батлуулах	Цаг алдалгүй халдварт өвчинтэй тэмцэхэд бэлэн байна.	Зөвлөл (нэгжийн гишүүд)			

РОС 2: Байгууллагын хөгжил/Хэрэгжилт/Салбарын нэгдэл

РОС 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал Байгууллагын хөгжил

Зорилго: Шинэ болон сэргэж буй зоонозын өвчний эндемик, цар тахлын эрсдлийг бууруулах

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=N; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=N; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Салбар дундын хамтарсан баг жил бүр өвчний эрсдлийг үнэлэх,	Өвчний эрсдлийн зэргийг тогтооно	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ хамтарсан 2019 оны А/449, А/544 хамтарсан зөвлөлийн журмын дагуу	Дунд хугацаа	өндөр	Санхүүжилт эх үүсвэр тодорхойгүй
Салбар дундын баг өвчний тандалт, судалгаа хийнэ.	Монгол улсад байгаа эндемик өвчний тархалт, халдварлалт, голомтыг тогтооно.	МЭЕГ, ЗӨСҮТ, хүрээлэн, бусад			
Салбар дундын мэргэжилтэн бэлтгэх, сургах, дадлагшуулах, мэргэшүүлэх	Чадварлаг боловсон хүчинтэй болно	ЭМЯ, МЭЕГ, ЗӨСҮТ, бусад судалгааны хүрээлэн			
Байгууллагууд лабораторийн хүчин чадлыг сайжруулах	Түргэн хугацаанд, үнэн зөв оношлох чадамжтай болно	Мээг, зөсүт, умэацтл, бусад			
Салбар бүр өөрсдийн тандалт үр дүнг нэгтгэж зөвлөлд тайлагна.	Урьд жилийн үр дүнд үндэслэн дараа жилийн төлөвлөгөө гаргах боломжтой болно.	эмя, байгаль орчин яам, МЭЕГ			
Салбарын бүрийн төлөвлөгөөнөөс байгууллага бүр төлөвлөгөө жил бүр гаргах	Нэгдсэн бодлого үйл ажиллагаа хэрэгжинэ.	Мээг, эмя			
Сум, баг, аймаг, улсын түвшинд багаар талбарт ажиллах	Эрсдэл буурна, Хариу арга хэмжээ хурдан авах боломж бүрдэнэ.	Аймгийн МЭГ, ЭМГ			
Ард иргэд, сайн дурын байгууллагийг үйл ажиллагаандаа оролцуулах	Мэдээллийг хурдан шуурхай авах боломж бүрдэнэ.	Гишүүд, ард иргэд			

РОС 3: Тоон мэдээлэл

РОС 3-ын бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Тоон мэдээлэл/Нотолгоо/Мэдлэг

Зорилго: Нэгдсэн системтэй болж эрт сэрэмжлүүлж эрсдэлийг бууруулах

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Нэгдсэн системтэй болох	Систем хоорондын нэгдсэн дата баазтай болно	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ, БАЙгалт орчин яам			
Мэдээллээ солилцдог мэргэжилтэнг ажлын байранд оруулж, чиг үүрэг тусгаж өгөх	Мэдээ судалгаа талбараас түргэн шуурхай тогмол цаг хугацаанд ирдэг болно	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ, БАЙгалт орчин яам			
Тодорхой давтамж, цаг хугацаагаар тогмтмол сэжигтэй болон батлагдсан гаралт, мэдээллийг харилцан солилцох	Шинэ болон дахин сэргэж буй өвчнийг мэдээллийг салбар бүр цаг алдалгүй олж авах, шуурхай хариу арга хэмжээ авах нөхцөл бүрдэнэ.	МЭЕГ, ЗӨСҮТ, ХӨСҮТ, байгалт орчин болон бусад			
Зохих боломжит мэдээллээр сараар, хагас жил бүтэн жилээр тайлан гарган нийтэд хүргэх	Нийтийг мэдээллээр хангах боломж бүрдэнэ. Мөн салбаруудын ажлыг тайлагнахад дөхөм	ХӨСҮТ, МЭЕГ, ЗӨСҮТ, байгалт орчин болон бусад			
Ард иргэдийг мэдээллээр хангах, татан оролцуулах					
Ард иргэд нь буцааж мэдээллээ өгдөг болгох					

