

Transition in Mongolia: Challenges to the Health Service and Responses by the Government

**Prof.P.Nymadawa, MD, PhD, DSc(Med.),
Minister of Health,
Government of Mongolia**

Health Service Reform

PAST

- Centralized Management
- Government Monopoly
- Health Institution Oriented
- Specialist Dominated

PRESENT

- Decentralization of Management
- Encouragement of Private Health Service
- Financing Diversification
- Strong Public Health Orientation
- Encouragement of Generalist Practice

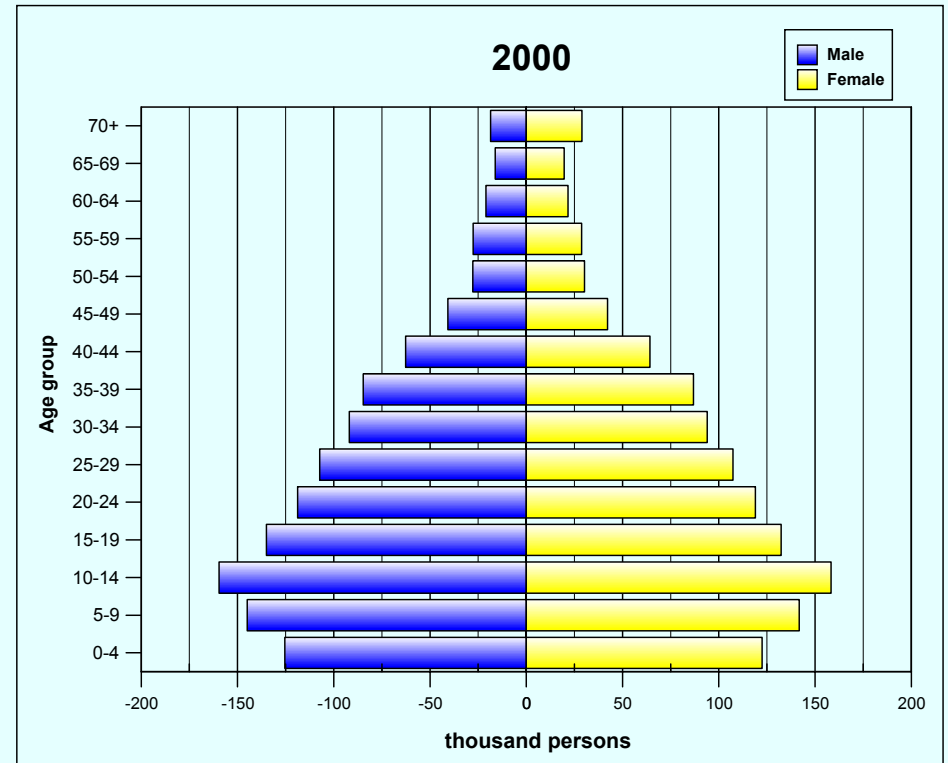
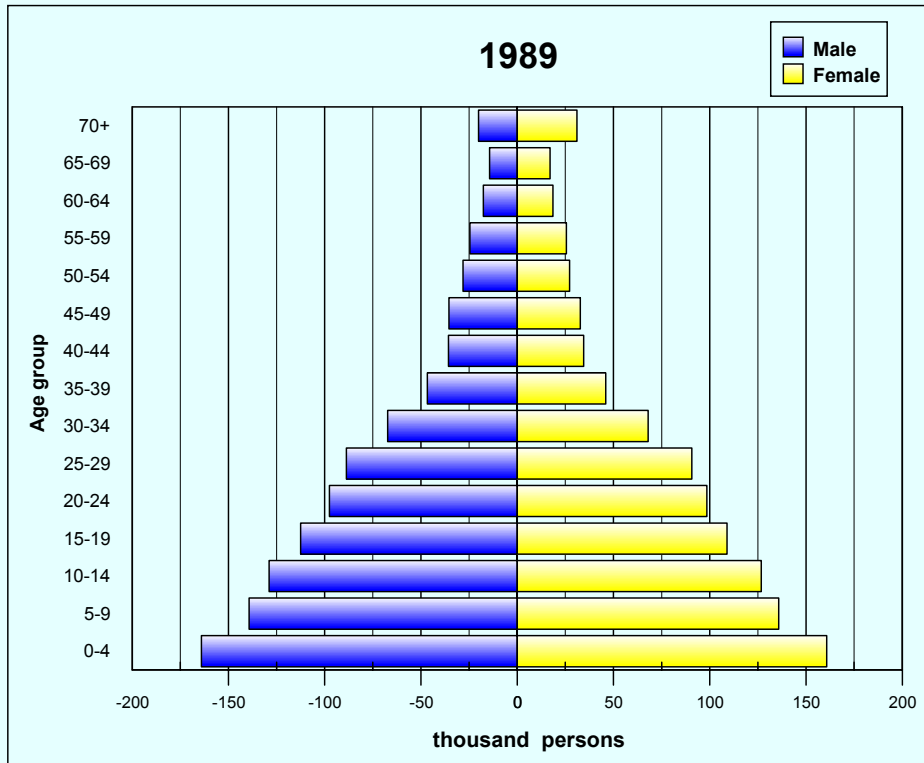
Internal Conditions

- **Political Transition
from One-party System
to Multi-party Democracy**
- **Economic Transition from
Centralized Economy
to a Market oriented Economy**

External Conditions

- **Fall of the World Communist System**
 - **Globalization**
- **Sustainable Development Policy**
 - **Good Governance Practice**
- **Human Development Approach**
 - **Human Security Idea**
 - **Emergence of IT**
 - **Health Technology Boom**
 - **Genomics Revolution**

