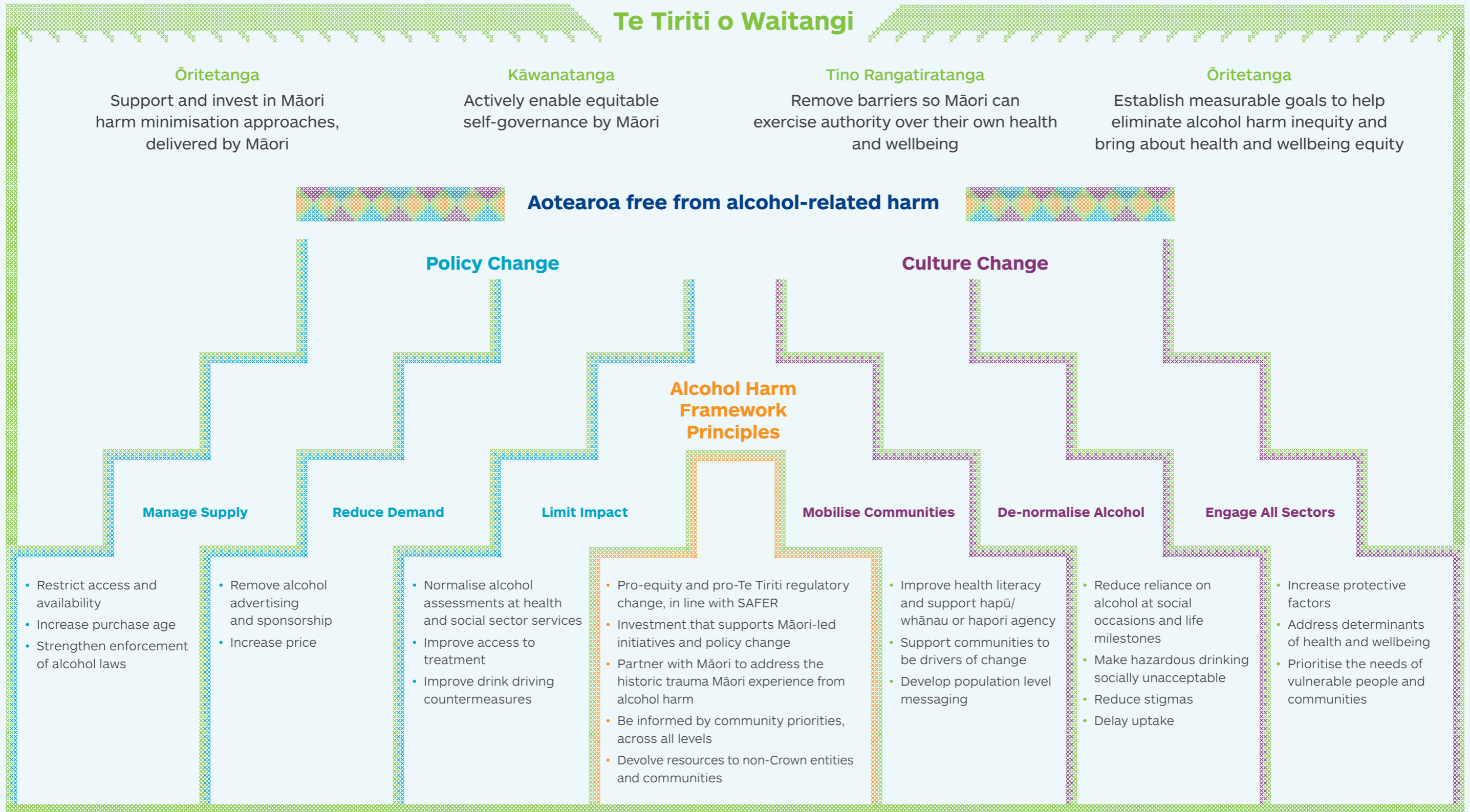


National Alcohol Harm Minimisation Framework

Te Tiriti o Waitangi



Development Process

In the absence of a current national alcohol harm strategy, framework or action plan¹, Te Hiringa Hauora engaged with others to develop a new Te Tiriti-aligned National Alcohol Harm Minimisation Framework in 2020.

The Framework has drawn on the recommendations of previous government reviews and the WHO SAFER Initiative². It is based on national and international evidence of both ongoing alcohol-related harm and what works to address it: strong regulation and ensuring alcohol is in its appropriate place in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Framework reflects the voices of who we engaged during its development.

The vision was to identify a holistic framework developed with a Te Tiriti lens as a resource that would enable any organisation, regardless of their size, from government departments to school Boards of Trustees, sports clubs, marae, communities etc, to develop their own action plan for minimising alcohol-related harm.

