

# One health activities and Veterinary Workforce/PVS Pathway/

[Mongolia]

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22 – 23 July 2025

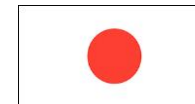
Tokyo, Japan



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

# Agriculture sector of Mongolia

East Asia CVO M



Work force

**1/3** нь

Work in livestock sector

GDP

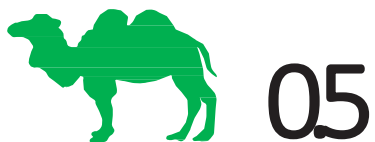
**10.5** %

From livestock sector

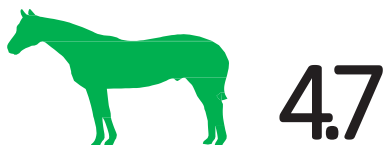
Total animal number

**57,6** million

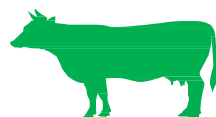
Livestock census 2017



05



4.7



5.1



22.9



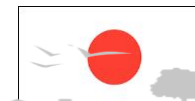
24.5



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# One health governance and coordination mechanisms



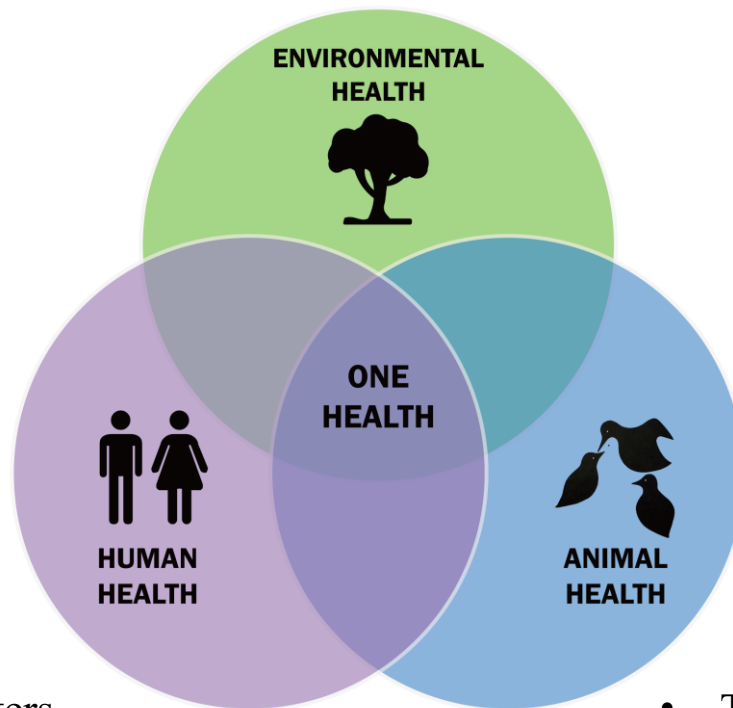
Ministry of Health



Ministry of  
Environment and  
Climate Change



Ministry of Food,  
Agriculture and Light  
Industry



- Provincial and Capital City Health Centers
- Provincial and Capital City Zoonotic Disease Research Centers
- Soum and District Health Centers
- Family Clinics

- The provincial and the capital city's veterinary sector
- Soum and District veterinary sector
- Veterinary Operational Units



# Documents of cooperation were implemented under the framework of the one health initiative

A coordinated action plan involving multiple sectors to prevent and control antimicrobial resistance.

2010



**ONE HEALTH**

The human health and veterinary health sectors of Mongolia have initiated joint activities.

It has been jointly approved and implemented by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry.

2022-2025

The 2017–2020 period has concluded.



2018



The public health situation, the prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, and alignment with the National Health Plan.

This plan has been approved and is now in implementation.

Protecting public health through the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases.

The structure and working procedures of the Joint Council were formally approved through a joint ministerial order issued by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry



2019.12.02  
A/449,  
A/544

Revised Strategic Plan for the Control of Brucellosis

2023

Strategies for the Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases

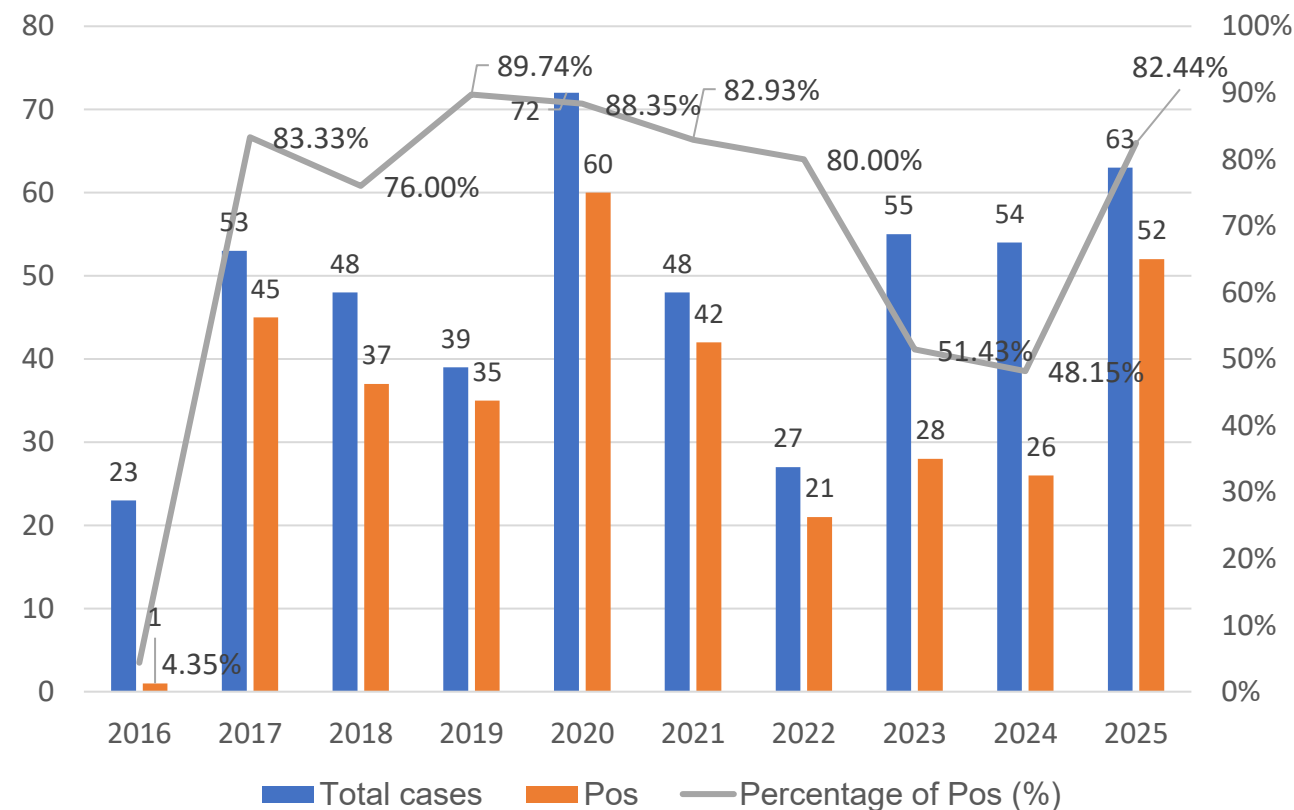
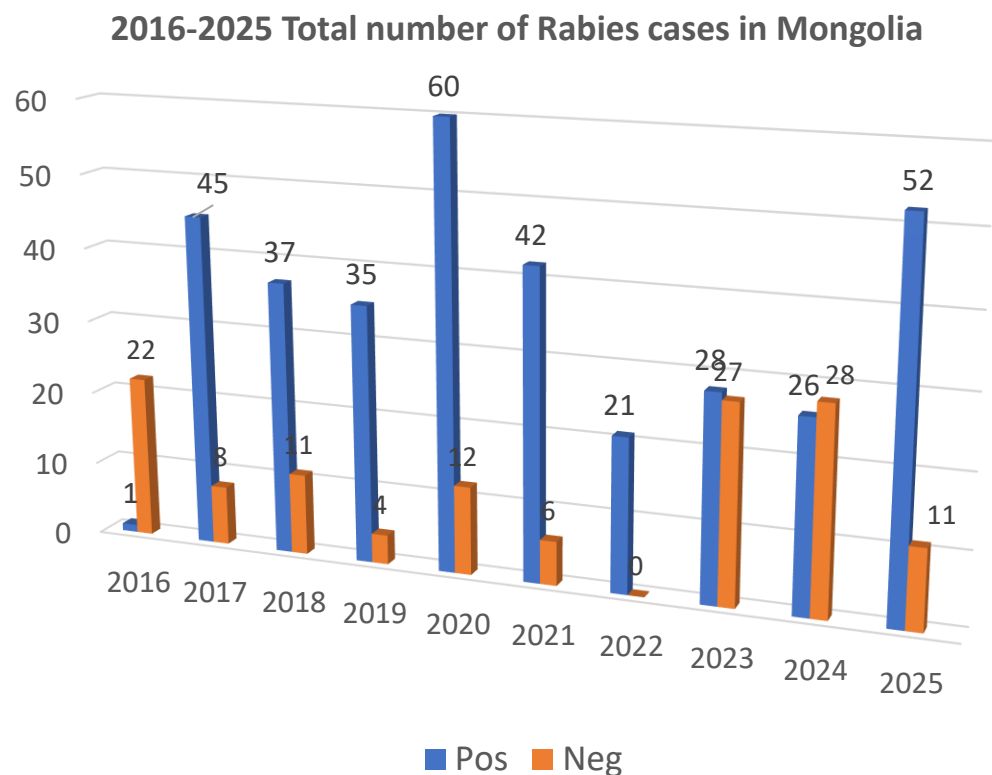
Adopt and jointly implement a strategic plan for the control of zoonotic diseases through coordinated efforts of the human and veterinary sectors.