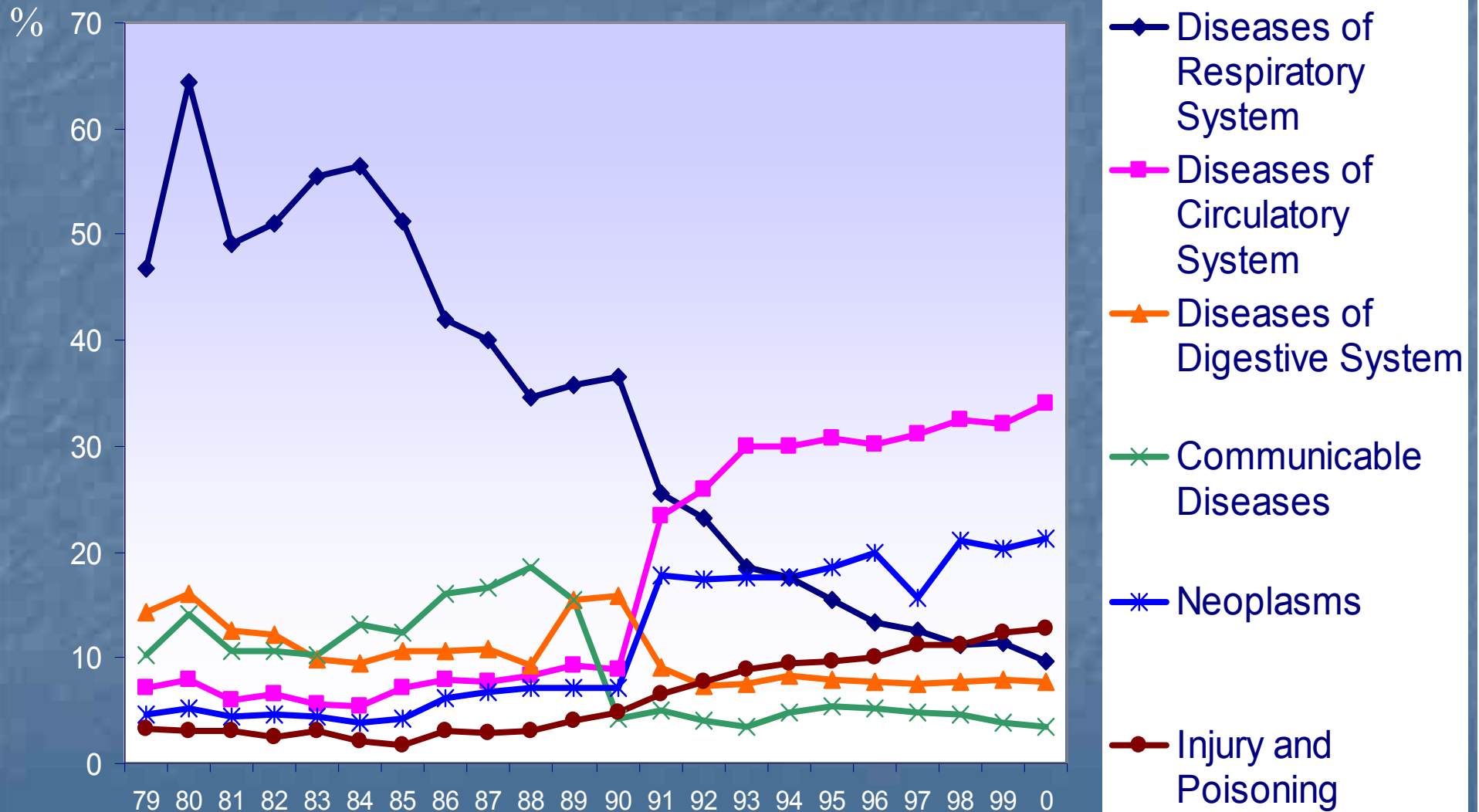
Demographic Transition



Decline of Birth, Fertility and Infant Mortality Rate
Increase of Young Adults Share in Population Structure

