

Working Together to Reduce Harm



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Delivery Plan 2016-18



Working Together to Reduce Harm (Substance Misuse) Delivery Plan 2016 – 2018

Context

This delivery plan captures the last three years of the Welsh Government's 10 year substance misuse strategy, 'Working Together to Reduce Harm', published in 2008. The draft plan was developed in close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders throughout 2015, including service users. This was followed by a formal twelve week public consultation period between January to March 2016, after which this final plan has been amended and refined.

The plan is clear about the contribution the substance misuse agenda can make to achieve the goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 with high level substance misuse outcomes mapped against the relevant goals. The plan will aim to look at both mental and physical well being and tackling substance misuse (whether alcohol or drug misuse) is key to improving outcomes in both of these areas. The substance misuse outcomes summarised in [Annex A](#) have also been aligned against the key aims of the 10 year strategy.

In addition, the plan has been underpinned by the principles of prudent health and care. The way in which substance misuse services have been shaped and delivered in recent years provide good evidence of prudent health and care in practice and this delivery plan aims to strengthen that approach through an even greater emphasis on prevention, early intervention, integration and long term sustainability. Building in the needs of service users at the outset and delivering services by professionals in both the statutory and third sector are good examples of how the prudent health and care principles underpin service delivery in the substance misuse field. Further examples of this approach have been shared via the Welsh Government's prudent healthcare resource www.prudenthealthcare.org.uk.

Substance misuse can affect people regardless of their age, background or ethnic origin. It can also lead to other significant problems in people's lives. Delivering the actions set out in the plan will make a positive contribution to the Welsh Government's equality objectives through a commitment to identify and meet the needs of *all* groups who may be affected by substance misuse. In particular, consideration has been given to the articles contained within the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The objectives of '*More than just words*' the Welsh Government's strategic framework for Welsh language services in health, social services and social care have also been embedded into the plan through actions that make it clear all organisations associated with substance misuse service delivery must ensure that such services are available to those who wish to communicate in Welsh.

In developing the plan we have considered the recommendations from the National Assembly for Wales Health and Social Care Committee inquiry into New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) published in March 2015 and the Health and Social Care Committee report on its inquiry into alcohol and substance misuse, published in August 2015. Further information on these reports can be found below:

<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=11450>. The plan has also been shaped by the new Welsh Government's priorities as set out in party manifestos [and forthcoming programme for government] This agenda will also be important in contributing to the development of a Wales Well Being Bond.

Definitions are included in [Annex B](#) and a glossary of terms is included in [Annex C](#)

Delivery Landscape

The Welsh Government provides almost £50million annually to tackle the devastating effect substance misuse has on individuals, their families and the community. This funding includes Local Health Board (LHB) ring fenced allocations for substance misuse and the Substance Misuse Action Fund (SMAF) of over £32m, to seven Area Planning Boards (APBs) for the commissioning and delivery of services (£22m Revenue and £5m Capital) and for other Welsh Government policy interventions linked to the delivery of the strategy. Funding for substance misuse services is also provided by Local Authorities via the Supporting People Programme, and by criminal justice organisation such as the Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), Police, the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) and the Youth Justice Board (YJB) as part of their strategies to reduce reoffending.

Substance misuse services are provided by statutory (primary and secondary care), the third sector and community pharmacies. Partnership working across all stakeholders is at the heart of delivering the key aims of this delivery plan.

Monitoring Progress

Progress in delivering the actions set out in the plan will be monitored through regular updates at our Substance Misuse National Partnership Board, which consists of representatives from all APBs across Wales, NOMS, the YJB, Police, WLGA, Children groups, Service Users and Providers, membership of the Board will be further strengthened to reflect the new priorities within this plan. The Welsh Government will also hold the APBs to account on their actions within the plan through regular reporting against performance and via the regular APB Chairs meetings.

The Welsh Government will publish an annual statistical report in October each year on treatment data obtained from the Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse in Wales (WNDSM). In addition, Public Health Wales (PHW) will publish an annual profile of substance misuse in October each year.

Measuring Performance

There are a number of population and performance measures which can be used to measure the performance of the plan and are detailed under the “How will we know” section of the plan. Caveats to these population and performance measures are included in [Annex D](#). Many of these measures are published in the reports referenced above and can be found at :

<http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/substancemisuse/impact/stats/?lang=en>

In addition, this delivery plan will contribute to achieving the outcomes detailed within the;

- Early Years Outcome Framework
- Social Service National Outcome Framework
- NHS National Outcome Framework