2023-2025



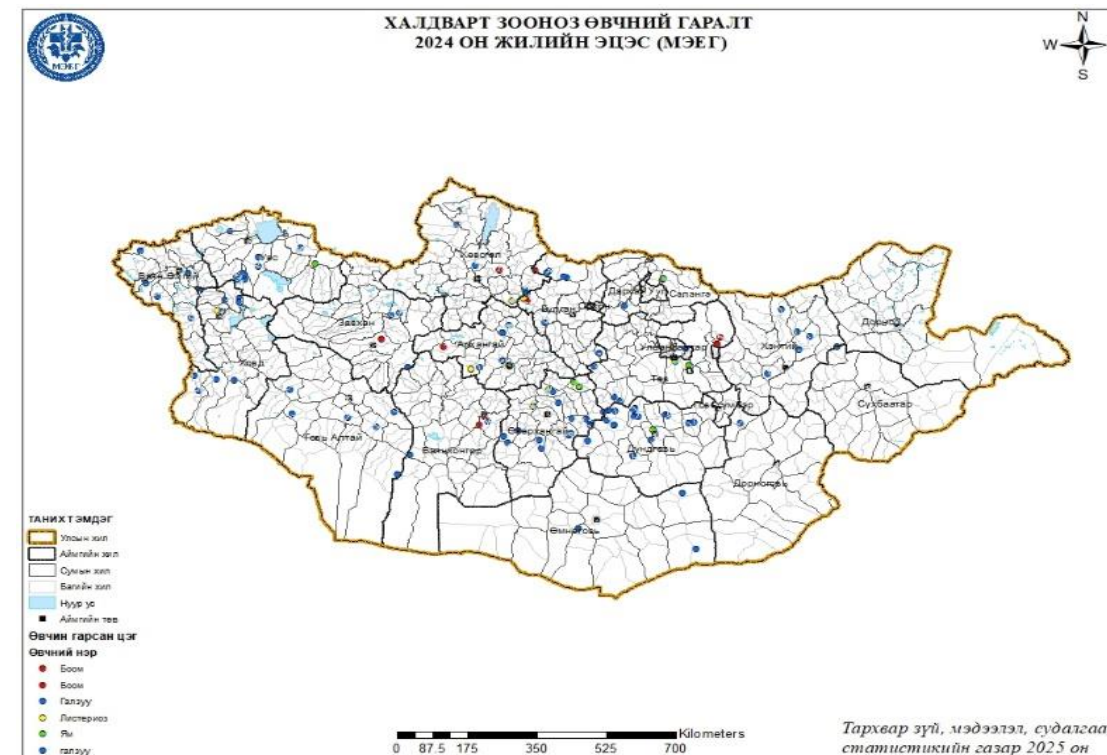
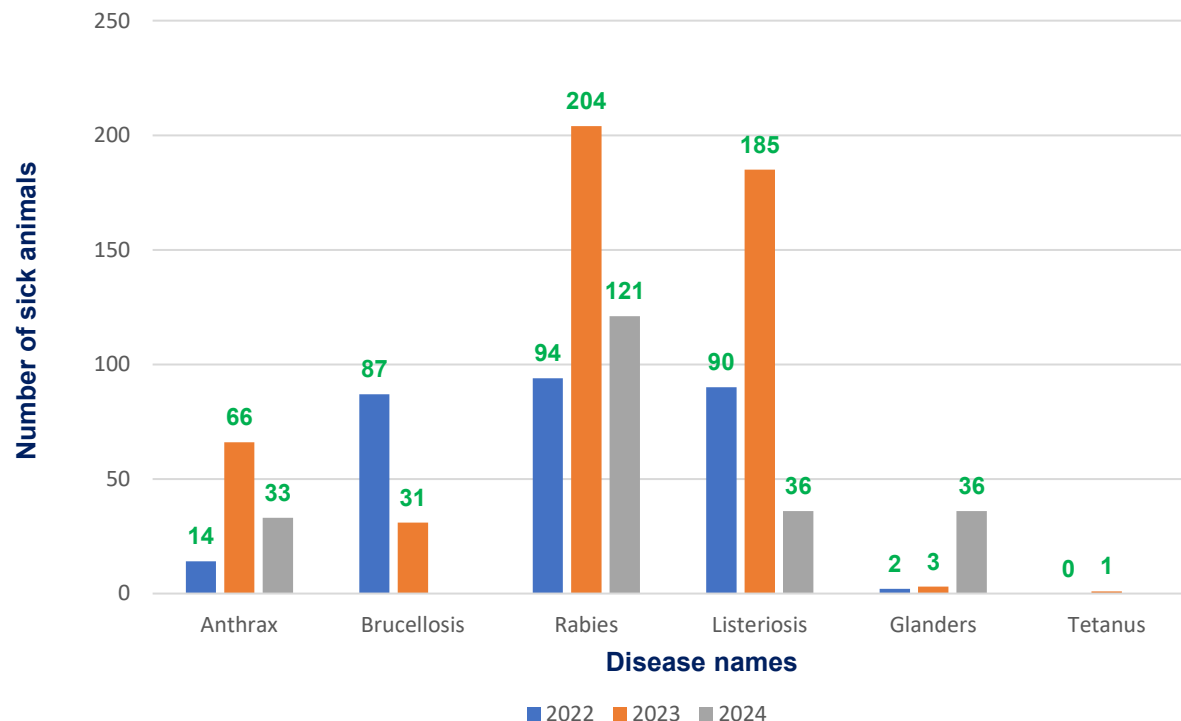
## Zoonotic Diseases in Mongolia:

- In 2024, a total of 226 animals were diagnosed with zoonotic diseases of public health significance. Among these cases, 53.5% were rabies, 15.5% were listeriosis, and 13.5% were anthrax.



# Zoonotic Disease in Mongolia:

Number of Zoonotic disease outbreak 2022-2024



In 2023, 490 animals were diagnosed with major zoonotic diseases

- Rabies, listeriosis, and anthrax were the most common.
- Listeriosis and anthrax cases have been steadily increasing over the past three years.

# Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

## Current Situation:

The Mongolian veterinary sector has been actively conducting antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance since 2022

- In 2023, *Escherichia coli* was isolated from the intestinal contents of 100 cattle, and in 2024, from 112 cattle. Antimicrobial susceptibility of the isolates was determined using the disk diffusion method. (The results are presented in the table below.)
- The following institutions: State Central Veterinary Laboratory (SCVL), Institute of Veterinary Medicine (IVM), Ministry of Education and Science (MES), National Food Safety Reference Laboratory, and the National Center for Zoonotic Diseases (NCZD) have undergone quality assessment by the AMR reference laboratory at the Thai BBT Reference Laboratory.

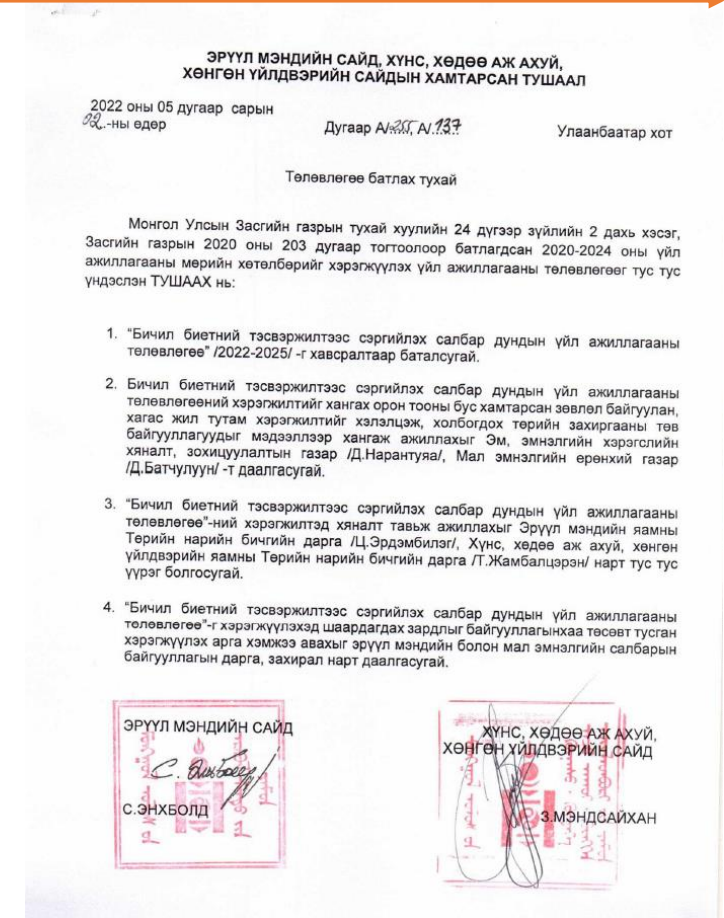
№	Names and abbreviations of antibiotic	Total sample	Sn		In		Rn	
			number	%	number	%	number	%
1	Ampicillin-AMP-10	100	76	76.00%	22	22.00%	2	2.00%
2	Azithromycin-AZM-15	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	Cefotaxime-CTX-30	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
4	Ceftazidime-CAZ-30	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
5	Chloramphenicol-C-30	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6	Ciprofloxacin-CIP-5	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7	Gentamicin-CN-10	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8	Meropenem-MEM-10	100	100	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
9	Nalidixic acid-NA-30	100	96	96.00%	4	4.00%	0	0.00%
10	Streptomycin-S-10	100	4	4.00%	92	92.00%	4	4.00%
11	Sulphamethoxazole-SXT-25	100	98	98.00%	1	1.00%	1	1.00%
12	Tetracycline-TE-30	100	97	97.00%	0	0.00%	3	3.00%

№	Names and abbreviations of antibiotic	Total sample	Sn		In		Rn	
			number	%	number	%	number	%
1	Ampicillin-AMP-10	112	103	91.95%	9	8.05%	0	0.00%
2	Azithromycin-AZM-15	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	Cefotaxime-CTX-30	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
