

Premature mortality from noncommunicable disease



- Reduce age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for deaths <70 years due to ischemic heart disease from 33 (2011) to 27.7 (2020)
- Reduce age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for deaths <70 years due to malignant neoplasm from 50.05 (2011) to 42 (2020)
- Reduce age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for deaths <70 years due to underlying cause being diabetes from 31.69 (2011) to 26.6 (2020)

Harmful alcohol use



- Reduce prevalence of binge drinking among male adults to 44.6% by 2020 (47.9% 2009)
- Reduce prevalence of current daily smokers of tobacco among female adults to 18.34% by 2020 (19.7% 2009)

Physical inactivity



- Reduce prevalence of physical inactivity among youth to 42.75% by 2020 (45.6% 2009)
- Reduce prevalence of physical inactivity among adults to 39.96% by 2020 (44.4% 2013)

Sodium intake



[no target]

Tobacco use



- Reduce prevalence of current daily smokers of tobacco among male adults to 15.1% by 2020 (25.6% 2013)
- Reduce prevalence of current daily smokers of tobacco among female adults to 2.66% by 2020 (4.5% 2013)

Raised blood pressure



- No rise in prevalence of hypertension by 2020 (22% male, 20% female, 2008)

Diabetes and obesity



- No rise in prevalence of diabetes by 2020 (15% males, 14% females, 2008)

- No rise in prevalence of obesity among adolescents and adults by 2020 (18% men, 32% women, 6% youth, 2009)

Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes



- 100% of public health facilities use national guidelines for the prevention and treatment of diabetes and hypertension by 2020

Essential noncommunicable disease medicines and basic technologies to treat major noncommunicable diseases



[no target]