Key aim 1 – Preventing Harm

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
<p>Outcome 1. People are able to make informed choices in order to prevent and reduce the harm associated with substance misuse</p>		
<p>1. Raise awareness of the harms associated with substance misuse with professionals and the general population.</p>	<p>i) Welsh Government (WG) and Area Planning Boards (APBs) to map out substance misuse services across Wales and ensure the information provided through DAN24/7 and DEWIS Cymru is relevant and up to date [March 2017]</p> <p>ii) WG and APBs to maximise the use of DAN24/7 and DEWIS Cymru by users, families, carers and professional staff in order to provide information, sign post substance misuse, primary care and community services and help people recognise the signs and symptoms of substance misuse. [Ongoing]</p> <p>iii) APBs to ensure that up to date information on where to get help on substance misuse issues is widely available, in appropriate formats and languages, in community centres, community pharmacies, primary care and secondary care settings. [Ongoing]</p> <p>iv) WG, and Public Health Wales (PHW) to develop, implement and evaluate targeted prevention and awareness raising campaigns, with support from APBs, third sector providers, community pharmacies, education and criminal justice agencies including prisons aimed at changing risky behaviour in relation to legal and illegal substances, including but not limited to :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol • New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), including synthetic cannabinoids • Image and Performance Enhancing Drugs (IPEDs) • Cannabis 	<p>Number of telephone calls to DAN 24/7 Number of Website hits to DAN 24/7.org SOURCE : Welsh Government</p> <p>Prevalence estimate of problem (EMCDDA definition) drug use SOURCE: Public Health Wales (PHW)</p> <p>% reported drinking above the UK Chief Medical Officers’ guidelines on a weekly basis by age, gender and local authority.</p> <p>% reported drinking above the UK Chief Medical Officers’ guidelines on at least one occasion (single episode) during the past week, by age, gender and local authority.</p> <p>% reported drinking above the UK Chief Medical Officers’ guidelines on at least one occasion (single episode) during the past week , by welsh index of multiple deprivation (WIMD) quintile SOURCE: National Survey for Wales</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescription Only Medicines (POMs) and Over the Counter Medicines (OTCs) <p>[As appropriate]</p> <p>v) WG, PHW and APBs to raise awareness of the health impact of substance misuse; specifically in relation to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood borne viruses including HIV • Liver Disease • Stroke • Mental Health • Dementia • Pregnancy & Early years • Nutrition and Obesity • Chemsex and Sexual Health • Cancer <p>[As appropriate]</p> <p>vi) WG to raise awareness of alcohol misuse issues by working with stakeholders including Alcohol Concern Cymru to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • challenge the role of the alcohol industry • understand opportunities for intervention • challenge the link between sport and alcohol <p>[March 2017]</p> <p>vii) WG to work with partners including PHW and the Welsh Government Alcohol Industry Network (WGAIN) to implement the outcome of the UK Chief Medical Officers’ review of the current alcohol guidelines including giving clear advice on alcohol consumption to pregnant mothers and the general public. [December 2016]</p>	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
	<p>viii) WG and PHW to establish an advisory group with a specific focus on alcohol prevention through the workplace, education and primary care settings. [December 2016]</p> <p>ix) WG and PHW to maintain and develop an IPED programme including harm reduction information, advice and training distributed via targeted outlets to ensure individuals both using and at risk of using IPEDs are fully aware of the risks and harms. [December 2016]</p>	
<p>2. Raise awareness of the harms associated with substance misuse with young people up to 24 years old.</p>	<p>i) WG to strengthen its social media presence in order to deliver appropriate messages to young people, including highlighting the potential risks of poor decisions making, such as violence (physical and sexual); exploitation and criminalisation whilst under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. [March 2017]</p> <p>ii) WG to strengthen links with Universities, Further Education Institutions (FEIs) and the National Union Students (NUS) Wales in order to deliver appropriate messages to students including information about the risks surrounding NPS. [December 2016]</p> <p>iii) WG and PHW to produce a Public Health guide for parents and young people on alcohol (including the legal framework on the sale of alcohol), volatile substances and drugs (including, the long term use of cannabis, NPS and IPEDs) and disseminate through general and, targeted channels. [December 2017]</p>	<p>Self-reported Cannabis use in 15 year olds (in the last 12 months)</p> <p>Self reported alcohol use in 15 year olds (% drinking weekly)</p> <p>Self reported alcohol use in 16-24 year olds (%drinking weekly)</p> <p>SOURCE: World Health Organisation Healthy Behaviour in School Children (HSBC) survey.</p> <p>Schools Health Research Network (SHRN) surveys</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions related to alcohol amongst children and young people (aged up to 24)</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions for</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
		<p>poisoning by named illicit drugs in children and young people (aged up to 24)</p> <p>SOURCE Patient Episode Database for Wales(PEDW)</p> <p>Number of drug and alcohol related permanent and fixed term (5 days or fewer) exclusions from Welsh schools ¹</p> <p>SOURCE : Stats Wales</p>
<p>3. Raise awareness of the harms associated with substance misuse in older age.</p>	<p>i) WG to engage with Age Alliance Wales, the Ministerial Advisory Group for Older people and the partners and networks developed for ‘Add to your Life in order to develop and implement a communication strategy highlighting the risks of substance misuse to older people, including tailored messages to people aged 50 and over on safe alcohol consumption, use of POM, OTCs and other drugs with professionals who come into contact with older people. [April 2017]</p>	<p>Number of hospital admissions related to alcohol amongst older adults (50+)</p> <p>SOURCE : PEDW</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions for poisoning by named illicit drugs amongst older adults (50+)</p> <p>SOURCE : PEDW</p>
<p>4. Ensure appropriate educational programmes are available across Wales.</p>	<p>i) WG to implement the recommendations from the review of the All Wales Schools Liaison Core Programme (AWSLCP). [December 2016].</p> <p>ii) WG to ensure SM education and wider well-being topics such as building self esteem and resilience remains part of the current curriculum and is considered as part of the development of Areas of Learning and Experience (AoLE) by Pioneer Schools. [March 2018]</p> <p>iii) APBs to review their educational programmes to ensure the needs of vulnerable groups; those with protected characteristics; young people ‘Not in Education Employment and Training’ or those who are home schooled are met. [March 2017]</p>	<p>Percentage of schools participating in the AWSLCP</p> <p>SOURCE : Welsh Government</p> <p>Number of schools that achieve the Welsh Network of Healthy School Schemes (WNHSS) National Quality Award (NQA)</p> <p>SOURCE: Welsh Government</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
	iv) APBs to work with National Offender Management Service (NOMS) and the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to ensure substance misuse education programme are delivered to offenders in custody and in the community. [Ongoing]	
5. Raise awareness of the harms associated with new psychoactive substances (NPS).	i) WG with PHW to consider what further support is required for public facing staff (including those within criminal justice services) on NPS, including specific training on synthetic cannabinoids [September 2016] . ii) PHW to develop e-learning modules on NPS and other drugs so the prevention and response to substance misuse can be more integrated into mainstream health and social care service delivery. [March 2017] iii) PHW to develop a toolkit on NPS for APBs and service providers (March 2017)	Number of individuals accessing services where the problematic substance(s) include 'new psychoactive substances' SOURCE Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse (WNDSM) Number of individuals accessing Needle and Syringe Programmes where NPS reported as main or secondary drug/s SOURCE: Harm Reduction Database Wales
6. Raise awareness of the harms associated with Image and Performance Enhancing drugs (IPEs)	i) WG and PHW to maintain, in conjunction with UK academic leads, a UK wide surveillance programme to evidence the prevalence and nature of IPEs use in Wales and a profile of harms associated with use. [Ongoing] ii) WG and Sports Wales to hold a national symposium on the nature and scale of the misuse of IPEs, its impact in sports and the wider community. [November 2016]	Number of individuals accessing services where the problematic substance(s) are 'Image and Performance enhancing drugs' SOURCE : WNDSM Number of individuals accessing Needle and Syringe Programmes where IPE reported as main drug SOURCE: Harm Reduction Database Wales
Outcome 2. Substance misuse issues are identified and tackled early.		

