Member's update FMD, PPR and LSD

[Mongolia]

GERELMAA ULZIIBAT

DIRECTOR OF STATE CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY, GAVS

22 – 23 July 2025

Tokyo, Japan

World Organisation for Animal Health

中华人民共和国农业农村部
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China

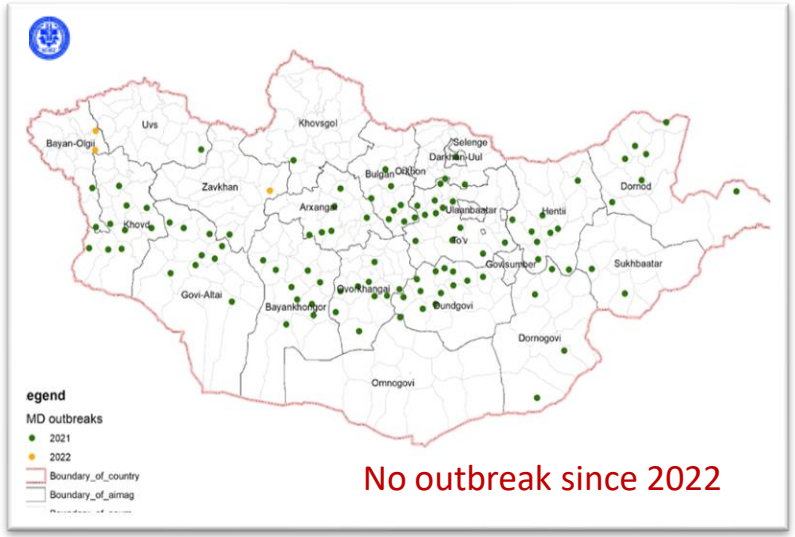
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

FMD, PPR and LSD situations: In Mongolia

- FMD: Last outbreak was in March, 2022
- PPR: Last outbreak was in December, 2024
- LSD: Last outbreak was in July, 2022

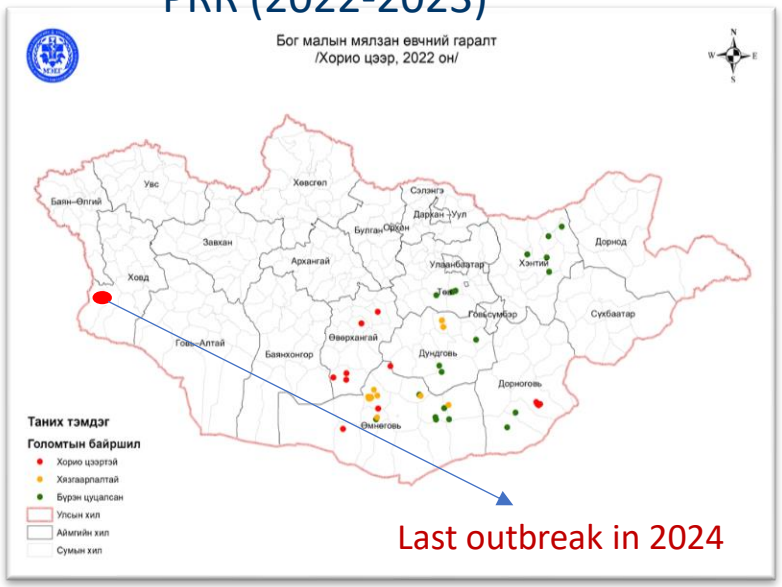
Geographical distribution:

FMD (2021-2022)



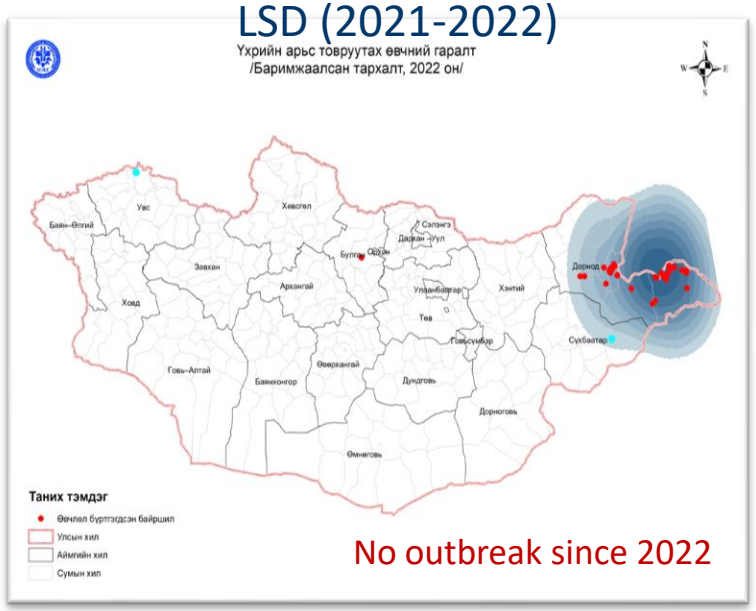
No outbreak since 2022

PRR (2022-2023)



Last outbreak in 2024

LSD (2021-2022)



No outbreak since 2022

Key strains of TADs:

❖ FMDV: Type O: Pool -2 Middle East South Asia

Epidemiology: Endemic

- O/ME-SA/Ind2001d: 2015-2017
- O/ME-SA/Ind2001e: 2018-2022 Most Prevalent
- O/ME-SA/PanAsia: 2015-2019
- O/SEA/Mya-98: 2014-2019

FMD affected animals: Domestic and Wild animals (Gazelle and Saiga)

❖ PPR: Asian

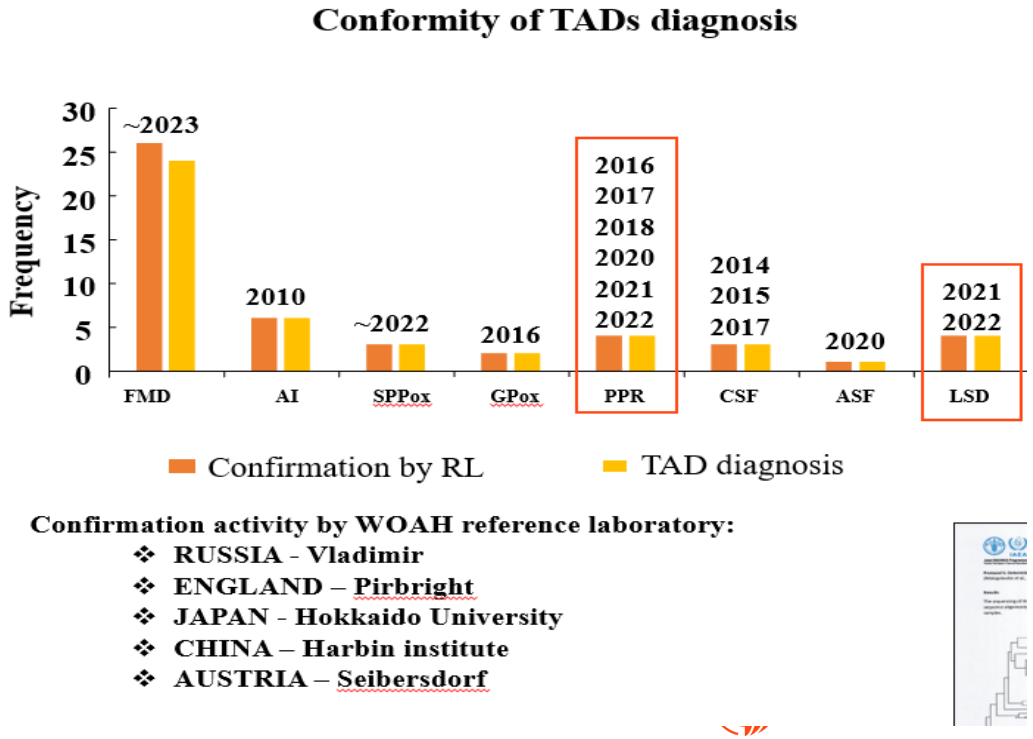
"IV lineage"

