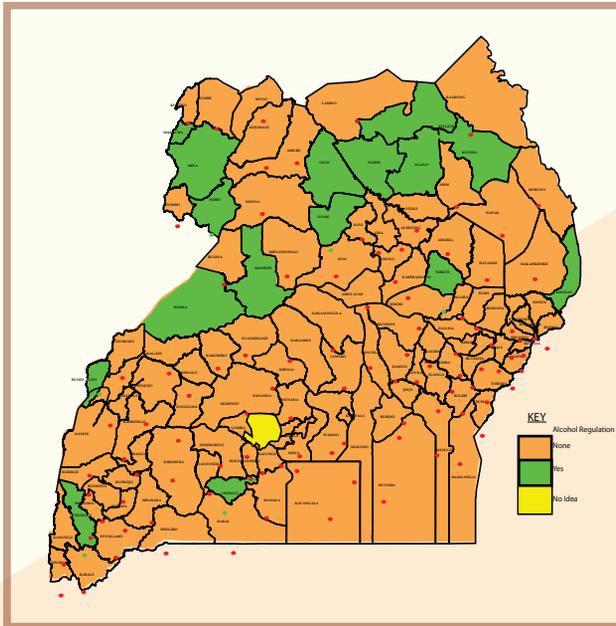




UGANDA ALCOHOL POLICY ALLIANCE

A nation free from alcohol related harm

DESK REVIEW REPORT

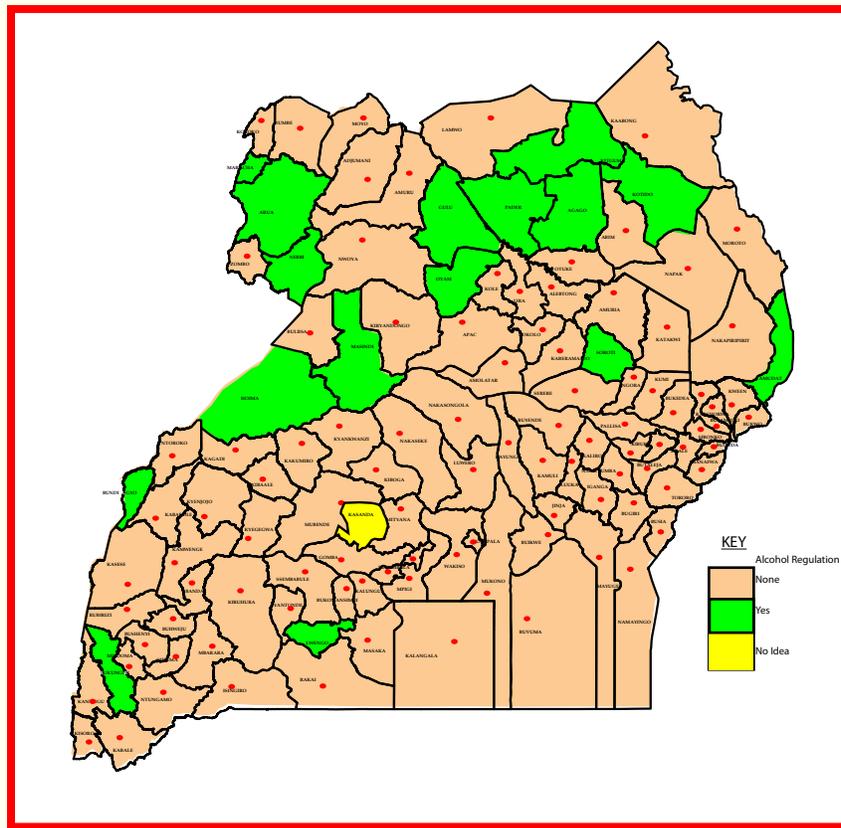


AVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL REGULATIONS IN THE 137 DISTRICTS OF UGANDA

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DESK REVIEW REPORT



AVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL REGULATIONS IN THE 137 DISTRICTS OF UGANDA

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JULY 2022

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ACRONYMS

UAPA	Uganda Alcohol Policy Alliance
IOGT	International Organization of Good Templars
NTO	National Templar Orden

DEFINITIONS

Alcohol Regulations: Any measure in place to control alcohol related harm (other than the Engulu Act); ordinances, by-laws, and pronouncements.