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
<p>7. Ensure appropriate referrals are made to substance misuse services from primary and secondary care services and other relevant professionals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG, the Royal College General Practitioners (RCGP) and the Deanery to encourage GPs (and other primary care professionals) to undertake the RCGP substance misuse certificates Part 1 and 2 and to specialise in substance misuse. [Ongoing] ii) WG to work with the Deanery, the RCGP and others to ensure that the alcohol training available to GPs is relevant, evidence based and remains fit for purpose. [Ongoing] iii) WG and Social Care Wales (Care Council for Wales) to consider as part of the review of the social work degree, the knowledge, skills and competence social workers need to develop through qualifying and post qualifying training in order to contribute to meeting the needs of people with substance misuse issues, both in the community and in prison. [April 2018] iv) WG and Social Care Wales to implement the recommendations of the review in iii) above to ensure that it meets the needs of people with substance misuse issues. [December 2018] v) WG and Regional Collaborative Committees (RCCs) to review the training provision available to the housing workforce and the skills, knowledge and competencies required to help people with substance misuse. [September 2017] vi) PHW to maximize the potential of ‘brief interventions’ and advice in training for behaviour change at scale. [March 2018] vii) PHW to continue to deliver a programme of support for professionals within primary and secondary care, to ‘make every contact count’ in relation to lifestyle behaviour change, including around substance 	<p>Number of new assessments to substance misuse services by the three most frequently reported substances. SOURCE : WNDSM</p> <p>Number of new individuals in contact with substance misuse services ² SOURCE : WNDSM</p> <p>Number of GPs with special interest in substance misuse registered and trained to RCGP level 2 SOURCE: RCGP Wales</p> <p>Number of professionals trained and using ‘brief interventions’ SOURCE: PHW</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
	<p>misuse. [Ongoing]</p> <p>viii) WG and PHW to pilot a programme of support for a workplace setting, to ‘make every contact count’ in relation to lifestyle behaviour change, including around substance misuse. [March 2018]</p> <p>ix) APBs, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), the Police, NOMS and the YJB to ensure coordinated and consistent access to substance misuse services for those who have been arrested/ come into Police contact including diversion into services on a voluntary basis where appropriate [Ongoing]</p>	
<p>8. Raise Awareness of Alcohol Related Brain Damage (ARBD)</p>	<p>i) WG, with PHW and Partners to develop and deliver general and targeted education programmes to raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of Alcohol Related Brain Damage (ARBD) amongst the general population and for clinical; social care; housing; criminal justice professionals; and paid and voluntary care service personnel who may be engaged with those who have, or are at risk of developing, ARBD. (December 2018)</p>	<p>Number of individuals referred to services for assessment with ARBD SOURCE: PEDW</p> <p>Number of individuals commencing treatment for ARBD SOURCE: PEDW</p>

Key Aim 2: Support for substance misusers to improve their health and aid and maintain recovery

