



World Organisation
for Animal Health



中国动物疫病预防控制中心
China Animal Disease Control Center

MAJOR SWINE DISEASES AND CURRENT SITUATION IN MONGOLIA

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(GAVS) in Mongolia



The Sixth WOAHP Regional Training on Swine Disease
Control in Asia and the Pacific
Beijing, People's Republic of China
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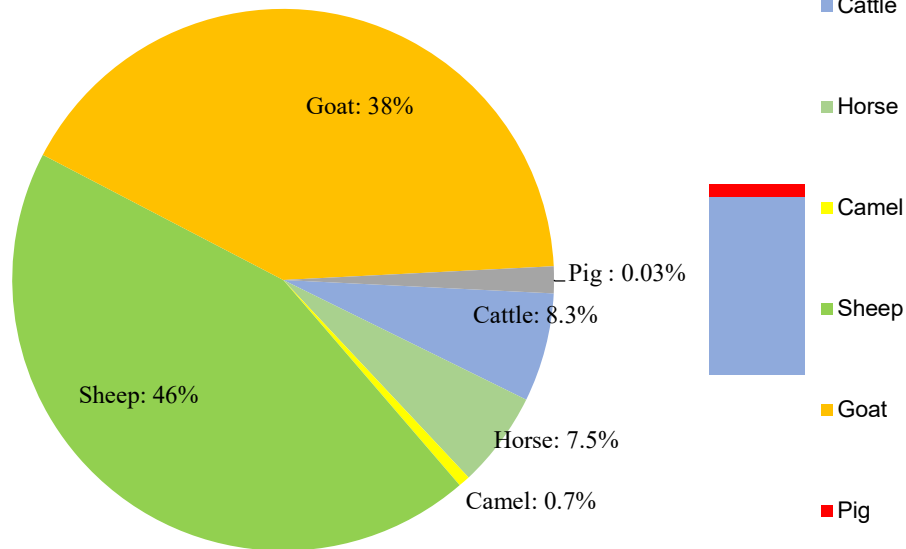


Livestock Overview in the Mongolia

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Livestock population (58.094.66 mil. 2025)
Rate of pig population in 21.090

Rate of livestock by species



5.127.23



5.439.23



501.57



23.168.18



23.858.12



21.090

susceptible populations



*A brief description of:
susceptible populations
disease prevention and control system(s)
risk for main swine disease(s) introduction in your
country/territory*

3



Lacking disease notification and information

Seasonal issues (hot, harsh winter, rain)

Wild Boar Population: they can serve as a reservoir for ASF and CSF.

Lack of Biosecurity: In some regions, there may be a lack of awareness on pig farms

Transboundary Movements: The movement of people, vehicles, and animals across borders

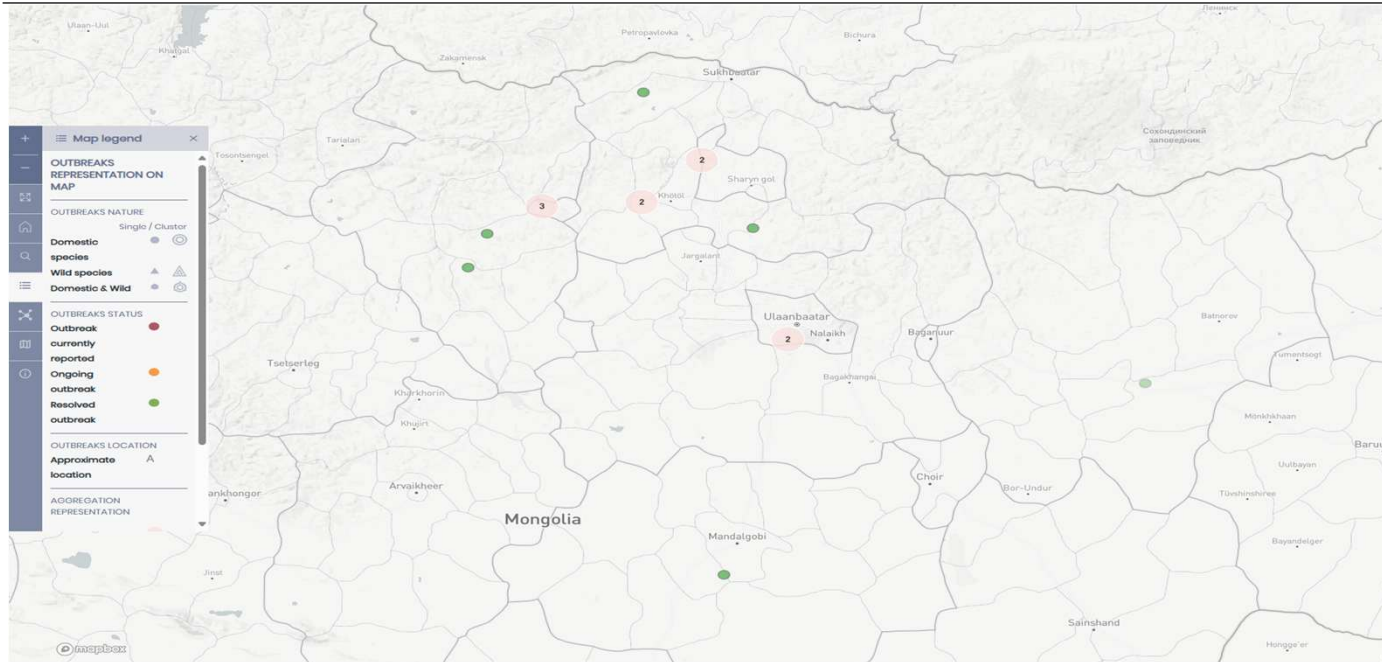
The total land area of Mongolia is 1,564,116 million square km