PPR affected animals: Small Ruminants and Saiga (2016)

❖ LSD: Cluster 1.1/ Vaccine type

"Needling vaccine strain"

LSD affected animals: Domestic



TADs control measures: In Mongolia

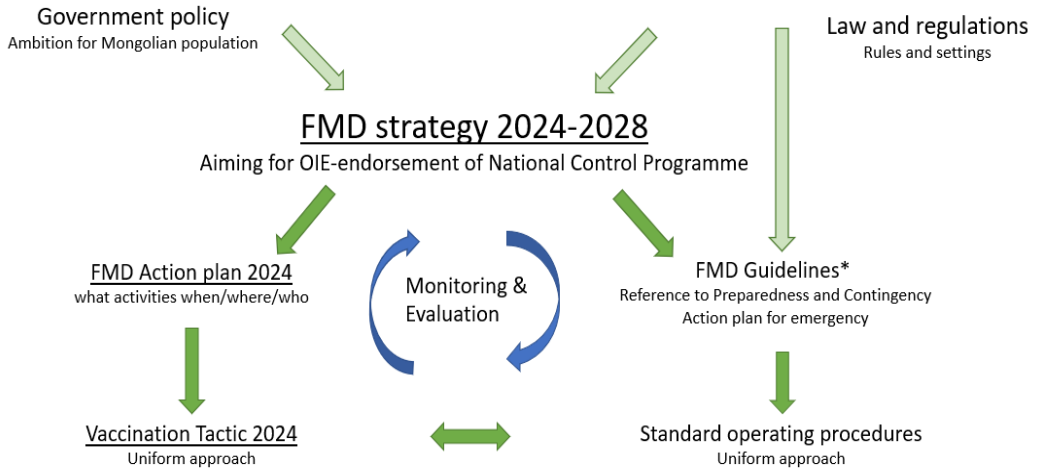
- There are five technical elements for TADs (FMD, PPR and LSD)

1. Legal framework
2. Surveillance,
3. Diagnostic
4. Prevention and Control
5. Stakeholder involvement

1. Legal framework for TADs

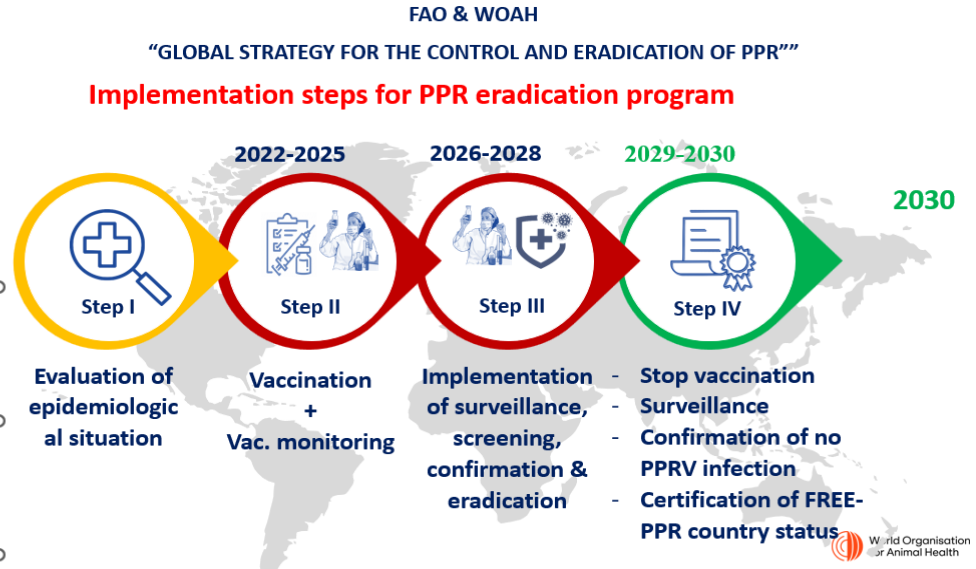
1. FMD National Strategy Plan
2. PPR National Strategy Plan
3. LSD National Strategy Plan
4. National preparedness plan for TADs
5. National contingency plan for control of TADs
   - 5.1 SOP for FMD
   - 5.2 SOP for PPR
   - 5.3 SOP for LSD

FMD control measures

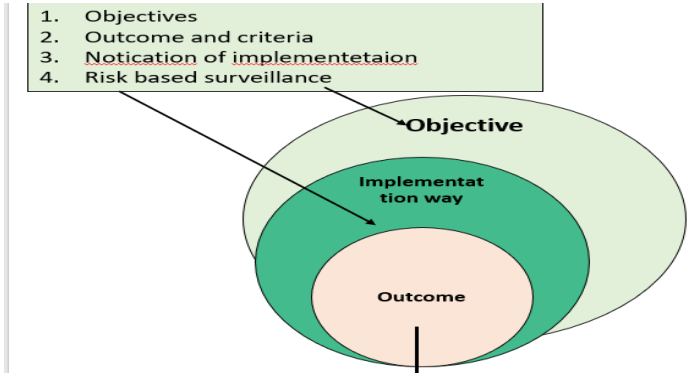


Under the OCP-FMD, seven objectives were defined to support the long-term national strategic goals to eliminate FMDV circulation in the domestic animal population in Mongolia and to achieve the WOAH status of FMD-free without vaccination by 2030. For the next 5 years, the following seven strategic objectives form the basis of defining the annual workplan:

PPR control measures



LSD Control measures



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TADs control measures:

➢Strategy

- Comprehensive prevention and control measures that focus on prevention, and combine vaccination with culling

➢ Key measures:

- Vaccination
- Enhancing Biosecurity
- Surveillance
- Epidemiological investigation
- Movement control
- Culling and safety disposal

Zoning and Compartmentalization

Vaccination

TADs control measures:

➢Disease Notification and Confirmation

- Any suspected FMD outbreak should be immediately reported to the local veterinary authority, animal health, animal disease prevention and control department in GAVS

- At Upon receiving a report, if the local animal disease prevention and control agency identifies a clinically suspected outbreak:

  - Report to the provincial-level animal disease prevention and control agency within 2 hours through official channels;

  - Simultaneously notify the veterinary administrative department of the local government;

TADs control measures:

➢Emergency response

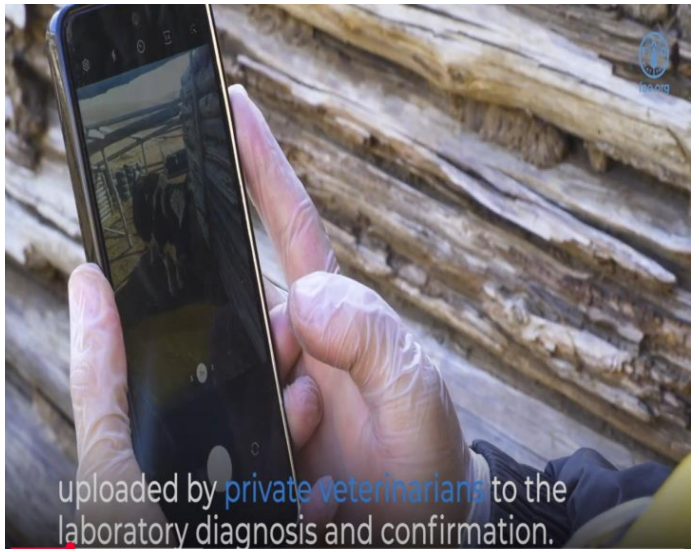
- Suspected epidemic reports, quarantine and monitoring measures will be implemented
  - Prohibiting the movement of livestock, livestock products, feed, and related item
  - Implementing temporary disposal measures
- Immediate tracking and investigation shall be carried out on possible sources of infection
- Disinfected and safety disposal
  -Contaminated or suspected contaminated items

TADs control measures:

➢Movement Control

- For accepted quarantine declarations and for confirmed cases, the place of origin will be identified on-site using the MAHIS system and subjected to quarantine control.

