



# Public Private Partnership (PPP) in FMD vaccination, Experiences from Mongolia

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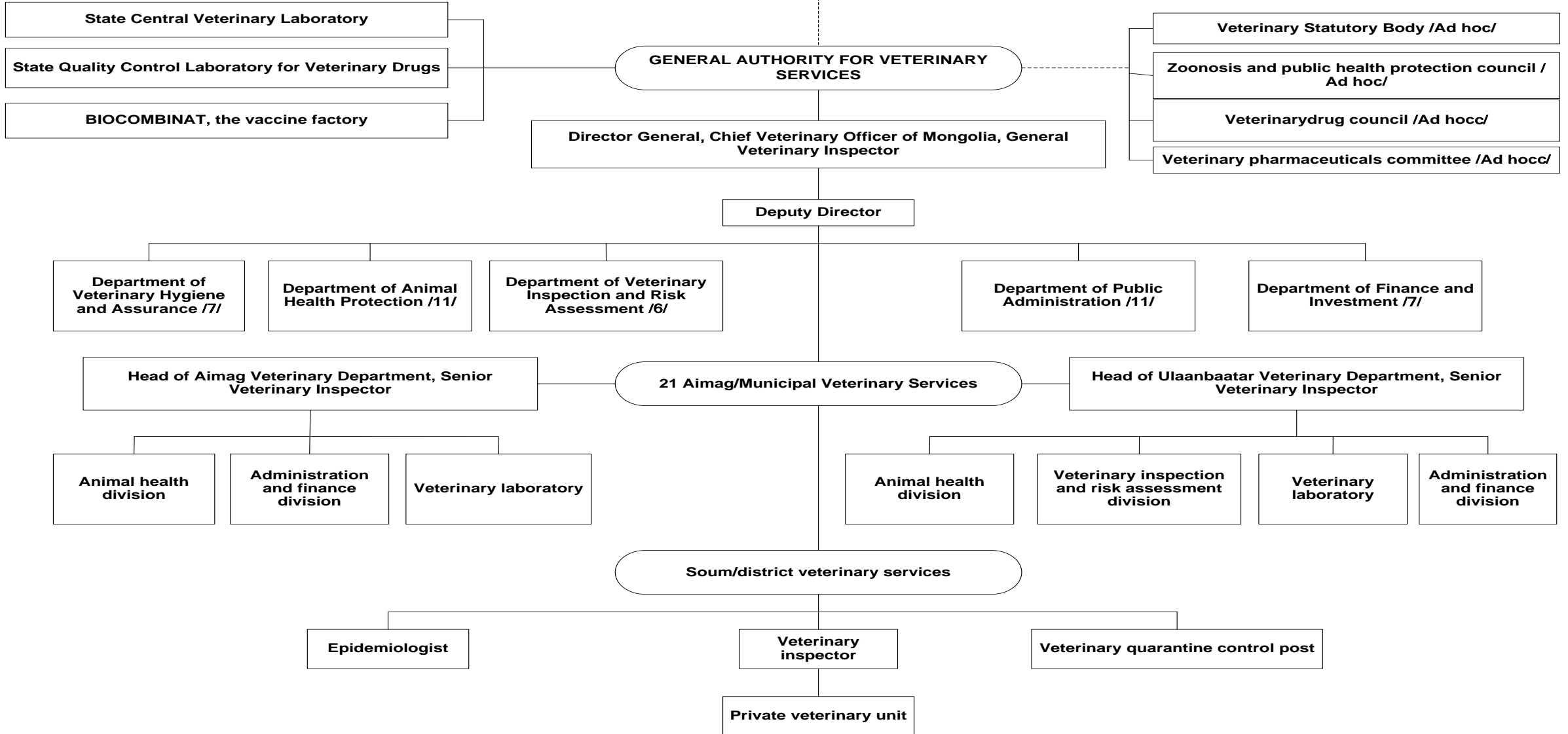


## OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENTATION

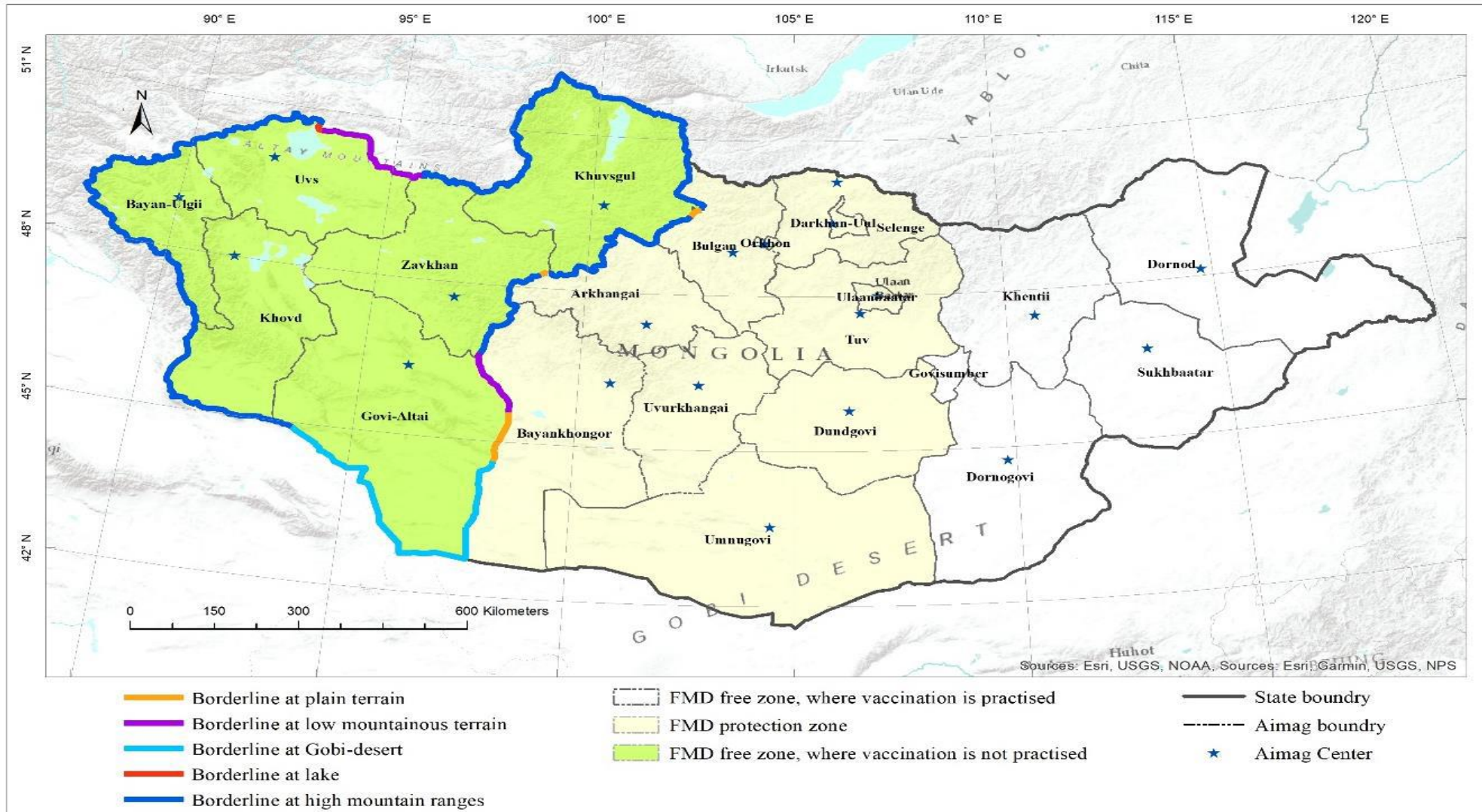
To share the experiences of the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in FMD vaccination that is routinely done in the eastern provinces (*aimags*) of Mongolia



**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY**



# FMD ZONING IN MONGOLIA



## STATISTICS OF THE REGION WHERE FMD VACCINATION IS PRACTICED

No	Name of provinces/aimags	Number of sensitive animals	# of vets	# of PVUs	Livestock number per unit	Livestock number per vet
1	Gobisumber	428,309	10	8	53,539	42,831
2	Dornogobi	2,386,513	40	28	85,233	59,663
3	Dornod	2,425,232	69	43	56,401	35,148
4	Sukhbaatar	3,562,668	66	53	67,220	53,980
5	Khentii	4,346,371	103	70	62,091	42,198
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,149,093</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>65,095</b>	<b>45,657</b>





## INSTITUTIONAL SET UP FOR FMD VACCINATION

- Government conducts the FMD vaccination campaign twice a year in the eastern region of Mongolia in “a peace time” and in response to FMD outbreaks;
- All vaccination costs such as vaccine costs and service charges are fully borne by the Government;
- Provides bivalent (serotypes O and A) vaccine against FMD (Origin of the vaccine: Russia);



## ROLES OF THE KEY PARTNERS INVOLVED IN FMD VACCINATION

1. Government/GAVS: Designing vaccination program strategy, regulation, budget and monitoring;
2. Private Veterinary Units (PVUs): Quality vaccination provision and reporting via MAHIS, including awareness building and logistics (transport, camping, mobile cool chain and etc);
3. Herders/livestock owners: Cooperate in bringing their animals for vaccination; collaborate with government/GAVS and PVUs in vaccination;





## WHAT WORKS WELL

- Effective collaboration between the public and private sectors during FMD vaccination campaigns;
- FMD vaccination is a better control of FMD occurrence (especially in the east);
- One of the income-generating activities for PVUs (increase of job opportunity);
- Private vets able to enter the data after vaccination into MAHIS since 2020 (vaccination reporting);
- Greater awareness of effective vaccination delivery created among herders;
- Herders benefited from the FMD vaccination since there is no FMD outbreak;



## WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES

- Extreme climate changes happens;
- Poor infrastructure (remote distance, lack of cool chain);
- Nomadic and extensive livestock husbandry (Time-consuming to gather animals; Hard to fix the cattle; etc);
- Negligence of some herders for veterinary services;
- Government service tariffs were not according to market demand.



## FACTORS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

- Mobile applications in remote areas, where electricity and mobile networks are limited because data input can be done offline;
- Regular post-vaccination monitoring by the GAVS/Government is needed;
- Need a policy that supports PPPs and establish VSB to support PVs;
- Current service tariffs will be doubled from 1 January, 2022;
- PVUs should ensure a vaccine quality during transportation, timely reporting and delivery and give enough information about the vaccination to herders;
- Awareness building of Animal health law to herders/livestock owners;
- Recover the human resource shortage in private veterinary sector.