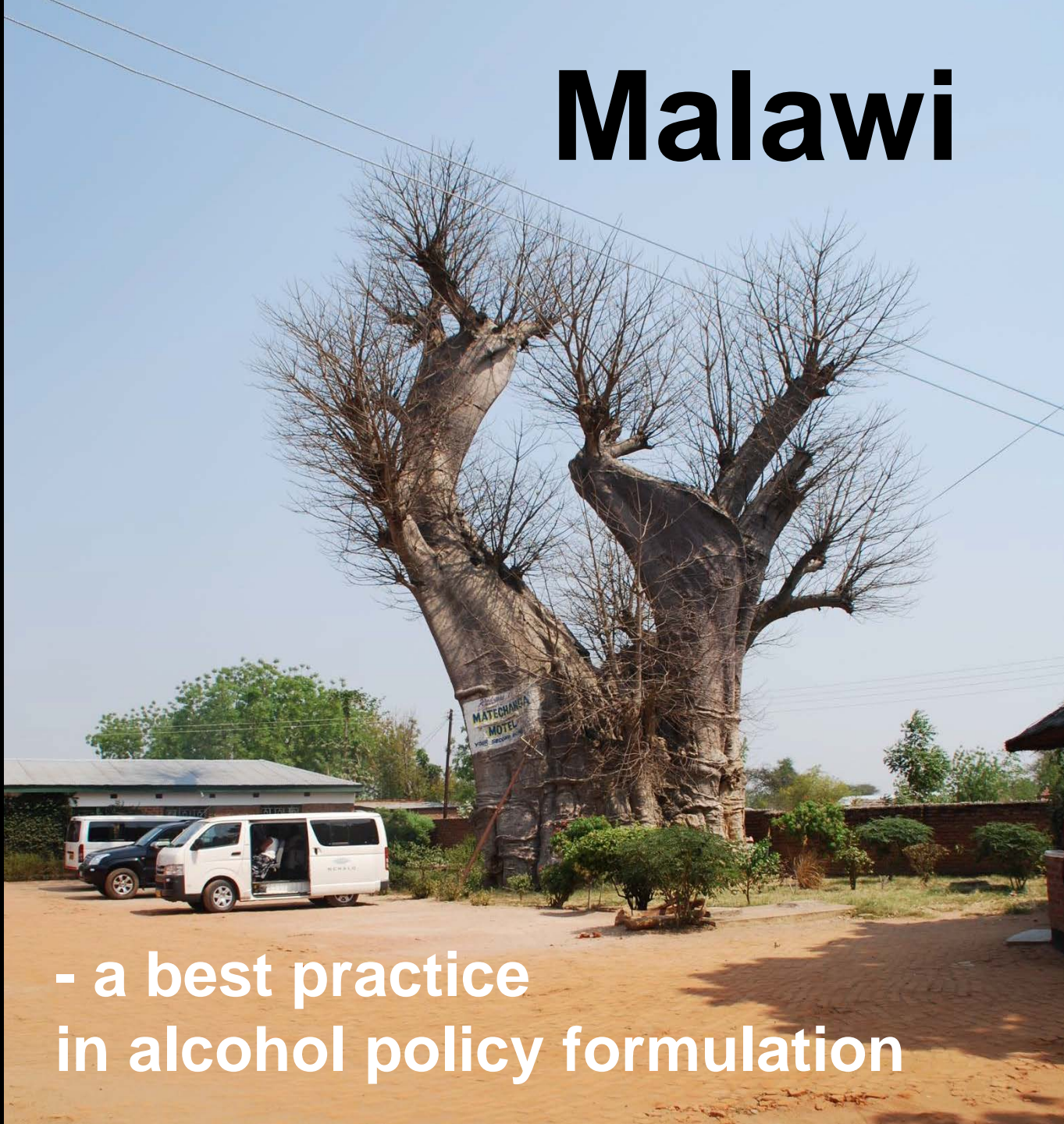


Malawi



- a best practice
in alcohol policy formulation

alcohol

...but how?

Global strategy to
reduce the harmful
use of alcohol



The harmful use of alcohol can be reduced if effective actions are taken by countries to protect their populations. Member States have a primary responsibility for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policies to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.

Such policies require a wide range of public health-oriented strategies for prevention and treatment.

All countries will benefit from having a national strategy and appropriate legal frameworks to reduce harmful use of alcohol, regardless of the level of resources in the country.



Regional strategy for Africa:

- Public awareness is low in many countries
- Few countries have recent policies
- Weak enforcement of existing legislation
- Few regulations on marketing
- Lack of monitoring systems
- NGOs are not engaged in addressing the problem

A photograph of a large-scale industrial beer bottling plant. The image shows a long, curved conveyor belt filled with rows of green glass beer bottles. The bottles are arranged in neat, parallel lines that recede into the distance, creating a strong sense of perspective. The bottles have dark green caps with red and white labels. The background is filled with the complex machinery of the factory, including metal frames, pipes, and overhead lighting. The overall scene is brightly lit, highlighting the repetitive nature of the industrial process.

Malawi:
Industry actions
triggered
NGO reactions



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA

NATIONAL ALCOHOL POLICY

(DRAFT)

THE REPUBLIC OF

MALAWI

NATIONAL ALCOHOL POLICY

FIRST DRAFT

THE KINGDOM OF

LESOTHO

NATIONAL ALCOHOL POLICY

FINAL DRAFT

JUNE 6, 2007

THE REPUBLIC OF

BOTSWANA

NATIONAL ALCOHOL POLICY

DRAFT AUGUST 18 2008

'The Government will encourage active participation by all levels of the beverage alcohol industry as a key partner in the policy formulation and implementation process.'

Step by step 1:

- A stakeholders meeting
- National Task Force Committee
- Core group and consultant
- Lead agency and secretariat
- Stable funding
- Operational guidelines
- International networks
- Research and data collection



Step by step 2:

- Discussion papers & policy drafts
- Training sessions
- International partners
- Regional consultation meetings
- Informal consultations
- National validation conference
- Consolidated policy draft
- Internal government process



Results produced:

- A draft national alcohol policy, in line with international evidence;
- Widespread ownership;
- Network of committed agencies, persons and organisations;
- Malawi Alcohol Policy Alliance
- A substantial group of trained individuals
- A political momentum



Success factors 1:

- **A process, - not a one-off event;**
- **Confident working relationship;**
- **Stable funding;**
- **Cost-effective solutions;**
- **Economic operators excluded;**
- **National ownership;**



Success factors 2:

- **International partnerships;**
- **Combination of local and international expertise;**
- **Broad selection of stakeholders, well beyond the alcohol-specific;**
- **Transparency, consultations and information sharing.**



Can the Malawi case ...



... be replicated
in other countries?