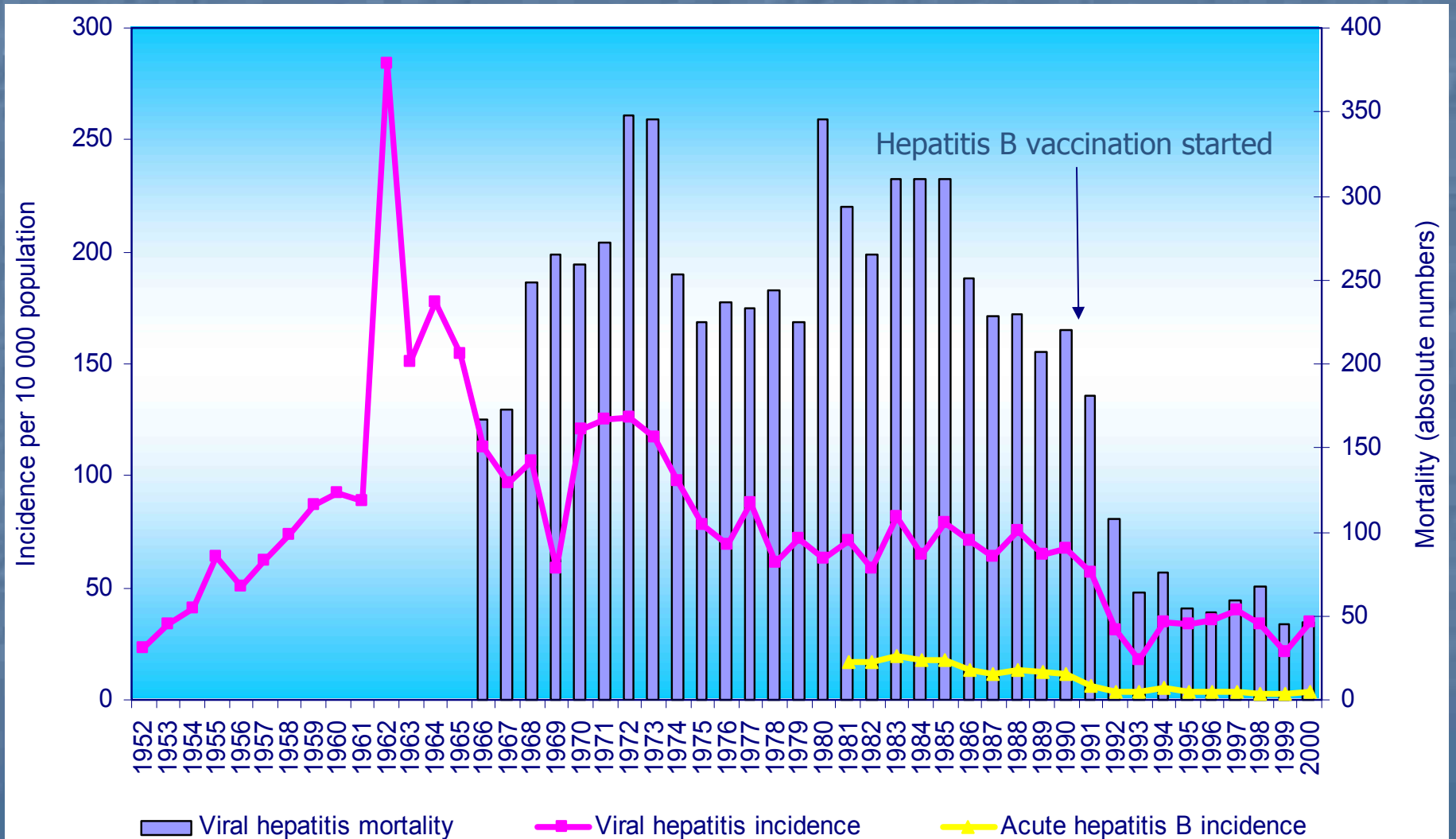
Epidemiological Transition

Change of Mortality Patterns



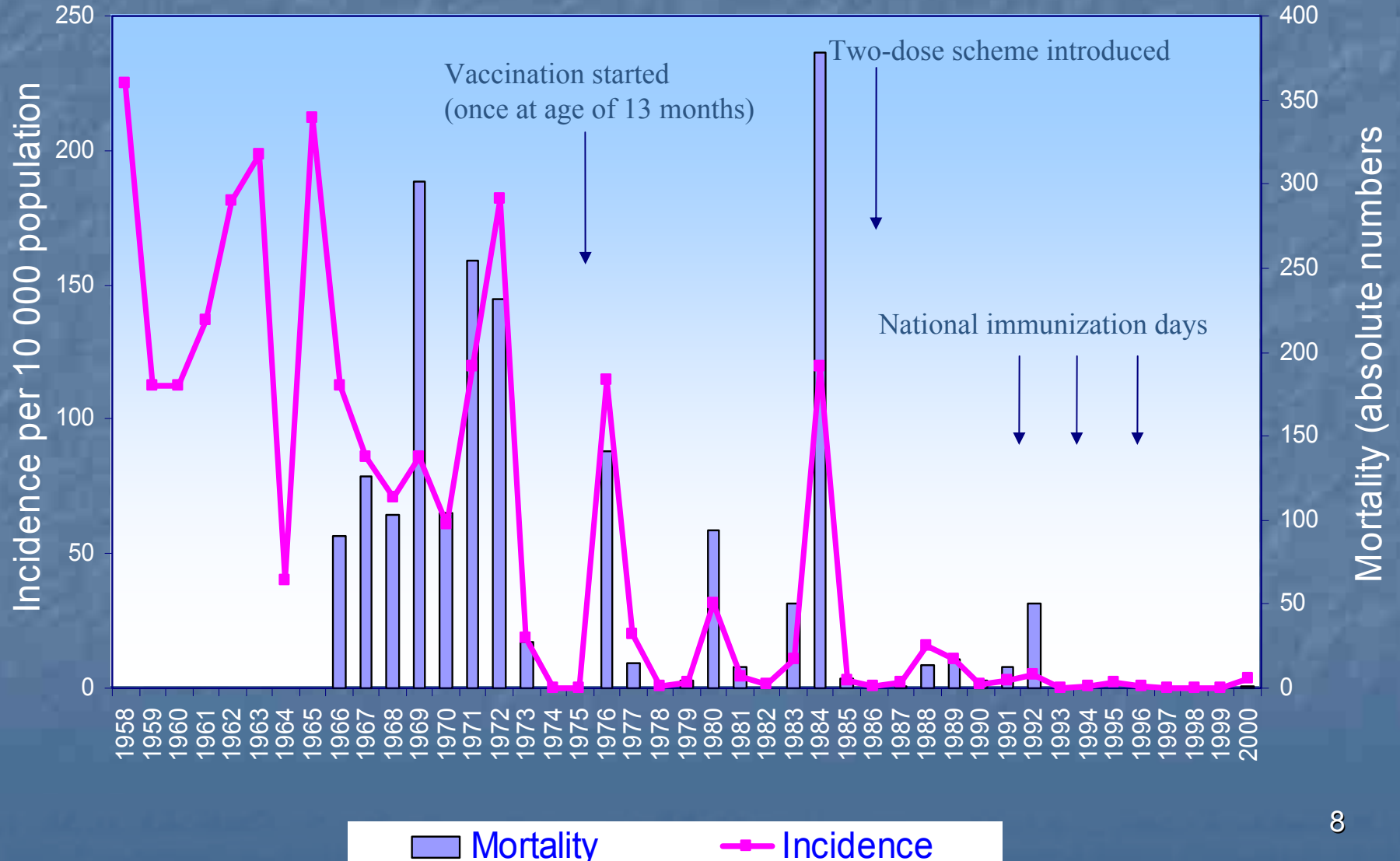
Strengthening EPI and Immunization Service

