

Networking Government and NGOs to combat with alcohol harm in Mongolia

Team of Mongolia

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GAPC 2013, KOREA

CONTENT

- × Country profile
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- × President Initiatives to combat alcohol harm
- × Mobilization and support of NGOs
- × Networking Government and NGOs to combat with alcohol harm in Mongolia
- × Challenges and Constraints
- × Future plan of action

MONGOLIA

- Area: 1.5 million sq km
- Population: 2.7 million (2010)
- Density: 1.8 persons per sq.km
 - urban - 67.1%, rural -32.9%
- Age distribution
 - 0-15 years- 27.2%
 - × -15-64 years- 68.8%
 - × - 65 yrs & above- 46.0%

- Pop. growth rate- 1.9
- Literacy rate- 97.8 (2010)
- Capital city: Ulaanbaatar

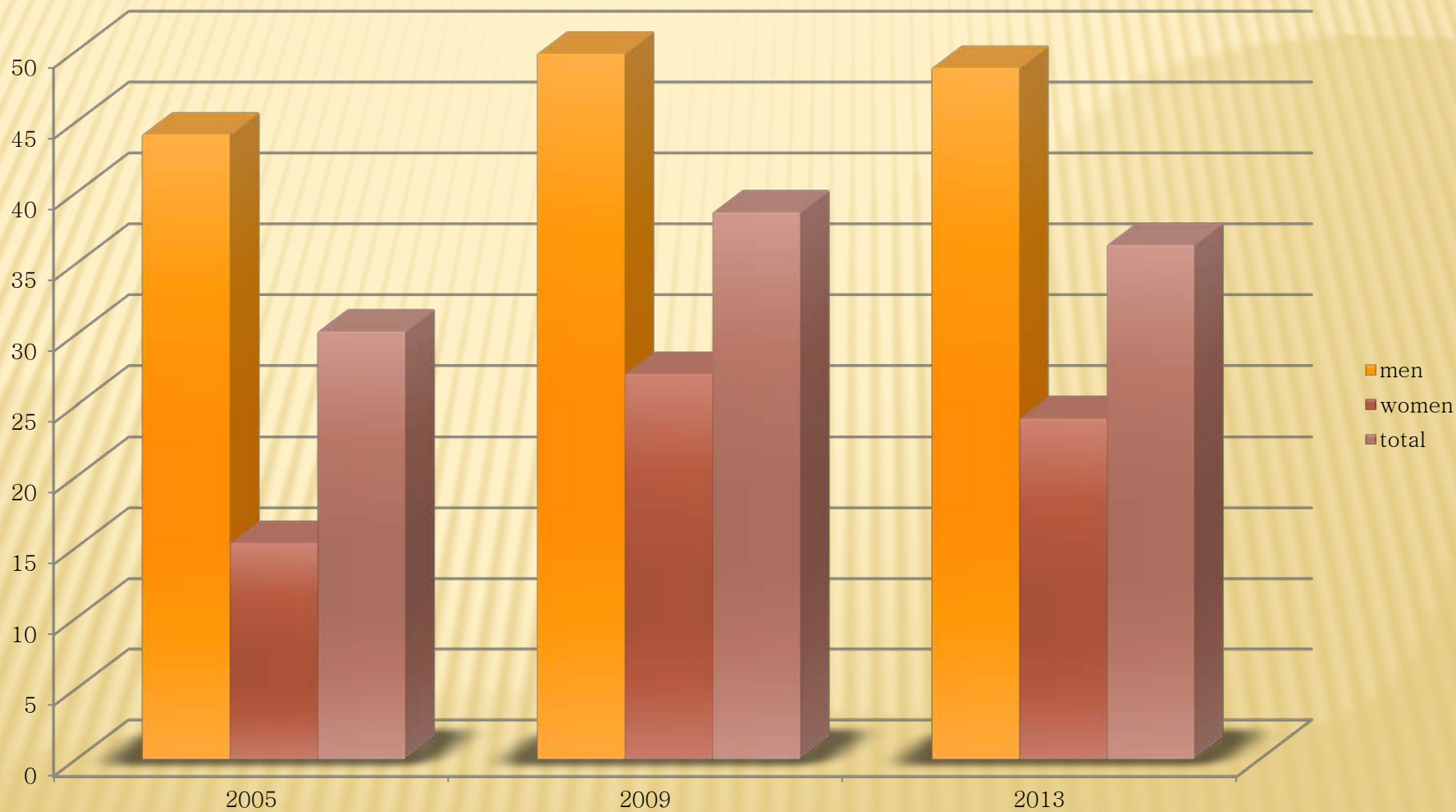
- Administrative distribution:
 - 21 Provinces



