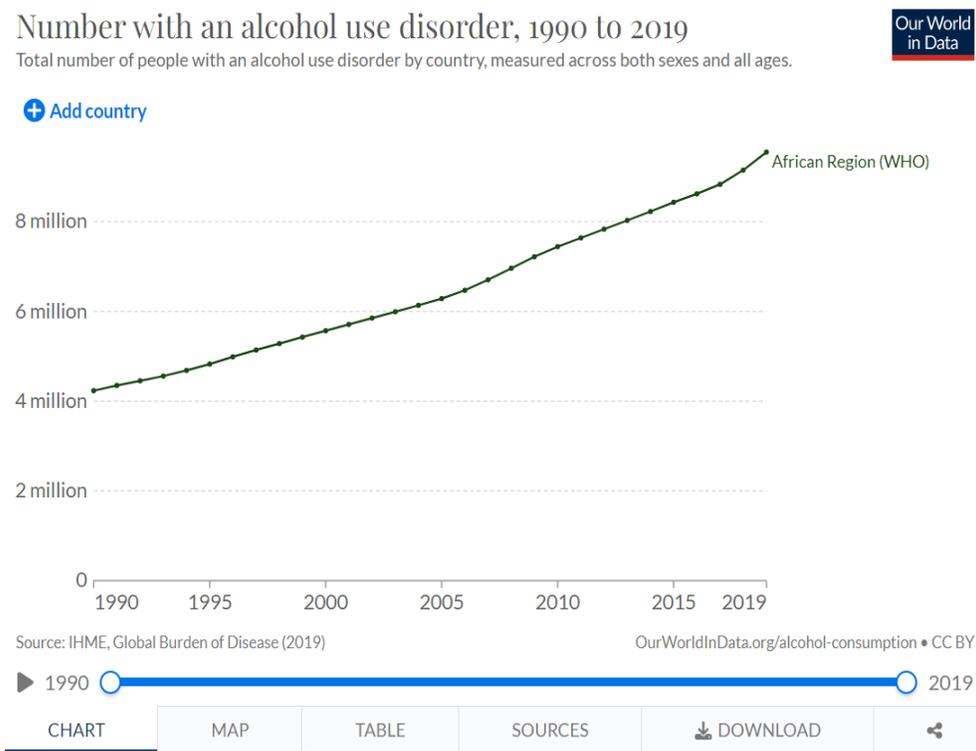


African Region Perspectives

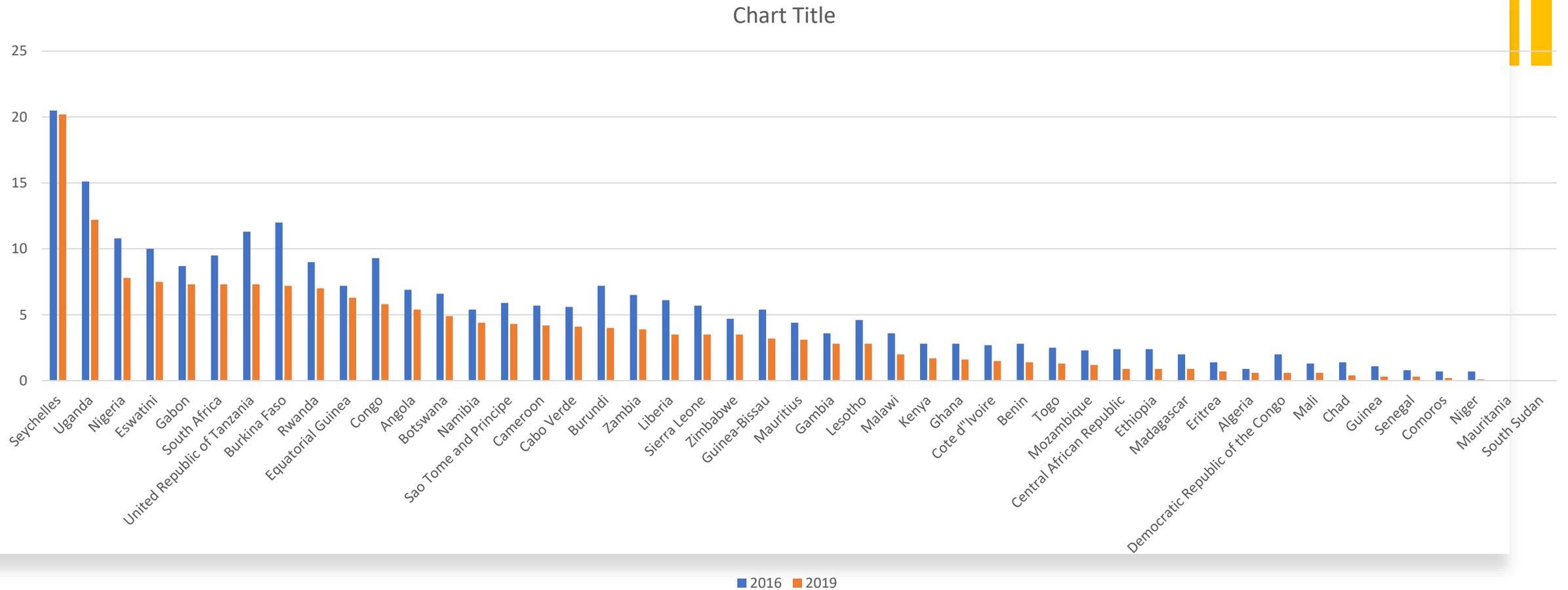
Dr Florence Baingana
MSA, NCD and MH. UCN