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
<p>Outcome 3. The physical and mental health and well-being of people with substance misuse issues are improved and related health inequalities are minimised.</p>		
<p>9. Reduce the number of fatal and non fatal drug poisonings in Wales.</p>	<p>i) WG and APBs through the National Implementation Board for Drug Death Prevention to review fatal and non fatal drug poisonings and disseminate key lessons learned. [Ongoing]</p> <p>ii) WG, PHW, WEDINOS, APBs, RCCs, PCCS, Police and community pharmacies to develop a structured process for the monitoring of trends and the sharing of intelligence on substance composition, drug use (both legal and illegal)/ dangerous batches and high risk groups at a local, regional and national level. [December 2017]</p> <p>iii) WG to provide additional training and awareness on naloxone for frontline health services e.g. A&E and ambulance services as required. [Ongoing]</p> <p>iv) APBs, NOMs, PCCS RCCs and the Police to ensure that all commissioned services (including Tier 4 services) for opiate users include the provision of naloxone and training as a mandatory component of their procedures. [September 2016]</p> <p>v) APBs to implement training programmes, which target all carers / friends and family members of people with opiate use issues, on the recognition of overdose and administration of naloxone. [Ongoing]</p> <p>vi) WG to explore other licenced products similar to naloxone to ensure value for money and service user satisfaction. [Ongoing]</p>	<p>Number of deaths from drug misuse – involving only illegal drugs. SOURCE: Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>Number of deaths from drug –related poisonings– involving both legal and illegal drugs SOURCE:ONS</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions due primary named illicit drugs SOURCE:NWIS (PEDW)</p> <p>Number of take home naloxone kits issued to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New individuals • Resupplied following use <p>SOURCE: Harm Reduction Database</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii) PHW to continue to monitor and report on take-home naloxone provision across Wales [Annually] viii) APBs to continue investment in other harm minimisation approaches and awareness raising including understanding the risks and signs of overdose, the dangers of poly substance use and encourage use of less risky drug administration methods. [Ongoing] 	
<p>10. Reduce the amount of alcohol related illness and the number of alcohol related deaths in Wales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to review the responses to the consultation on a draft Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol) (Wales) Bill and consider next steps. [December 2016] ii) WG through the Liver Disease Implementation Group (LDIG) address the findings of the NCEPOD review into deaths from alcohol-related liver disease; and the development of improved alcohol-related liver disease pathways and greater health board Hepatology expertise, with the development of local services being pump primed by the LDIG using WG funding during 2016-17 and 2017-18. [June 2018] iii) WG, with PHW to disseminate learning from the Linked Environment on Alcohol Death Research (LEADR) project in order to promote the better management of alcohol related illness and reduce future morbidity and mortality. [Ongoing] iv) LHBs to develop in-house alcohol care teams, as specified in the liver disease implementation plan and work with APBs to ensure appropriate onward referral to secondary care hepatology services. [March 2017] 	<p>Number of alcohol related deaths SOURCE: ONS</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions with primary and any mention alcohol specific disease SOURCE: NWIS (PEDW)</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions with alcohol attributable conditions (broad and narrow definition) SOURCE: NWIS (PEDW)</p>
<p>11. Reduce the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to work with stakeholders including service users to implement the 	<p>Number of individuals accessing services</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
<p>inappropriate use of Prescription Only Medicines (POMs) and Over the Counter (OTC) medicines.</p>	<p>Advisory Panel on Substance Misuse (APoSM) Tramadol report recommendations. [December 2016].</p> <p>ii) APoSM to further examine the issues associated with analgesics (including opioid analgesics) other than tramadol in order to make recommendations to improve safe, effective and appropriate use. [December 2016]</p> <p>iii) WG to undertake a review to evaluate current services available to those who misuse POMs and OTC medicines [September 2017]</p> <p>iv) WG to develop a Substance Misuse Treatment Framework (SMTF) focusing specifically on POMs and OTC to assist APBs, commissioners and treatment services [April 2018]</p> <p>v) WG to work with the Welsh Centre for Pharmacy Professional Education, to continue to provide e learning to up-skill pharmacists' knowledge surrounding the misuse of over the counter and prescribed only medicines. [Ongoing]</p>	<p>where the problematic substance is prescription only medicine (POM).³</p> <p>SOURCE : WNDSM</p>
<p>12. Reduce the transmission of Blood Borne Viruses(BBV) within the substance misuse population in line with the Liver Disease plan.</p>	<p>i) WG through the Hepatitis Sub Group of the LDIG to take forward the action points of the Blood Borne Virus (BBV) Action Plan report. Initially focusing on the management of Hepatitis C (increasing diagnosis rates, improving access to treatment and delivering treatment), work streams to improve management of Hepatitis B will also be taken forward. [Ongoing]</p> <p>ii) WG through the LDIG, the BBV Local Health Board (LHB) leads and APBs, work with substance misuse providers to support the better</p>	<p>Prevalence estimate of Hepatitis C, Hepatitis B infection and HIV amongst people who inject drugs in contact with specialist services</p> <p>SOURCE: Unlinked Anonymous Monitoring Survey</p> <p>Number of syringes issued as a percentage</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	<p>identification, diagnosis, referral and management and referral of BBVs, with a number of projects being supported by the LDIG using WG funding in 2016-2017. [June 2017]</p> <p>i) APBs to implement routine opt-out testing (dry blood spot testing and venepuncture) for blood borne viruses (hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV) and hepatitis B vaccination for all those in contact with substance misuse services including low threshold services and community pharmacy providers. [April 2017]</p> <p>ii) PHW to develop and implement ‘Blood borne virus module’ of Harm Reduction Database to increase testing, diagnosis and referral to treatment and provide national surveillance mechanism for use across Wales. [April 2017]</p>	<p>of required coverage SOURCE – PHW Harm Reduction Database</p> <p>Number of individuals accessing Needle and Syringe Programmes SOURCE: PHW Harm Reduction Database</p> <p>Number at risk of BBV infection and seen by substance misuse services who are tested for BBVs SOURCE: PHW Harm Reduction Database BBV module</p> <p>Number of individuals tested and number of new cases of hepatitis B and hepatitis C along with risk factors and treatment referral and uptake SOURCE: PHW Harm Reduction Database BBV module</p>
<p>13. Improve access to primary care, community and housing services by people with substance misuse issues</p>	<p>i) WG and PHW to consider existing housing support models for people with substance misuse issues’ and to scope the need for further developments including, where opportunities exist, the piloting of new approaches. [March 2017]</p> <p>ii) APBs to ensure that early intervention, proactive outreach work is undertaken so as to educate and empower people to make healthier well informed decisions about their health and well-being. Including access to information and services on :-</p>	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harm reduction • Genera health and well-being • Dental Health • Sexual Health • Nutrition <p>[Ongoing]</p>	
<p>14. Ensure substance misuse co-occurring with mental health problems is managed effectively.</p>	<p>i) APBs and Local Mental Health Partnership Boards (LMHPBs) to ensure that joint action plans are submitted to Welsh Government which clearly outline how they will effectively deliver the <i>Mental Health & Substance Misuse Co-occurring Substance Misuse Treatment Framework</i> and have in place clear protocols and integrated pathways between mental health and substance misuse services. The delivery of this framework will then be included in APB and LMHPB annual reports/other performance reporting mechanisms [October 2016 for submission of Plans and then and reviewed annually as part of monitoring process].</p> <p>ii) APBs and LMHPBs to improve joint audits to review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective clinical leadership, • resolution of professional differences of opinion, • delivery of competency based training and • service user involvement in the design and evaluation of local services [Biennially] <p>iii) The All Wales senior nurses group for mental health will undertake to scope issues relevant to the application of the <i>Mental Health & Substance Misuse Co-occurring Substance Misuse Treatment framework</i> and will then work with WG and the Workforce and Education Development services (WEDs) to develop an implementation plan. [December 2016]</p>	<p>Number of staff able to demonstrate formal training in relevant areas by 31 March 2018. SOURCE : Welsh Government</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) WG to review the provision and the availability of more structured interventions for individuals within the community that have a Personality Disorder (PD), mental health issues and substance misuse concerns. [October 2016] v) APBs to work with NOMS, PCCS and the Police in Wales to ensure processes are aligned with the PD Pathway for people (including offenders) with PD and substance misuse co-occurring with mental health problems. [December 2016] vi) APBs to work with mental health psychiatric liaison and substance misuse teams in conjunction with emergency department colleagues and partners including police to better address mental health / substance misuse needs of frequent attenders. [Ongoing] 	
<p>15. Ensure people with Alcohol Related Brain Damage (ARBD) are supported effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG, PHW and partners to develop an ARBD SMTF to ensure timely diagnosis, referral, through clear care pathways, to specialist assessment, treatment and rehabilitation services with the support of an identified lead ARBD clinician within each LHB area in Wales. [September 2018]. ii) WG, PHW and partners to ensure all relevant health and social care practitioners are fully trained and competent to identify, assess treat and support patients at risk or affected by APRB in line with ARBD SMTF. [December 2018] 	
<p>16. Ensure access to substance misuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to engage with key stakeholders (including children and young people) to review the guidance entitled: 'Good practice for the 	<p>Number of assessment in substance misuse treatments by individuals aged</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
services for children and young people	provision of children and young people substance misuse services' (including instances whereby children may need co-occurring services within mental health and / or are in contact with the youth justice system) to ensure timely and appropriate services. [March 2018]	under 25, by 3 most frequently reported substances of use ⁴ SOURCE :WNDSM
17. Ensure that there is appropriate transition between child and adult substance misuse services.	i) APBs, NOMS, YJB, PCCs and the Police to develop appropriate transitions protocols for children and young people (including young people who offend) requiring substance misuse services. [March 2017]	
18. Ensure access to substance misuse services for older people aged over 50.	i) APBs to engage with older people groups in order to implement the SMTF 'Improving access to Substance Misuse services for older people' published in 2014. [March 2017] ii) WG to implement the recommendations from the APoSM report reviewing substance misuse in an ageing population. [December 2016]	Number of assessment in substance misuse treatments by individuals aged 50+, by 3 most frequently reported substances of use ⁵ SOURCE :WNDSM
19. Ensure women who are pregnant or at risk of unwanted pregnancy receive support in respect to their substance misuse.	i) APBs to promote through substance misuse services and community pharmacies the uptake of Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) for clients at risk of unwanted pregnancy. [December 2016] ii) PHW to ensure all relevant specialist substance misuse services are recording LARC provision to all relevant services users via the LARCs module of Harm Reduction Database Wales [Ongoing] iii) LHBs to ensure that the risks associated with substance misuse such as Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) are discussed in maternity services at the initial assessment and if necessary a written plan to reduce / stop consumption is agreed. [Ongoing]	Number of foetus and New-borns affected by maternal use of or withdrawal from drug addiction SOURCE : PHW Harm Reduction Database LARCs module Number of foetus and New-borns affected by maternal use of or withdrawal from drug addiction SOURCE : PEDW