INTRODUCTION

1. Executive Summary

The 2030 Agenda provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity, for people and the planet. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 concrete targets for all governments to work towards – and achieve by 2030. The SDGs and their targets are an urgent call for action by all countries – developed and developing. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic prosperity – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. Across these dimensions of the SDGs – the social, environmental, and economical – cuts alcohol harm, making it a serious obstacle to sustainable development.

Alcohol is a major obstacle to sustainable development

The products and practices of the alcohol industry cause and fuel health, social and economic harms. They affect all aspects of society: jeopardizing human potential, undermining economic productivity, destroying the social fabric, and burdening health systems, and even damaging biodiversity, water and food security and contributing to the climate crisis. Alcohol is a cross-cutting risk factor in many areas of the 2030 Agenda. Analysis shows that alcohol adversely affects 14 out of 17 SDGs and at least 54 out of 169 targets of the 2030 Global Agenda, (Movendi International, 2021)

DR. KIKOME RUTH

Desk Review Background

The issue of alcohol regulation is increasingly becoming a huge problem in many parts of Uganda. Many districts are facing a challenge of combating over consumption and abuse of alcohol alongside protecting the youth. Alcohol is also extensively promoted and advertised through false and misleading impressions which have left many young people and the general population exposed and vulnerable to its effects. Many of the people in the rural areas consume local brew which is highly adulterated yet there are hardly any binding laws in many of the districts of Uganda. Therefore it's upon this background that Uganda Alcohol Policy Alliance (UAPA) collected data about alcohol ordinances in all the districts from the four regions of Uganda.

Purpose of the Review

The purpose of the desk review was to carry out an evaluation study on the availability of Alcohol regulation in the 137 districts, impact and enforcement in the country and to develop UAPA's evaluation report on the current alcohol regulation status in Uganda.

Objectives of the Review

- To collect, compile and analyze information on alcohol regulations and their impact in the respective districts.
- To examine the challenges of enforcing alcohol regulations in the districts where they exist.
- To compile and develop an insightful report on the current alcohol regulations in Uganda.

Methodology

The content of this desk review is based on information collected through telephone consultations with the District officials (Environmental Managers, Resident District Commissioners, Resident City Commissioners, District Natural Resource Officers and Local government officials) in the 137 Districts of Uganda and a systematic review of some available documents relevant to the report. The number of respondents was limited due to the relatively limited resources for the review.

Limitations

Information collected through the listed above techniques might be missing some details, with some components of underreporting on specific issues, because by the time of the interviews as some respondents were new in the respective Districts due to the reshuffle that has just been carried out.

3. Data collection tools

The study used an interview guide that was developed with input from the UAPA Executive members.

4. Research questions

The study was guided by three (3) research questions;

1. Do you have any laws for alcohol regulation/ordinance in your area?
2. If yes, what challenges have you faced so far?
3. What could be the possible solution to No.2 above?

Study sample and sampling procedures

The District Officials assessed for availability and enforcement of alcohol regulations were selected using systematic sampling procedures. Data collection employed qualitative approaches. The responses to the interview guide were provided by Environmental Managers, Resident District Commissioners, Resident City Commissioners and Local government officials in the 137 districts of Uganda.

Response Rate

RESPONDENTS		RESPONSE RATE
	137	
No. that participated	137	100%
No. that did not participate	00	0%
No Idea	01	0.7%
Yes	20	14.6%
None	116	84.7%

The table above shows the response rate of the study. The study interviewed respondents from 137 Districts and all the 137 Districts (100%) responded. Out of the 97 that participated, 20 Districts (14.6%) had Alcohol Regulations while 116 Districts (84.7%) did not have any Alcohol Regulations. The remaining 1 participated but had no idea (0.7%).

Table 1: Shows the availability and evaluation report of Alcohol Regulations in Uganda.

