





# FMD situation Mongolia SEACFMD Campaign Progress: 2021 - 2025

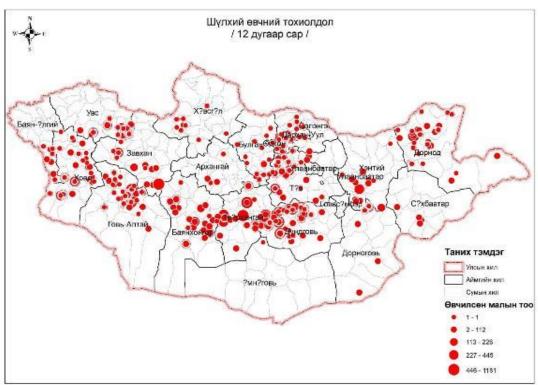
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**27**<sup>th</sup> **SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting** 20 – 22 August 2025, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR

## FMD situation in 2024 and 2025

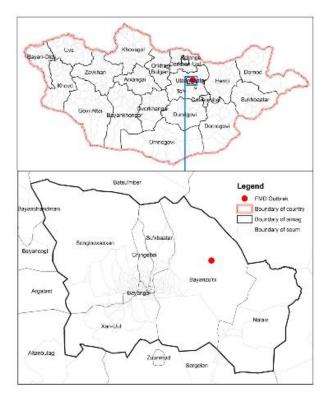
•FMD: Last outbreak was in end of 2022

•Type and subtype; O-Ind-2001 (O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e)



Alarm; New FMD case in small ruminants reported in Ulaanbaatar city, July, 2025.

Type; O



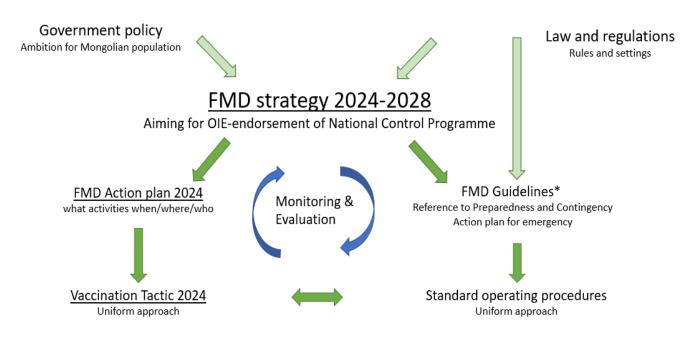




#### **Control measures: In Mongolia**

- There are five technical elements for FMD.
  - Legal framework
    - FMD National Strategy Plan official control programme
    - National preparedness plan for TADs
    - National contingency plan for control of FMD
  - Surveillance
  - Diagnostic
  - Prevention and Control
  - Stakeholder involvement

#### FMD control measures



Under the OCP-FMD, seven objectives were defined to support the long-term national strategic goals to eliminate FMDV circulation in the domestic animal population in Mongolia and to achieve the WOAH status of FMD-free without vaccination by 2030. For the next seven strategic objectives form the basis of defining the annual workplan:





#### **Surveillance for TADs**

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## TADs active and passive surveillance was approved by GAVS in every year under "National strategy for the control and eradication of TADs"



PLAN OF INFECTIOUS AND VACCINE MONITORNG-2024 III cap | IV cap | V cap | VI cap | VII cap | VIII cap | IX cap | X cap | XII cap XI cap Name of diseases l cap SERO-SURVEILLANCE 3 (2) Ийлдсийн тандалт **FMD** Эрт илруулгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR) [2] Ийлдсийн тандалт PPR Эрт илрүүлгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR) Өвчин гарсан үед яаралтай хийнэ (2) SGP Эрт илруулгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR) Өвчин гарсан уед яаралтай хийнэ [2] LSD 4 Эрт илруулгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR) TAD's for wildlifes VACCINE MONITORING FMD vaccine monitoring (PVM) (2)ит (1,2)PPR vaccine monitoring (PVM) (1,2)Brucelliosis vaccine monitorno