Control of Viral Hepatitis*
/1952-2000/



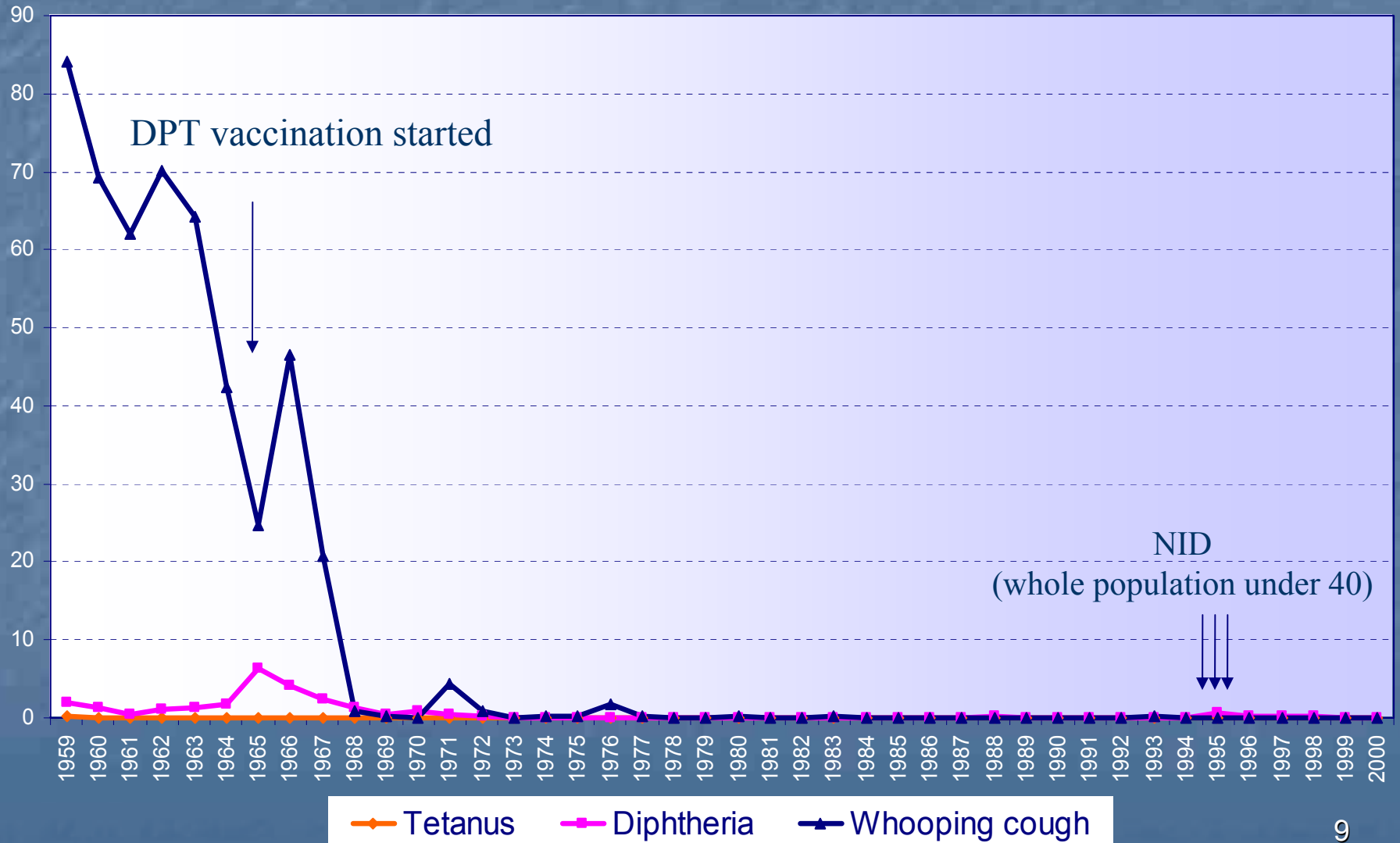
Strengthening EPI and Immunization Service

