Key mission findings

1. NCDs are a growing threat to the social and economic stability of Cambodia and tackling NCDs is crucial for Cambodia's socioeconomic development in the future.

2. Cambodia has adopted the National Strategic Plan on NCD Prevention and Control 2013-2020.

3. There is demonstrable leadership and multisectoral action in tobacco control and nutrition; and an emerging understanding of NCDs and its adverse impact on health and development gains.

4. There is a strong commitment to robust data collection and there is an emerging NCD risk factor surveillance system.

5. Cambodia is due to sign the draft National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases.

6. There may be strategic value in identifying high-level champions and leaders in non-health sectors and institutions who can mobilize a multisectoral response addressing NCDs.

Key adult NCD mortality and risk factors*

- Probability of premature mortality from NCDs: 21% (2016)
- 9% of adult men and 11% of adult women are insufficiently physically active (2016)
- 6% of adult men and 6% of adult women have raised fasting blood glucose (2014)
- 22% of adult men and 23% of adult women have raised blood pressure (2015)
- 28% of men and 2% of women (aged >=15 years) smoke tobacco (2016)
- 17% of adult men and 23% of adult women are overweight (2016)
- Pure alcohol per capita consumption: 6.7 liters per year (2016)
- 52% of adults consume insufficient amount of fruit and vegetables (2016)

*The spread of NCDs in Cambodia cannot be tackled by the Ministry of Health alone."

Minister of Health Dr. Mam Bunheng

Updated: July 2018
**Key recommendations**

1. Approve the National Multisectoral Action Plan for NCDs and associated coordination, accountability and financing mechanisms at the highest level of government as soon as possible.

2. Develop and enforce legal and regulatory mechanisms and policy frameworks for tobacco, alcohol and nutrition.

3. Scale up quality, accessible, affordable preventive health services in the public and private sectors.

4. Ensure sufficient government investment in NCD surveillance including: a) conduct comprehensive NCD monitoring within the Cambodia Health Information System; b) conduct regular NCD STEPS and Global School-Based Health Survey; c) build capacity to develop a population-based cancer registry; and d) improve mortality data and develop disease registries as soon as possible.

5. Increase awareness about NCDs, its risk factors and their causes through the adoption of a twin track approach by raising both political and community awareness about NCDs and its health, social and economic impacts.

**Adding value: actions taken following the mission**

1. The National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2018-2027 was adopted by Prime Minister.

2. The case for investing in WHO-FCTC implementation was conducted with the mission team composing of FCTC Secretariat, UNDP, WHO, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Economy and Finance, with 13 government ministries and civil society/NGOs. The WHO FCTC 2030 was launched in February 2018.

3. The Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA) together with WHO and Knowledge Hub of Taxation Cape Town University have supported the General Department of Taxation (GDT) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance to develop the Five Year Tobacco Tax Road Map. Currently the Five Year Tobacco Tax Road Map had been drafted.

4. In 2018, Minister of Health issued Prakas for tobacco companies to print two more pictorial health warnings on tobacco products which come into effect on 1st October, 2018.

5. With support from WHO, the Ministry of Health has worked with relevant Ministries to develop the Sub Decree on Restriction of Alcohol advertising, promotion and sponsorship as the priority for 2018.

6. Preventive and treatment services of high blood pressure and diabetes to prevent premature mortality and morbidity from heart attack and stroke in primary health care were gradually expanded.

7. WHO and UNFPA are jointly working to support the Ministry of Health in development of National Action Plan for Cervical Cancer Control and National Standard Procedure for Cervical Cancer Screening in Cambodia.

**Next steps**


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*All data are rounded WHO crude country comparable estimates taken from the WHO Global Health Observatory, who.int/gho/ncd/en, accessed 18/6/2018, with the exception of the rounded data for fruit and vegetables consumption, which is from Cambodia STEPS Survey, 2016, accessed 18/6/2018.*

Additional information on the status of NCDs in Cambodia can be found on the WHO NCD DataFinder app.

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