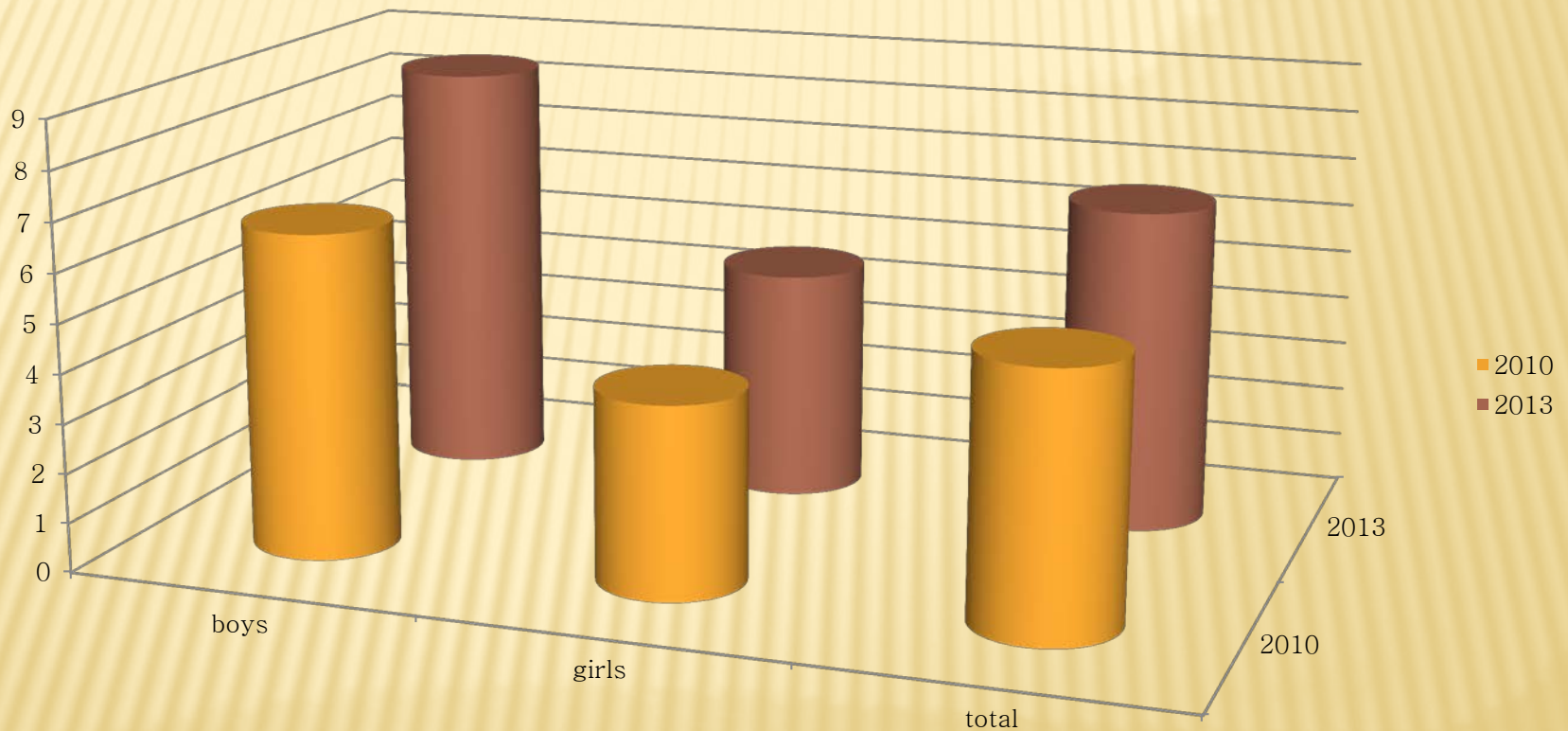
CURRENT SITUATION OF NCDS

- ✘ NCDs is a leading cause of mortality in Mongolia
- ✘ 9 of 10 persons die from NCD
- ✘ 1 in 3 deaths – due to CVD, 1 in 5 deaths – due to cancer (Health statistics, Mongolia 2011)
- ✘ Mortality and morbidity from NCD is increasing each year
- ✘ 1 in 5 (26.4%) adults, aged between 15-44y.o & 1 in 2 (53,8%) adults above 45 years of age have 3 or more risk factors (tobacco and alcohol use, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet)