1. Нэг эрүүл мэнд чиглэлээр хамтран ажиллах нэгдсэн бүтцийг (нэгж) бий болгох
 - Салбар бүрээс ажиллах гишүүдийг томилсон байх ёстой
 - Ард иргэд, олон нийтийн төлөөллийг багтаах
 - Нэгжийн бүрэлдэхүүний чиг үүргийг тодорхойлсон байна
 - Ажиллах дүрэм журамтай байна.
 - Санхүүгийн тодорхой эх үүсвэртэй байх
2. Тодорхой төлөвлөгөө боловсруулсан байх
 - Нэгдсэн ажлын төлөвлөгөө
 - Эрсдлийн төлөвлөгөө
 - Хариу арга хэмжээний төлөвлөгөө
 - Урьдчилан сэргийлэх төлөвлөгөө
 - Хамтарсан тандан судалгаа, шинжилгээ хийх
3. Нэгдсэн системтэй болох
 - Мэдээллээ солилцдог мэргэжилтэнг ажлын байранд оруулж, чиг үүрэг тусгаж өгөх
 - Тодорхой давтамж, цаг хугацаагаар тогтмол сэжигтэй болон батлагдсан гаралт, мэдээллийг харилцан солилцох
 - Зохих боломжит мэдээллээр сараар, хагас жил бүтэн жилээр тайлан гарган нийтэд хүргэх
4. Мэдээлэл сургалт сурталчилгаа хийх
 - Мэргэжилтэн бэлтгэх
 - Өвчний хор уршгийг ард иргэдэд таниулах
 - Мэдээлэл, сургалт өгөх
 - Ард иргэдийг сургалтанд байнга хамруулах, татан оролцуулах



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АТ 3: Үйл ажиллагааны ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

РОС 1: Бодлого/Хууль тогтоомж/Ухуулга нөлөөлөл/Санхүүжилт

РОС 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Бодлого, хууль тогтоомж					
Зорилго: 1. Зоонозын өвчний хяналт, урьдчилан сэргийлэлт, тандалтад салбар хоорондын эрх зүйн орчныг Нэг эрүүл мэнд зарчимд уялдуулах, бэхжүүлэх					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Одоо хэрэгжиж байгаа хуулиудад дүн шинжилгээ, үнэлгээ хийж, НЭМ зарчимд нийцсэн зөвлөмж гаргана (Эрүүл мэндийн тухай хууль, Мал амьтны эрүүл мэндийн тухай хууль, Малын эм, тэжээлийн нэмэлтийн тухай хууль, Байгаль орчныг хамгаалах тухай хууль, Амьтны тухай хууль)	Хууль хоорондын уялдаа холбоо сайжирч, салбарын хуулиудыг Нэг эрүүл мэндийн зарчимд шилжүүлнэ	МЭЭГ, -ХХААХҮЯ бусад салбар хамтарна	I	H	M
ЗГ-аас нэг эрүүл мэнд зарчимд чиглэсэн эрх зүйн чадамжтай зөвлөл/хороо байгуулж, тодорхой хэмжээний зарцуулах эрхтэй санхүүжилт төсөвлөх, төлөвлөгөө гаргах Хороонд Байгаль орчны салбарыг оруулах	Салбар хоорондын үйл ажиллагаа бэхжинэ. Нэгдсэн нэг системтэй болно.	Эрүүл мэндийн яамны НЭМҮГ - Салбарын яамдууд	L	H	M
Төсвийн зарцуулалтыг хуульчилж, төлөвлөгөө гаргах өгөх, ОУ санхүүжилт хүсэх, Салбар бүрт НЭМ-д зориулсан төсвийн санг бий болгож, зарцуулалтыг эрхийг үүсгэж өгөх.	НЭМ зарчим бүхий нэгдсэн төлөвлөгөө хэрэгжих	ЗГ	L	H	H
Гэрийн тэжээвэр амьтдаар дамжих зооноз өвчний мэдээлэл, хяналт, урьдчилан сэргийлэлтийн талаар олон нийтэд мэдээллийг байнга хүргүүлэх	Иргэдийн мэдээлэл сайжирснаар зооноз өвчний тохиолдол буурна.	НЭМҮГ - бусад салбар мэдээллээр ханган	L	H	L
Оношилгоо, лабораторын арга дээр нэгдсэн нэг шийдэлд хүрэх, харилцан туршлага солилцох	Үйл ажиллагааны нэгдсэн нэг ойлголттой болох	МЭЭГ+ЗӨСҮТ	M	H	M

POC 1: Policy/legislations/Advocacy/Financing

Component of POC 1: E.g. Policy and legislations

Objective: Intergrate and strengthen intersectoral legal framework for zoonosis control, prevention and surveillance into OH principles.

