

# CHAD ALCOHOL SACHETS (ADULTERED) BANNING PROCESS

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# Blue Cross Chad and Alcohol Policy Advocacy

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- Since the foundation of BC Chad on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1989 the young pastor Jérôme Altana set as one of the objectives of Blue Cross to work with decision makers for the development and implementation of alcohol policy
- In 2010, with the help of partners, and in collaboration with Chadian government, Blue Cross organized a multi-sectoral workshop on the issue of alcohol policy in Chad.
- The conclusions of this workshop led to the establishment of an ad hoc committee in charge of drafting the law to fight against alcoholism in Chad.
- A consultant was recruited and produced a draft law that has not yet been adopted

# Why and how is alcohol sachet a problem in Chad?

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- In Chad, although data on the mass intoxication and consumption of adulterated alcohol are not documented, isolated cases of sudden death due to the consumption of bagged alcohol are often reported by the community and even by press clippings.
- Observations in the field also show that the sale and consumption of alcohol in sachets is very common and taking on a very worrying proportion.
- Alcohol in sachets is widely available and accessible to everyone; there are over 50 varieties of alcohol sachets imported and retailed on the Chadian market at very low prices (25 to 100 CFA francs or €0.15/sachet).

# Different types of (alcohol sachets)





# What has BC Chad done about sachets and with whom?

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- BC Chad initiated a reflection on the consumption of alcohol sachets (adulterated alcohol) at the end of 2021.
- It organized two working meetings on this issue viewed the quantities of adulterated alcohol that were entering the country in preparation of the end of year celebrations.
- These meetings brought together members of the Blue Cross Chad, the representatives of the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Local Government Administration, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Childhood, members of the coordination of the National Program for the Fight against Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs (PNLTAD), members of the ad hoc committee in charge of the elaboration of the law for the fight against alcoholism.



# Advocacy meeting with District No7

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# What is the decision by Government of Chad, who is involved?

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- On September 5, 2022, the President of Transition issued a decree, Decree N° 2835/PCMT/PMT/MSPSN/2022 banning the import, manufacture, possession, circulation, sale or offer and consumption of all adulterated alcoholic beverages in Chad;
- This decree co-signed by the Prime Minister of the Transition the Prime Minister and the Minister of Public Health and National Solidarity.
- The reactivation of sanitary police created by decree n°1611/PR/MSP/2019 of October 3, 2019 Ministry of public health.

# Structure of Decree N° 2835/PCMT/PMT/MSPSN/2022/

This Decree is made up of 5 chapters that successively deal with:

- **Chapter 1:** General Provisions (2 articles).  
Defines or explains the different terms or expressions used in this decree in order to avoid any personal interpretation.
- **Chapter 2:** Banning or prohibition of the manufacture, import, sale, offer and consumption of adulterated alcoholic beverages (3 articles).
  - This chapter, which is the body of the decree, it clearly indicates the object of banning and stipulates what is prohibited by the present decree.



# Structure of Decree N° 2835/PCMT/PMT/MSPSN/2022

- **Chapter 3:** Education, communication and awareness-raising (4 articles).  
Focuses on actors, their roles and responsibilities.
- **Chapter 4:** criminal sanctions (5 articles),  
Lists clearly the various penalties for violating the terms of this decree.
- **Chapter 5:** final provisions (1 article).  
Lists the ministries in charge of the implementation of the Decree.

# How is the alcohol sachets policy implemented in practice?

- Sachets alcohol policy is implemented through: education, communication awareness campaigns and information days conducted by of National Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Control Program (PNLTAD), and civil society organisations (Chad Blue Cross, ADC, etc.)
- Seizures and destruction of alcohol sachets (adulterated alcohol) are operated by administrative authorities, national and municipal polices.

- Incineration on the public place of the bags of alcohol sachets seized by the prefectural authorities of the Kabia Prefecture in Province Mayo Kebbi East (South of Chad)



# *What are the changes and impact to young people and to general population of this policy in practice?*

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- It is very early to talk about the actual impacts of this decree, but it should be noted that since its publication:
  - Seizures of certain quantities of alcohol sachets are regularly carried out within cities by administrative authorities, the service of national and municipal police.
  - some women and girls who sell adulterated alcohol begin to change activities to alternative income generation;
  - Some young people begin to be aware of the harm effects of this alcohol
  - the availability of adulterated alcohol is starting to decrease in the cities. Vendors watch the streets before displaying their "goods".

THANK  
YOU!

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