

# alcohol

## Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol



# Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

#### **WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data**

Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.

1.Alcohol drinking - adverse effects. 2.Social control - methods. 3.Alcoholism - prevention and control. 4.Public policy. I.World Health Organization.

ISBN 978 92 4 159993 1

(NLM classification: WM 274)

#### **© World Health Organization 2010**

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: [bookorders@who.int](mailto:bookorders@who.int)). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: [permissions@who.int](mailto:permissions@who.int)).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication 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 lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Design and layout: L'IV Com Sàrl, Le Mont-sur-Lausanne, Switzerland.

Printed in Italy.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Foreword	3
2. The global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol	5
Setting the scene	5
Challenges and opportunities	6
Aims and objectives	8
Guiding principles	9
National policies and measures	9
Policy options and interventions	11
Global action: key roles and components	19
Implementing the strategy	23
3. Resolution of the Sixty-third World Health Assembly (May 2010)	
<b>WHA63.13</b> Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol	27
Annexes	29
I. Report by the Secretariat to the Sixty-third World Health Assembly (May 2010)	29
II. Evidence for the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions to reduce harmful use of alcohol	31
III. Resolution of the Sixty-first World Health Assembly (May 2008)	
<b>WHA61.4</b> Strategies to reduce the harmful use of alcohol	34
IV. Resolution of the Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly (May 2005)	
<b>WHA58.26</b> Public-health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol	36





## FOREWORD

The harmful use of alcohol causes an estimated 2.5 million deaths every year, of which a significant proportion occur in the young. Alcohol use is the third leading risk factor for poor health globally. A wide variety of alcohol-related problems can have devastating impacts on individuals and their families and can seriously affect community life. The harmful use of alcohol is one of the four most common modifiable and preventable risk factors for major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). There is also emerging evidence that the harmful use of alcohol contributes to the health burden caused by communicable diseases such as, for example, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

Reducing the harmful use of alcohol by effective policy measures and by providing a relevant infrastructure to successfully implement those measures is much more than a public health issue. Indeed, it is a development issue, since the level of risk associated with the harmful use of alcohol in developing countries is much higher than that in high-income countries where people are increasingly protected by comprehensive laws and interventions – and by mechanisms to ensure that these are implemented.

The global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, endorsed by the Sixty-third World Health Assembly in May 2010, recognizes the close links between the harmful use of alcohol and socioeconomic development. It represents the commitment by the Member States of the World Health Organization to sustained action at all levels. It also builds on several WHO global and regional strategic initiatives, including the action plan for the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases which was endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2008.

Indeed, WHO is witnessing how public health policy-makers in developing countries and economies in transition are increasingly challenged to formulate effective strategies to address the public health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol. Workable solutions exist and the global strategy provides a portfolio of policy options and interventions that should be considered for implementation in each country as integral parts of national policy, as well as within broader development frameworks. The global strategy also sets priority areas for global action that is intended to promote, support and complement relevant actions at local, national and regional levels. Honouring the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, WHO calls on international development partners to respond favourably to requests from developing countries for technical support in implementing and adapting these policy options according to national priorities and contexts.

The consensus reached on the global strategy and its endorsement by the World Health Assembly is the outcome of close collaboration between WHO Member States and the WHO secretariat. The process that led to the development of the global strategy included consultations with other stakeholders, such as civil society groups and economic operators. Similarly, the implementation of the global strategy will require active collaboration with Member States, with appropriate engagement of international development partners, civil society, the private sector, as well as public health and research institutions. As we

move forward, WHO will continue to involve relevant stakeholders in efforts to achieve the strategy goals and objectives.

I am confident that by working together towards the objectives of the global strategy, we can reduce the negative health and social consequences of the harmful use of alcohol and make our communities healthier, safer and more pleasant places in which to live, work and spend our leisure time.

Dr Ala Alwan  
Assistant Director-General  
Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health  
World Health Organization

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=1>