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



2. Surveillance for TADs

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

МАЛ ЭМНЭЛГИЙН ЕРӨНХИЙ ГАЗРЫН
ДАРГЫН ТУШААЛ

2023 оны 03 сарын 28 өдөр Дугаар А/78 Улаанбаатар хот

Тандалтын төлөвлөгөө батлах тухай

Засгийн газрын агентлагийн эрх зүйн байдлын тухай хуулийн 8 дугаар зүйлийн 8.4 дэх хэсэг, Мал, амьтны эрүүл мэндийн тухай хуулийн 14 дүгээр зүйлийн 14.1 дэх хэсэг, Монгол Улсын Засгийн газрын 2018 оны 7 дугаар сарын 9-ний өдрийн 225 дугаар тогтоол, Мал эмнэлгийн мэргэжлийн зөвлөлийн 2023 оны 01 дүгээр сарын 25-ны өдрийн хурлын шийдвэрийг тус тус үндэслэн ТУШААХ нь:

1.Улсын хэмжээнд мал, амьтны халдварт өвчнийг тандах 2023 оны төлөвлөгөөг нэгдүгээр хавсралтаар, хамрагдах малын тоог хоёрдугаар хавсралтаар тус тус батлагдсугай.

2.Тандалтын төлөвлөгөөний дагуу сүлжээ лабораторийг мэргэжил аргазүйгээр хангаж, ажлыг чанартай гүйцэтгэхийг Улсын мал эмнэлэг ариун цэврийн төв лаборатори /Ө.Гэрэлмаа/, аймаг, нийслэлийн Мал эмнэлгийн газарт тус тус даалгасугай.

3.Санхүүжилтийг мал эмнэлгийн урьдчилан сэргийлэх арга хэмжээний зардлаас шийдвэрлэхийг Санхүү, төлөвлөлтийн газрын ерөнхий нягтлан бодогч /С.Угтахбаяр/-т зөвшөөрсүгэй.

4.Тус тандалтын төлөвлөгөөнд шаардагдах оношлуур хэрэглэгдэхүүнийг захиалгын дагуу орон нутагт шуурхай хүргүүлж, зохион байгуулахыг Тархварэүй, мэдээлэл, судалгаа, статистикийн газар /С.Батхуяг/-т, тандалтын төлөвлөгөөний гүйцэтгэл, үйл ажиллагааны үр дүнд хяналт тавьж ажиллахыг Мал эмнэлгийн хяналт, баталгаажуулалтын газар /Б.Чулуунчимэг/-т тус тус даалгасугай.

ДАРГЫН АЛБАН ҮҮРГИЙГ
ТҮР ОРЛОН ГҮЙЦЭТГЭГЧ Б.АЛТАНСУХ

PS230103

PLAN OF INFECTIOUS AND VACCINE MONITORNG-2024

Д/Д	Name of diseases	I сар	II сар	III сар	IV сар	V сар	VI сар	VII сар	VIII сар	IX сар	X сар	XI сар	XII сар
SERO-SURVEILLANCE													
1	FMD		(1,2)	1 3 1 3 1 3		(2) Ийлдсийн тандалт							
		Эрт илрүүлгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR)											
2	PPR		(1,2)	1 3 1 3 1 3		(2) Ийлдсийн тандалт							
		Эрт илрүүлгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR)											
3	SGP			Өвчин гарсан үед яаралтай хийнэ (2)									
		Эрт илрүүлгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR)											
4	LSD			Өвчин гарсан үед яаралтай хийнэ (2)									
		Эрт илрүүлгийн үзлэг тандалт (EWAR)											
5	TAD's for wildlifes							(1,2,5)	1 3 1 3 1 3		(2)ит		
VACCINE MONITORING													
6	FMD vaccine monitoring (PVM)				1	(1,2)	(3) сорьц	(2)ит					
7	PPR vaccine monitoring (PVM)						1	(1,2)	(3) сорьц	(2)ит			
8	Brucelliosis vaccine monitorng								1	(1,2)	(3) сорьц	(2)ит	

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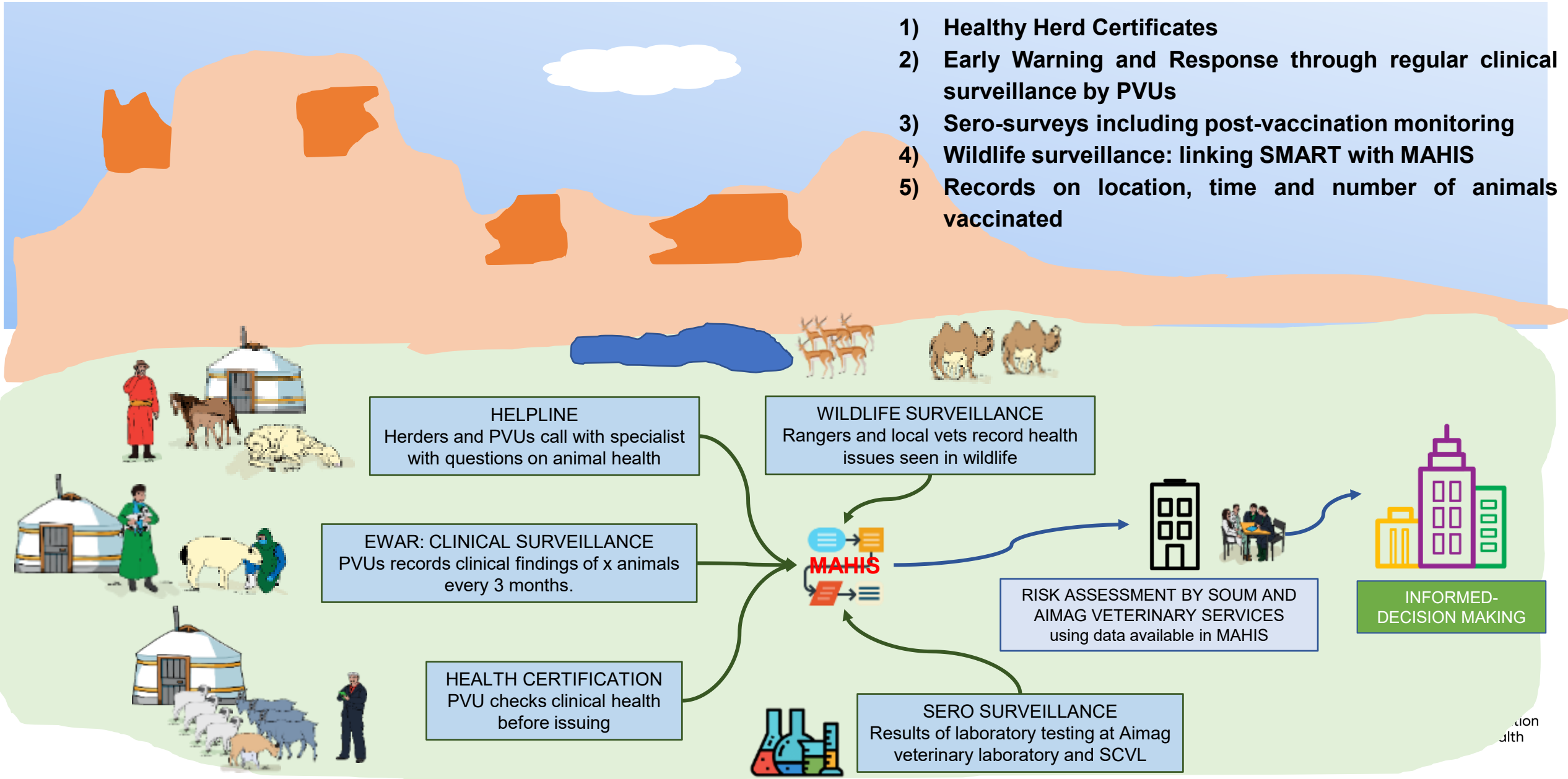
Use of Epidemiological tools-Surveillances for TADs