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
<p>20. Ensure that an appropriate range of substance misuse services are available for offenders with substance misuse issues.</p>	<p>i) WG to work with PHW, NOMS, PCCs and the Police to implement the lessons learned from research in English prisons to better understand the scale of use of NPS, illicit drugs and prescription medicines in custody. [December 2016]</p> <p>ii) WG, PHW, NOMS, PCCs and the Police to revise 'Treatment of offenders' (published April 2009) including working with Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cymru Women's pathfinder project to ensure substance misuse services recognise the distinct needs of women offenders . [March 2018]</p> <p>iii) APBs, NOMS, PCCs and the Police to develop protocols with the Women's Prison Estate in England which improve substance misuse resettlement pathway for women prisoners returning to Wales. [December 2016]</p>	<p>Number of assessments completed within 20 days where the source of referral is the adult criminal justice system. ⁶ SOURCE : WNDSM</p> <p>Number of assessments completed within 5 days where the source of referral is the youth justice system. SOURCE : WNDSM</p>
<p>21. Ensure that an appropriate range of substance misuse services are available for young people who offend with substance misuse issues.</p>	<p>i) WG and YJB, PCCs and the Police to revise 'Guidance for the planning and provision of Substance Misuse Services to Children Young People in the care of the Youth Offender Services' (published December 2009). [December 2017]</p>	
<p>22. Improve the service ability for dealing with</p>	<p>i) APBs to engage with relevant groups including the Armed Forces Fora, NOMs, PCCs, Police, Veterans NHS Wales and third sector groups in order to embed the SMTF 'Improving access to Substance</p>	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
veterans who have a substance misuse issue.	Misuse services for Veterans' published in 2014. [December 2016]	
23. Improve the identification of victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse who require support for substance misuse issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to revise the SMTF on 'Domestic Abuse Joint Working' (published 2009). [March 2018] ii) APBs, NOMS, YJB, the Police and PCCs to improve identification and signposting of victims and perpetrators of Domestic Abuse who require support for substance misuse issues. [Ongoing] 	
24. Improve access to substance misuse services for those that are engaged in sex work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to update the Harm Reduction Compendium highlight on good practice surrounding working with those engaged in sex work, and the added risks of substance misuse including that of violence, rape and child exploitation. [April 2017] ii) APBs, NOMS, the Police and PCCs to improve identification and signposting of those engaged in sex work who require support for substance misuse issues. [December 2017] iii) PHW to complete and implement the multi-disciplinary Substance Misuse and Sexual Health (SMaSH) skills and knowledge training programme [December 2016] 	
25. Increase opportunities for clients to support themselves in their recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to develop Welsh specific guidance on mutual aid to include programmes and services such as 'Smart Recovery' and 'Moving on my recovery'. [October 2017] ii) APBs to support services users promote existing self help groups and in the development of self help groups via social media platforms. 	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	<p>[December 2017]</p> <p>iii) APBs to promote the availability of evidence based self help manuals and online therapy. [Ongoing]</p> <p>iv) APBs to work with community groups and providers to asses the evidence base and benefits of mutual aid groups and services so that they are developed and sustained within their region. [March 2017]</p>	
<p>Outcome 4: Individuals and communities are effectively engaged in the planning and delivery of their local substance misuse services.</p>		
<p>26. Encourage service user engagement (including children and young people) in the planning, delivery and monitoring of substance misuse services.</p>	<p>i) APBs to engage with services users in order to fully embed the SMTF ‘Service User involvement’ published in 2014. [December 2016]</p> <p>ii) APBs, NOMS, YJB, RCCs, PCCs and the Police to develop a service user engagement strategy and keep service users fully informed of action taken as a result of service user involvement. [September 2016]</p> <p>iii) APBs to ensure there is training and support available for service users to engage in the development of services. [December 2016]</p> <p>iv) WG to work with Recovery Group Wales and the All Wales Service User Movement (AWSUM) to develop and implement a pilot project on the inclusion of service users in the design, delivery and monitoring of substance misuse services. [June 2017]</p> <p>v) WG to provide necessary support to service users in order to ensure service user involvement in national projects / groups. [Ongoing]</p> <p>vi) WG to support AWSUM to hold a national service user conference to</p>	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	facilitate the sharing of good practice within the field of Substance Misuse [Bi-Annually]	
27. Encourage community engagement in the planning, delivery and monitoring of substance misuse services.	i) APBs to work with community based groups such as Communities First, Team around the Family, Flying start, Family Information Services (FIS) and Development Trusts in order to align grant streams and make best use of all resources within its region. [Ongoing]	
Outcome 5. People with substance misuse issues have the skills, resilience and opportunities to gain and maintain economic independence and the negative impact of substance misuse on the Welsh economy is minimised		
28. Raise awareness of substance misuse issues in the workplace.	i) WG to continue the deliver of the ESF ' Together for a Health Working Wales ('in-work') project [Ongoing] ii) WG to continue the development and delivery of Healthy Working Wales [On-going] , including one employer engagement event on alcohol and substance misuse [April 2017] . iii) WG to update of the criteria in the Small Workplace Health Award including the alcohol module [December 2018] . iv) WG to continue to promote 'Fit for Work' project to employers in Wales. [On-going]	Number of organisations participating in the Healthy Working Wales Corporate Health Standard SOURCE : Welsh Government
29. Increase access to employment /	i) WG to work with APBs in order to deliver the ESF 'Together for a Health Working Wales' (Out of work') project. [December 2018]	Number of participants on the ESF Out of Work project who :

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
<p>training opportunities for people with substance misuse issues.</p>	<p>ii) WG to undertake a review and evaluation of the Out of Work project [Review Annually, evaluation at project close]</p> <p>iii) WG to work with Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) in order to encourage employers to employ people with substance misuse issue and disseminate advice on employment opportunities for people with criminal records. [March 2017]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gained a qualification or work relevant certification upon leaving • entered employment including self employment upon leaving • in employment six months after leaving • increased employability through completing work experience placement or volunteering opportunity <p>SOURCE : Welsh Government</p>
<p>30. Prevent homelessness by helping people with substance misuse problems to sustain tenancies.</p>	<p>i) APBs and other regional partnership mechanisms e.g. Public Services Boards, Regional Partnership Boards, Regional Collaborative Committees and RCCs to develop and maintain strong links to ensure joined up services and alignment of commissioning strategies and funding streams. [Ongoing]</p> <p>ii) WG to revise good practice framework for the provision of substance misuse services to homeless people, those previously homeless and those with accommodation problems in light of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. [September 2017]</p>	<p>Number of clients who had an acute housing problem or were at risk of eviction in the past 4 weeks.</p> <p>SOURCE : WNDSM</p>
<p>Outcome 6. People with substance misuse issues participate in culturally and socially diverse activities including the arts, sport and recreation.</p>		
<p>31. Increase the availability of recovery orientated</p>	<p>i) WG to work with Recovery Group Wales to develop training materials on Recovery Orientated Systems of Care for APBs, Providers and key workers, including advice for supporting clients participate in diversionary activities. [September 2017]</p>	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
substance misuse services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) APBs to revise their commission strategies to ensure implementation of the SMTF ‘Recovery Orientated Integrated Systems of Care’, and commission and redesign services that increase the capability and capacity of service users, family members and friends to help themselves on their recovery journey. [March 2017] iii) APBs to commission and provide support to service users / host organisation for a wide range of diversionary activities and encourage service users to identify and participate in additional community based activities. [March 2017] 	
32. Increase services users participation in socially diverse activities within the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) APBs to engage with diversionary and community based activities such as time banking programmes and mentoring to encourage service users into volunteering activities. (December 2016) ii) APBs to ensure substance misuse services support / signpost all services users to appropriate generic community based activities and health and well-being initiatives. [Ongoing] 	Number of clients receiving Health and Recovery Support Interventions SOURCE : WNDSM
Outcome 7: Everyone affected by substance misuse issues are treated with dignity, fairness and respect.		
33. Reduce the stigma associated with seeking help for and recovery from substance misuse issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to work with RCGP, Deanery, Welsh Centre for Pharmacy Professional Education, Social Care Wales and all other relevant partners to ensure training materials on substance misuse also address issues related to dignity, fairness and respect [Ongoing]. ii) APBs to work with community groups and the local media to support people with lived experience of recovery to raise awareness of recover, in order to diminish the negative perceptions of people with substance misuse issues. [Ongoing] 	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when.	How we will know –Population & Performance Measures
	<p><i>iii)</i> All partners, including police, health boards, Wales Ambulance Service Trust (WAST) and third sector to adhere to the principles of the published <i>Crisis Care Mental Health Concordat</i> to ensure that people who are detained under powers within section 135 and 136 of the <i>Mental Health Act</i> receive an improved and more appropriate level of service [March 2017 with ongoing review].</p>	