Control of Measles* /1958-2000/

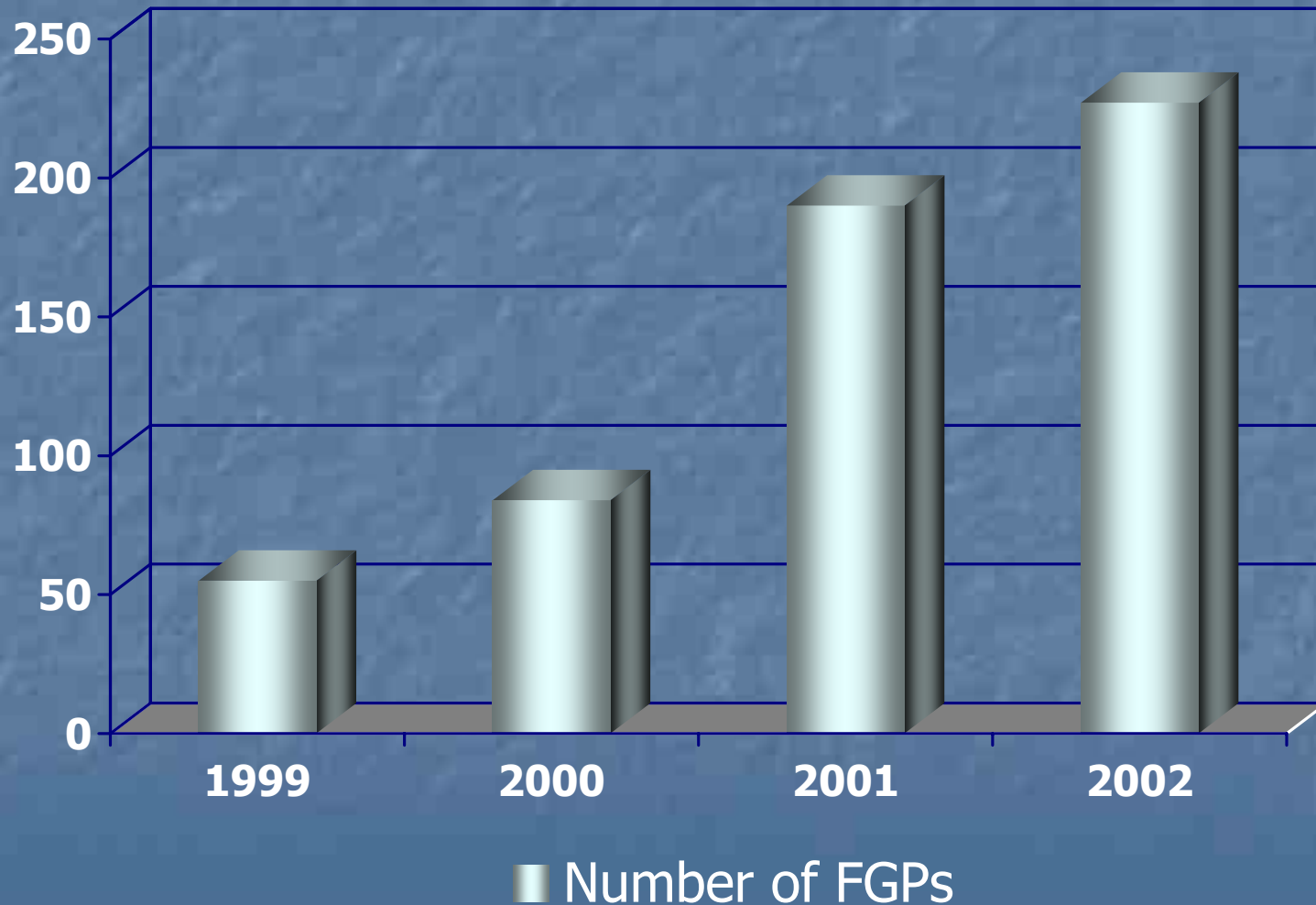


Strengthening EPI and Immunization Service

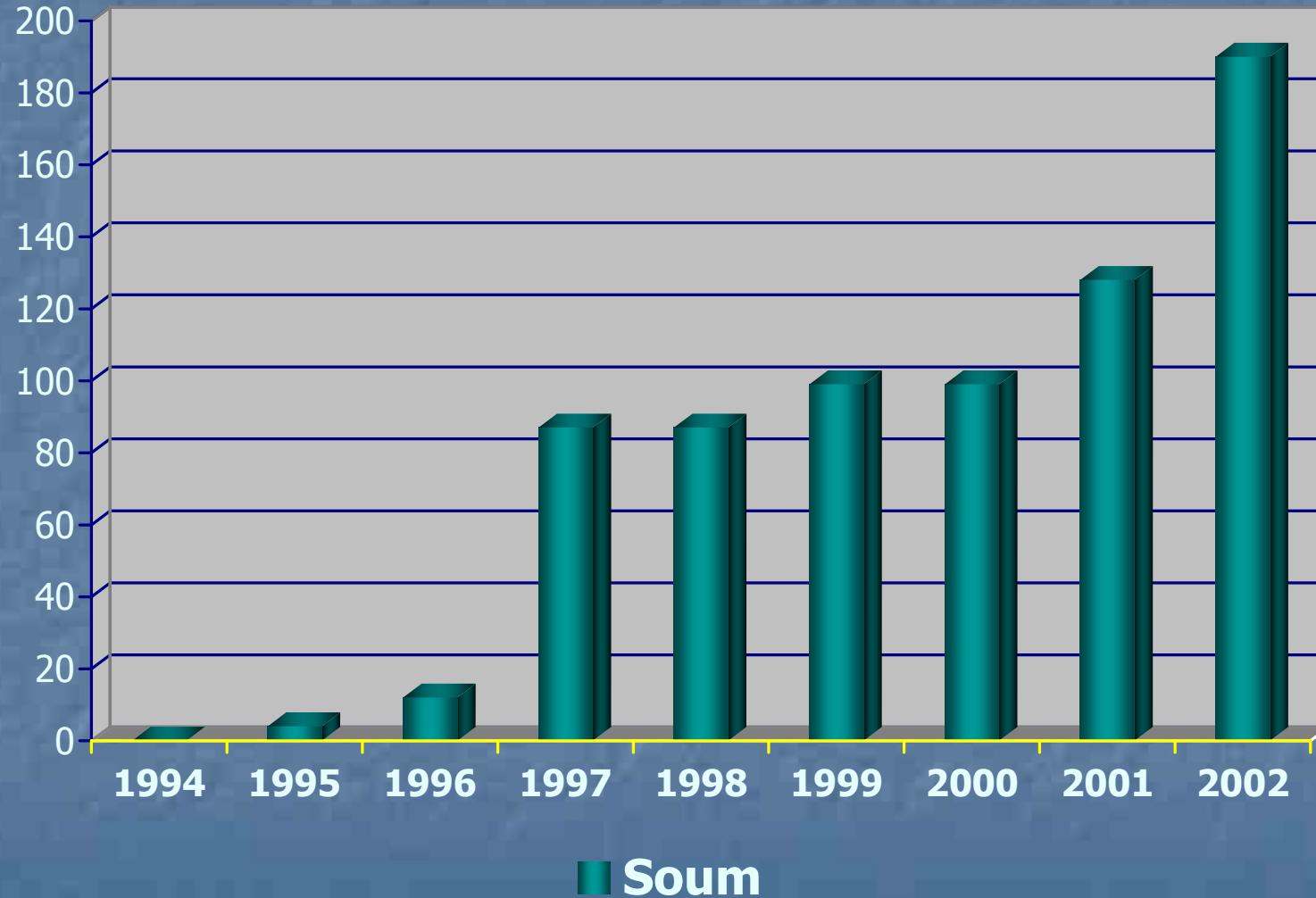
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Incidence per 10 000 population
/1959-2000/