Activities	Outputs	Lead agency and responsible sectors	Timeframe for Progress Check: Immediate (I): 6 mons -1 yr. Medium (M): 1-3 yrs. Long term (L): >3 yrs.	Impact level (High=H; Moderate=M ; Low=L)	Difficulty (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)
Assess and analyze the current laws and release a recommendation based on OH (Health law, Animal health law, Animal drugs and feed supplement law, Environment law, Animal law)	Law integration enhanced, facilitate the sectoral laws into OH principles	МЭЕГ, -ХХААХҮЯ бусад салбар хамтарна	I	H	M
Government is assigned to form OH council/committee, set a financing budget line and develop plan	Салбар хоорондын үйл ажиллагаа бэхжинэ. Нэгдсэн нэг системтэй болно.	Эрүүл мэндийн яамны НЭМҮГ - Салбарын яамдууд	L	H	M
Budget expenditure is legalized, plan developed, Төсвийн зарцуулалтыг хуульчилж, төлөвлөгөө гаргах өгөх, ОУ санхүүжилт хүсэх, Салбар бүрт НЭМ-д зориулсан төсвийн санг бий болгож, зарцуулалтыг эрхийг үүсгэж өгөх.	НЭМ зарчим бүхий нэгдсэн төлөвлөгөө хэрэгжих	ЗГ	L	H	H
Гэрийн тэжээвэр амьтдаар дамжих зооноз өвчний мэдээлэл, хяналт, урьдчилан сэргийлэлтийн талаар олон нийтэд мэдээллийг байнга хүргүүлэх	Иргэдийн мэдээлэл сайжирснаар зооноз өвчний тохиолдол буурна.	НЭМҮГ - бусад салбар мэдээллээр ханган	L	H	L
Оношилгоо, лабораторын арга дээр нэгдсэн нэг шийдэлд хүрэх, харилцан туршлага солилцох	Үйл ажиллагааны нэгдсэн нэг ойлголттой болох	МЭЕГ+ЗӨСҮТ	M	H	M

РОС 2: Байгууллагын хөгжил/Хэрэгжилт/Салбарын нэгдэл

РОС 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал Байгууллагын хөгжил

Зорилго: Зооноз өвчний чиглэлээр оролцогч талуудын хүний нөөцийн чадавхыг сайжруулах, бэлэн байдлыг хангах, салбар хоорондын үйл ажиллагааны тогвортой байдлыг бий болгох

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
НЭМ чиглэлээр Одоо байгаа хамтарсан салбар зөвлөлийн үйл ажиллагааг идэвхжүүлэх. Төлөвлөгөө боловсруулах, хэрэгжилтийг хянах, мониторинг үнэлгээ хийх	НЭМ чиглэлээр салбар хоорондын үйл ажиллагаа идэвхжиж, хамтын ажиллагаа сайжирна.	ЭМЯ, ЗӨСҮТ (МЭЕГ, БОЯ-Байгалийн нөөцийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийн газар, ХӨСҮТ)	I	Н	М
НЭМ чиглэлээр бүх салбар дээр байгаа мэргэжилтнүүдийг илүү хариуцлагажуулж, ажил үүргийг тодорхой болгор .	НЭМ чиглэлээр үйл ажиллагаа идэвхжинэ, сайжирна.	МЭЕГ, ЭМЯ	L	Н	Н
Нэг эрүүл мэндийн баг, мэргэжилтнүүдийг сургах, бэлтгэх, чадавхжуулахад чиглэсэн стратеги, төлөвлөгөө, хөтөлбөр боловсруулж хэрэгжүүлэх, хөрөнгийг улсын төсөвт суулгах. Үзүүлэх сургалт зохион байгуулах - Байгаль хамгаалагч, ХӨСҮТ-ийн эмч нарт	НЭМ чиглэлээр үйл ажиллагааг үр дүнтэй хэрэгжүүлэх үр чадвар бий болно.	ЭМЯ, МЭЕГ, ЗӨСҮТ			
Өвчнүүдтэй холбоотой салбар дундын хамтарсан сэдэвчилсэн хурал, зөвлөгөөнөөр мэдээллээ солилцох. Төсөвт суулгаж өгөх. (Тулгамдаж байгаа зооноз өвчин - Бруцеллөз, Бэтэг, Галзуу, Хачгийн халуун)	Салбарын мэргэжилтнүүдийн ойлголт нэмэгдэнэ. Хоорондын уялдаа холбоо сайжирна.	МЭЕГ - Бүх талууд жил бүр ээлжлэн зохион байгуулна.	L	Н	М
Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотой Зоонозын өвчлөлийн салбар хоорондын хамтарсан судалгаа хийх.		УМЭАЦТЛ, МЭЕГ, МЭХ, амьтан судлаачид, ХӨСҮТ, ЗӨСҮТ			