1) **Healthy Herd Certificates**
2) **Early Warning and Response through regular clinical surveillance by PVUs**
3) **Sero-surveys including post-vaccination monitoring**
4) **Wildlife surveillance: linking SMART with MAHIS**
5) **Records on location, time and number of animals vaccinated**

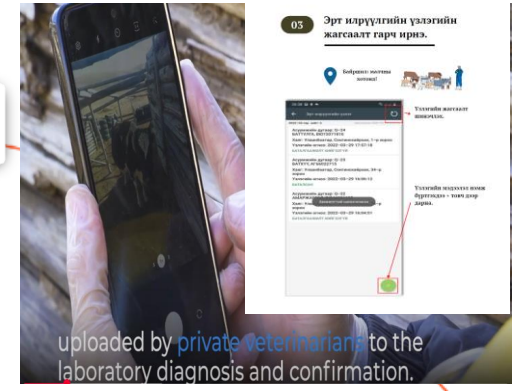


Use of Epidemiological tools-Surveillances

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),

EWAR

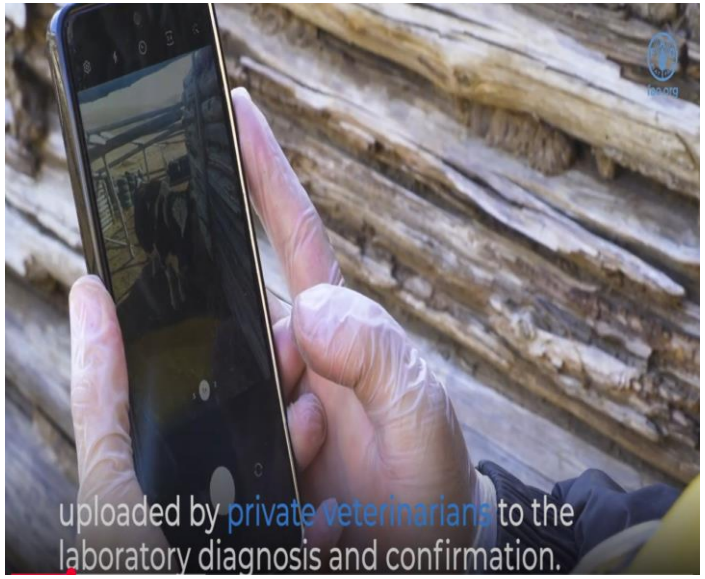


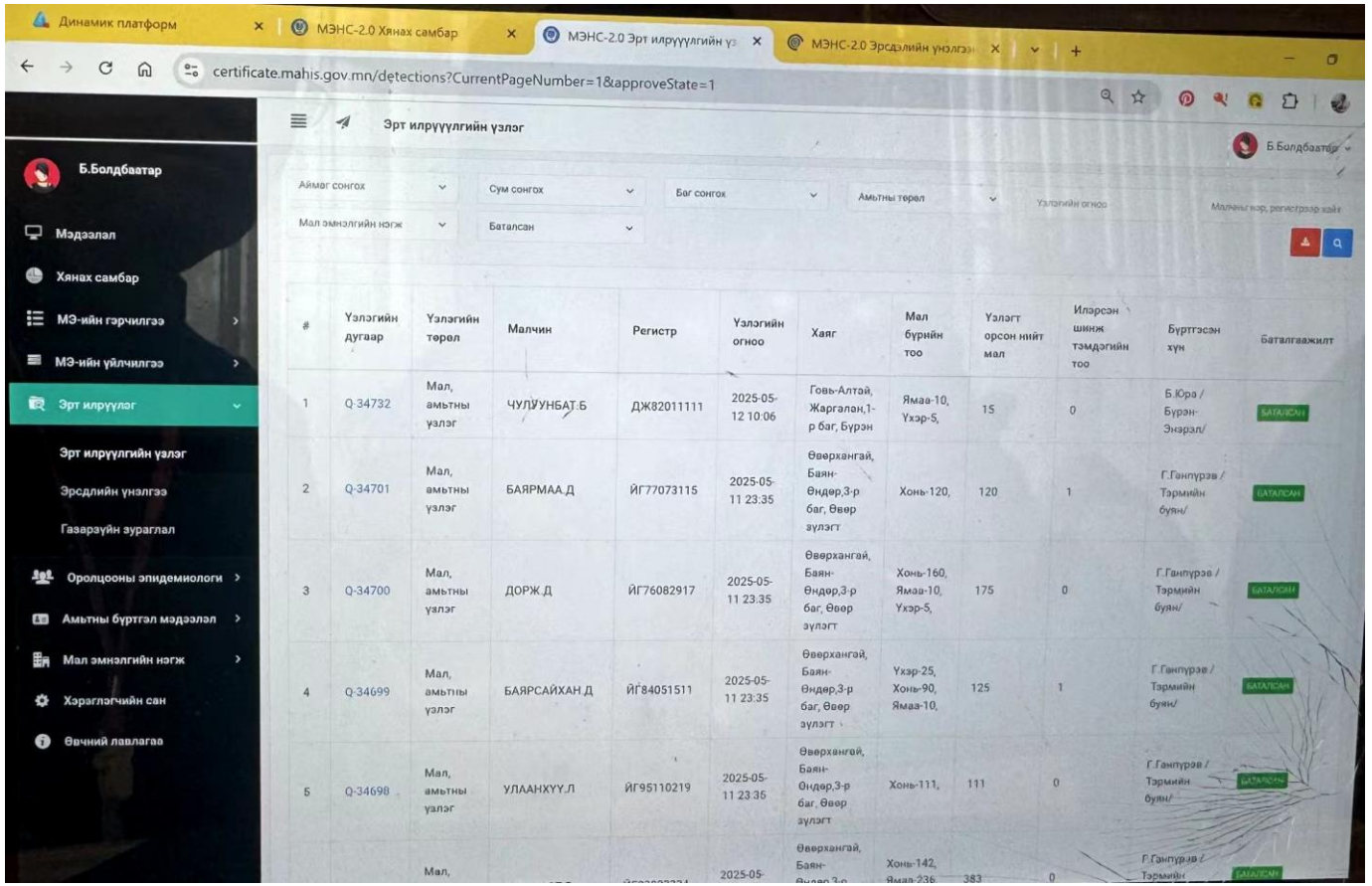
This pilot was conducted between July and October 2021 in three aimags (Sukhbaatar in Eastern, Uvurkhangai in Central and Khovd in Western region), involving 151 private vets. Over a period of 5 months, almost 6,500 herds and 165,000 heads of livestock were examined. As result of this pilot, the CVO 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.