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
1.	ABIM	None	Locally Police is trying to regulate; confiscate jerry cans of crude waragi and charge some culprits.
2.	ADJUMANI	None	The District environment ordinance has clauses on public health, education and environmental issues. It can be accessed in the gazette
3.	AGAGO	Yes	They have Council Resolution against importation of crude waragi. Police and Law enforcement officers are trying to enforce.
4.	ALEBTONG	None	The District is planning to embark on one.
5.	AMOLATAR	None	Brewing is not a serious business for the local people. A draft bill is in place for the environment and natural resources.
6.	AMUDAT	Yes	In 2021 a by- law was passed to regulate consumption of alcohol in the morning, challenges came with enforcement.
7.	AMURIA	None	Local leadership encourages people to first do productive work before going to bars.
8.	AMURU	None	They only had a byelaw to enforce the ban of sachet alcohol
9.	APAC	None	They had a pronouncements on the ban of sachet waragi. Enforcement is basically done by cultural and religious leaders and local council.
10.	ARUA	Yes	They have an ordinance of 2019
11.	BUDAKA	None	Alcohol Regulation Interventions are handled by the family desk especially GBV related issues. However it's also not a big issue, except deep in

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
			the villages.
12.	BUDUDA	None	No official document yet but alcohol regulation sensitization is done during the field monitoring compliance visits. Cultural setting favors alcohol use.
13.	BUGIRI	None	There isn't well spread alcohol harm though it's a major problem in Namayengo.
14.	BUGWERE	None	For alcohol regulation implementation they have some clauses in the NEMA ACT to regulate. Police also enforces.
15.	BUHWEJU	None	There's need to have regulations in place however there are no funds.
16.	BUIKWE	None	They are more concerned about environmental issues like pollution; factory waste, bar noise level... alcohol regulation implementation is handled by police.
17.	BUKEDIA	None	There's some responsible drinking, majority of the men drink in the afternoon, they have been empowered to make money which has helped to shift from grass thatched houses to iron roofs.
18.	BUKOMANSIMBI	None	Alcohol harm issues are very evident all over the District.
19.	BUKWO	None	They have only the land-care ordinance that handles factory waste materials.
20.	BULAMBULI	None	They don't have a stand-alone regulation, but complement the parish chiefs who are directly in touch with the community.
21.	BULIISA	None	There's harmful use of alcohol but no regulation.
22.	BUNDIBUGYO	Yes	Regulation on prohibition of Kikajjo alcohol (made from sugar cane left overs), that was common in Bunyoro. Its toxins would make people brown, with swollen face/disfigured, and death. So they had to control its production and consumption. Interference by Politicians is common.
23.	BUNYANGABU	None	Alcohol Regulation not yet thought of.
24.	BUSHENYI	None	However people over drink and die.
25.	BUSIA	None	It's NGOs working on GBV that are advocating against underage drinking.
26.	BUTALEJA	None	Alcohol harm not yet a threat.

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
27.	BUTAMBALA	None	Alcohol related Issues are minimal because this is majorly a Muslim community except in Ngando area.
28.	BUTEBO	None	No regulation yet though alcohol harm is an issue.
29.	BUVUMA	None	For Alcohol Regulation Initiatives; Parish chiefs are helping out. Though they grow lots of bananas, there isn't much alcohol use. The problem exists thus a need for a needs assessment.
30.	BUYENDE	None	Not is not aware of any alcohol regulation in place.
31.	DOKOLO	None	Consumption is high, even among the youths. There's just local enforcement.
32.	GOMBA	None	Advised us to engage police for more information.
33.	GULU	Yes	They have an Ordinance on importation and sale of molasses and waragi enacted in 2016. Some people are not abiding. Many youths are hooked.
34.	HOIMA	Yes	Though alcohol harm is a serious issue. Interventions are done by the community department during sensitization and mediation
35.	IBANDA	None	For alcohol harm issues they utilize the major law= Enguli ACT
36.	IGANGA	None	Alcohol harm isn't yet a big issue, those brewing are in the town, they have been using the Enguli ACT to curb Alcohol harm issues,
37.	ISINGIRO	None	There's a lot of irresponsible drinking, people drink till morning. It's the covid-19 curfew sanctions that had helped a bit.
38.	JINJA	None	For alcohol harm issues, it's the community development office in charge especially for underage drinking.
39.	KAABONG	None	Though with lots of alcohol harm issues
40.	KABALE	None	One time council had pronounced that alcohol consumption should be regulated. Bars would not open till 5pm and not exceeding 10pm.
41.	KABAROLE	None	Draft ordinance was made and presented to the Council, process stalled as it required money.
42.	KABERAMAIDO	None	There's fear among people ever since the case of a man who died after over drinking. For Sachet waragi, it was a deliberate effort by government, it is no more.