POC 2: Organization Development/Implementation/Sectoral Integration

Component of POC 2: E.g. Organization development					
Objective: Improve human resource capacity of the stakeholders in the zoonosis, ensure the readiness, establish intersectoral activity sustainability					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=М; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=М; Бага=L)
НЭМ чиглэлээр Одоо байгаа хамтарсан салбар зөвлөлийн үйл ажиллагааг идэвхжүүлэх. Төлөвлөгөө боловсруулах, хэрэгжилтийг хянах, мониторинг үнэлгээ хийх	НЭМ чиглэлээр салбар хоорондын үйл ажиллагаа идэвхжиж, хамтын ажиллагаа сайжирна.	ЭМЯ, ЗӨСҮТ (МЭЕГ, БОЯ-Байгалийн нөөцийн бодлогын хэрэгжилтийн газар, ХӨСҮТ)	L		
НЭМ чиглэлээр бүх салбар дээр байгаа мэргэжилтнүүдийг илүү хариуцлагажуулж, ажил үүргийг тодорхой болгор .	НЭМ чиглэлээр үйл ажиллагаа идэвхжинэ, сайжирна.	МЭЕГ, ЭМЯ	L	Н	Н
Нэг эрүүл мэндийн баг, мэргэжилтнүүдийг сургах, бэлтгэх, чадавхжуулахад чиглэсэн стратеги, төлөвлөгөө, хөтөлбөр боловсруулж хэрэгжүүлэх, хөрөнгийг улсын төсөвт суулгах. Үзүүлэх сургалт зохион байгуулах - Байгаль хамгаалагч, ХӨСҮТ-ийн эмч нарт	НЭМ чиглэлээр үйл ажиллагааг үр дүнтэй хэрэгжүүлэх үр чадвар бий болно.	ЭМЯ, МЭЕГ, ЗӨСҮТ			
Өвчнүүдтэй холбоотой салбар дундын хамтарсан сэдэвчилсэн хурал, зөвлөгөөнөөр мэдээллээ солилцох. Төсөвт суулгаж өгөх. (Тулгамдаж байгаа зооноз өвчин - Бруцеллёз, Бэтэг, Галзуу, Хачгийн халуун)	Салбарын мэргэжилтнүүдийн ойлголт нэмэгдэнэ. Хоорондын үялдаа холбоо сайжирна.	МЭЕГ - Бүх талууд жил бүр ээлжлэн зохион байгуулна.	L	Н	М

ROC 3: Тоон мэдээлэл

ROC 3-ын бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Тоон мэдээлэл/Нотолгоо/Мэдлэг					
Зорилго: Зоонозын өвчний салбар хоорондын мэдээ мэдээллийг сайжруулах, нотолгоонд суурилсан төлөвлөлтийг бий болгох					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Зоонозын өвчлөлтэй холбоотой мэдээллийн нэгдсэн платформ үүсгэх. Өвчний тухай мэдээлэл, тандалтын тухай мэдээлэл,	Салбар бүрт нотолгоонд суурилсан хариу арга хэмжээг яаралтай авч хэрэгжүүлнэ. Салбар хоорондын уялдаа сайжирна.	ЗӨСҮТ, ЭМЯ	M	H	H
НЭМ хамтарсан FB page үүсгэх. Олон нийтэд чиглэсэн мэдээ, мэдээллээр хангах.					
Уур амьсгалын өөрчлөлттэй холбоотой Зоонозын өвчлөлийн салбар хоорондын хамтарсан судалгаа хийх.		УМЭАЦТЛ, МЭЕГ, МЭХ, амьтан судлаачид,			