4	Ceftazidime-CAZ-30	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
5	Chloramphenicol-C-30	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6	Ciprofloxacin-CIP-5	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7	Gentamicin-CN-10	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8	Meropenem-MEM-10	112	112	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
9	Nalidixic acid-NA-30	112	111	99.10%	0	0.00%	1	0.90%
10	Streptomycin-S-10	112	103	91.97%	7	6.25%	2	1.78%
11	Sulphamethoxazole-SXT-25	112	111	99.10%	0	0.00%	1	0.90%
12	Tetracycline-TE-30	112	106	94.65%	1	0.90%	5	4.45%



# National Action Plan for AMR

- Mongolia implemented its first National Action Plan (NAP) on antimicrobial resistance from 2017 to 2020.
- The second NAP was approved in 2022 and is being implemented from 2022 to 2025 through a joint decision by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Light Industry.
- The human and veterinary sectors are actively involved in this plan, but participation from the environmental and plant sectors is still limited.
- To support the implementation, an Inter-sectoral Council was formed in 2022 by a joint order of the two ministries. The Council includes 22 members, 11 from the human health sector and 11 from the veterinary sector.





## Overview of the National Action Plan (NAP) 2022–2025.

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The NAP consists of **5 main objectives** and **56 activities**

Among these:

- **10 activities** are led by the **veterinary sector** alone.
- **20 activities** are carried out **jointly by the human and veterinary health sectors**.
- **3 activities** are implemented in collaboration with the **plant and education sectors**.

**Key Activities Include:**

- Promoting the **responsible and appropriate use** of animal and veterinary medicines
- Reducing the **indiscriminate use of antimicrobials** by requiring veterinary prescriptions
- Enhancing **surveillance and control of antimicrobial residues** in the veterinary sector
- Raising **public and professional awareness** on antimicrobial resistance
- Establishing a system to **monitor and trace antibiotic use**

## Activities:

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- Although the food safety, veterinary, and human health sectors are each conducting AMR surveillance separately, a joint surveillance system based on the “One Health” approach has not yet been established.
- The 2022–2025 National Action Plan (NAP) includes a goal to develop and expand a coordinated joint surveillance system.

