



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Member Report

SEACFMD Campaign Progress

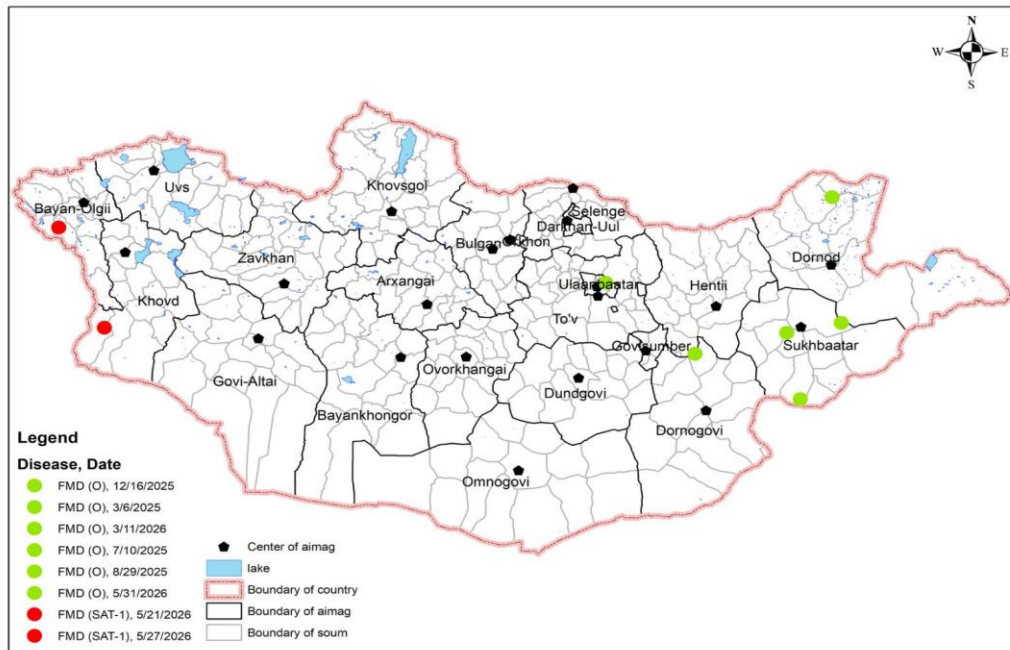
Bodisaikhan Kh.
Specialist

General Authority for Veterinary Services of Mongolia

28th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting
28 – 30 July 2026, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

FMD situation in 2025 and 2026

8 outbreaks · 203 animals affected · O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 and SAT-1/III



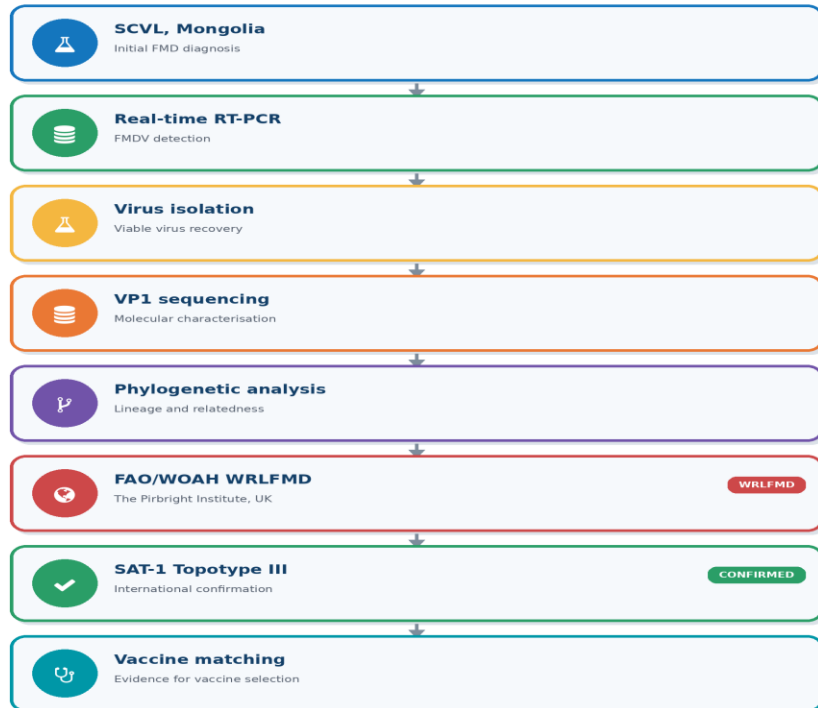
Province	Soum	Date	Animals	Serotype
Sukhbaatar	Uulbayan	06 Mar 2025	35	O
Dornod	Dashbalbar	29 Aug 2025	23	O
Sukhbaatar	Sukhbaatar	11 Mar 2026	6	O
Ulaanbaatar	Capital City	10 Jul 2025	9	O
Sukhbaatar	Ongon	16 Dec 2025	4	O
Dornogovi	Ikhkheth	31 May 2026	35	O
Bayan-Ulgii	Altai	21 May 2026	59	SAT-1
Khovd	Bulgan	27 May 2026	32	SAT-1

In May 2026, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) serotype SAT-1 was confirmed for the first time in western Mongolia, with outbreaks reported in Bayan-Ulgii and Khovd provinces. Mongolia rapidly implemented emergency response measures to contain the outbreaks and prevent further spread.

Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

First confirmed detection of FMD serotype SAT-1 in western Mongolia (May 2026)

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFIRMATION



SCVL → Pirbright confirmation supports vaccine matching and risk-based FMD control.
Use as poster-ready laboratory workflow block.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1

Quarantine

2

Movement control

3

Emergency vaccination

4

Cleaning and disinfection

5

Risk communication

Total animals culled: 2,620

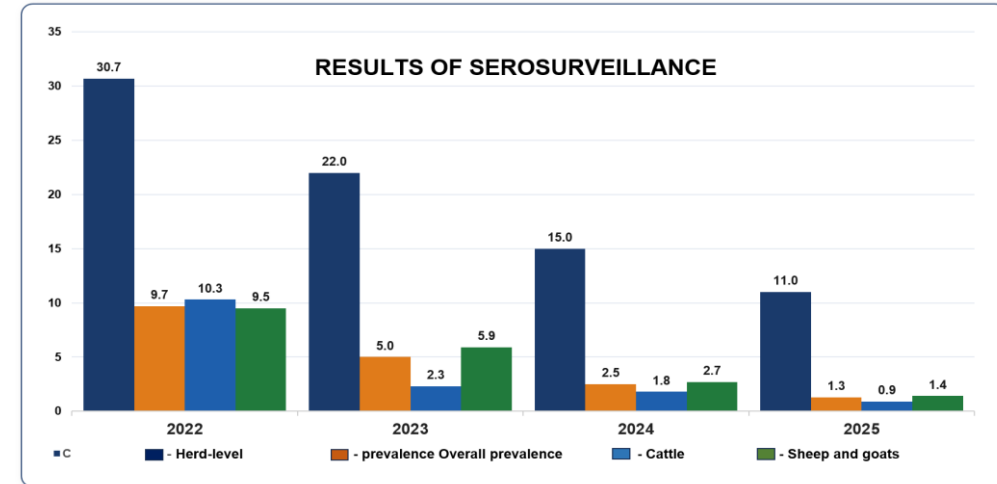
- 2.8 million animals targeted
- 25 high-risk soums covered
- 1.65 million doses of SAT-1 vaccine deployed
- Routine O vaccination continues nationwide

No new clinically suspected cases of FMD have been reported since 8 July 2026.

Key achievements

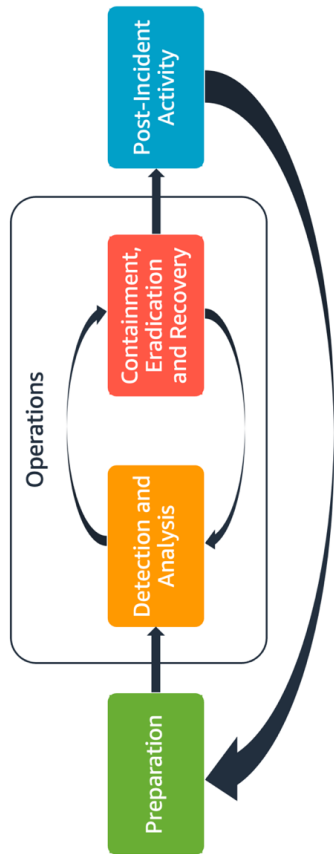
WOAH-endorsed national programme

Submitted to WOAH in September 2024 and endorsed at the 92nd General Session on 29 May 2025.



- Rapid detection and confirmation of SAT-1
- Emergency vaccination initiated in high-risk western areas
- Molecular surveillance supporting vaccine selection
- Strengthened national laboratory network
- Regional reporting and technical cooperation through SEACFMD

Key challenges and lessons learnt



Key challenges

- First confirmed incursion of FMD serotype SAT-1 into Mongolia
- Long international borders and cross-border livestock movements
- Timely access to appropriately matched vaccines
- Seasonal livestock mobility and the wildlife–livestock interface

Lessons learnt

- Early detection and rapid laboratory confirmation are essential for effective outbreak response.
- Risk-based emergency vaccination effectively limited further disease spread.
- International collaboration strengthened laboratory confirmation and vaccine selection.
- Regional cooperation and preparedness remain critical for transboundary FMD control.

Proposed Priority Actions



- Update the Animal Health Law and strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for FMD control
- Strengthen surveillance and early warning systems
- Improve risk-based vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring
- Enhance biosecurity and livestock movement controls
- Expand laboratory and genomic surveillance capacity
- **Develop digital traceability and integrated animal health information systems**
- Strengthen cross-border and regional cooperation
- Advance implementation of the WOAHO-endorsed FMD Control Programme in line with the PCP-FMD approach
- Facilitate safe trade and improve market access
- Initiate technology transfer for local filling and packaging of FMD vaccines in collaboration with international manufacturers



Thank You

Scan to read the
MONTSAME news
article