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
43.	KAGADI	None	For alcohol harm issues when they are too much, victims are taken for community based counseling. For those selling to minors it's the district commercial office handling.
44.	KAKUMIRO	None	So far nothing has been done, they only ensure producers are registered with UNBS
45.	KALAKI	None	No idea
46.	KALANGALA	None	Police handles alcohol harm related issues. The main activity for young people is fishing
47.	KALIRO	None	Ideally there is some effort but not seen (not concerted). Alcohol harm control is by police and local leaders as they pass through the area or when they do awareness creation at functions
48.	KALUNGU	None	Not been engaged in any meeting of such a subject
49.	KAMPALA	None	They are organizing a meeting with Directors of UBL to see how to regulate bars and liquor time of selling
50.	KAMULI	None	Alcohol harm issues e.g. GBV is handled by the local development office.
51.	KAMWENGE	None	No regulation specifically for the district, but they utilize the Liquor licensing ACT for alcohol control issues.
52.	KANUNGU	None	However people drink from morning in Kinkizi west, many residents are drunkards and keep children at home to guard gardens against wild animals from the park.
53.	KAPCHORWA	None	The local authorities make noise at times; otherwise there isn't any special way of handling alcohol harm issues in the area.
54.	KAPELEBYONG	None	They do sensitization during development workshops to encourage development at household level.
55.	KARAMOJA	Yes	They have resolutions to regulate importation and sale of molasses and waragi.
56.	KARENKA	None	They are losing so many people to alcohol; The CAO has invited partners to come up with by-law. They also utilize local means to control smuggling in of crude waragi but at night it enters the district. DC and DPC had been captured more than 150 jerry cans of waragi at Garena roadblock, but later

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
			to owner.
57.	KASANDA	No Idea	Issue of alcohol harm not followed up by his office.
58.	KASESE	None	There is a lot of local alcohol production in Kasese, there's no regulation at all.
59.	KATAKWI	None	People drink from morning, poverty level is increasing.
60.	KAYUNGA	None	Alcohol cases related to crime are reported to police.
61.	KAZO	None	For drinking it's ' To whom it may concern, any time, except during covid-19 time which had presidential restrictions.
62.	KIBAALE	None	They only have a general ordinance of environment protection.
63.	KIBOGA	None	Alcohol use is mostly among the elderly men, Not seen much among young people; except in Bukomero where people drink a lot and fail to work.
64.	KIBUKU	None	They have a regulation for bars operating 4pm-8pm being enforced by police
65.	KIKUUBE	None	Alcohol and drug abuse and mental health problems are present in the district
66.	KIRUHURA	None	Nothing been done, alcohol harm issues are handled by community based services.
67.	KIRYANDONGO	None	Issues of domestic abuse, stress and alcoholism are prevalent.
68.	KISORO	None	High cases of alcohol abuse were reported, where women were drinking more than men which escalates GBV. Clan leaders, LCI and police helping to handle harm issues.
69.	KITAGWENDA	None	They only have a decree of no bar open at 12 AM. However the challenge is that when the front door is closed, the backdoor remains open. They are still using the Enguli act.
70.	KITGUM	Yes	Ordinance; Challenge is enforcement and facilitation Sensitization done by CDOs, CSOs. There's a mindset challenge, joblessness, poor community adherence, Youth indulgence in alcohol use.
71.	KOBOKO	None	It's free style, some drink in the morning, others in the evening.
72.	KOLE	None	They do integrated sensitization whenever they go to the community.
73.	KOTIDO	Yes	A regulation was passed through council. enforcement is weak; when they confiscate, what they pour is usually water or diluted