WILDLIFE SURVEILLANCE

The study estimated that the saiga population was 6,664, a decrease of 33.1% compared to the same assessment in October 2021 and tested seven out of 50 tissue samples from 5 saiga carcasses positive in the RT-PCR for FMD virus. One blood sample tested positive to NSP-Ab for FMD. This was the first time that FMD virus was confirmed in Saiga.

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.

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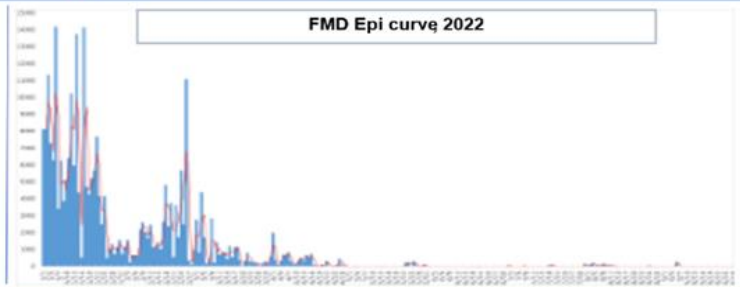
Daily, weekly, monthly report based on EWAR system

DAILY REPORT OF THE GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR VETERINARY SERVICE

As of 11 October 2022

FMD OUTBREAK (by provinces and soum)



QUARANTINE SITUATION (BY SOUM AND INFECTED ANIMAL NUMBERS)

Provinces	
Soums	20
Infected animal	204
	359,854

Number of outbreak -462

Number of household -7,718

FMD STATUS

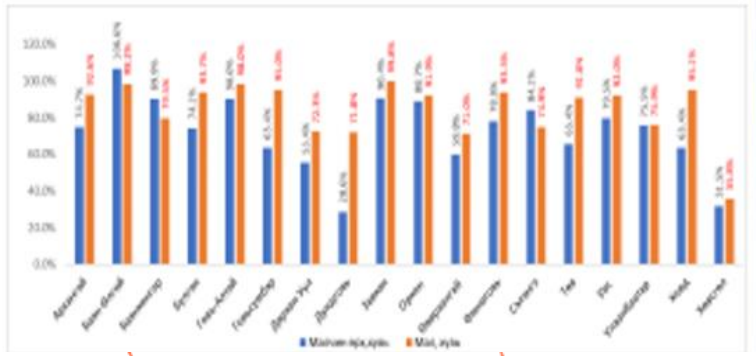
TOTAL INFECTED ANIMALS 359.836

QUARANTINED ANIMALS 0

INFECTED ANIMALS (species and number)	DAILY INCREASED NUMBER	
0	СУМ	0
	ГОЛОМТ	0
	ӨРХ	0
	МАЛ	0

PROGRESS OF FALL VACCINATION AGAINST FMD (PERCENTAGE OF PERFORMANCE)

The percentage of herders of FMD vaccinations 73.9,
The percentage of vaccinated animals88.5



ANIMAL MOVEMENT CONTROL

Registered animals

Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Camel	Pigs
327	316	2473	2724	99	0

PRODUCTS DELIVERED TO THE CAPITAL CITY FOR FOOD

MEAT /TN/			MILK /TN/
TRADE	IN RESERVE	FOR PERSONAL USE	
167.0	0	0	56

Cautions

Ask your veterinarian about animal diseases before moving or transporting animals.

Avoid herding or transporting animals through areas with animal diseases, and avoid putting your precious herds and local brethren at risk.

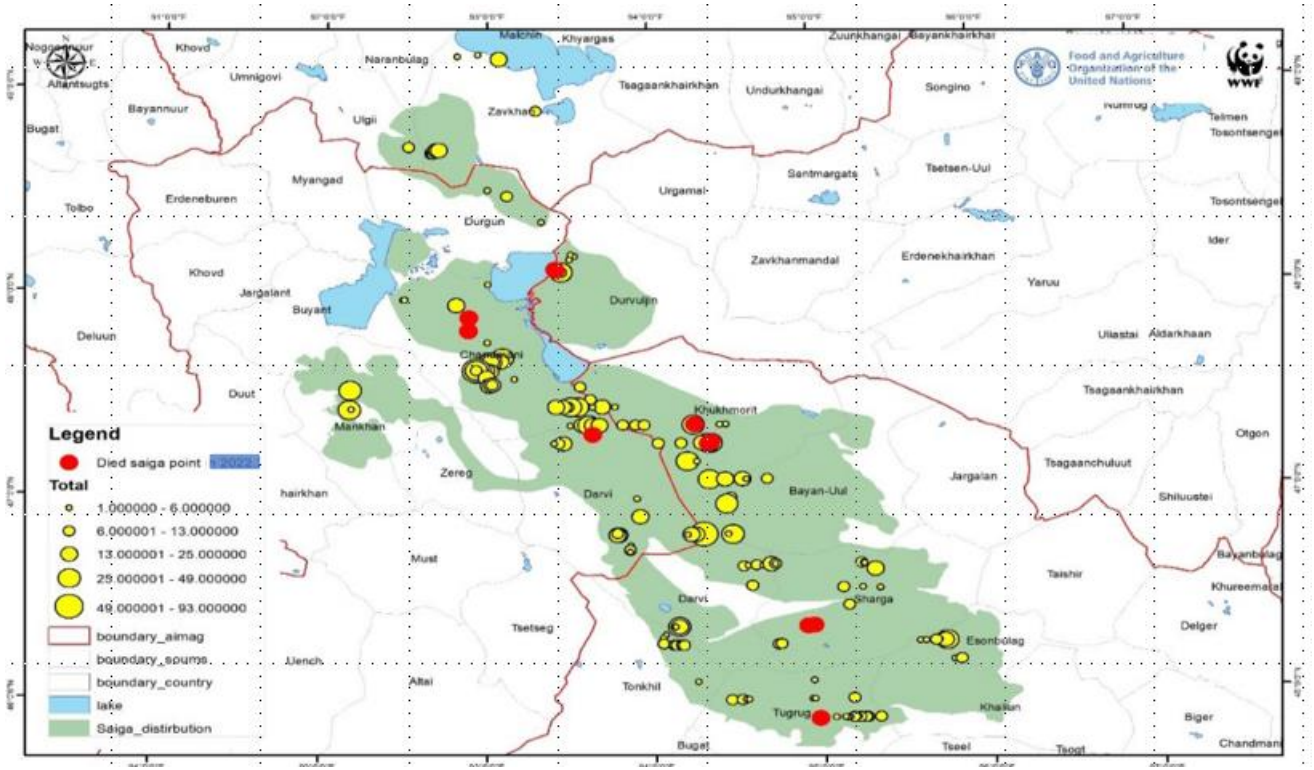
If you see a sick or dead animal, call a veterinarian immediately to protect your herd.

Make sure your cattle are vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease.