POC 3: Data

Component of POC 3: E.g. Data/Evidence/Knowledge					
Objective: Improve the zoonosis inetrsectoral information sharing, create an evidence-based planning.					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=Н; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Зоонозын өвчлөлтэй холбоотой мэдээллийн нэгдсэн платформ үүсгэх. Өвчний тухай мэдээлэл, тандалтын тухай мэдээлэл,	Салбар бүрт нотолгоонд суурилсан хариу арга хэмжээг яаралтай авч хэрэгжүүлнэ. Салбар хоорондын уялдаа сайжирна.	ЗӨСҮТ, ЭМЯ	M	H	H
НЭМ хамтарсан FB page үүсгэх. Олон нийтэд чиглэсэн мэдээ, мэдээллээр хангах.					
Уур амьс					



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

АТ 4: Үйл ажиллагааны ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

ROC 1: Бодлого/Хууль тогтоомж/Ухуулга нөлөөлөл/Санхүүжилт

ROC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Бодлого, хууль тогтоомж					
Зорилго: Хууль, эрхзүйн шинэчлэл-To strengthen the multisectoral coordination mechanism on food safety					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Хүнсний аюулгүй байдал хариуцсан салбар хоорондын ажлын хэсэг байгуулах (үндэсний болон орон нутгийн хэмжээнд)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Олон салбарын төлөөллийг багтаасан техникийн ажлын хэсэг байгуулсан байна. Ажлын хэсгийн ажиллах журам боловсруулж, батлуулсан байна. Үлй ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөө боловсруулсан байна Стратеги, үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөөг сурталчилан таниулсан байна. Сургалт, семинар зохион байгуулж хэрэгжилтийг хангасан байна 	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ, БОУАӨЯ,	I and M		
Хүнсний аюулгүй байдлын эрсдлийн үнэлгээ хийх, зохицуулалт болон харилцаа холбоог бэхжүүлэх	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Хүнсний аюулгүй байдлын эрсдлийн үнэлгээг салбар хооронд хамтарсан удирдамжийн дагуу хийж гүйцэтгэсэн, үндэсний хэмжээнд эрсдэлт хүчин зүйлүүд эрэмбэлэгдсэн байна, салбар хооронд нэгдсэн нэг ойлголтод хүрсэн байна. Импорт, экспорт болон дотоодын үйлдвэрлэлийн хүнсний бүтээгдэхүүнд эрсдлийн үнэлгээ хийгдсэн байна 		I		

ROC 1: Бодлого/Хууль тогтоомж/Ухуулга нөлөөлөл/Санхүүжилт

ROC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Бодлого, хууль тогтоомж

Зорилго: Хууль, эрхзүйн шинэчлэл-To strengthen the multisectoral coordination mechanism on food safety

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Хүнсний аюулгүй байдлын чиглэлээр тандалт судалгааг хийх	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Хүнсээр дамждаг бичил биетэн, зооноз өвчний чиглэлээр тандалт судалгааны нэгдсэн гарын авлага боловсруулсан байна - Жилд 4-өөс доошгүй удаа тандалт судалгаа хийсэн байна - Тандалтын судалгааг үйлдвэрэлийн шатнаас эцсийн бүтээгдэхүүн хүртэлх бүх үе шатуудыг хамруулан хийсэн байна - Тандалтын үр дүн лабораторийн шинжилгээгээр нотлогдсон байна 				
Хүнсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах лабораторийн нэгдсэн тогтолцоог бий болгох	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Лабораторийн нэгдсэн бодлого боловсруулагдсан байна - Лабораторийн тоног төхөөрөмж, хүний нөөцийн чадавхи дээшилсэн, санхүүжилт шийдэгдсэн байна 				

ROC 2: Байгууллагын хөгжил/Хэрэгжилт/Салбарын нэгдэл

ROC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал Байгууллагын хөгжил					
Зорилго: Strengthen food safety preparedness and response capacity					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Хүний эрүүл мэнд, амьтны эрүүл мэнд, хүнсний аюулгүй байдал, байгаль орчны чиглэлээр хүний нөөцийг сургаж бэлтгэх	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Хүнсний аюулгүй байдал, хариу арга хэмжээ, урьдчилан сэргийлэх арга хэмжээний талаар мэргэшсэн боловсон хүчинтэй болсон байх Дэгдэлт гарсан тохиолдолд ажиллах ажлын хэсэгтэй болсон байна Хариу арга хэмжээ, бэлэн байдлын төлөвлөгөө боловсруулсан байна. Хүнсний аюулгүй байдалд эрсдэлд учруулж буй бүтээгдэхүүн, эмгэг төрүүлэгчийн талаар сэрэмжлүүлэг сурталчилгааг тогтмол хугацаанд олон нийтэд мэдээлэгдсэн байна 	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ, БОУАӨЯ			