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
			alcohol, thus compromising the effectiveness of the regulation. There's a place nicknamed 'muria gas' people go there to drink. There are several 'Kafunda's where small quantities are sold of less than 1000/=
74.	KUMI	None	Except the enguli Act. One LC3 was giving Kiboko in Mukongolo for those found drinking in the morning. In Enguno sub-county a truck of enguli was confiscated and destroyed but only 2 jerry cans caught fire the rest didn't enforcers are also consumers
75.	KWANIA	None	There isn't so much drinking, however alcohol harm cases are handled by LC, or Sub county chiefs especially those related with domestic violence.
76.	KWEEN	None	They do sensitization during Local leaders/ Sub county chiefs meetings. No serious follow up.
77.	KYANKWANZI	None	Alcohol harm issues are handled by the Health Officers in the district and police
78.	KYEGEGWA	None	Police handles alcohol related harm issues.
79.	KYENJOJO	None	Police handles alcohol related harm issues.
80.	KYOTERA	None	No strategies yet, regulated by police per now
81.	LAMWO	None	Sensitization done by CDOs, CSO.
82.	LIRA	None	They use local Leadership to resolve alcohol harm issues. They have a council resolution. There is rampant liquid waste from the factories to the community; they use the LC1 system for resolutions, which later may go to the RDC or Mayor for evaluation. It's the minority affecting majority. The waste is a liability to wetlands, community and the roads.
83.	LUUKA	None	Ideally there is some effort but not seen. Generally control is by police and local leaders as they pass through the area or awareness creation at functions
84.	LUWEERO	None	For alcohol control it's Community enforcement.
85.	LWENGO	Yes	A regulation is in place for time of opening bars initiated by Mr. Mutabaazi.

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
86.	LYANTONDE	None	Alcohol harm issues are handled by police and the Probation office.
87.	MADI-OKOLLO	None	It's not managed at all.
88.	MANAFWA	None	Yet they have a lot of alcohol abuse. At times they go through the community with the RDC to do 'firefighting' - react and act when issues are in excess
89.	MARACHA	Yes	They have different laws; one by-law is ready with the Justice commission and solicitor general for review. The other 2 the clerk to council is still developing a by-law to regulate production and consumption. Regulation of total ban of sale to minors was passed.
90.	MASAKA	None	Nothing much done, nobody has talked about alcohol regulation but people drink.
91.	MASINDI	Yes	Fairly operating, people are aware and know the implications. Alcohol is too cheap, the regulators are also consumers. Also Implementation needs a budget
92.	MAYUGE	None	They use community based services to sensitize, also they use the health act to talk about the harmful of excessive drinking.
93.	MBALE	None	There's a lot of alcohol abuse. At times they go through the community with RDC to do 'firefighting' - react .
94.	MBARARA	None	People drink as early as 8:00am, especially in Rwebikoona, some bar ware already open. In Sheema, Ibanda, there's need for awareness creation such that bar owners to have opening time.
95.	MITOOMA	None	As early as 8:00am, today morning in Rwebikoona, some bar was already open.
96.	MITYANA	None	It's police that regulates bars' opening time and other alcohol related harm issues.
97.	MOROTO	None	Alcohol harm issues are more prevalent in Kabong and Karinga
98.	MOYO	None	Abuse of alcohol and other substances is rampant, during this holiday teenagers are drinking a lot. There's high rise, new bars and discotheques opening. Local brewing is on the rise, affordable, there's a new brand called gold spirit that people are resorting to now. DHO
99.	MPIGI	None	Alcohol issues are evident however there's no guidance. Basically its police helping out.
100.	MUBENDE	None	Police handles alcohol related harm issues
101.	MUKONO	None	It's the Public health officer who handles alcohol related harm issues
102.	NABILATUK	None	The District is new. Not been with a council