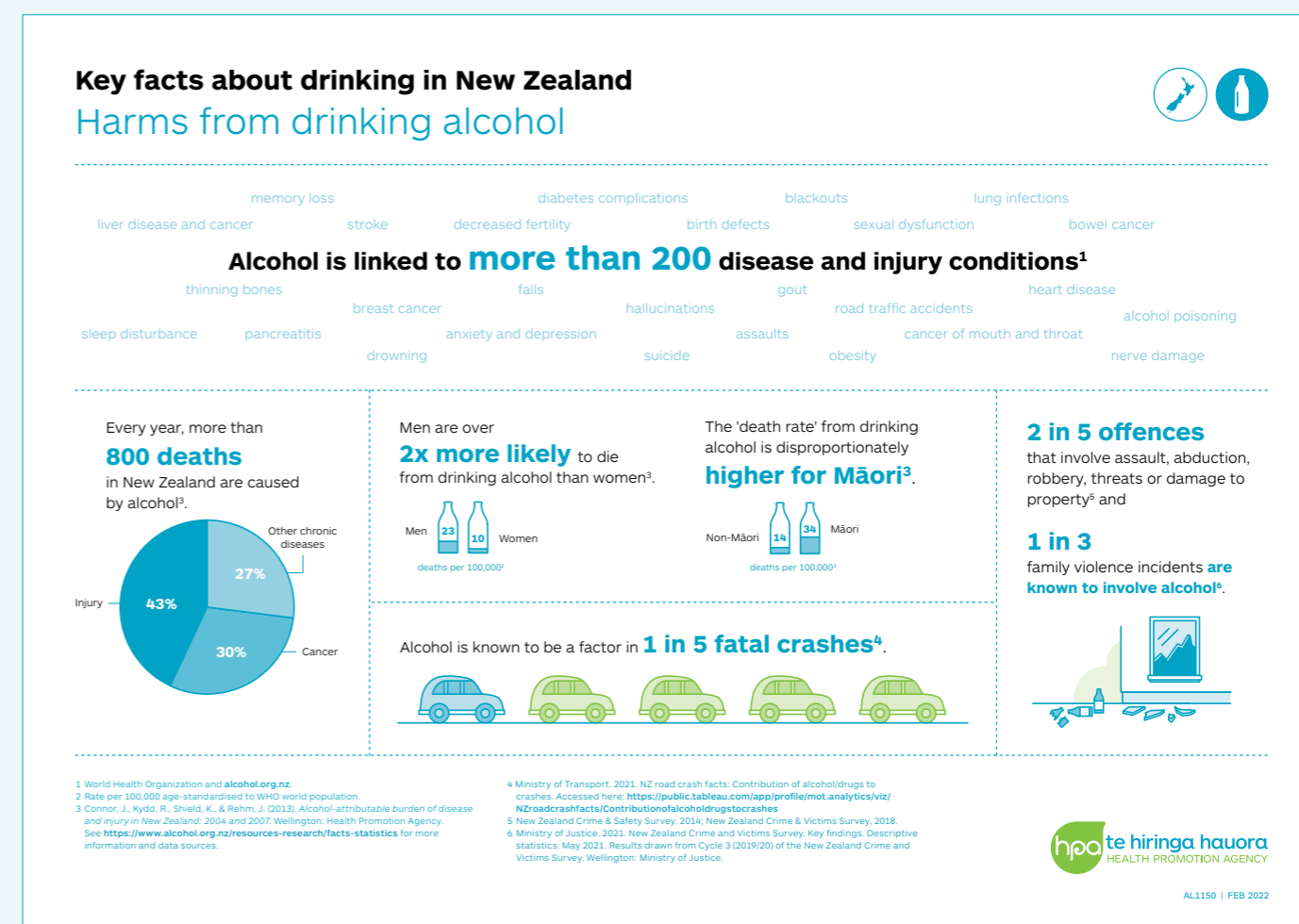
Alongside this, Te Hiringa Hauora is publishing organisational position statements on key issues relating to alcohol harm in Aotearoa New Zealand. In addition we will continue to engage with Government in supporting a review of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

The Framework has two key pillars: policy change and culture change. The Framework is committed to:

1. the principles and obligations of Te Tiriti o Waitangi
2. the elimination of inequity
3. social, environmental and economic sustainability by³:
 - a. ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing
 - b. reducing inequality, and
 - c. ensuring sustainable consumption and product use patterns.
4. the enhancement of wellbeing through⁴:
 - a. creating public policies which enhance healthy behaviours
 - b. strengthening community action
 - c. re-orienting health services
 - d. creating supportive environments, and
 - e. developing personal skills.
5. minimising harm from alcohol use by⁵:
 - a. reducing harm that is already occurring (problem limitation)
 - b. reducing the desire to use alcohol (demand reduction), and
 - c. preventing or reducing the availability of alcohol (supply control).

Alcohol Harm in Aotearoa

- Alcohol is easy to access and increasingly affordable.
- Alcohol is widely promoted in family-orientated environments and to young people.
- The regulatory system does not address the most effective recommendations of the New Zealand Law Commission 2010 report or the World Health Organization SAFER Initiative for alcohol harm reduction.
- Alcohol causes harm to whānau and communities.
- Alcohol is a group 1 carcinogen and drives health and social inequities.
- Alcohol creates significant costs in the health and justice sectors.



1 The government's most recent alcohol specific strategy was the *National Alcohol Strategy 2000-2003* (developed in 2001 by Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand and Ministry of Health).
2 https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/safer/msb_safer_framework.pdf?ua=1
3 <https://movendi.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Alcohol-and-SDGs-Movendi.pdf>
4 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/ottawa-charter-for-health-promotion>
5 Inter-Agency Committee on Drugs. 2015. *National Drug Policy 2015 to 2020*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

The role of Te Hiringa Hauora

The New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 (the Act) provides Te Hiringa Hauora with the legislative mandate for independent advice and recommendations to Government, and other agencies, to keep alcohol harm minimisation a Government priority and raising awareness of the harmfulness of alcohol.