21 provinces + Ulaanbaatar city

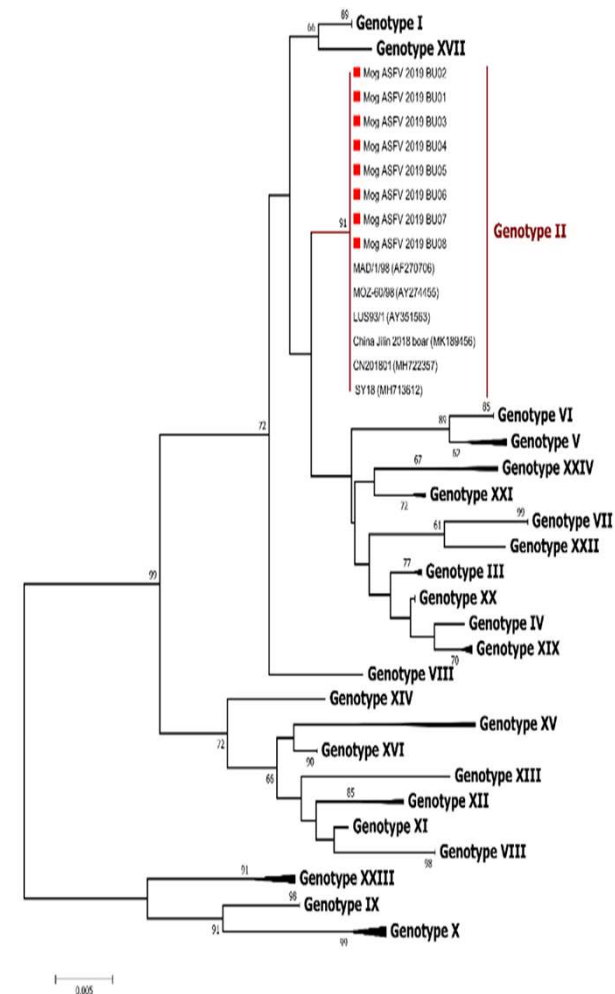


Disease situations of ASF

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Mongolia has imported pig meat products from other countries due to the low population of pigs. In Mongolia, ASF was first reported in 2019. It was genotype II of ASF. There is no vaccine in Mongolia. Outbreaks occurred in 2019, 2023-2024. The last case was reported in January 2025. Pig farms are mainly classified as backyard, and different for biosecurity and management depending on the herd size and economic effects of farms.





The outbreaks of swine infectious diseases



- Outbreak occurred in 2011, 2012, 2014
- The last case occurred in 2015 Ulaanbaatar, Dornod provinces

In Mongolia has been reported 14 outbreaks in 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015 ([Genetic and virulence characterization of classical swine fever viruses isolated in Mongolia from 2007 to 2015. Enkhbold B, et al., Virus Genes. 2017 Jun;53 \(3\):418-425.](#))



Response to disease incursion

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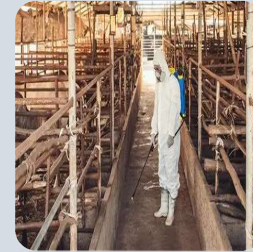
**National
strategy for
swine disease
control**