#### Surveillance

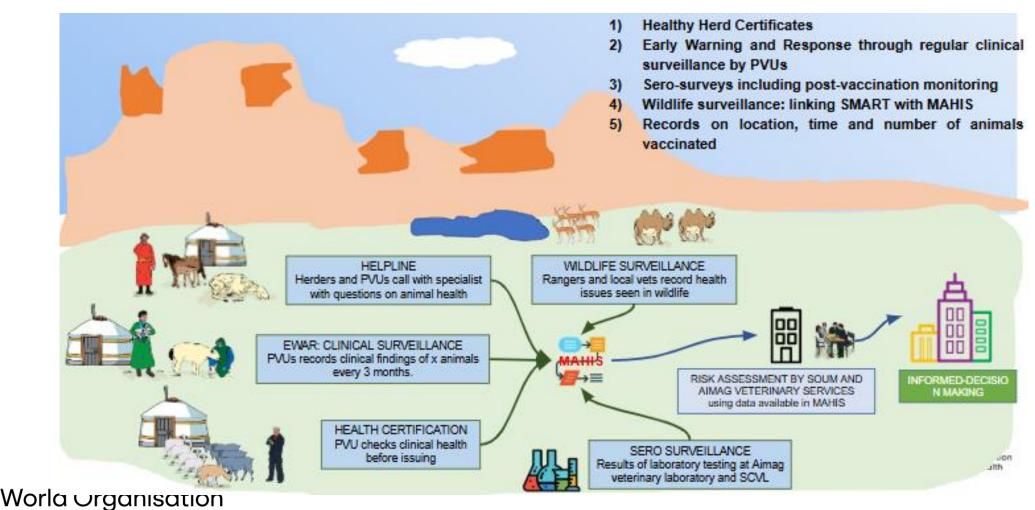
- a surveillance system has been introduced nationwide in Mongolia to implement preventive measures against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
  - active
  - Passive
    - early warning and awareness response (EWAR) each month
    - Participatory epidemiology only 5 provinces, 2 times each year
    - Syndromic surveillance-based questionnaire per each season
    - Pilot Help line by operator
- Using the MAHIS system, connections are made with all private veterinarians across the country to collect information on suspected disease cases. The results are compiled by the General Authority for Veterinary Services and disseminated to the public on a weekly and monthly basis through social media, along with awareness-raising and educational activities





for Animal Health

#### Use of Epidemiological tools - Surveillances for TADs





### Use of Epidemiological tools - Surveillances



**FWAR** 

HELPLINE



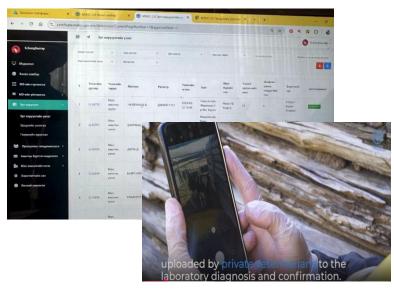
A Herder Helpline option was elaborated as an additional surveillance component. Its objective was to offer herders and veterinary practitioners the option to place a call to a free number (7505 6655) on any subject related to animal health. (https://youtu.be/HbPUEwAUJ9Y; https://youtu.be/N87Af7UkfLc).

This pilot was conducted between July and October 2021 in three aimags (Sukhbaatar in Eastern, Uvurkhangai in Central and Khovd in Western region), involving 151 private vets. Over a period of 5 months, almost 6,500 herds and 165,000 heads of livestock were examined. As result of this pilot, the CVO issued a new regulation that was named Early Warning and Response (EWAR) in August 2022. More than 1,100 soum inspectors, soum epidemiologists and private veterinarians were trained across Mongolia based on three manuals that had been developed.