Social media search of herder and private veterinarian groups

Example of daily update on FMD situation shown publicly

Wildlife surveillance for FMD and PPR in 2022 and 2023

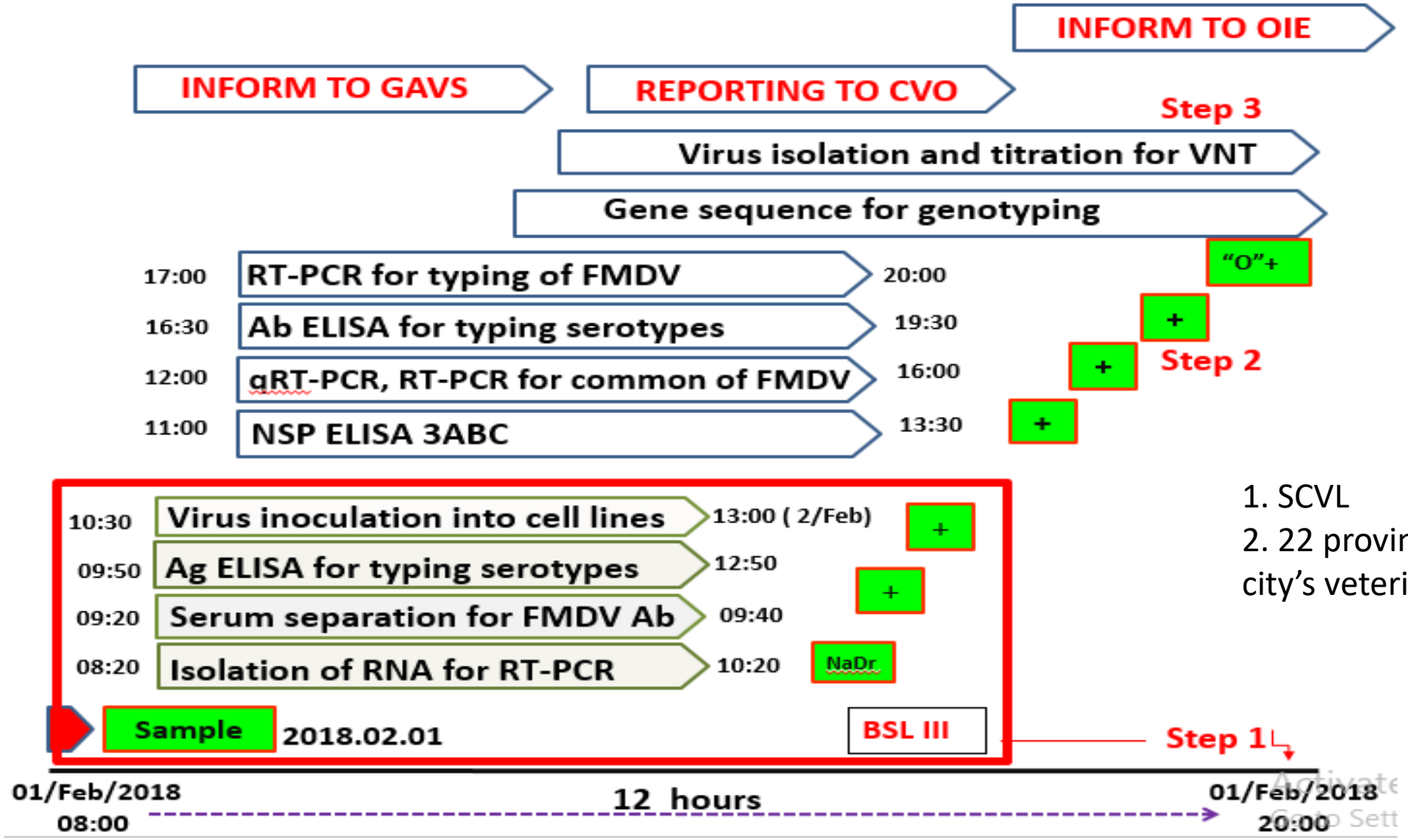


Died saiga location with FMDV natural infection in Mongolian saiga, 2016

Laboratory test results, information and natural infection surveillance in Mongolian gazelle, August 2022

@ Will publish it

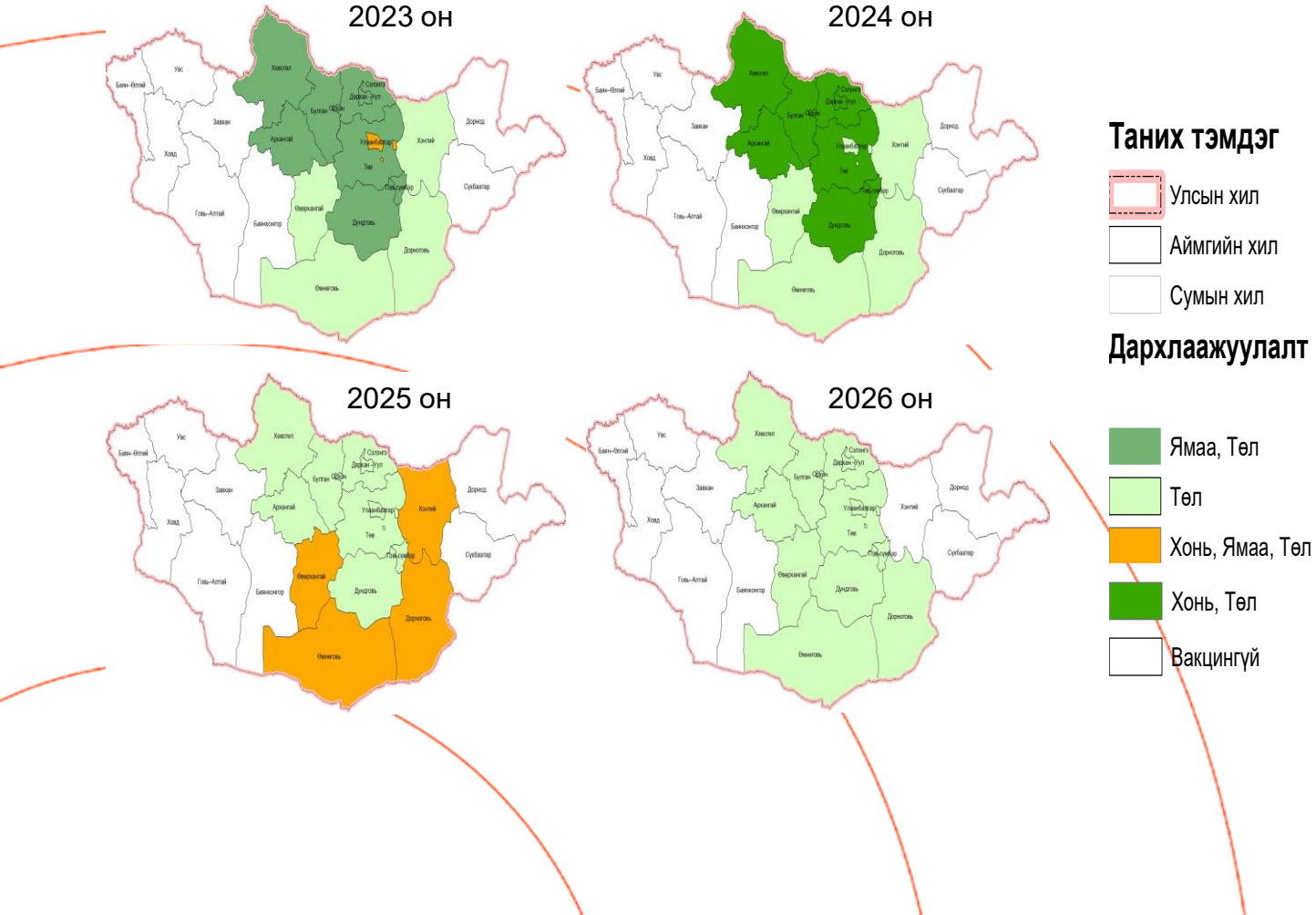
3. Laboratory capacity – TADs diagnosis – Quick responses