Three key messages

- Rate of consumption of alcohol in AFRO is not going down as fast as it should
- The rate is being driven by young people 15 to 19 years of age
- Harmful patterns of drinking, such as heavy episodic drinking, are a challenge in the African Region

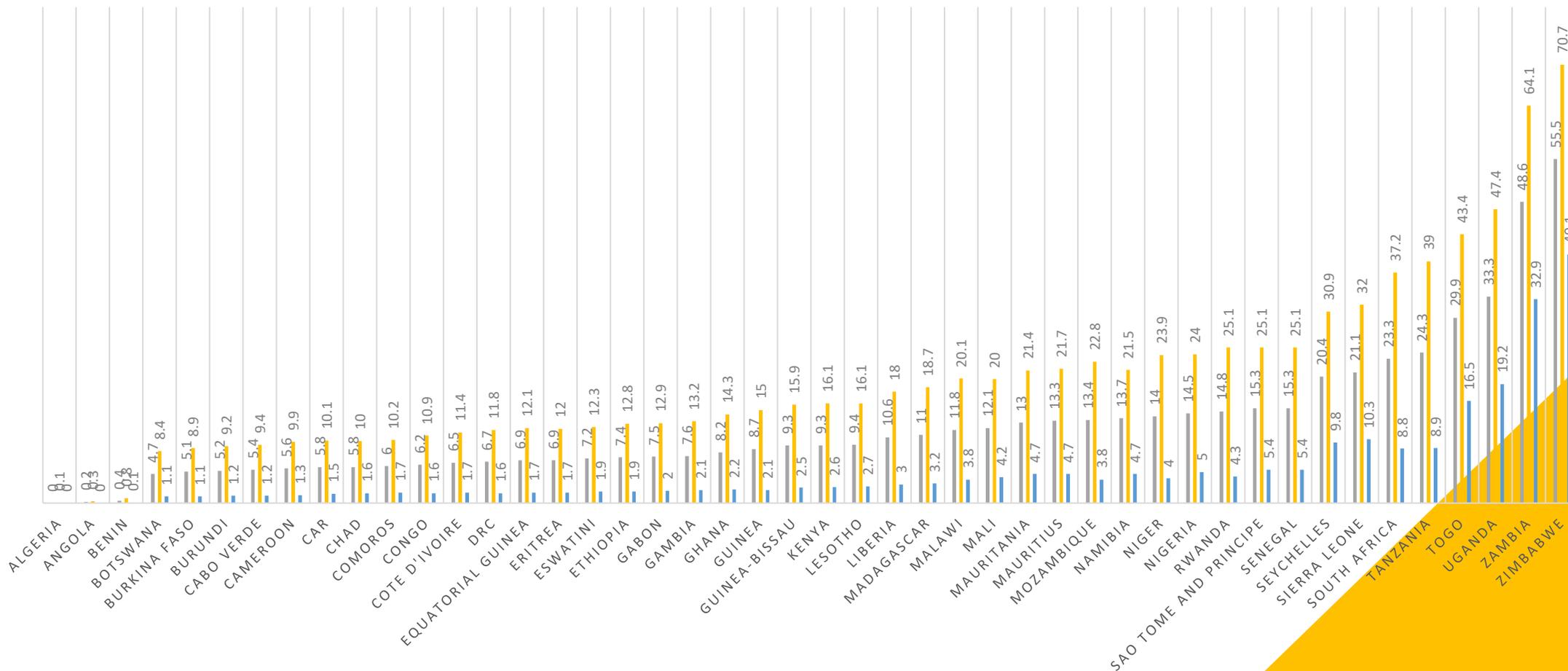


African Region 2016 and 2019 ACP

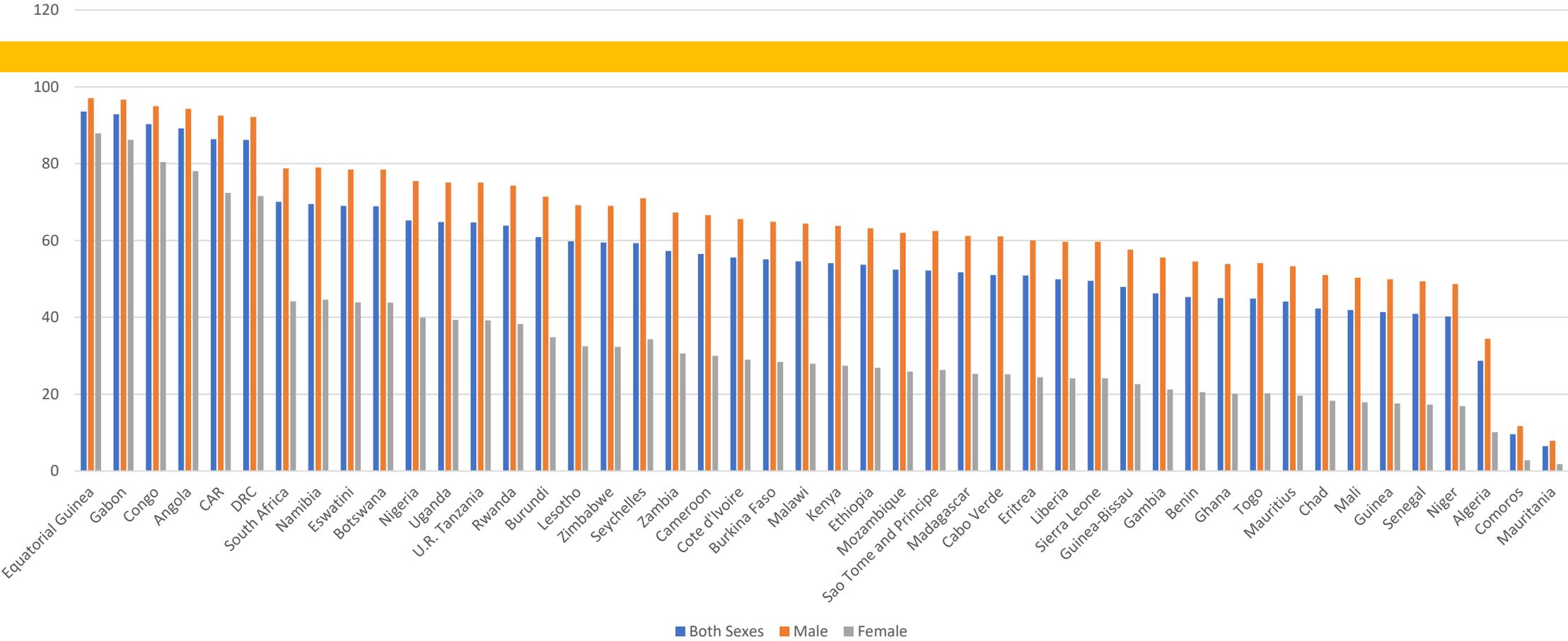


HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING IN 15 TO 19 YEAR OLDS AFRICA REGION ALCOHOL