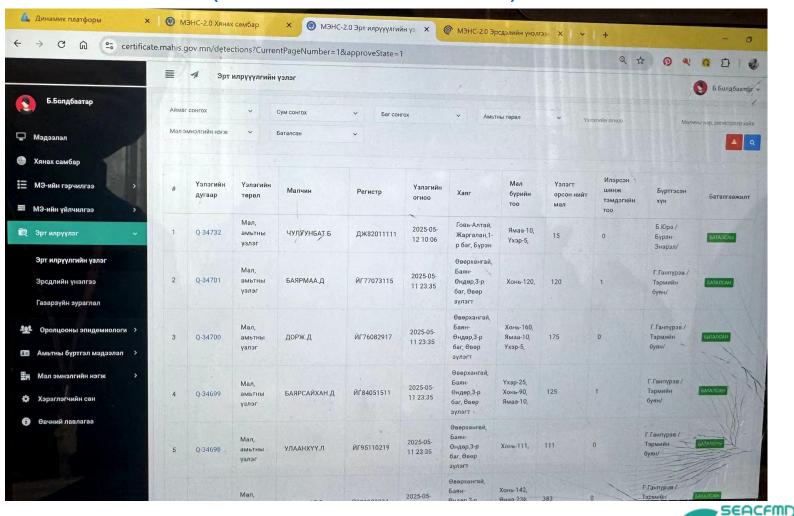
## EWAR: Clinical surveillance (Passive surveillance)



PVUs records clinical findings of x animals every routine works

None of these notifications led to confirmation of presence of clinical FMD in the herds





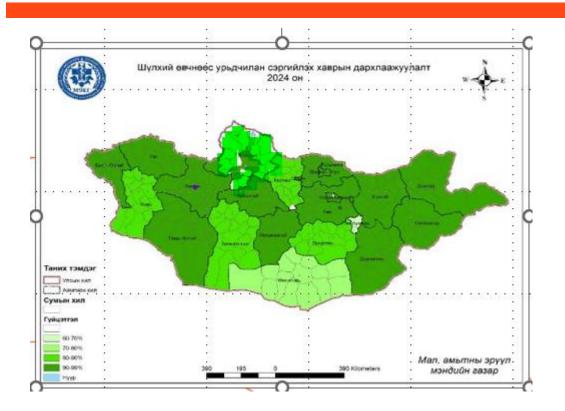
#### **Serological Surveillance in 2024**

- A total of 10,080 samples were tested in 22 aimags, in 202 soums in 630 hot-ails
  - A total of 251 (2,5% [2,0-3,0%]) samples tested positive with a clear difference between cattle and yaks (1,8% [95% CI:1,1-2,5]) compared with small ruminants (2,7% [95%: 2,2-3,3%]) testing positive to NSP-Ab against FMD (Chisquare test, P-value < 0,01).
  - two categories: 4 to 11 months, 12 months and older
- the sero-survey results at hotail level, there were 94 out of 630 hotails with one or more animals testing sero-positive.
- At national level, this translated to 15% [95%CI: 12–18%] or between one in four hotails having indication of FMD virus infection across Mongolia.

There was great variability between aimags. No NSP-Ab positive hotails were tested in Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Ulaanbaatar, Uvurkhangai and Umnogobi.







- •The vaccination tactic for 2024-2029 is nationwide vaccination of all large ruminants, deer and pigs, every six months (Spring and Autumn). This is a continuation of the successful application of FMD vaccine to contain the FMD outbreaks in 2021 and 2022
- For the vaccination of livestock, preventive and in case of emergencies, ARRIAH oil-emulsion vaccines with serotypes O and A are used. This vaccine is registered in 2018 under the provision of registering of imported vaccines

FMD vaccination plan: twice in a year apart six month only for cattle (targeted species) until 2029