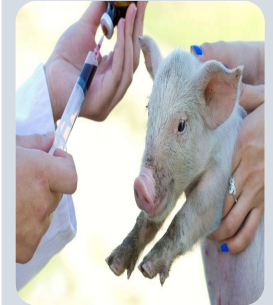
Surveillance



**Response and
control**



**Containment
against disease
incursion**



**Vaccination
programs**



National strategy for swine disease control

In Mongolia, surveillance of swine infectious diseases is conducted by the General Authority for Veterinary Services (GAVS) in collaboration with provincial and local veterinary authorities. Both active surveillance (sampling and laboratory testing) and passive surveillance (reporting of suspected cases) are implemented. Surveillance activities focus on high-risk areas to monitor and detect diseases such as African swine fever (ASF) and classical swine fever (CSF).



Мал эмнэлгийн ерөнхий газрын даргын
2025 оны 8 дугаар сарын 28-ны өдрийн
4/33 дугаар тушаалын нэгдүгээр хавсралт

МАЛ, АМЬТНЫ ГОЦ ХАЛДВАРТ, ХАЛДВАРТ ӨВЧНИЙГ ТАНДАХ 2025 ОНЫ ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

Д/д	Тандалтын нэр	I сар	II сар	III сар	IV сар	V сар	VI сар	VII сар	VIII сар	IX сар	X сар	XI сар	XII сар
ГОЦ ХАЛДВАРТ ӨВЧНИЙ ХАЛДВАРЫН ТАНДАЛТ													
1	Шүтлэг өвчний халдвар илрүүлэх тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
2	Бог малын мэлсөн өвчний халдвар илрүүлэх тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
3	Зэрлэг амьтны гоц халдвар өвчнийг халдвар илрүүлэх тандалт									МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ			
ДАРХЛААЖУУЛАЛТЫН МОНИТОРИНГ													
4	Шүтлэг өвчний дархлаажуулалтын дараах мониторинг					Дархлаажуулалт	МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ	Дархлаажуулалт	МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
5	Мэлсөн өвчний дархлаажуулалтын дараах мониторинг							Дархлаажуулалт	МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
6	Бруцеллез өвчний дархлаажуулалтын дараах мониторинг							Дархлаажуулалт	МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
ХАЛДВАРЫН ЦАР ХҮРЭЭ ТОГТООХ ТАНДАЛТ													
7	Хээлтүүлэгч малын бруцеллезийн тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, МОН, УМЗЦЛТ						
8	Адууны халдварт өвчүүдийн тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
9	Шинэ болон дахин сэргэж буй өвчүүдийн тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
10	Бруцеллез өвчний тандалт /Нийслэл/						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, МОН, УМЗЦЛТ						
ӨВЧНИЙ ХАЛДВАРЫНГ НОТЛОХ ТАНДАЛТ													
11	Үхрийн тархи сэрхивтэх эмгэгийн тандалт								МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
12	Үхрийн сүрьеэ, нейроз өвчний тандалт								МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
13	Сүрьеэ, нл өвчний тандалт								МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, МЭХ				
14	Үхрийн цээж өвчний тандалт								МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, МЭХ				
ХҮНСНИЙ ХАНГАМЖ, АЮУЛГҮЙ БАЙДЛЫН ХӨТӨЛБӨР													
15	Шувууны эж ахуйн тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
16	Гахайн эснэхлэх өвчүүд тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
17	Зөгийн Амьрт/Барил үжил өвчүүдийн тандалт						МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ						
18	Бичил биотний тэсвэржилтийн тандалт								Жагын турш тогтмол хийдэг				
19	Малын эмийн үлдэгдлийн тандалт								МЭӨГ, АНМӨГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
20	Надлаганы газарт суурилсан тандалт								Жагын турш тогтмол хийдэг				



Surveillance

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1. Active surveillance

- Sera surveillance provided in central/eastern region of Mongolia.
 - Support: Ministry of Food and Agricultural General Authority for Veterinary Services (GAVS)
 - Management/performance: State Central Veterinary laboratory
Selected provincial vet labs
- Since 2014, our country has been implementing serological surveillance of swine infectious diseases every year
- In 2014-2024 – Total sera: 360-440
 - Tested disease: CSF, PRRS, ASF, TGE, FMD, Corona virus, brucellosis, influenza A, parvovirus.
 - Involved in: Central region -5 provinces, 5 districts.