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
103	NAKAPIRIPIT	None	They do sensitization during Local leaders/ Sub County Chiefs meetings. Though no serious follow up.
104	NAKASEKE	None	There's too much alcohol abuse in the areas of Kasangombe, Katalekamese, where young people drink a lot. However the Community Health Officers do some sensitization and police.
105	NAKASONGOLA	None	Alcohol harm issues are handled by district CDO and police
106	NAMAYINGO	None	There is wide spread alcohol harm but not controlled
107	NAMISINDWA	None	Yet they have a lot of alcohol abuse.
108	NAMUTUMBA	None	There is some effort but not seen Alcohol harm control is by police and local leaders as they pass through the area or awareness creation at functions
109	NAPAK	None	Draft ordinance submitted to solicitor general but not yet approved
110	NEBBI	Yes	They have an ordinance on Production of alcohol and environment management; it has clauses regulating consumption and sale.
111	NGORA	None	No one talks or thinks about regulating alcohol because of the drinking culture.
112	NTOROKO	None	Alcohol related harm issue are handled by the Community Development Officer
113	NTUNGAMO	None	During the Lock down Bars, in town would open in the evening, but bars in the villages use to open from morning. Regulation is very much needed but process has to be ignited from the Health and community.
114	NWOYA	None	ACTION AID with the District community development officer had embarked on drafting an Alcohol ordinance.
115	OBONGI	None	Source we don't allow children to drinking presence of adult, mairungi is a common problem, bars are open no strict regulation.
116	OMORO	None	Initially Omoro was part of Gulu, they got interest in customizing/adopting the Gulu ordinance. So their draft is with Council, Alcohol harm is difficult to control because since it's a rural district you find people walking but drunk however not from a bar. Alcohol is sold in shops, others gather in the evening
117	OTUKE	None	Action usually taken especially when there are evident alcohol related problems/disorders. . Police gives warnings and applies restrictions to consumers.
118	OYAM	Yes	They have a by-law that was enacted in 2016

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATIO	REPORT
119	PADER	Yes	Enacted in 2018 enforcement
120	PAKWACH	None	Not many cases report that call for attention
121	PALLISA	None	10years back, they drafted a by-law which was inclusive of alcohol regulations. It was presented to council, and later sent to Ministry of Justice for consultation up to now no one knows where it is. The community needs a mindset change to eradicate poverty, many don't want to work, but resort to drinking very early in the morning,
122	RAKAI	None	Had developed one several years ago. At level of solicitor general. Opening time for Bars before 11:00AM, abuse is very high, sexually abused girls by drunkard fathers, high rates of domestic violence.
123	RUBANDA	None	People operate the way they want. Bars are open as early as 8am; worse in the rural areas whereby it's now the women fending for their families as their husbands have become a nuisance after resorting to drinking.
124	RUBIRIZI	None	No regulation in place, so currently people are taking alcohol in any way they want.
125	RUKIGA	None	Alcohol harm related issues are handled by Police and the probation officer. Bars are open day and night throughout, so people drink day in day out.
126	RUKUNGIRI	Yes	They have an Ordinance restricting Bars opening time; not allowed to open before 5pm and not later than 10pm many types manufactured easily enforce, Controlling isn't easy since some volumes can easily be pocketed
127	RWAMPARA	Yes	They have an Ordinance restricting bars' opening time. Bars are not allowed to open before 5pm and not later than 10pm. Many types of local brew are manufactured easily enforce, Kanungu, Kabale, Mitooma almost the same apart from administrative boundaries.
128	SEMBABULE	None	There's a lot of alcohol use and abuse. Bars are open early morning; the early morning drink is called akasenya (tooth brush).
129	SERERE	None	There's no alcohol regulation; it's basically sensitization. Alcohol is majorly concentrated in the Trading centre, health officers, politicians talk to people, and Environmental Officers do integrated services. CDOs sensitization, not regulations
130	SHEEMA	None	As early as 8:00amin morning some bar are open in Rwebikoona.
131	SIRONKO	None	Have ordinance for hygiene n sanitation; Alcohol related harm issues related behavioral malfunction are handled by the main law.