#### Vaccination in 2024

	Spring vaccination									
	Province	Soum	Reindeer	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Total		
1	22	298	-	4'184'874	-	-	22'632	4'207'506		
	Autum vaccination									
	Province	Soum	Reindeer	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Total		
2	13	115	-	2'329'173	_	-	19'610	2'348'783		
	22	336	_	6'541'047	_	_	42'242	6'556'289		

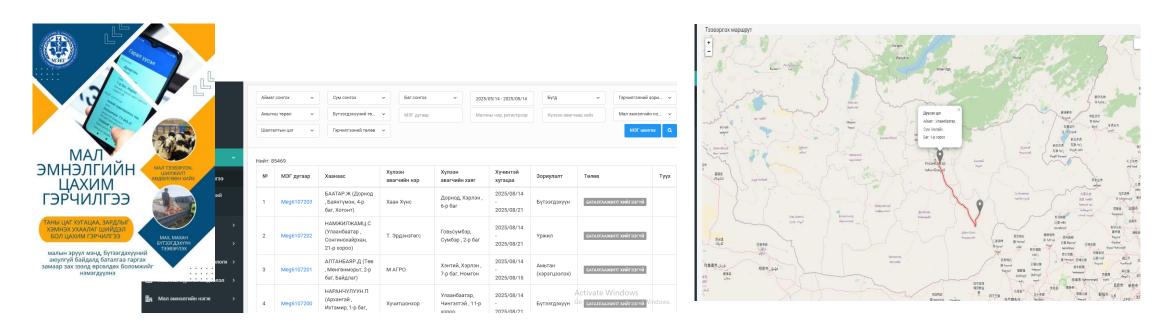
A total of 10.5 million doses of G/Asia/Sea-97 and O/ME-SA/ind2011e strain vaccines were purchased from ARRIAH of Russia in 2024. Vaccination was organized in May-July and November-December 2024, and covered 87.9% of total animals.

The vaccination tactic for 2024-2029 is nationwide vaccination of all large ruminants, deer and pigs, every six months (spring an autumn).





#### Movement of animals is controlled under the MAHIS

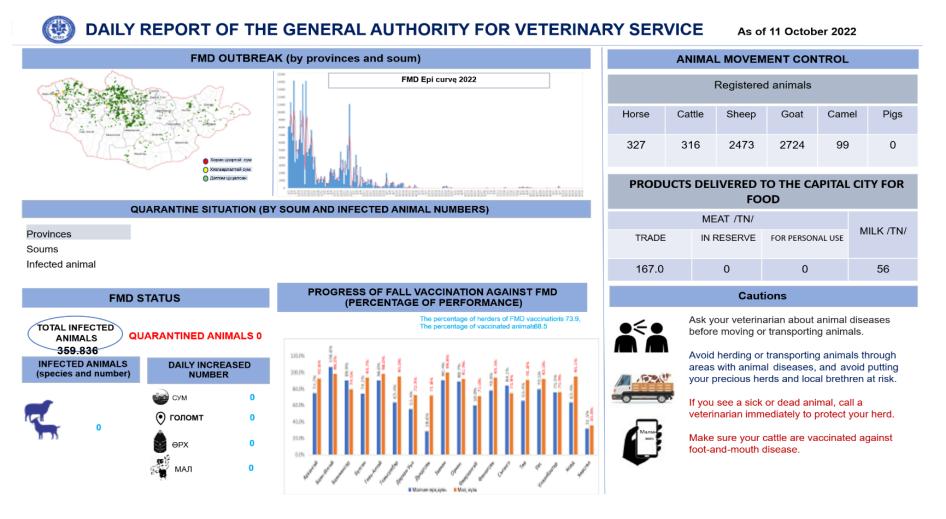


 A total of 336 soums and districts within the 21 provinces and the capital city have implemented the electronic certificate system.