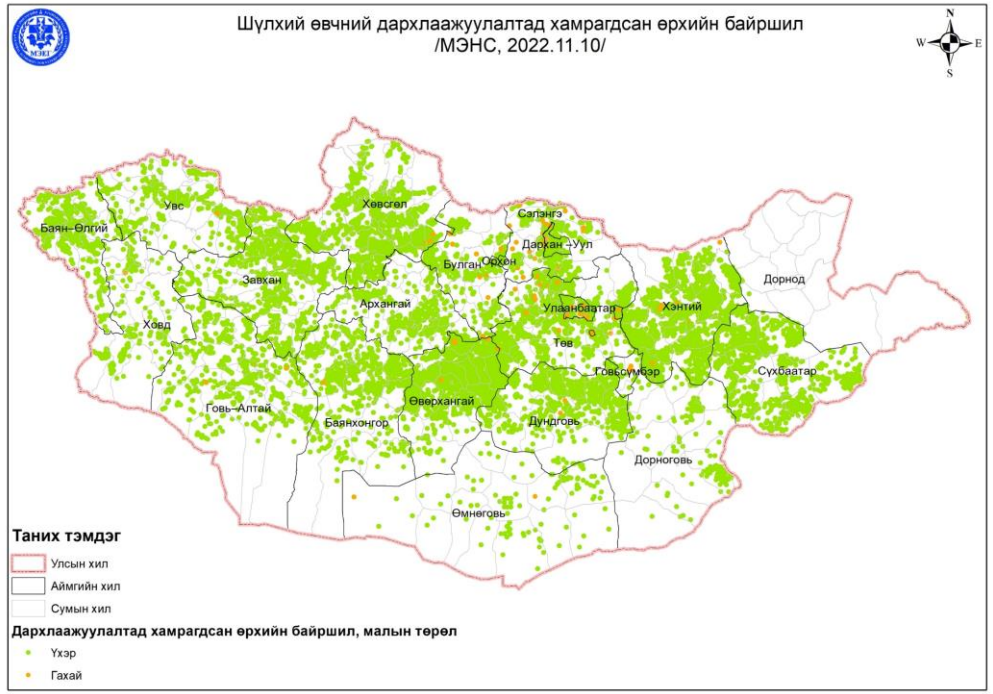
1. SCVL
2. 22 provincial and capital city's veterinary laboratory

4. Prevention and Control for TADs

PPR vaccination strategy, 2023-2026



FMD vaccination strategy, 2022-2026



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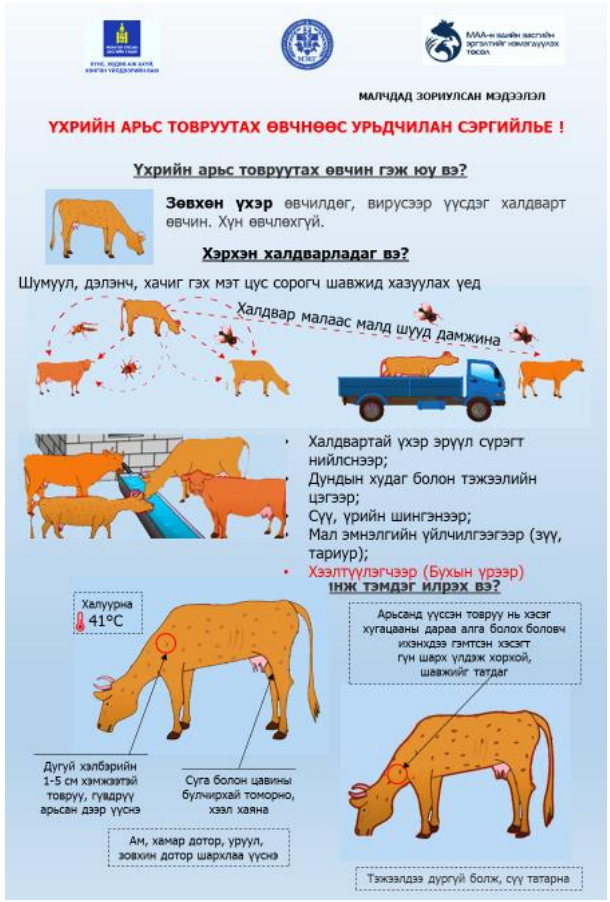
LSD Prevention and Control activities

Promotion for herders & public



- Sera-surveillance
- Clinical survey questionnaire within the country
- Vector study for LSD
- Seasonal study of vector distribution
- Control of livestock trade
- Preparedness for laboratory diagnosis
- In-person & online training for local vets

LSD – info sharing & awareness

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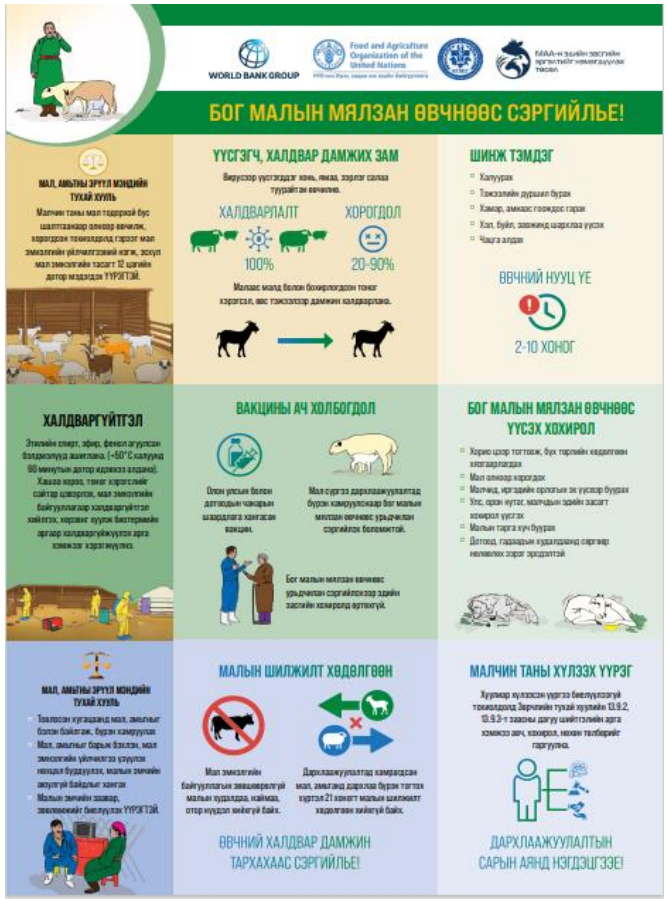
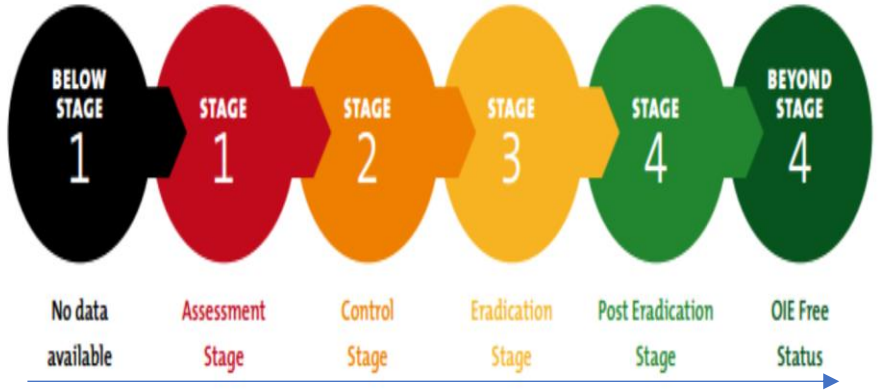
Founded as OIE