Key Aim 3: Supporting and protecting families

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
Outcome 8: Social exclusion and isolation as a result of substance misuse is minimised.		
34. Build resilience of families and the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) APBs to work with community based groups such as Communities First, Team around the Family, Flying start, Family Information Services (FIS) and Development Trusts to raise awareness of the harms associated with substance misuse, the signs and symptoms of substance misuse and sources of support. [Ongoing] ii) APBs to support the development of peer mentoring and deliver psychosocial training for family members and carers. [December 2017] iii) APBs to understand the scale of drug related litter within its region and develop and implement a plan to reduce its impact which includes training sessions on the safe use and disposal of needles. [January 2017] 	
35. Improve support for the children, families and carers of people with substance misuse issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to work with the Carers alliance to revise the SMTF ‘Carers and families of substance misuser’ (published Feb 2008) in light of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. [March 2018] ii) WG to lead on the enactment of primary legislation relating to additional learning needs reform aimed at improving the system for all learners with additional learning needs, (including those with FASD); [During the current Assembly term.] 	<p>Percentage of children in need and looked after for whom parental substance misuse was recorded as a factor by the social services department.</p> <p>SOURCE: Children in Need Census</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) WG to work with partners to improve the capability and capacity of the education workforce to better support learners with additional learning needs (including those with FASD). [Ongoing]. iv) APBs to work with Safeguarding Boards to ensure appropriate information sharing protocols [in line with the requirements of the Wales Accord on sharing personal information (WASPI)] are in place and to identify and ensure the delivery of the training requirements of substance misuse key workers in relation to the safeguarding of children and wider family members [June 2017] 	
<p>36. Improve access to family support services for those identified as in need.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) APBs to recognise the benefits of early intervention and prevention services such as those provided by the Families First programme and make timely and appropriate referrals to enable access to relevant support services. (Ongoing) ii) APBs to work with PHW, NOMS, YJB, the Police and PCCs to improve the identification of children and all families of substance misusers (including offenders), to understand the needs of children and families of people affected by substance misuse and ensure children and families of people with substance misuse issues are sign posted to appropriate support services. [Ongoing] iii) APBs to work with Regional Partnership Boards (RPB), established under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, to establish clear and transparent procedures for referring a family to an integrated family support Service (IFSS). [Ongoing] 	
<p>37. Ensure that people with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) APBs to ensure that links are made with relevant advice services and local and national networks, such as the information, advice and 	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
<p>substance misuse issues (and their families / carers) have access to general advice and support services .</p>	<p>assistance service under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, and that clients, families and carers are aware of the support available to them. [September 2016]</p>	
<p>38. Ensure that people with substance misuse issues (and their families / carers) have access to support on financial matters in line with the Welsh Governments Financial Inclusion Strategy.</p>	<p>i) WG to ensure that the needs of substance misusers are reflected in the Financial Inclusion delivery plan to be developed in 2016. [December 2016]</p> <p>ii) WG to increase the number of Discretionary Assistance Fund partners who support people with substance misuse issues. [September 2016]</p>	

Key Aim 4: Tackling Availability and protecting individuals and communities via enforcement activity

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
Outcome 9. People are / feel safer in relation to crime.		
39. Reduce the availability of illicit substances in Wales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to work with PCCs and the Police to set out key objectives in reducing the availability of Class A drugs and NPS and publicise successful outcomes. [Ongoing] ii) WG to work with PCCs, the Police and Trading Standards Officers to enforce the implementation of the UK Government Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. [Ongoing] 	<p>Number of drug offences recorded by Welsh Police Force.</p> <p>SOURCE : ONS ⁷</p>
40. Reduce the inappropriate availability of alcohol in Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to work with Alcohol industry and other partners to ensure safe drinking messages are promoted in licenced premises and at retail outlets. [Ongoing] ii) WG to work with PCCS, the Police and Trading Standards Officers to target the supply of illicit alcohol and highlight harmful effects. [Ongoing] 	<p>Number of alcohol related offences recorded by Welsh Police Forces</p> <p>SOURCE: ONS ⁷</p>
41. Reduce substance misuse related crime and disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG through the IOM Cymru Board to implement the substance misuse related actions within the 'Wales Reducing Reoffending Strategy and Delivery Plan'. [Ongoing] ii) WG to support the development of improved information and intelligence sharing between NOMS and Police forces in Wales in respect of organised crime groups. [April 2016] 	<p>Number of incidences of reported acquisitive crime</p> <p>SOURCE: Police Recorded Crime Figure ⁷</p> <p>Alcohol related crime rates. (Proportion of violent incidents where</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) WG, through the Strategy Implementation Board, implement the substance misuse actions within the Children and Young People First joint Strategy and Delivery Plan. [Ongoing] iv) WG, through the Promoting Positive Engagement Programme for Young People at risk of offending, will support projects aimed at diverting young people away from crime and anti-social behaviour. [Ongoing] v) APBs work with Community Alcohol Partnerships to develop local initiatives to tackle underage drinking and anti social behaviour [Ongoing] 	<p>the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol). SOURCE: ONS (Crime Survey for England and Wales) ⁷</p> <p>Perception of alcohol related anti social behaviour (PSA25) (i) people being drunk or rowdy in public places SOURCE: ONS (Crime Survey for England and Wales) ⁷</p>
Outcome 10. A safe and vibrant night time economy is fostered across Wales.		
<p>42. Ensure that people taking part in the “Night Time Economy” are able to do so safely and have appropriate messages in relation to substance misuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) APBs to engage with relevant groups in order to implement the revised SMTF ‘Night Time Economy’ due to be published in September 2016. [September 2017] ii) APBs, CSPs the PCCs, the Police and Trading Standards to share intelligence and deliver targeted harm reduction campaigns in the night time economy. [Ongoing] i) WG to review the current evidence around the effectiveness of alcohol unit labelling. [June 2017] ii) WG to continue to push for a reserved powers model that provides the Welsh Government with the powers and tools necessary to tackle alcohol related harm in Wales. [Ongoing] iii) WG to explore a potential voluntary agreement, with licencing 	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know – Population & Performance Measures
	<p>authorities, to promote health improvement messages [January 2018].</p> <p>iv) WG to work with WGAIN to promote sensible practices on a range of issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Bar Staff and Supervisors • Training for Doormen • Advice on Pre-loading • Product Placement/Advertising <p>v) APBs to work with LAs to promote the development of alternative venues (including dry bars) for people to enjoy the night time economy where the main focus isn't centred on alcohol. [Ongoing]</p> <p>vi) APBs and LHBs to learn from good practice such as alcohol action areas and treatment centres to help target pockets of harmful drinking and practice. [Ongoing]</p>	