# Wildlife health actions and surveillance

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- Avian Influenza surveillance and monitoring
- Mongolian gazelle FMD and Mongolian saiga PPR research, monitoring & outbreak response
- SNAPP Approach
- Wildlife disease investigation system based on SMART Approach
- One Health Approach and Way Forward

# Wildlife/livestock interface and threats to biodiversity

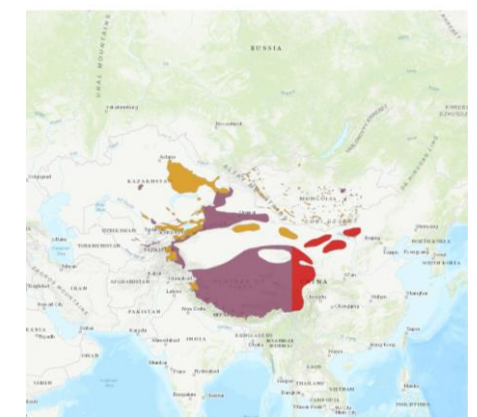
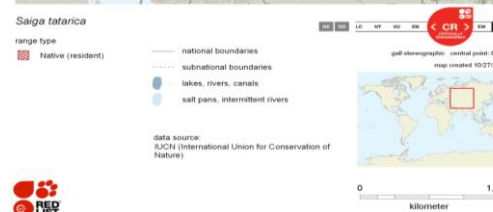
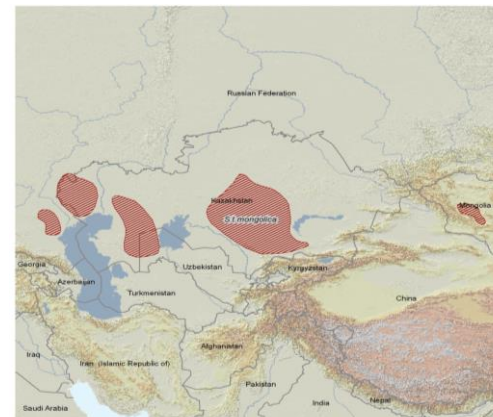
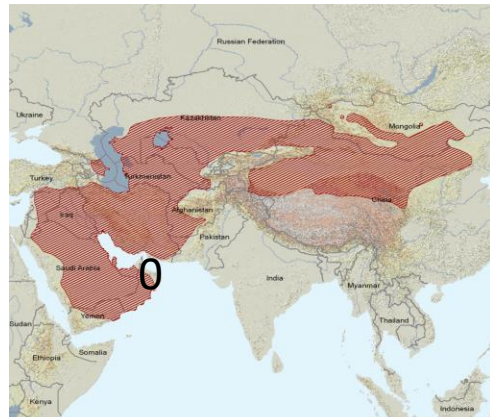
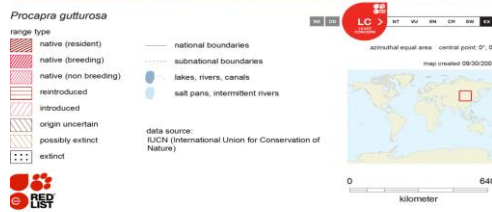
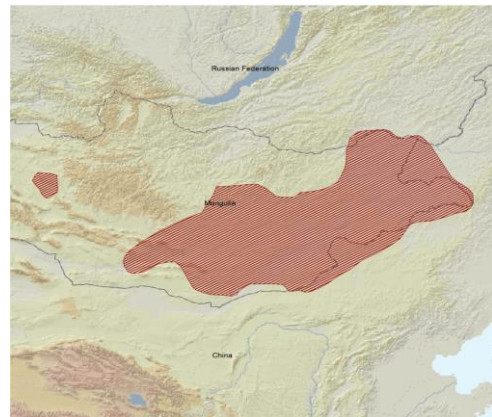
500,000 – 2,256,680  
Mongolian Gazelle