ROC 3: Тоон мэдээлэл

ROC 3-ын бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Тоон мэдээлэл/Нотолгоо/Мэдлэг					
Зорилго: To improve food borne disease surveillance and data sharing					
Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Conduct prioritization food borne diseases	Хүнсээр дамждаг зооноз өвчний нэр тодорхой болсон байна.	3 салбар яам, харилцаа хоблооны яам, харча агньлаг газар лабораториуд			
Conduct coordinated surveillance on prioritized	Тандалт судалгаа хийх өвчний нэр тодорхой болсон байна	3 салбар яам, харилцаа хоблооны яам, харча агньлаг газар лабораториуд			
Хүнсний аюулгүй байдлын мэдээлэл нэгдсэн платформ бий болгох, бэхжүүлэх	INFOSAN платформыг ашиглах журам, үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөө боловсруулах, салбар дундын ашиглалт, мэдээлэл солилцох эрх зүйн орчныг бий болгох, байнгын үйл ажиллагааг тогтмолжуулсан байна.	ХХААХҮЯ, ЭМЯ, БОУАӨЯ, ГЕГ болон бусад			



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АТ 5: Үйл ажиллагааны ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

ROC 1: Бодлого/Хууль тогтоомж/Ухуулга нөлөөлөл/Санхүүжилт

ROC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Бодлого, хууль тогтоомж

Зорилго: To have legal framework for AMR among One Health Stakeholders

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
Засгийн газрын мөрийн хөтөлбөрт Нэг эрүүл мэнд- ББТ-хамтын ажиллагааны талаар үндсэн заалт оруулах /хууль, санхүүжилт тодорхойлох/	Нэг эрүүл мэндийн үйл ажиллагаа үндэсний хэмжээнд хэрэгжих эрх зүйн орчин бүрдэнэ	Засгийн газрын хамаарал бүхий гишүүн	M	H	H
ББТ-ийн СДЗЗ-ийг Нэг эрүүл мэндийн ерөнхий зөвлөлийн дэргэдэх орон тооны дэд зөвлөл болгох, эрх зүйн орчныг бүрдүүлэх, ажил үүргийг тодорхой болгох, орон тооны техникийн ажлын хэсгийг байгуулах	Хамтын ажиллагаа сайжирна	3 яам ХА	I	H	H
Салбар тус бүрт хийсэн олон улсын үнэлгээнд нэгдсэн анализ хийж тэргүүлэх чиглэлийг тодорхойлох	Нэг эрүүл мэндийн хүрээнд салбар дундын тэргүүлэх чиглэл тодорхойлогдоно	Салбар дундын зөвлөл ХАБҮЛЛ	I	M	M
AMR communication strategy боловсруулж, батлах	Салбар хоорондын харилцааны урсгал тодорхой болно	3 яам ХАБҮЛЛ	I	H	M
NAP-AMR боловсронгуй болгож бусад бүх салбараа хамруулах, санхүүжилтын эх үүсвэрийг тодорхойлох	Хүн, мал эмнэлэг, хүнс, байгаль орчин, газар тариалан салбаруудыг хамтран ажилладаг болсон байна.	3 яам ХАБҮЛЛ	M	H	H
Боловсролын тухай хуульд ерөнхий боловсролын сургалтын хөтөлбөр, их, дээд сургуулийн төгсөлтийн дараах сургалтын хөтөлбөрт ББТ-ийн талаарх зүйл, заалт оруулах	Иргэдийн суурь эмийн зохистой хэрэглээний мэдлэг, хандлага, дадал сайжирна.	Боловсролын яам, Засгийн газар	M	H	H
ББТ-ийн тандалтын тогтолцоог бэхжүүлэх					
ББТ-ийн мэдээлийн тогтолцоог бэхжүүлэх					
Сорьц тээвэрлэх тогтолцоог бэхжүүлэх					

POC 2: Байгууллагын хөгжил/Хэрэгжилт/Салбарын нэгдэл

POC 1-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал Байгууллагын хөгжил