2. Passive Surveillance

Monitoring reports from farmers, veterinarians and publics regarding sick or dead pigs either in the farm, back yard or in the palm oil plantation or forest area.

3. Surveillance in Wildboar

Since 2022, veterinary authorities have been working together with hunters and herders to carry out passive surveillance of wild boars.

Sample collected: Blood, internal organ.





Response and control

In the event of a disease outbreak, rapid response measures are implemented including outbreak containment, culling of infected and suspected pigs, disinfection, and movement restrictions. Response activities are coordinated in line with national veterinary guidelines in cooperation with local authorities.

Vaccination programs (if applicable)



Vaccination against Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is implemented in selected regions as a preventive measure. Currently, there is no registered vaccine used for ASF or PRRS in Mongolia. Vaccination programs are implemented under official veterinary oversight when permitted.

Containment against disease incursion

Preventive measures to avoid disease incursion include import controls, surveillance in border areas, enforcement of quarantine regulations and restriction of illegal movements of pigs and pig products. Inter-regional pig movement is also monitored and controlled.



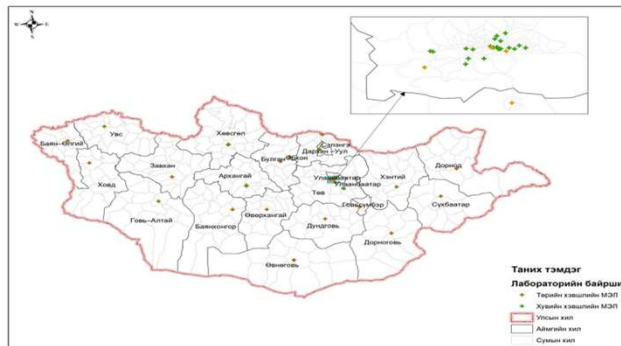


Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry

STATE CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY TADs



- **Biosafety laboratory level III**
- **Molecular Biology Laboratory**
- **Cell culture laboratory**
- **Serological laboratory**
- **Strain bank**
- **Gene sequencing**
- **Nucleic acid bank**





Laboratory capacity

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Swine Disease Diagnostic capacity

№	Swine diseases	Diagnostic Tests			
		Virus Isolation	ELISA	PCR	qRT-PCR
1	African Swine Fever (ASF)	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Classical Swine Fever (CSF)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS)		✓	✓	✓
4	Swine Influenza (SIV)		✓	✓	✓
5	Porcine Circovirus		✓		
6	Foot and Mouth disease (FMD)		✓	✓	✓
7	Brucellosis		✓	✓	
8	Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)		✓		
9	Porcine Parvovirus		✓	✓	



Collaboration with other stakeholders

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Collaboration mechanism

To establish coordinated actions among relevant organizations to efficiently conduct surveillance, diagnosis, control, and prevention of priority swine diseases.

Mechanism:

- **Information Sharing:** Regular communication and data exchange between government veterinary services, laboratories, farmers, and other stakeholders.
- **Joint Surveillance:** Coordinated active and passive surveillance activities involving veterinary networks, diagnostic labs, and field veterinarians.
- **Diagnosis and Reporting:** Standardized diagnostic protocols and timely reporting of suspected or confirmed cases.
- **Control and Prevention:** Implementation of agreed-upon control measures such as vaccination, movement restrictions, and biosecurity practices.
- **Capacity Building:** Training and resource sharing among stakeholders to improve diagnostic and response capabilities.
- **Emergency Response:** Clear roles and responsibilities during outbreaks to enable rapid response and containment.



Challenge and possible solutions

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- *A brief description of challenges to control main swine disease(s) and your actions to overcome those challenges (1 slide)*

- 1. PLAN WELL - IMPLEMENT STEP BY STEP – UPDATE – IMPROVEMENT

WOAH, FAO regulation, recommendation, SOPs, National disease control strategy & plan

- 2. EARLY DETECTION, EARLY AWARENESS & QUICK RESPONSE

- 3. TRAINING & EVENT ACTIVITIES FOR EVERYONE (local-VETs, Lab staffs, officers)

- 4. LACK OF DISEASE NOTIFICATION FORM HERDER AND PRIVATE VETS



Future plan

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- *A brief description of future plan(s) on prevention and control of main disease(s)*
- laboratory capacity building (to upgrade laboratory capacity for bacterial swine diseases using molecular testing)
- International collaboration WOAHA, IAEA
- Proficiency test for swine diseases panel ASF CSF PRRS



Thank you!

Contact information

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