

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the single largest external financier providing assistance to the health sector in Mongolia and plays a pivotal role in assisting the government to formulate and implement health sector reforms. Support from other international agencies—the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; United Nations agencies (World Health Organization, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Population Fund); German development cooperation (GIZ); and Luxembourg Development—is disease- or program-oriented. Contribution from the World Health Organization is targeting policy advice in the fields of maternal and child health, environmental health, and noncommunicable and communicable diseases. The United States Millennium Challenge Account includes a health component to address Mongolia’s rapidly increasing rates of noncommunicable diseases and injuries.

Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
A. Health Systems			
ADB	Third Health Sector Development Project	2008–2013	17.6
ADB	Fourth Health Sector Development Project	2011–2016	18.1
ADB	Fourth Health Sector Development Project (Additional Financing)	2013-2016	27.0
ADB	Access to Health Services for Disadvantaged Groups in Ulaanbaatar (Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)	2008–2012	2.0
ADB	Protecting the Health Status of the Poor During the Financial Crisis (Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)	2009–2012	3.0
Italian Development Cooperation	Loan on Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Research Center of Mongolia	2012–2017	6.9
LUX Development	Cardiovascular Diagnostic Center – Phase II	2007–2012	3
	Cardiovascular Center, Mother and Child Health, e-Health Expansion	2011–2016	8.2
Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Belgium	Strengthening of Western Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center	2012–2014	7.5 (0.5 contribution from the Government of Mongolia)
Economic Development Cooperation Fund of Korea	Establishment of National Diagnostics and Treatment Center	2012–2015	65.9 (10.5 contribution from the Government of Mongolia)
Agence Française de Développement	Strengthening Emergency Care and Services of the National Trauma Center	2012–2014	6.3

Development Partner	Project	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
B. Health Programs			
World Health Organization	Country Program Health systems strengthening through primary health care approach Sustaining and accelerating the achievement of health-related MDG targets Scaling up prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, injuries, violence and their determinants Strengthening health security including control of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases Strengthening environmental health programs	2012–2013	2.5
United Nations Children's Fund	Fifth Country Program (Child friendly community: child health and child nutrition)	2012–2016	4.0
United Nations Population Fund	Fifth Country Program (Reproductive health component)	2012–2016	7.5
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Strengthening the National Laboratory Network, Health Management Information System and Infection Control	2011–2013	2.9
	National HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support Program	2011–2013	3.1
	Strengthening DOTS program, infection control and addressing the threats of MDR-TB and TB-HIV combined infection	2011–2013	9.2
US Millennium Challenge Corporation	Health Project on prevention of non-communicable diseases: cardiovascular pathologies, diabetes, trauma and injuries, and breast and cervical cancer	2008–2013	39.2
German Federal Ministry of Health	Mongolian Emergency Service and Hospital Hygiene Project	2010–2013	0.1
C. Health Finance			
German International Cooperation (GIZ)	Reform of the citizen's health insurance system	2011–2013	1.5

ADB = Asian Development Bank; DOTS = directly observed treatment, short-course; EXIM = Export-Import Bank of Korea; MDG = Millennium Development Goal; MDR-TB = Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis.

Source: Ministry of Health, Department of Strategic Policy and Planning. Ulaanbaatar. 2012.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

2. In 2005, the Government of Mongolia approved the Health Sector Strategic Master Plan (HSMP), 2006–2015 as a technical long-term planning document to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In 2007, the Ministry of Health (MOH) adopted an implementation framework to complement the HSMP. In line with the HSMP, the government has developed and endorsed the Maternal and Newborn Health Strategy (2011–2015), Child Survival Strategy (2011–2015), and fourth National Reproductive Health Program (2012–2016). Important strategies of the HSMP include (i) increasing the coverage, access, and utilization of health services through promoting quality primary health care; (ii) strengthening health human

resources skills and management; (iii) strengthening the financial management system to improve the use of resources; (iv) improving the health insurance system; and (v) supporting a sector-wide health-care approach to improve coordination of inputs and resource management. The HSMP has been crucial in guiding investments and policy reforms in the health sector since its approval. The MOH has developed a national health program for 2010–2021 that reflects national priorities formulated in the National Development Strategy of Mongolia, which covers the period until 2021, and sector priorities formulated in the HSMP.

3. The project will closely cooperate with the World Health Organization in the implementation of all three project components (i.e., safe blood transfusion, medical waste management, and hospital hygiene and infection prevention and control). Its main focus will be on quality management of blood banks, strengthening voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, improving the management of medical waste, and developing occupational health. The project will collaborate with the German Federal Ministry of Health through the University Hospital of Essen, primarily in the field of hospital hygiene and acquired infections.

C. Achievements and Issues

4. The health partner meetings are intended to serve as the main government-led coordinating mechanism to link health sector priorities with aid provided by various international partners. Discussions are ongoing to conduct annual joint sector reviews, based on the framework agreed by the MOH and all international partners, which would include policy discussions on health priorities and health systems, and propose recommendations for better coordination of foreign aid. As the major partner involved in broad health policy reforms, ADB works in close consultation with other partners to mobilize resources around agreed reforms to support implementation of the HSMP in a gradual move toward broad policy dialogue and sector-wide assistance.

D. Summary and Recommendations

5. The HSMP and the national health program are giving clear directions for future development of the health sector. The MOH is taking initial steps toward better coordination in the health sector. There is a need to strengthen the role of the health partner meetings lead by the MOH as a tool to better coordinate external partners in the health sector. Joint sector reviews should become a routine feature in the sector to engage international stakeholders in the sector and institutionalize joint donor–government policy dialogue.