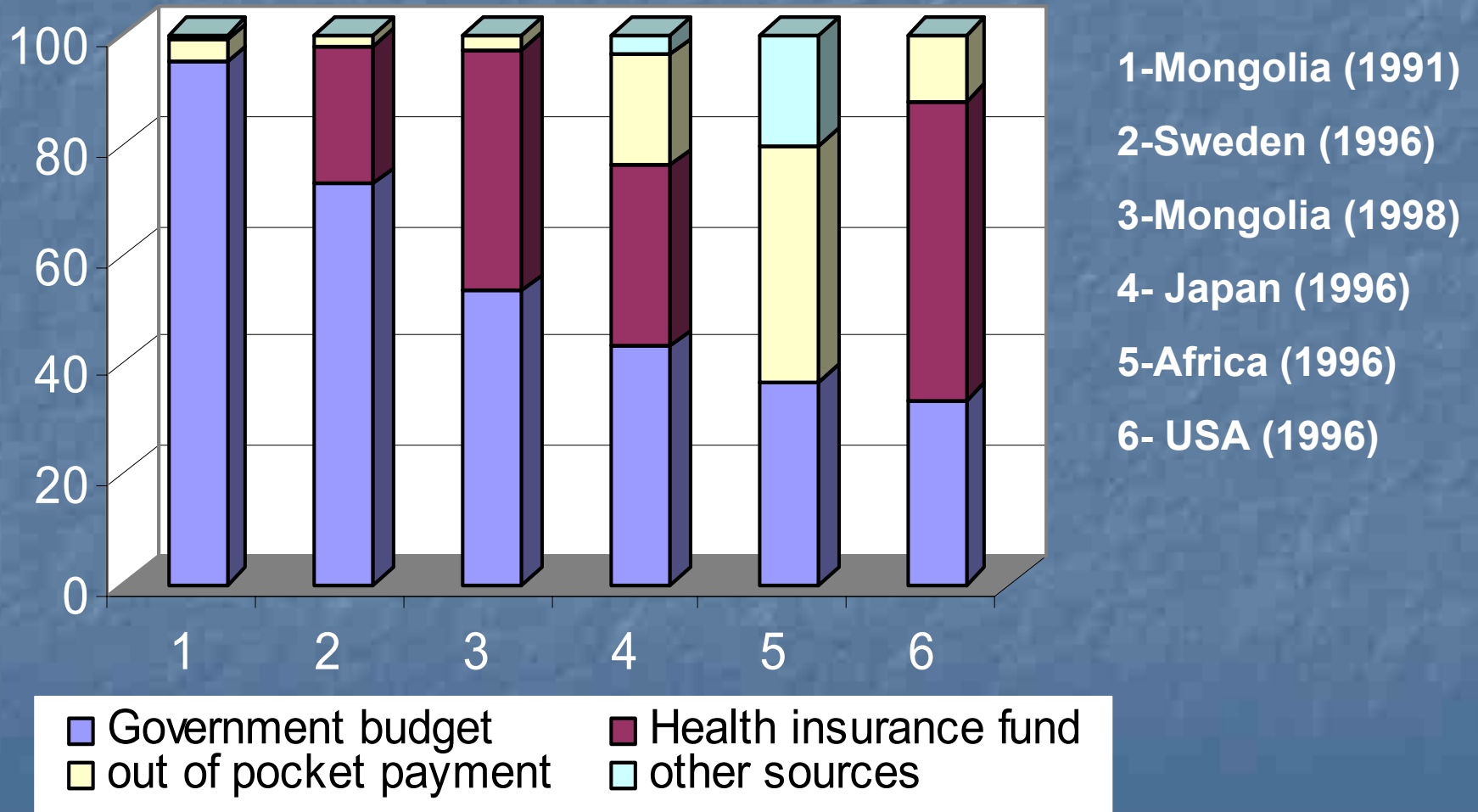
FGP Development and Strengthening of Rural Health Service