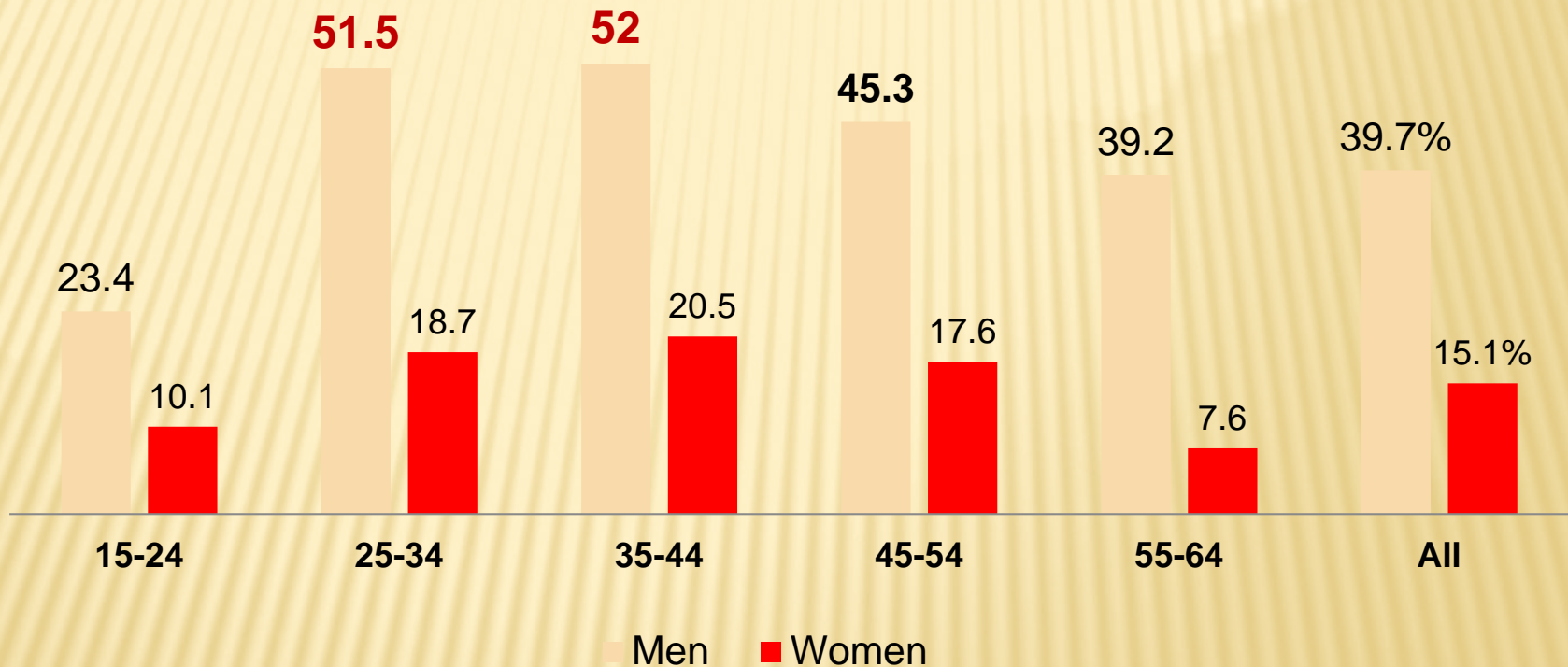
TRENDS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ,STEPS,15-64 Y.O



PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO DRANK SO MUCH ALCOHOL THAT THEY WERE REALLY DRUNK ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THEIR LIFE, GSSHS, (13-15 Y.O)



HEAVY DRINKING BEHAVIOR, STEP_s, 2009, 15-64 AGE, (BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP)



Heavy/Binge drinking – Five/four or more drinks on a drinking occasion for males & females respectively