S/No.	DISTRICT/ NAME	ALCOHOL REGULATION	REPORT
132	SOROTI	Yes	Need for enforcement and liberal change. There is a Viscous cycle of poverty due to increased drinking, and less productivity.
133	TEREGO	Yes	Enacted in 2021 under the drug and substance control ordinance 2021. There's a 10million penalty for advertising alcohol. Challenge is political interference of free alcohol.
134	TORORO	None	Yet people drink
135	WAKISO	None	They have a regulation for controlling Bar operation and majority have been compliant, Maybe under probation to protect children. Challenge Alcohol industry promotions of free
136	YUMBE	None	Not so much alcohol problems because about 80% of the population are Muslims. Issues of alcohol abuse are minimal.
137	ZOMBO	None	No such system in place, people drink the way they want.

Findings across the Specific Objectives

- Data collected and analyzed from the 137 Districts showed relative lower alcohol consumption in the 20 district that have regulations and enforcement. However there is a high alcohol intake in the 116 district that have no regulations in place.
- Poor enforcement and political interference were cited as the major challenges among others.

Advocacy intervention areas on policy level.

There is need to demonstrate a close association between increased Alcohol use and abuse in the Districts without any regulation.

Policy & Gap Analysis.

Generally the findings revealed that there is a wide gap between the central government and the local government as far as alcohol regulations is concerned. Restriction of marketing and advertisement of alcohol in all the districts that participated in the study is a night mare. There is need therefore to engage the masses on the importance of alcohol regulation to reduce the harm; and come up with an online government database of alcohol research in Uganda among others.

SHORT LIST OF PROBLEMS – POLICY

- Low liberal government policies and Political will.
- Interference by the alcohol industry.
- Poor community adherence to the set regulations.
- People smuggle alcohol using bicycles and motorcycles in some districts and enforcement becomes a challenge.
- Insufficient cross-country coordination.

SUGGESTED ACTIONS

- Publish the National Alcohol Control policy
- Establish a clear and effective, easy to access mechanisms of preventing underage drinking.
- Increase the involvement of different community stakeholders in the formulation process of District regulations.
- Benchmarking from neighboring Districts with Regulations- Stimulate the cross-district dialogue on developing good and complementary alcohol regulations - working group would be an ideal solution to be established for every District
- Sensitize policymakers on relevancy of alcohol regulation.
- Conduct monitoring of implementation or enforcement of the recommendations/resolutions and guidelines on alcohol control – implement advocacy campaigns based on the results.

Advocacy needs at the level of implementation of Alcohol Regulations

- Lack of information among stake holders.
- Regulation on the availability and affordability of alcohol Poverty and Corruption
- Funding for alcohol regulation intervention
- Social and cultural advocacy

SHORT LIST OF PROBLEMS - SERVICES

- Poor enforcement; enforcers are also consumers making it difficult to execute their duties.
- Follow up and awareness creation is wanting.
- Insufficient funding for alcohol harm control training and interventions.

SUGGESTED ACTIONS

- Improve collection, analysis and dissemination of alcohol related information.
- Assess the costs and benefits of ensuring universal access to alcohol related research and data
- Strengthen District Alcohol prevention campaigns and interventions;
- Training of District health Teams and District Health Officers in alcohol prevention and care services

Conclusions and Recommendations

TO UAPA

- Continued awareness and sensitization coupled with advocacy.
- There is need for more funding in order for the organization to carry out its activities as per its expectations.
- The budget for this activity was relatively small; fund allocation for such activities should be revised. Many participants expected money from the interviewer as the survey was not for study purposes so it was quite challenging to explain to them that there was no money to give them.
- There is urgent need for radical mobilization and sensitization of the district heads about UAPA. In other wards UAPA was invisible in all the Districts surveyed.

TO GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

- Urgent enactment of the National Alcohol Control Bill to cab down Alcohol related harm.
- Fund Civil Societies and like-minded individuals to engage in the fight against Alcohol related harm.
- Empowering the Districts that have regulations in terms of offering enforcements\police officers.
- There's need for a sustainable campaign to guide people on alcohol consumption instead of locking up culprits, leaving their families without basic needs.

6. Lessons learnt from the Desk Review process

Despite the significant number of published resources, the desk review has identified gaps in available information. Alcohol data is very limited. District reports miss evaluations of the impact of alcohol harm to the communities.

Continued communication or interaction with the District stakeholders would be beneficial UAPA for mutual support and information sharing.

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