Introduction of Bamako Initiative



Introduction of Obligatory Health Insurance

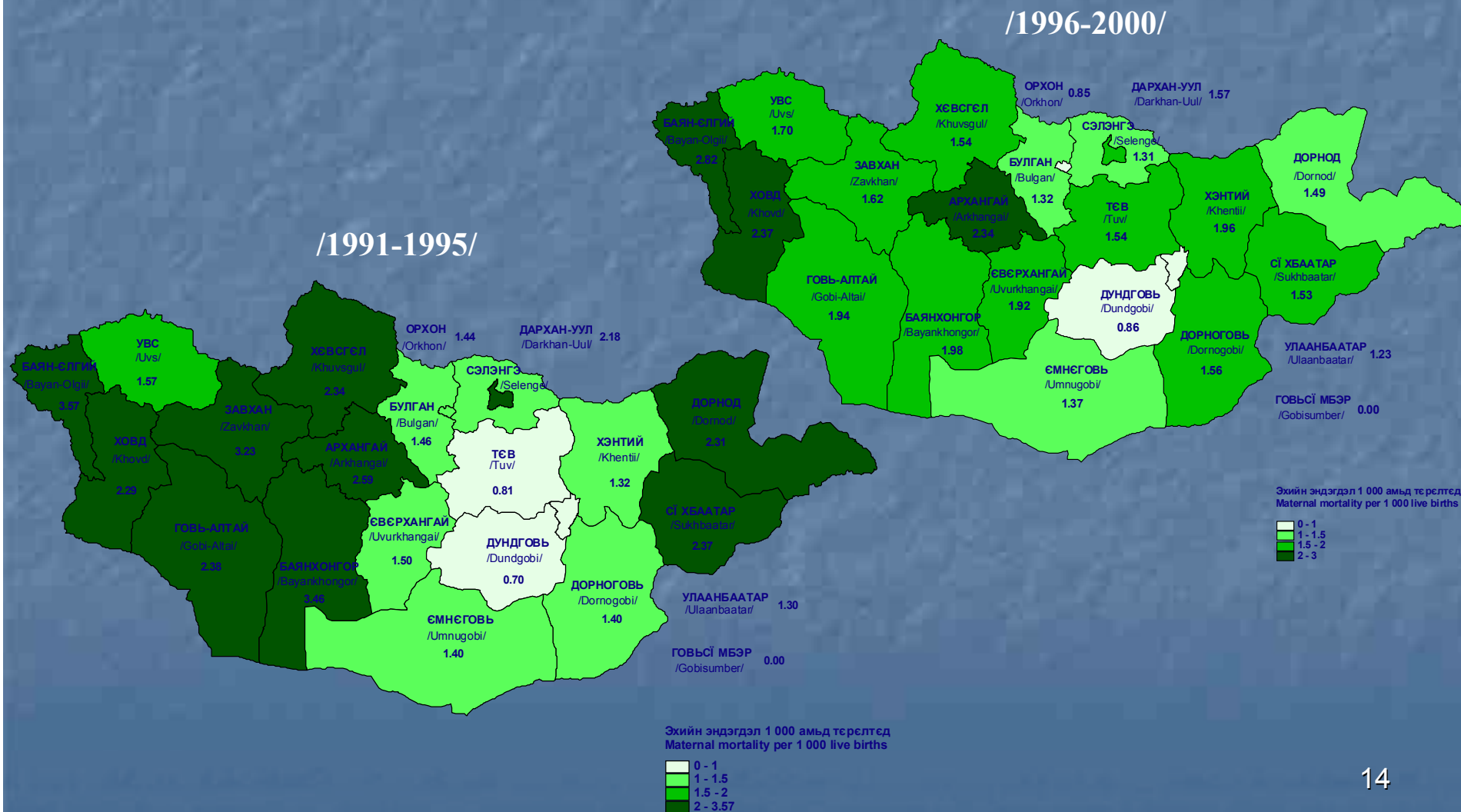


New Problems

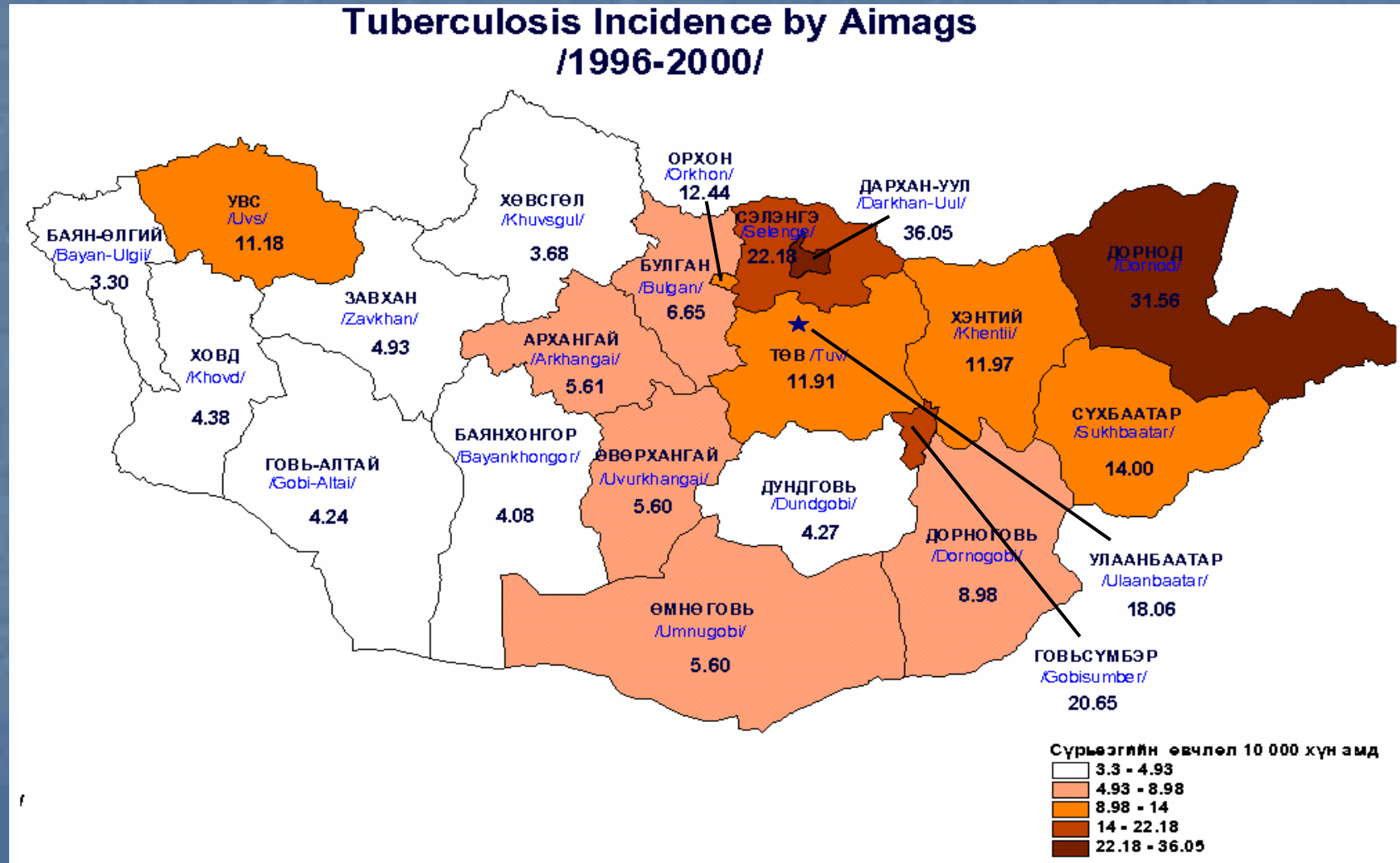
- **Continuing, Partially Deepening Health Inequity**
 - **Increase of Poverty-Related Health Issues**
(Malnutrition, TB, STD)
 - **Increase of Stress-Related Health Issues**
(Alcoholism, Tobacco Consumption, Drug Addiction, Homicide, Suicide)
 - **Health care Seeking in Neighbouring countries**
(Inadequate Additional Health Spending)

Continuing, Partially Deepening Health Inequity

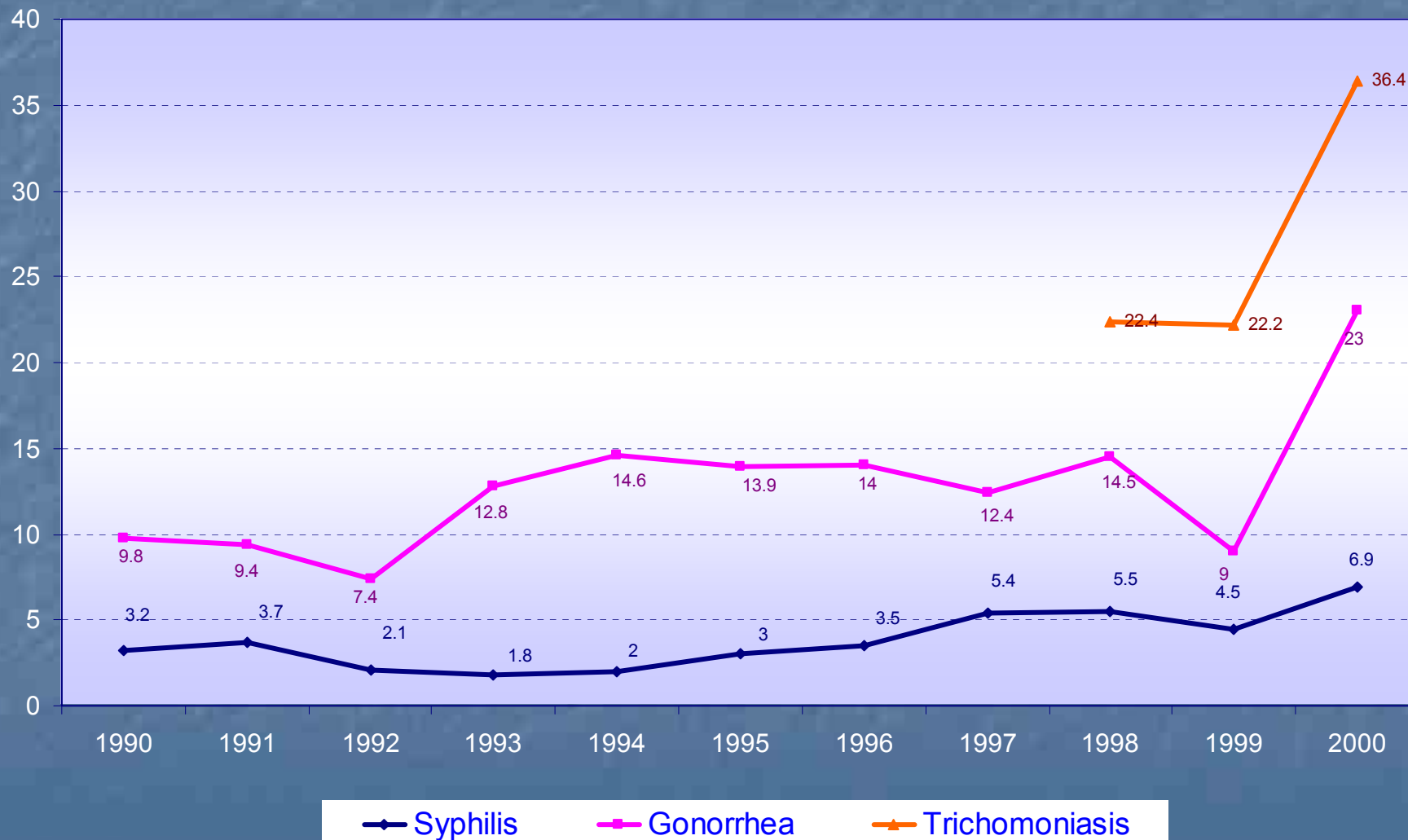
Maternal Mortality by Aimags (5-year Average)