PPR Control measures

Vaccination campaign

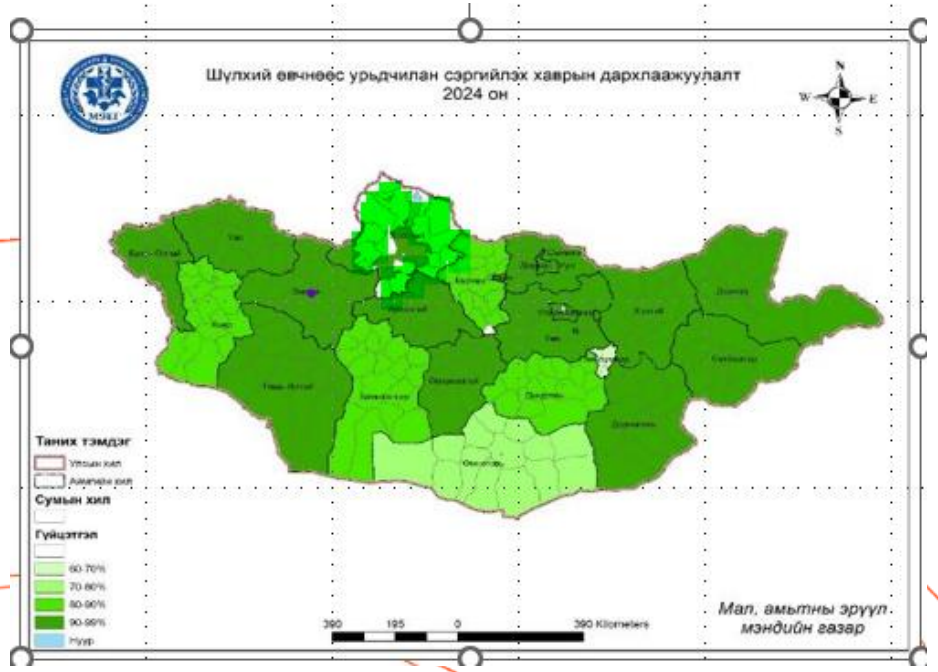
Info sharing & awareness





To eradicate PPR by 2030

FMD vaccination in 2024 and 2025



- 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 a year apart six month only for cattle until 2029

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5. Stakeholder involvement

Simulation exercise for TADs

Emergency & field practice

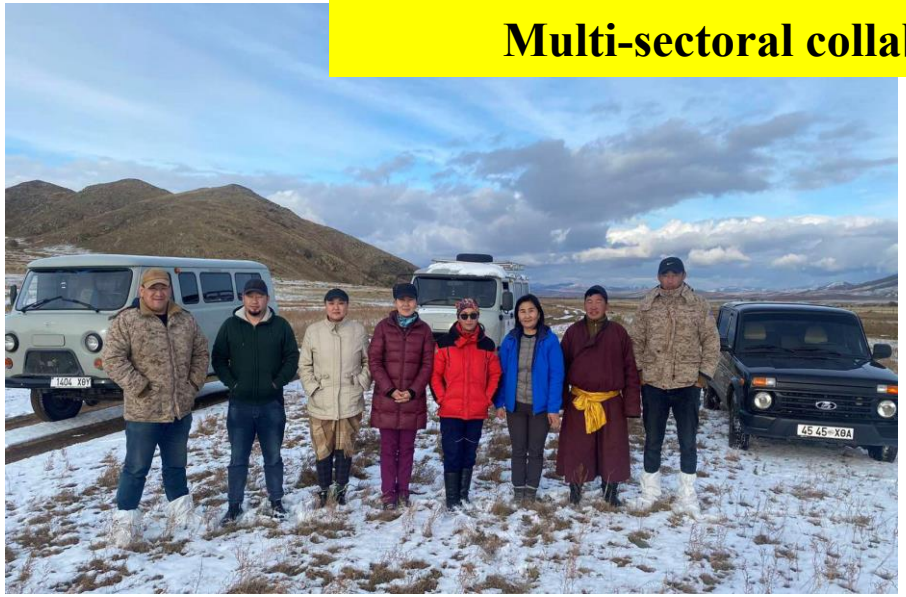
Prevention and control measures or preparedness strategy

5. Stakeholder involvement

Planning, field investigation, survey

Outbreak investigation

Multi-sectoral collaboration & Surveillance



Ministry of Healt

- NCCD
- NCZD

National emerge
management age

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Constraints and possible solution

➢Constraints

- FMD, PPR and LSD situation in neighboring areas remains complex, with diverse 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

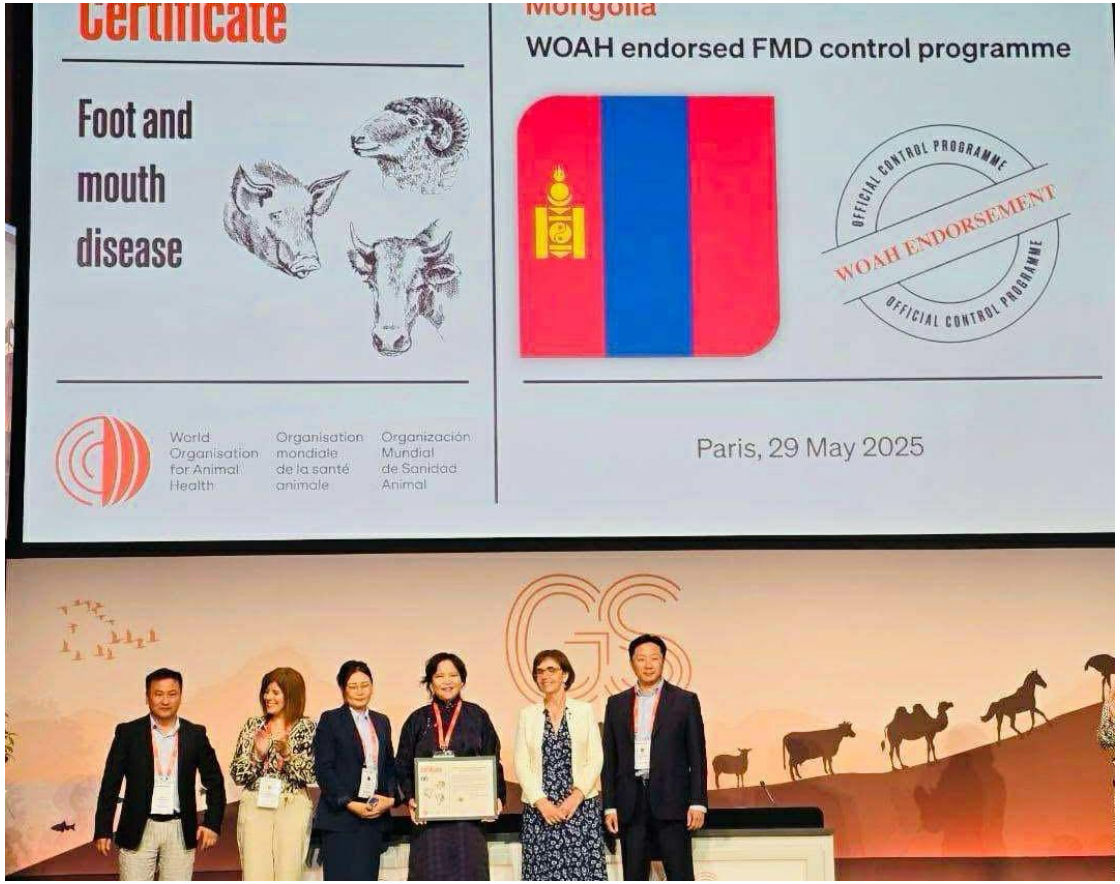
➢ Possible solutions

- ❑ Enhance the knowledge and awareness of herders and veterinarians
- ❑ Further strengthen the control of the movement of live objects
- ❑ 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, early warning
- Routine Epidemiological Review and Feedback
- Capacity Building and Continuous Training

Thank you



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