Зорилго: To strengthening coordinated activities on AMR

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=H; Дунд=M; Бага=L)
ББТ-ийн тандалтын салбарын нөхцөл байдлын үнэлгээ Conduct situation analysis or assessment of surveillance sites and laboratories in order to determine capacity (SWOT)	Үнэлгээний тайлан Assessment report	3 яам	M	H	M
ББТ-ийн суурь мэдээллийг бий болгох загвар тандалтыг салбар тус бүр нэгдсэн нэг аргачлалаар хийж үнэн зөв үр дүнг нэг эх сурвалжаас мэдээлэх Harmonized guidelines, protocols, SOPs, manuals	ББТ-ийн суурь мэдээлэл бий болно Finalized, agreed and approved national guideline, , manual and SOPs.	Салбар дундын зөвлөл ХАБҮЛЛ, хүрээлэн	M	H	M
Raising up surveillance sites capacities and capabilities: training on epi, lab and AMS (prescription) Хүний нөөцийг чадавхжуулах сургалт (тандалт, лабораторийн болон ББ эсрэг эмийн зохистой хэрэглээ)	ББТ-ийн тандалтыг хэрэгжүүлэх багийн сургалт AMR teams members trained from 10 provinces ??? (same site)	3 яам			
ББТ-ийн тандалтыг хэрэгжүүлэх Conduct AMR surveillance in human, animal and food sector	Conduct passive AMR surveillance in human health sector Conduct/pilot??? of the integrated AMR surveillance of selected AMR organism in animal, food and environmental sector (E.coli)	3 яам	L	H	H
ББТ-ийн тандалтад хяналт & үнэлгээ хийх Monitoring and evaluation of the integrated AMR surveillance	Хяналт & үнэлгээний тайлан M&E report 10 provinces ??? (same site)	3 яам	L	H	H
ББТ-ийн тандалтын дата анализ хийх сургалт To organize training on AMR data analysis	ББТ-ийн тандалтыг хэрэгжүүлэх багийн сургалт AMR teams members trained from 10 provinces ??? (same site)	3 яам	L	H	H
Бичил биетний эсрэг эмийн зохистой хэрэглээний тадлаар мэдлэг олгох сургалт Clinician/veterinarian awareness raising activities	Сургалт AMR teams members trained from 10 provinces ??? (same site)	3 яам	M	H	H
Олон нийтийн мэдээллийн хэрэгслээр мэдээлэл түгээх Community engagement and Risk communication through the		3 яам	M	H	H

ROC 3: Тоон мэдээлэл

ROC 3-ын бүрэлдэхүүн хэсэг: Тухайлбал. Тоон мэдээлэл/Нотолгоо/Мэдлэг

Зорилго:

To establish a data base for information exchange of the integrated AMR surveillance

Үйл ажиллагаа	Үр дүн	Тэргүүлэгч агентлаг, хариуцдаг салбар	Явцыг шалгах хугацаа: Богино хугацаа (I): 6 сараас -1 жил Дунд хугацаа (M): 1-3 жил Урт хугацаа (L): >3 жил	Нөлөөллийн түвшин (Өндөр=N; Дунд=M; Бага=L)	Бэрхшээл хүндрэл (Өндөр=N; Дунд=M; Бага=L)



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AT6: Action Plans

POC 1: Policy/legislations/Advocacy/Financing

Component of POC 1: E.g. Policy and legislations					
Objective: <i>One Health Committee established that encompasses cross sectoral collaboration between MOH, MOFALI, MECC</i>					
Activities	Outputs	Lead agency and responsible sectors	Timeframe for Progress Check: Immediate (I): 6 mons -1 yr. Medium (M): 1-3 yrs. Long term (L): >3 Myrs.	Impact level (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)	Difficulty (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)
Advocacy to promote One Health needs and importance to higher level decision makers, Ministries and relative OH stakeholders.		Ministries would create informal advocacy and risk communication group	M	H	H
One Health Parliamentary Committee <Parliament Government Plans to focus on One Health>		At the Cabinet Level	I	M	H
One Health Decision-making Committee and Governance to be established (At which level leadership at Prime Minister, inclusive of relevant Ministries MOH, MOFALI, MECC, MECS, MDTD, MoF)	Committee established and operationalized with budgets and identified focal points at each respective ministries	Deputy Prime Minister	I	M	M
Perform OH legal framework assessment to identify the best suitable mechanism to be established with SOP, funding (re-budgeting sectoral funds, donors and state funds) One Health Technical Working Group Mechanism	, Report on the assessment and recommendations on best suitable mechanism	OH Technical WG	M	M	M
Sectoral legislations to be reviewed and updated to incorporate OH and to integrate all updated sectoral policies laws, regulations to provide enabling mechanisms for OH intersectoral collaboration and coordination		OH Technical WG			
OH National Action Plan to be develop and Implemented		OH Technical WG			

