**NOTE:** The map displayed in this document serves as a reference aid only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on it do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

* UN Population Database (2010)
*** CIA The World Factbook (2010)

**National Focal Point**

Br. Gen. Thong Sokunthea  
Director of Research and Control Department  
Secretariat General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs  
Kingdom of Cambodia

Dr. Chhit Sophal, M.D., MintMH, Psychiatrist  
Deputy, National Programme for Mental Health  
Ministry of Health  
Kingdom of Cambodia

**Drug Abuse and Drug Dependence Treatment Situation**

According to statistical data for the year 2008:

- The estimated number of drug users comprised 6,000-40,000
- Inhalants use is most common among young people and street children in urban areas
- The most widely spread drug in this context is the methamphetamine pill ‘yama’, which is smoked
- Increases in the use of crystal meth (‘ice’) and heroin point out to an increasing number of IDUs
- Unofficial estimates: ATS-users: 10,000-75,000; Heroin-users: 1,000-10,000 (UNAIDS, 2005)
- NCHADS’ estimation for 2007 and 2008 : 13,000 DUs and 2,000 IDUs
Drug Information Centre of the NACD Secretariat-General (DIC)

Treatment for illicit drug users includes the following measures:

- Using evidence-based treatment for DUs as a strategy for prevention
- 14 state-run drug treatment and rehabilitation centers and 4 NGO centers exist nationwide
- State-run centers have the capacity for 100-200 clients

Additionally, a work group on treatment and rehabilitation has been established by the NACD with commitments from the Ministry of Health on capacity development for staff.

HIV/AIDS Situation

According to statistics for the year 2008:

- Cambodia has successfully reduced the HIV prevalence among the general population aged 15-49 (2003 = 1.9% and 2007 = 0.9%)
- The most at risk groups of the population are injecting drug users (IDUs) and drug users (DU)
- 24.4 % HIV-IDU and 1.1 % HIV-DU related cases (NCHADS/NACD-SG Survey, 2007)
- 2004: One NGO operated pilot NSP in Phnom Penh authorized by the Ministry of the Interior
- 2005: Two NGO operated pilot NSP in Phnom Penh authorized by the Ministry of the Interior
- 2006: NSP Policy and Guidelines developed by NACD with technical help of WHO and UNAIDS
- Nov. 2007: First audit by the Drug & HIV/AIDS (DHA) Secretariat of the two NGO-run NSP providers

Training of Trainers – Current Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trainers</th>
<th>9</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Community-based treatment services supported by the UNODC are at the moment in their early stages of development in a few provinces as well as a pilot methadone maintenance therapy project in Phnom Penh supported by WHO. In this context, medical staff will have the chance to enrol in specific courses on drug dependence treatment. For this purpose, a work group on treatment and rehabilitation has been established by the NACD with commitments from the Ministry of Health on capacity development for staff.

National Counterparts

- National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)
- Ministry of Health
## Treatment Centre Details

There are 14 state run drug treatment and rehabilitation centers with capacity of 100-200 clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province / Municipality</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Govt./NGO</th>
<th>Service Provider</th>
<th>Approach</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chivit Thmey Phnom Bak</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
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<td>DARAC</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>TASK</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16</td>
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</table>

## UN System

- UNODC
- OHCHR
- UNIFEM
- WHO
- UNAIDS
- UNCTAD
- WFP
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- UNHCR
- IFAD
- UNFPA
- World Bank
- FAO
- UN-Habitat
- ILO
- UNHCR
- IMF
- UNICEF
- IOM
- UNIDO