

## Terms of Reference

# INTERNATIONAL NGO SUMMIT

## On The Prevention of Drugs, Tobacco and Alcohol Abuse

### *Safeguarding Our Families and Our Younger Generations from the Threat of Drugs, Tobacco and Alcohol abuses.*

Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
Tuesday - Thursday, 4 – 6 February, 2014

### I. BACKGROUND

The United Nations Summit on Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), New York, 19-20 September 2011 re-emphasized on the escalating threats of the four main communicable diseases, namely (i) cardio vascular disease or stroke which constitutes 37% of death, (ii) cancer of 27% (iii) chronic respiratory and digestive diseases of 30% and (iv) diabetes mellitus of 4%, and four underlying causes or common risks of the diseases namely (i) *harmful use of alcohol*, (ii) *tobacco use*, (iii) *unhealthy diets* and (iv) *physical inactivity*.

In 2011, tobacco use killed almost 6 million people, with nearly 80% of these deaths occurring in low-and middle-income countries. By 2020, this number will increase to 7.5 million, accounting for 10% of all deaths. Smoking is estimated to cause about 71% of lung cancer, 42% of chronic respiratory disease and nearly 10% of cardiovascular disease. Tobacco use in any form is dangerous and is the single most preventable cause of death. Up to half of all lifetime smokers will ultimately die of a disease caused by smoking, and men and women with comparable smoking patterns exhibit similar patterns of death.

The harmful use of alcohol results in 2.5 million deaths each year. The harmful use of alcohol results in approximately 2.5 million deaths each year, with a net loss of life of 2.25 million, taking into account the estimated beneficial impact of low levels of alcohol use on some diseases in some population groups. 320 000 young people between the age of 15 and 29 die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group.

In 2011, the number of drug-related deaths in Indonesia was estimated at 211,000. Most of those deaths were among the younger population of users and were, to a large extent, preventable.

Following the gateway phenomena, there are strong tendencies that people with HIV/AIDS are mostly started with their smoking habit and drug consuming. Globally, 34.0 million [31.4 million–35.9 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2011. An estimated 0.8% of adults aged 15-49 years worldwide are living with HIV. In 2011, 1.7 million [1.5 million–1.9 million] people died from AIDS-related causes worldwide.

In line with the above threatening NCDs, Indonesia has come up to an alarming or national emergency state in drug users, alcohol abuser and cigarette smokers. The 5 million drug users as *iceberg* phenomena. The flourishing illicit trafficking of drugs, along with the rapidly increasing cigarette consumers which is escalating up to 302 milliards pieces in 2012, are indeed huge challenges for the nations. The cigarettes consumers increasing drastically, 1000 % within 40 years, from 30 milliards sticks in 1970 up to drastically 302 milliard sticks in 2012. This alarming national emergency state situation of the gateway drugs really in need of concerted efforts, not only at the national level, but also at the regional and international levels.

Moreover, due to the strong combating measures to the drug smugglers and users in Indonesia, including the death penalty applied to severe smuggling cases, the drugs smugglers are now shifting their business to alcohol trading,

due to the weakness of the government regulation and control over it. The alcohol trading still could be freely sold in restaurant and small mini-markets, which make it a lucrative business, as compared to the tightly controlled drugs smuggling.

The above inter-linkages between non-communicable diseases and the aggravating communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, call for the integration, as appropriate, of responses to non-communicable diseases and HIV/AIDS, especially among the *gateway drug users*, the tobacco consumers and the drug users. In this regards, call for attention has to be given to the prevention of HIV / AIDS among the tobacco consumers and drug users.

The UN Summit meeting on NCDs in New York has set up a new international agenda in coping with the NCDs in order to reduce risk factors and create health-promoting environments through the implementation of relevant international agreements and strategies.

The UN Summit also underlining the urgent need of promoting Regional and national partnership among stakeholders include civil society is very important in tackling the challenge of the emerging of Non Communicable Diseases.

In view of the above, Muhammadiyah, Indonesia, which is a civil society and Islamic humanitarian movement with consultative status to ECOSOC, which is currently running 12,000 schools, 200 universities and higher learning institutions, 500 big hospitals and small hospital / maternity clinics with its thousands of community groups scattered throughout the country, is honored to organize the ***First International NGO Summit on the Prevention of Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Abuse.***

## II. OBJECTIVES

1. *To promote national and regional awareness on the seriousness and alarming threats of substance abuse,*
2. *To foster partnership and networking among different actors for promoting capacities in combating substance abuse at the national and regional levels, and*
3. *To identify mode of partnership at national and regional levels in combating drug abuse, alcoholism, tobacco control*

## III. VENUE AND TIME

Venue : Sportorium Plenary Hall,  
Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University South Yogyakarta  
Outer Ring Road, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Date : 4 – 6 February 2014

## IV. PARTICIPANTS

National NGO	200 participants
International NGO	100 participants
International Youth	100 participants
National youth	100 participants
Total	500 participants

## V. AGENDA

- Keynote Speech : “Combating Drugs, Tobacco, and Alcohol Use and Abuses in enhancing Human Dignity and Sustainable Development”.
- Plenary I : Escalating Problems of Drugs, Tobacco and Alcohol Use and Abuse



- Plenary II : The impact of addictive substance and promotion of partnership and best practices
- Plenary III : Best Practices and Partnership in Combating Substances Abuses in Indonesia
- Concurrent sessions on awareness, prevention, partnership and best practices on respectively Drugs, Tobacco and Alcohol Abuse
- Poster Presentation

## V. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### NATIONAL PARTIES

1. Muhammadiyah : Dept of Health, Greater Jakarta Alliance of Muhammadiyah Hospitals, Muhammadiyah Psychiatric Hospital of Klender, Muhammadiyah Neuro Sains Institute
2. Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta
3. BERSAMA (Indonesian Association Against Drugs Abuse)
4. Indonesian Institute for Social Development (IISD)
5. People's CAUCUS Against Addictives
6. Tobacco Control Support Center - IAKMI
7. Komnas Pengendalian Tembakau

### INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

1. PEMADAM Malaysia
2. International Federation of NGO on Substance Abuse (IFNGO)
3. The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases
4. WHO SEARO / Indonesia
5. Other Supports from Bilateral as well as multi-lateral donor agencies are being sought.

## VI. REGISTRATION

### Registration Fees

No.	Participants	<i>Before 15 January 2014</i>	<i>After 15 January 2014</i>
1.	National participants	US \$ 200	US \$ 250
2.	International participants	US \$ 300	US \$ 400
3.	International Youth	US \$ 150	US \$ 200
4.	National Youth	US \$ 100	US \$ 150

Registration to [registration@ngosummit-muhammadiyah.org](mailto:registration@ngosummit-muhammadiyah.org).

Registration form could be download or at <http://ngosummit-muhammadiyah.org/registration/>

Further info regarding the event could be accessed at [www.ngosummit-muhammadiyah.org](http://www.ngosummit-muhammadiyah.org)