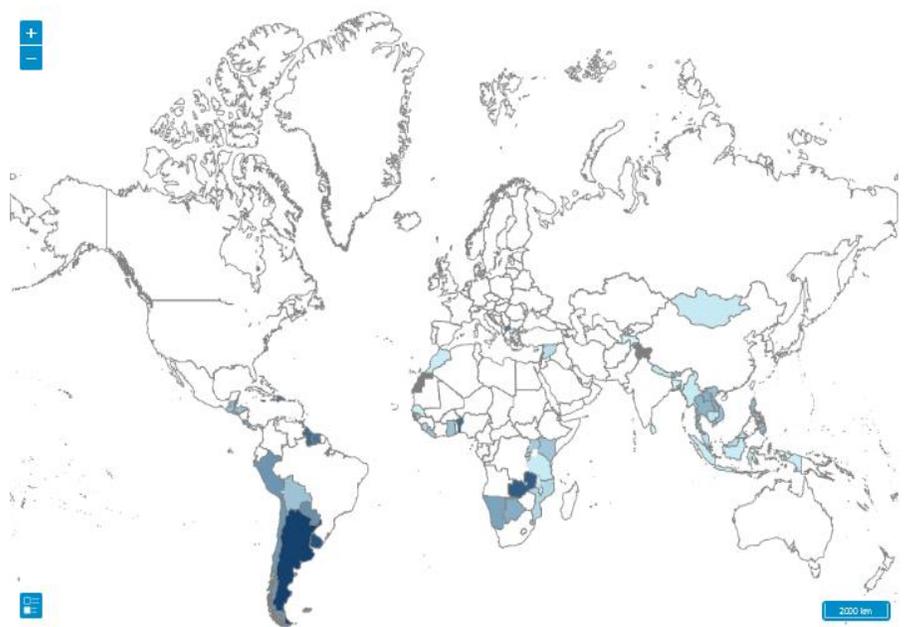
■ Both ■ Male ■ Female



HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING **AMONG DRINKERS 15 -19 YEARS** IN THE AFRICAN REGION



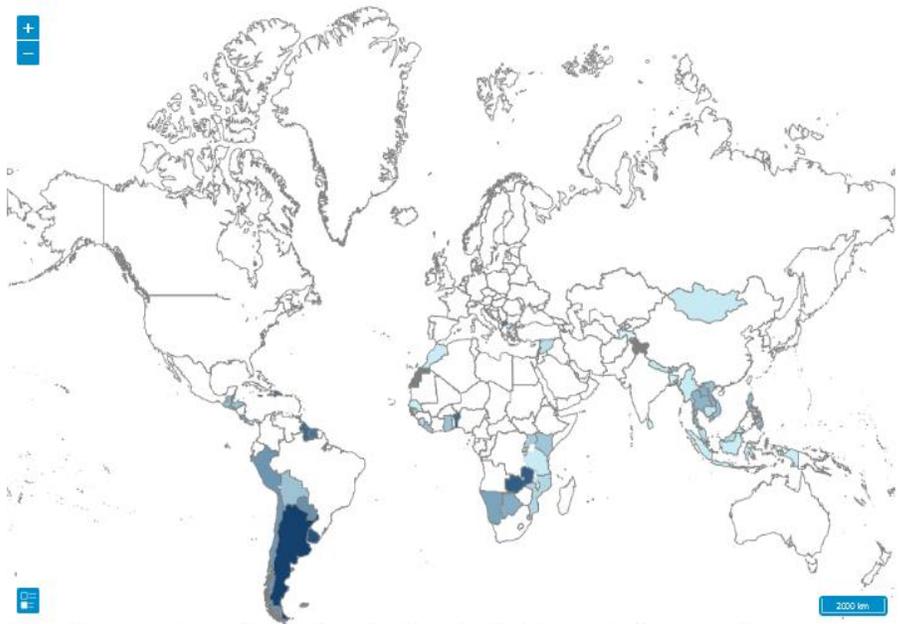
13-15 year olds consuming alcohol



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Country	Percent
1. Zambia	42.3%
2. Benin	39.3%
3. Namibia	23.5%
4. Botswana	20.6%
5. Kenya	14.6%
6. Liberia	14.5%
7. Uganda	12.8%
8. Sierra Leone	10.0%
9. Mozambique	9.6%
10. U.R Tanzania	3.8%
11. Senegal	3.2%

15 year olds who begun consuming alcohol before the age of 14 years



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Country	Percent
1. UR Tanzania	91.5%
2. Malawi	89.3%
3. Ghana	86.1%
4. Benin	80.8%
5. Sierra Leone	79.5%
6. Mozambique	78.4%
7. Namibia	72.2%
8. Liberia	69%