Key Aim 5: Delivering the strategy and supporting partner agencies

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
Outcome 11. Welsh speakers and their families are able to receive support for substance misuse issues through their own language.		
43. Ensure substance misuse services are delivered to meet people's Welsh language needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WG to work with RCGP, Deanery, Welsh Centre for Pharmacy Professional Education, Social Care Wales and all other relevant partners to ensure all training materials are provided bilingually. [Ongoing]. ii) WG to ensure that all educational materials and public health advice is provided bilingually. [Ongoing] iii) APBs to encourage clients to seek support through the medium of welsh, where appropriate and to encourage provider to actively encourage their workforce to develop capacity to use welsh in the workplace and to provide the 'Active Offer' as set out in 'More than just words' [Ongoing]. iv) WG to work with NWIS to add fields to the Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse (WNDSM) to capture Welsh Language requirements. [March 2017] 	Percentage of people who receive a substance misuse service in Welsh. DATA DEVELOPMENT AREA
Outcome 12: Everyone affected by substance misuse issue can access timely, evidence based, safe and effective quality services.		
44. Identify population need for substance misuse services in order to plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) LHBs and local authorities to work with their partners through the RPB, APBs and locally through primary care clusters to assess the substance misuse care and support needs of their population in line with the requirements of the Social Services and Well-being [Wales] Act 2014 (population needs assessments) and the Well-being of Future Generations Act [Wales] 2015. 	Achieve a waiting time of within 20 working days between referral and treatment. (KPI) SOURCE: WNDSM

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
and deliver effective care and support	<p>The assessment should include but not be limited to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people • Families • Maternity and early years • Older People • Offenders • Homeless people • People with protected characteristics • Welsh Language requirements • Geographical constraints <p>[March 2017 and reviewed annually]</p>	
45. Ensure appropriate access to community and pharmacy based substance misuse services alongside access to tier 4 services.	<p>i) LHBs and local authorities to work with their partners through the RPB, APBs and locally through primary clusters to set out in formal plan including the LHBs Intermediate Medium Term Plans (IMTP), how they intend to assess and address any current and projected gaps in services identified as part of their substance misuse care and support needs of their population.</p> <p>Including (but not limited to) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needle Syringe programmes • Community pharmacy provision • Enhanced GP services (including alcohol) • Outreach services • Specialist service provision • Non contact support services • Tier 4 <p>[March 2018 and reviewed annually]</p> <p>ii) WG to develop to draft and pilot an assessment tool and guidance for the assessment of people with substance misuse issues in line</p>	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
	<p>with the requirements of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 [draft tool and guidance December 2016, pilot completed by September 2017]</p> <p>i) WG to undertake a review on how accessible substance services are by older people, children and young people, people with protected characteristics and members of religious groups. [June 2017]</p>	
<p>46. Continuously improve the quality of substance misuse services across Wales.</p>	<p>i) WG to undertake a review on how well the National Substance Misuse Core Standards and the Recovery Framework have been embedded into substance misuse services. [June 2017]</p> <p>ii) WG to revise National Substance Misuse Core standards in light of recent policy developments and in particular the introduction of the SMTF on Recovery Oriented Systems of Integrated Care. [September 2018]</p> <p>iii) WG to revise APB Guidance in light of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. [October 2016]</p> <p>iv) WG and APBs to conduct a training needs analysis of the substance misuse workforce and complete a review of the available training provision. [December 2017]</p> <p>v) WG to continue to make its Substance Misuse Bursary Scheme available to APBs to support the development and training of the substance misuse workforce across all sectors in 2016/17. [March 2017]</p> <p>vi) WG to review current NHS clinical interventions provided to</p>	<p>Number of clients who engage with services between assessment and planned ending of treatment, by reducing the incidences of clients who do not attend (DNA) or respond to follow up contact post assessment date (KPI) SOURCE: WNDSM</p> <p>Substance misuse is reduced for problematic substances between start and most recent review / exit Treatment Outcome Profile (TOP) (KPI) SOURCE: WNDSM</p> <p>Percentage of cases closed (with a treatment date) as treatment completed. (KPI) SOURCE: WNDSM</p> <p>Number of individuals who have previously received substance misuse treatment within Wales' (KPI) SOURCE: WNDSM</p>

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
	<p>prisoners in Wales to identify any changes to improve prisoner recovery outcomes aligned to the provision in the community, taking into account of the movement of prisoners between England and Wales and the difference in clinical provision provided to prisoners in England.</p> <p>vii) APBs and PHW to share good practice with other APBs and other partnerships within their areas such as the RCCs and RPBs. [Ongoing]</p>	<p>Percentage of individuals who leave treatment in a given year free from dependency Alcohol, drugs-opiates, drugs non-opiates SOURCE : WNDSM</p>
<p>47. Enable partners to evidence the success of the strategy and respond to any lessons learnt or emerging trends.</p>	<p>i) WG to gather evidence in order to inform the next phase of the strategy to tackle substance misuse in Wales including :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a 'contribution analysis' of the current strategy to inform understanding of the impact of previous and existing actions. [July 2017] ▪ cross-cultural evidence reviews to identify best practice policy and interventions (including the use of medical supervised consumption rooms) [December 2017] ▪ monitoring the findings of the 'Drink Wise Age Well' Big Lottery project [Ongoing] ▪ conducting evidence reviews on key areas, as indicated by both the contribution analysis and stakeholder consultation. Topics for review include: [December 2017] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ determinants of substance misuse at both general population level and among specific sub-groups; ○ the hidden harms caused by substance misuse, at individual, family and community level, including the impact of FASD. This will inform future definitions of substance misuse-related harms and allow for more effective data collection, including 	

Key Actions	How we will do it and when	How we will know - Performance Measures
	<p>cost/benefit calculations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ effective preventive methods, at both general population level and for specific sub-groups at risk of substance misuse; ○ most effective treatment approaches and interventions for those misusing substances (particularly for children and young people most at risk of future problems). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a review of existing performance measures and routinely captured data, to assess capacity to adequately measure and evaluate actions undertaken under the Strategy. [December 2017] <p>ii) WG to pilot the use of the Young Persons Outcome Monitoring Tool [September 16] and incorporate final tool into WNDSM [April 17]</p> <p>iii) WG to work with NWIS, APBS and providers to ensure the quality of data provided to the Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse (WNDSM) through the updating of national guidance [August 2016 and then annually] and training [Ongoing].</p>	

<u>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</u>	Substance Misuse Outcomes
<u>A HEALTHIER WALES</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical and mental health and well-being of people with substance misuse issues are improved and related health inequalities are minimised. • Substance misuse issues are identified and tackled early. • People are able to make informed choices in order to prevent and reduce the harm associated with substance misuse.
<u>A MORE EQUAL WALES</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone affected by substance misuse issue can access timely, evidence based, safe and effective quality services. • Everyone affected by substance misuse issues are treated with dignity, fairness and respect. • Individuals and communities are effectively engaged in the planning and delivery of their local substance misuse services.
<u>A PROSPEROUS WALES</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with substance misuse issues have the skills, resilience and opportunities to gain and maintain economic independence and the negative impact of substance misuse on the Welsh economy is minimised • A safe and vibrant night time economy is fostered across Wales.
<u>A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with substance misuse issues participate in culturally and socially diverse activities including the arts, sport and recreation. • Welsh speakers and their families are able to receive support for substance misuse issues through their own language.
<u>A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are / feel safer in relation to crime. • Social exclusion and isolation as a result of substance misuse is minimised.