Daily, weekly, monthly report based on EWAR system







#### **Communication and awareness activities**

- FMD simulation exercise 2 times in 2024
- Video storks EWAR, PE, Epidemiology e.g https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=7684272589 41046
- Posters
- Pilot Helpline established
- To improve public-private partnerships, regional meetings and seminars are organized twice a year in two regions simultaneously
- digitalisation activities
  - EWAR was launched
  - Integrated SMART
  - Participatory epidemiology to MAHIS





#### **Posters**









#### Stakeholder involvement

Simulation exercise for TADs

**Emergency & field practice** 







## **Stakeholder involvement**

Planning, field investigation, survey







Outbreak investigation



#### **Ministry of Health:**

- •NCCD
- •NCZD

National emergency management agency

Aimag soums governors

Aimag, soums governors





## SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E indicators for the Objective, Outcome and Outputs

Nº	Indicators	Objective	Outcome	Output
1	1.1. PCP-FMD stage, progress within a stage or FMD-free status, of each SEACFMD member country, annually.		endorsed of official control programme in 2025.	Mongolia managed to move from PCP-Stage 2 in 2022 to PCP-Stage 4
2	1.2. Number of FMD outbreaks reported in 2020		0	After December 2022, no more reported outbreak were seen.
	1.3. Percentage of reported outbreaks with full investigation including virus characterization, annually.		No virus detected during NSP and and Virological Surveillance	
4	1.4. Preparedness and response capacity to both endemic and new FMD viral strains developed.	1: Reinvigorated FMD prevention and control in SEACFMD Member Countries		
5	2.1. Country ownership of the SEACFMD Campaign enhanced.			
6	2.2. National Veterinary Service capacities assessed and recommendations from PVS Evaluation implemented.			
7	2.3. National legislation related to FMD (and other related TADs) reviewed and revised.			
8	2.4. Multi-disciplinary and multisectoral efforts implemented for control of FMD (and other related TADs).			
9	2.5. Cost-efficient synergies with other livestock activities implemented			
10	2.6. Pool of regional experts actively involved in SEACFMD activities.			

## Key challenges and lessons learnt

- Key challenges and lessons learnt during implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025
  - FMD, PPR and LSD situation in neighboring areas remains complex, with divers TADs strains circulating.
  - The FMD virus continues to circulate domestically, and small ruminants remain infected.
  - Herders lack awareness of disease prevention and control.
  - Live animals" long distance movement
    - Any recommended solution to address these challenges
      - Enhance the knowledge and awareness of herders and veterinarians.
      - Further strengthen the control of the movement of live objectives.
      - Strengthen the construction of FMD free zones and compartmentalization





#### **Priorities and Future Plans**

- Reduce FMD virus circulation through implementation of the Official Control Program for FMD 2024-2028 (OCP-FMD 2024).
- Establishing FMD and PPR-free livestock compartments.
- Compulsory vaccination.
- Surveillance and PVM, EWAR.
- Routine Epidemiological Review and feedback.
- Capacity building and Continuous Training.





## **Proposed Priority Actions**

- Priority activities that will be implemented from September 2025 till December 2026.
  - Reduce FMD virus circulation through implementation of the Official Control Program for FMD 2024-2028 (OCP-FMD 2024).
  - Establishing FMD and PPR—free livestock compartments.
  - Compulsory vaccination.
  - Surveillance and PVM, EWAR.
  - Routine Epidemiological Review and feedback.
  - Capacity building and Continuous Training
- Priority actions to be considered for the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 2030
  - Have PVC assessed by WOAH
  - To support the capacity building training of specialists in the all field especially epidemiology skills





## Constraints and possible solution

#### Constraints

- FMD, PPR and LSD situation in neighboring areas remains complex, with divers TADs strains circulating.
- The FMD virus continues to circulate domestically, and small ruminants remain infected.
- Herders lack awareness of disease prevention and control.
- Live animals" long distance movement

#### Possible solutions

- Enhance the knowledge and awareness of herders and veterinarians.
- Further strengthen the control of the movement of live objectives.
- Strengthen the construction of FMD free zones and compartmentalization







# Thank You