Increase of Poverty-Related Health Issues

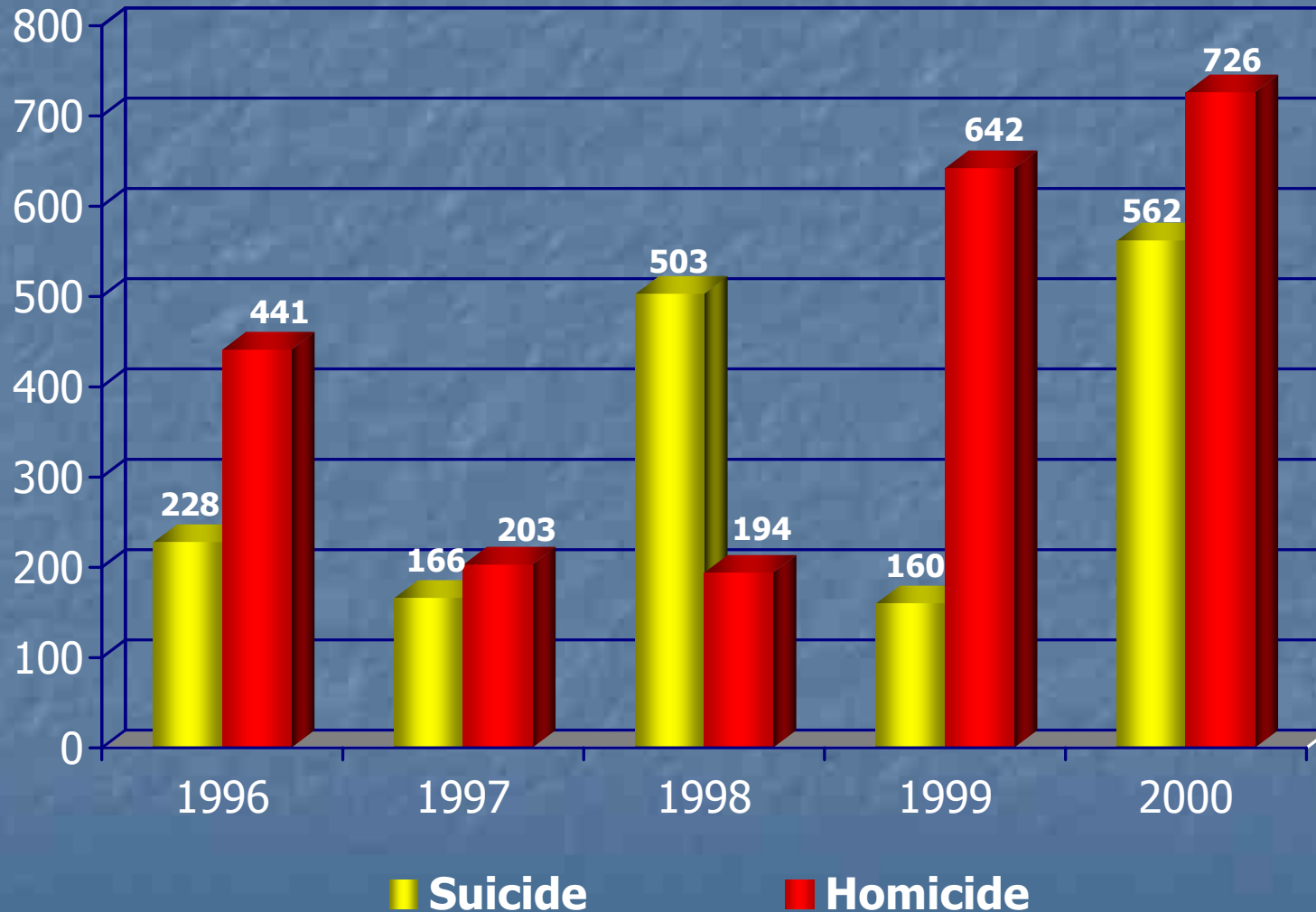


Increase of Poverty-Related Health Issues



Increase of Stress-Related Health Issues

Annual Incidences of homicides and suicides



Conclusion

Political and economic transition in Mongolia in 1990-2000 has coincided with demographic and epidemiological transitions.

A health system financing diversification with a strong public health orientation directed by the Government and supported by the donor community has enabled the country to overcome the transition relatively painless.