POC 1: Policy/legislations/Advocacy/Financing

Component of POC 1: E.g. Policy and legislations					
Objective: <i>One Health Committee established that encompasses cross sectoral collaboration between MOH, MOFALI, MECC</i>					
Activities	Outputs	Lead agency and responsible sectors	Timeframe for Progress Check: Immediate (I): 6 mons -1 yr. Medium (M): 1-3 yrs. Long term (L): >3 Myrs.	Impact level (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)	Difficulty (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)
Identify each responsible Ministries and Agencies and clearly define the SOP, roles and responsibilities of each partner					
Each sectors of OH compile a roadmap or blue print of existing data from all efforts, surveillance, monitoring, evaluations etc.	The OH all sector existing data blue print report will be available and full access provided to all OH partners.	OH Technical Committee, MOH, MOFALI, MECC, MDTD + to identify other Ministries			

POC 2: Organization Development/Implementation/Sectoral Integration

Component of POC 2: E.g. Organization development

Objective:

Enhanced Institutional Capacity and resource on One Health at Ministry and Agency levels, specifically environmental sector.

Activities	Outputs	Lead agency and responsible sectors	Timeframe for Progress Check: Immediate (I): 6 mons -1 yr. Medium (M): 1-3 yrs. Long term (L): >3 yrs.	Impact level (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)	Difficulty (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)
Establish OH Focal points at each Ministry	MOH, MOFALI, MECC has One Health capacity and knowledge	MECC, MOH, MOFALI + to identify other Ministries	6 months		
Clear OH collaboration roles and responsibilities within each Ministry, Agencies		OH Technical Committee, MOH, MOFALI, MECC, MDTD + to identify other Ministries			
Clear Human/environment OH guidance on decisions to consider One Health principles enabled under the OH legislations.					
MECC needs to establish Environmental Helth sector/department with HR and budgets		MECC	months		
Environmental sector's engagement at province and soum level		MECC, MOH, MOFALI + OH TWG			
Organizational strategies and plans incorporate OH principles		MECC, MOH, MOFALI + OH TWG			
Joint Study tours explored for effective OH coordination, collaboration		MECC, MOH, MOFALI + OH TWG			
OH capacity building, in-service training system development Pre-service OH Training and capacity building, continuous training system in place		MECC, MOH, MOFALI, Min of Education+ OH TWG			

POC 3: Data

Component of POC 3: E.g. Data/Evidence/Knowledge

Objective:

Enhance the intersectoral database sharing platform, ensure environmental sector is providing necessary, data and information on One Health. One Health data is strategically integrated and provided for public awareness and outreach.

Activities	Outputs	Lead agency and responsible	Timeframe for Progress Check: Immediate (I): 6 mons -1 yr. Medium (M): 1-3 yrs. Long term (L): >3 yrs.	Impact level (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)	Difficulty (High=H; Moderate=M; Low=L)
Each Ministry and Agencies of OH coordination evaluate, map and integrate Big data related to One Health	Intersectoral all OH available data is mapped and integrated for National use	Ministry of Digital Technology and Development (MDTD) + OH Technical Committee	1.6 year	H	H
OH data needs assessment is performed	Framework of OH necessary data is developed	OH Technical Committee	6 months	M	H
Integrated cross sectoral Data (big data) sharing platform including qualified data collecting, interpreting, and using is operationalized with clearly defined scope of information area		Ministry of Digital Technology and Development + OH Technical Committee,			
Operationalize or introduce One health impact assessment approach		OH Technical Committee, MOH, MOFALI, MECC, MDTD			
Joint data analysis, risk evaluations work mechanisms established		OH Technical Committee, MOH, MOFALI, MESS, MDTD			
Data dissemination to public, relative professionals		MOH, MOFAL,, MECC, MDTD, Min of Education			
Data use strategy to be developed and collection of important and useful data		OH Technical Committee, MOH, MOFALI, MECC, MDTD			