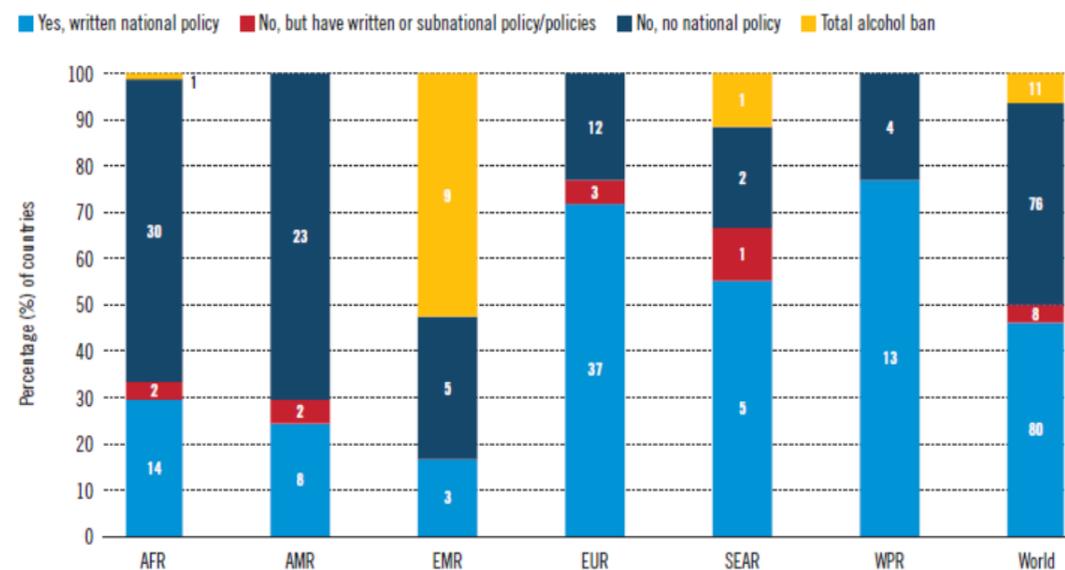
Progress Made: Alcohol Policies

- 18 countries have a written Alcohol policy; increase by 4 from 2019
- Most recent is 2019 (Kenya)
- Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia have drafts being reviewed
- Rwanda being supported to develop an Alcohol Policy

Progress in implementing the strategy



Presence of a written national alcohol policy by WHO region and percentage (in %) of countries, 2016



WHO Support to Member States (2020 forward)

1. Development of Alcohol Policies in Rwanda, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Liberia
2. Support for Taxation activities: emerging technical assistance needs noted, such as in Ethiopia
3. Information systems/data collection on alcohol (ACP data 2019 data collected and validated; STEPS Surveys routinely include alcohol)
4. Sharing information and best practices on alcohol
5. Organizing forums for members States to review Global and Regional documents
6. Legal technical assistance on alcohol regulation: Support provided to South Africa in relation to the Court case, review of draft laws for alcohol regulation in Burkina Faso and Ghana and in the context of COVID in Botswana.

Challenges

Policies

- Inadequate policies and laws (countries without policies)
- Policies fail to get through MOH and Senate reviews
- Policies not implemented

Capacity

- Inadequate/weak human resources including in the technical aspects
- Weak regulatory capacity – mandates/powers, operations and enforcement

Interference

- Alcohol industry interference
- Revenue from alcohol interfering with policy development or implementation
- Interference from politicians/social influencers (drink driving)

Integration

- Different sectors not effectively integrated
- Institutional fragmentation and incoherence.

Prioritisation

- Countries do not prioritise alcohol (and Mental Health) in the Country Support Strategy (CSS)
- WCOs do not prioritise/ or allocate resources to alcohol (and mental health) in the Country Support Plans (CSP)

Plans for the way Forward

1. Development of Implementation Framework to operationalize the Global Action Plan in the African Region for RC 73 (2023)
2. Regional Alcohol and Health Report to be produced in 2023.
3. Implementation of SAFER in one country in the Region,
4. Regional Meeting on SAFER Technical Package
5. Countries encouraged to invest in reducing the harmful use of alcohol, in particular, no alcohol consumption among young people, during pregnancy and reduce HED.