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4th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

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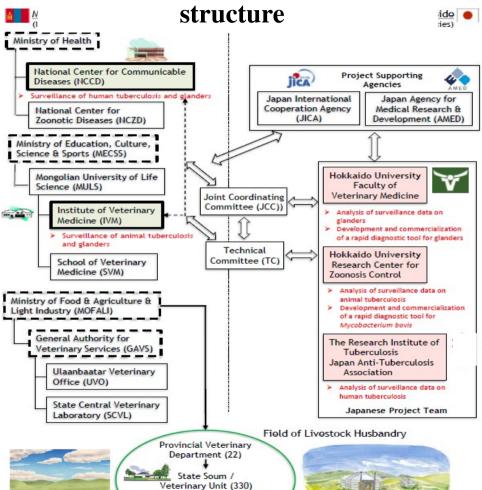
"Control of Tuberculosis and Glanders" SATREPS joint project

Sponsor organizations	JICA and AMED
Project name	Within the framework of "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development', project to be implemented in the field of infectious diseases " Control of Tuberculosis and Glanders"
Implementing organizations	 NCCD, Mongolia IVM, Mongolia Hokkaido University, Faculty of Veterinary medicine, International Institute for Zoonosis Control, Japan RIT/JATA, Japan
Partners	MOH, MOED, MOF, MFALI, GAVS, NCZD, Capital City Department of Veterinary Medicine

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Implementation paried

Project implementation



PROJECT GOAL

An One-Health zoonotic disease research base is established in Mongolia for realizing the scientific evidence-based control of tuberculosis and glanders.

Chart of Project Outcomes

- LAMP- M Boyis detection
- IGRA- TB infection
- NGS- Novel Drug Susceptibility
- MGIT/DST- Drug Susceptibility
 - Approved by the Minister of Health's order and reflected in the TB guidelines and manuals

1.4 billion MNT

Updated diagnostic system and introduced new diagnostic methods

> Control of **Tuberculosis** and Glanders

Molecular epidemiologic evaluation M.Bovis in human

M. Bovis has not detected in human M.Tuberculosis incidence and drug resistance prevalence are both high among population

To ensure sustainability, an estimated 500-600 million MNT is needed annually...

Absence of M.Bovis in livestock

Incidence of B.Mallei occurs in equine, risk of transmission to human was evaluated as medium risk.

Conducted Seroepidemiologic and molecular epidemiologic evaluation of B.Mallei and M.bovis epidemics in livestocks

capacity is 3.5 billion MNT.

The total budget for training and strengthening laboratory

Establishing One health approach platform

The surveillance platforms for human and livestock infectious diseases currently operate separately. Therefore, there is a need for a unified platform to facilitate data and information exchange.

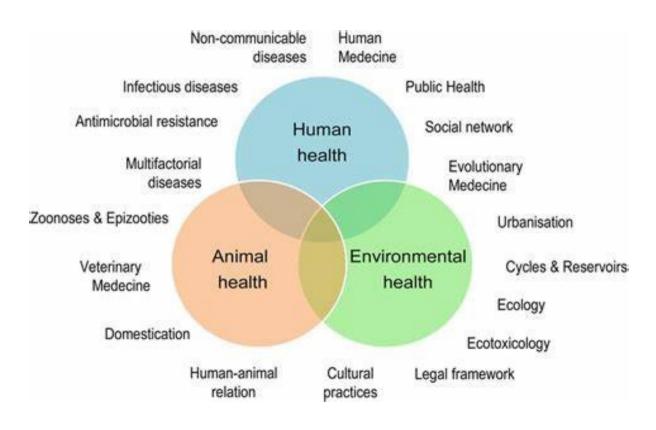
The One Health approach



The One Health approach offers a more comprehensive understanding of health challenges by examining the complex interactions between humans, animals and the environment. It promotes:

- Early detection and
- Response to emerging infectious diseases,
- Reducing the risk of epidemic while
- Providing more effective management options for existing health threats, including antimicrobial resistance, which affects both human and animal populations.

The One Health approach



Joint Coordination Committee for Zoonotic diseases in Mongolia





Establishing One health approach platform

- Number of platforms in the healthcare and veterinary sector those are currently in use and explore possibilities of information exchange of zoonotic diseases through the system.
- Platforms that are expected to be developed in the future with the support of projects:
 - Integrated Surveillance System of Infectious Diseases NCCD, Global Fund, Health Development Center, MOH
 - Multi-sectoral integrated information platform

In future

- To launch a platform aimed at controlling zoonotic diseases in Mongolia, with a focus on diseases Glanders and Tuberculosis.
- To open and operate a sustainable window on the NCCD website to disseminate information and influence the public about the implementation of the project
- To develop and sustain this platform under the One Health concept.
- This approach integrates human, animal, and environmental health, which is crucial for managing zoonotic diseases effectively