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- State policy on Public Health, 2002
 - Establish Health Promotion Foundation, 2007
 - Establish Public Health Centers, 2011
- Law on Alcohol control, 1994 revised in 2000, 2003 and will be revising from 2012
- National programmes:
 - National Program on Integrated NCD Prevention and Control, 2005 -2013
 - National program on Alcohol harm reduction, 2001-2012
- STEPS survey for NCD risk factors, 2005, 2009 and 2013
- Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) – 2010, 2013
- Alcohol policy impact survey, 2013
- Regulations, standards on alcohol control
- ✘ Capacity building (health sector and inter-sector)
- ✘ Support networking of community, NGOs, citizens

PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA INITIATIVES TO COMBAT ALCOHOL HARM, 2008



PRESIDENT OF
MONGOLIA
TSAXIYAGIIN
ELBEGDORJ

MOBILIZATION & SUPPORT OF NGOs

- ✘ Increased among drinkers “Stop drinking movement (5000 members of clubs)
- ✘ Activated and established NGOs against alcohol consumption(16),
- ✘ United these NGOs for Coalition against alcoholism
- ✘ Increased number of Alcohol free workplace
- ✘ Alcohol free soums/villages, provinces (Governors)
- ✘ Increased community support to stop drinking

NETWORKING GOVERNMENT AND NGOs TO COMBAT WITH ALCOHOL HARM IN MONGOLIA

- ✘ Willingness of Government, NGOs, community:
 - + Commitment of President of Mongolia
 - + Supportive core group in Parliament of Mongolia (Women Parliament Members Caucus, Ms.Erdenechimeg Luvсан,PhD,Chief of WPMC)
 - + Networking Government institutions to revise Alcohol control Law (President office-Parliament-Ministries, agencies- WHO)
 - + Networking NGOs against alcoholism
 - + Increased voice of community against alcohol harm

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

- ◉ Commitment of President of Mongolia
- ◉ Commitment and readiness of Mongolian Parliament
- ◉ Active core group in Parliament (women Parliament Members)
- ◉ Revising Alcohol Control Law (Women Parliament members – Presidnet office– MoH– WHO– NGOs)
- ◉ Activated movement to stop drinking especially among the heavy drinkers
- ◉ Established and increased number of NGOs against alcoholism
- ◉ Improved collaboration between Government and NGOs
- ◉ Increased number of AA(Alcohol Anonymous) and anti drink clubs
- ◉ Reduced alcohol use at the workplaces
- ◉ Improved volunteer apply to hospitals among the heavy drinkers and alcohol dependents
- ◉ Changing social norms positively on alcohol consumption

TRENDS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, 2005-2013



CHALLENGES

- × **Increased influences by alcohol and tobacco industry**
- × **Increased alcohol production, import**
- × **low excise tax on alcohol**
- × **Lack of strong involvement of other sectors**
- × **Community participation needs expansion**
- × **Lack of funding for alcohol control**
- × **Inadequate health and social system against alcohol**
- × **Weak regulatory mechanism on NCDs and risk factors**
- × **Human resources capacity**

“Best Buy” and MSA, WHO

‘Best buys’ interventions to address NCDs

Population-based interventions addressing NCD risk factors	Tobacco use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Excise tax increases- Smoke-free indoor workplaces and public places- Health information and warnings about tobacco- Bans on advertising and promotion
	Harmful use of alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Excise tax increases on alcoholic beverages- Comprehensive restrictions and bans on alcohol marketing- Restrictions on the availability of retailed alcohol
	Unhealthy diet and physical inactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Salt reduction through mass media campaigns and reduced salt content in processed foods- Replacement of trans-fats with polyunsaturated fats- Public awareness programme about diet and physical activity

FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION

- ▶ Approve revised Alcohol control Law by Parliament, 2013
- ▶ Approve National Program on Alcohol control, 2014-2018
- ▶ Improve comprehensive social response system against alcohol (multisectoral)
- ▶ Lobby campaign for the high level decision makers
- ▶ Expand health promotion and healthy lifestyle activities among community
- ▶ Improve networking among Government institutions
- ▶ Support and encourage of NGOs and stop drinkers movement against alcoholism
- ▶ Motivate and encourage of Non alcohol settings (community, institutions/settings, cities, provinces)
- Improve KAP of PHC doctors and nurses as well as community workers , usage of cognitive behavior therapy guidelines on alcohol control
- ▶ Improve human resources capacity on CBT and treatment standard of alcohol dependent patients

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Gobi desert of Mongolia