42,000-49,000  
Goitered Gazelle

10,000-860,600  
Saiga Antelopes

102,000-150,000  
Siberian Ibex

9,193–43,135  
Argali sheep





# Wildlife Health Monitoring using SMART Health at Saiga Range

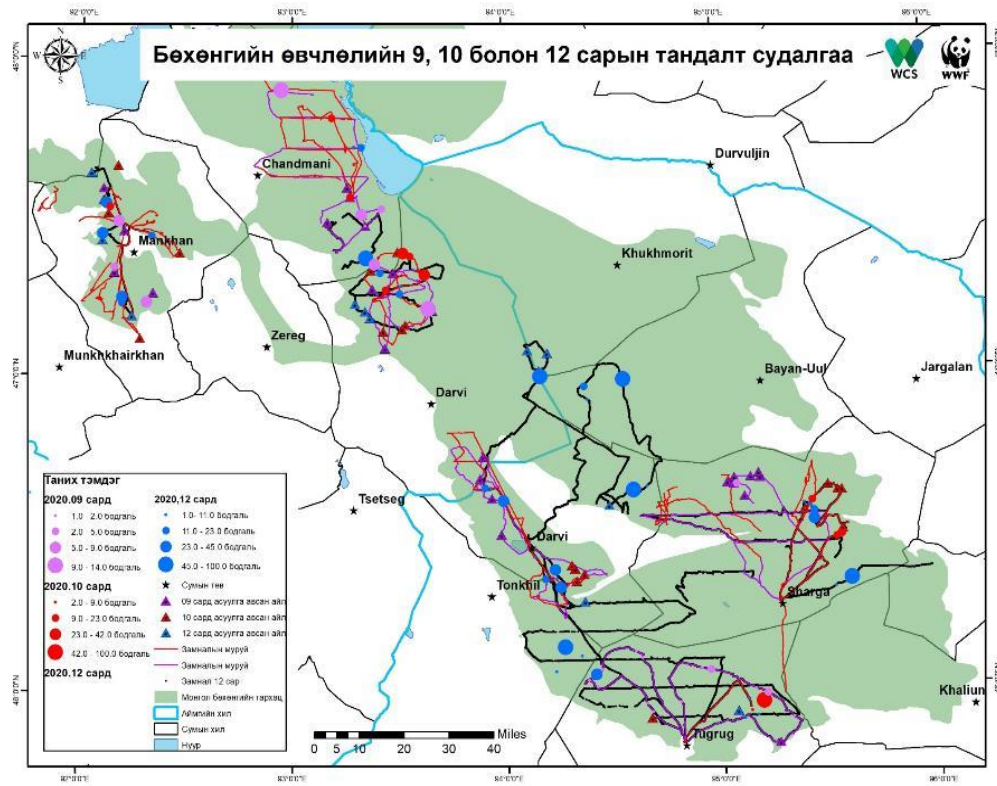
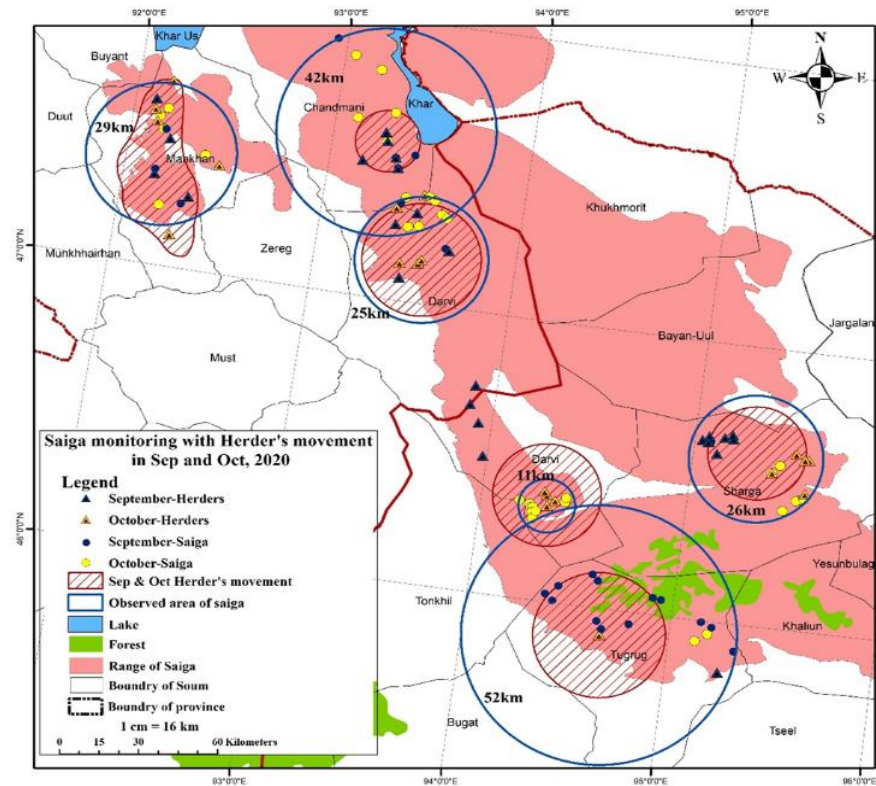
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Veterinarians and rangers worked as One Health Team:

- Bulgan
  - Darvi, Khovd
  - Dariv, Gobi Altai
  - Mankhan,
  - Tugrug
  - Chandmani
  - Sharga
- 
- Partner Agencies:
  - General Agency for Veterinary Services
  - Khovd Province Veterinary Agency
  - Gobi Altai Province Veterinary Agency
  - WWF Khovd Branch
  - Mercy Corps

# Wildlife Health Monitoring using SMART Health at Saiga Range





# Veterinary workforce distribution and challenges



- A total of **1,525 veterinarians** and veterinary paraprofessionals are working in **1,028 veterinary service units** nationwide.