Annex B - Definitions

<p><u>Substance Misuse</u></p>	<p>The term ‘substance misuse’ covers the full range of substances that are misused in Wales including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alcohol • illegal drugs such as heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines, • LSD and cannabis • New psychoactive substances • prescription only medicines (POM) such as anabolic steroids and benzodiazepines • over the counter medicines (OTC) such as preparations containing codeine • volatile substances such as aerosol propellants, butane, solvents and glues.
<p><u>Prevention</u></p>	<p>Help children, young people and adults resist or reduce substance misuse by providing information about the damage that substance misuse can cause to their health, their families and the wider community, (including delaying the age that children and young people start drinking).</p> <p>It also includes action to identify people at risk of substance misuse and/ or in need of support and signposting to further information, support or diversion activities.</p>
<p><u>Harm Reduction</u></p>	<p>‘Harm Reduction’ refers to policies, programmes and practices that aim primarily to reduce the adverse health, social and economic consequences of the use of legal and illegal substances, through enabling, encouraging and supporting substance misusers to reduce the harm they are causing themselves, their families and communities.</p>
<p><u>Recovery</u></p>	<p>Recovery from problematic drug or alcohol use is defined as a process in which the difficulties associated with substance misuse are eliminated or significantly reduced, and the resulting personal improvement becomes sustainable.’</p>
<p><u>Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)</u></p>	<p>The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (“1998 Act”) sets out the duties of responsible authorities in relation to tackling crime and disorder in their areas. Section 5 of the 1998 Act defines the ‘responsible authorities’ in each Welsh local government area as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the council for the area; • every chief officer of the police any part of whose police

	<p>area lies within the area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every fire and rescue authority any part of whose area so lies; • every local health board any part of whose area so lies; and • every provider of probation services operating within the area. <p>The responsible authorities for a local government area are collectively known as a Community Safety Partnership, or 'CSP'.</p>
Area Planning Boards (APBs)	<p>APBs were established in 2010 as part of the new arrangements to deliver the Welsh Government Substance Misuse Strategy 'Working Together to Reduce Harm'. The APBs were intended to provide a regional framework, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen partnership working and strategic leadership in the delivery of the substance misuse strategy; and, • Enhance and improve the key functions of planning, commissioning and performance management. <p>The membership of the APBs includes representatives from all the responsible authorities which comprise CSPs to enable statutory responsibilities in respect to substance misuse to be discharged at a regional level</p>

Annex C – Glossary of Terms

A & E	Accident and Emergency
APB	Area Planning Boards
AoLE	Areas of Learning and Experience
ApoSM	Advisory Panel on Substance Misuse
ARBD	Alcohol related Brain Damage
AWSLCP	All Wales School Liaison Core Programme
AWSUM	All Wales Service User Movement
BBV	Blood Bourne Virus
CAMHS	Child and Adolescents Mental Health Services
CCW	Care Council for Wales
CYP	Children and Young People
DAN 24/7	A free and bilingual telephone helpline which provides a single point of contact for anyone in Wales wanting further information or help relating to drugs or alcohol – www.dan247.org.uk
DEWIS Cymru	A website which aims to help people in Wales by providing quality information from a network of social care, health and third sector organisations across Wales. www.dewis.wales
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EMCDDA	European monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addition
ESF	European Social Fund
FASD	Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders
FEI	Further Education Institution
GP	General Practitioner
HE	Higher Education
IFSS	Integrated Family Support Services
IMTP	Intermediate Medium Term Plans
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IPEDs	Image and Performance Enhancing Drugs
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LARC	Long Acting Reversible Contraception
LDIG	Liver Disease Implementation Group
LEADR	Linked Environment on Alcohol Death Research project
LHB	Local Health Board
LMHPB	Local Mental Health Partnership Board
NCEPOD	National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death, further information can be found at http://www.ncepod.org.uk/
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
NUS	National Union of Students
NWIS	NHS Wales Informatics Service
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OTC	Over the Counter medicines
PCC	Police Crime Commissioner
PD	Personality Disorder
PHW	Public Health Wales
POMs	Prescription Only Medicines
PSE	Personal Social Education
RCGP	Royal College of General Practitioners

RPBs	Regional Partnership Boards
Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014	Further information on the Act can be found below:- http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=5664 http://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/act/?lang=en
SmaSH	Substance Misuse and Sexual Health
SMTF	Substance Misuse Treatment Framework
WEDINOS	WEDINOS is a harm reduction project which tests substances to give individual users and others rapid and accurate information to reduce harms. Further information is available at www.wedinos.org
WEDs	Workforce and Education Development services
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	Further information on the Act can be found below :- http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=010103 http://thewaleswewant.co.uk/about/well-being-future-generations-wales-act-2015
WG	Welsh Government
WGAIN	Welsh Government Alcohol Industry Network
WNDSM	Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse
WNHSS	Welsh Network of Healthy School Schemes
YJB	Youth Justice Board

Annex D – Caveats relating to the Population and Performance Measures

No te	Caveats/Information
1	Note that there has been a change in school exclusions data collection methodology – see: http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/permanent-fixed-term-exclusions-from-schools/?lang=en
2	New individuals are identified as clients who have not been previously referred to the WNDSM.
3	At present only POM is recorded on the WNDSM
4.	The WNDSM has records where the clients age is between 0 and 5 as the date of birth has been entered incorrectly e.g. inputting the referral date as the date of birth, or mistyping the year. Age range of 10-24 agreed in order to mitigate against data quality anomalies.
5.	The WNDSM has records where the clients looks to be over 100 due to data quality errors. An upper age limit of 90 has been set in order in order to exclude these incorrect ages from the reports.
6.	<p>Adult Criminal Justice System includes the following referral source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 – Prison 36 – Probation 41 - Integrated Offender Interventions Service/DIP/AR Scheme 44 – Solicitor 52 Court
7.	<p>Following an assessment of crime statistics by the UK Statistics Authority, published in January 2014, the statistics based on police recorded crime data were found not to meet the required standard for designation as National Statistics. Apparent increases in police recorded crime seen over the last 2 years may reflect a number of factors, including tightening of recording practice, process improvements, increases in reporting by victims and also genuine increases in the levels of crime.</p> <p>Further detail can be found in the ‘Quality and methodology’ section of the bulletin below</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendinqmar2016</p>