On average, there are:

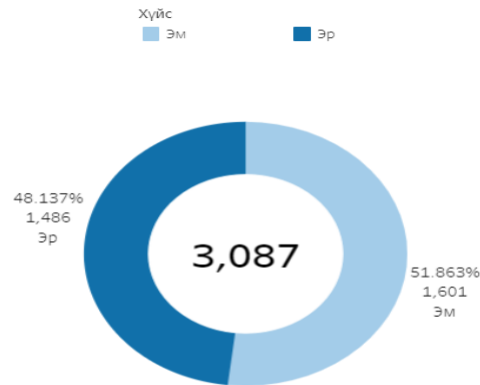
- **64,900 livestock** per veterinary service unit
- **43,700 livestock** per veterinarian



- **43.2%** of veterinarians are aged **56–82**, indicating that **over 50%** of the veterinary workforce is at risk of shortage within the next **5 years**.
- In **2024**, the number of veterinary service units **increased by 22**, helping expand service capacity.

# Veterinary workforce

- Continuing Education and Training System for Veterinary Professionals.
- Support the implementation of the 2020-approved “Procedures for Continuing Postgraduate Training and the Granting, Suspension, and Cancellation of Veterinarian Credentials,” issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Light Industry

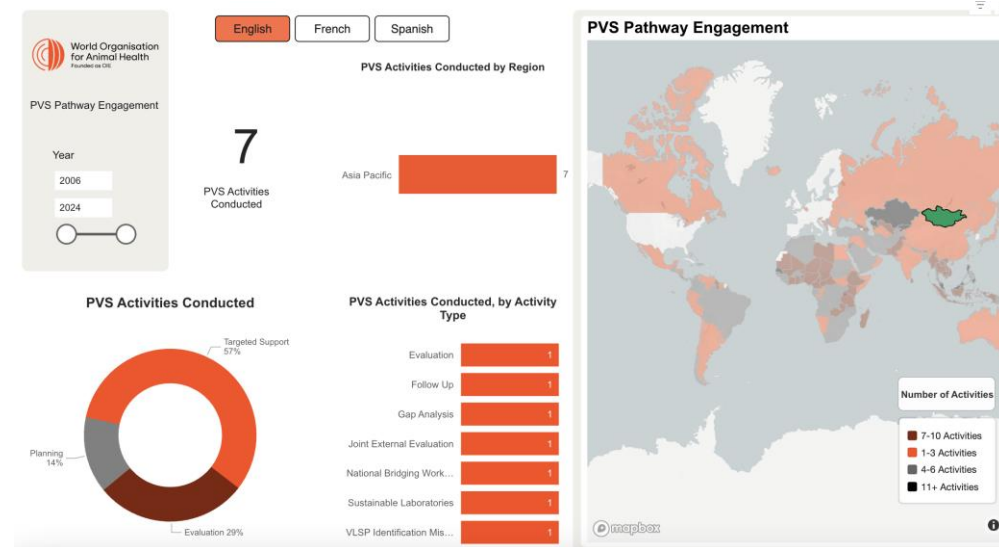


In 2023, a total of 484 veterinarians participated in continuing professional training programs.



# PVS Pathway in Mongolia

1. Mongolia underwent its first PVS Evaluation mission in **2007**, during which **the Follow-Up Mission**:
2. OIE PVS gap analysis in 2010
3. A follow-up evaluation was conducted in **2012; 2014 and 2019** tracking progress made since the initial assessment and identifying remaining areas needing support.
4. IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshop in Ulaanbaar, Mongolia, 2022



## Main amendments or additional points in the amendment of law

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- Compartment issue
- Clear responsibility of relevant stakeholders
- Definition of competent authority for veterinary international cooperation
- VS is in the list of national security
- Export and import issue
- Veterinary inspection
- Information flow





# Thank you for your attention!

日本、そして日本の皆様、本当にありがとうございます。

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[naraa89@yahoo.com](mailto:naraa89@yahoo.com)

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**Japan's Emperor and Empress visited Naadam traditional festival in Mongolia**