

## Local Policies

### [Glasgow City Alcohol and Drug Partnership \(ADP\) Strategy](#)

The Glasgow City ADP Strategy identifies themes and actions that aim to address the issues caused by problem drug and alcohol. It further sets out priorities to support more people with alcohol and drug problems to recover and enable them to reintegrate as equal and participating citizens of Glasgow.

The strategy is structured under 3 themes: Prevention, Recovery and Protecting Vulnerable Groups. The table presents the main objectives of the Prevention and Recovery themes and considers how the ABIF can be used to address these.

Theme	Objectives	ABIF application
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilience programme for early years</li> <li>• Delivery of age specific multiple risk learning programmes in education and youth settings</li> <li>• Develop responses to reduce the acceptability of misusing alcohol and drugs within communities</li> <li>• Engage with groups of people at most risk of future alcohol and drug harm</li> <li>• Build the skills of professionals working in the field</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of adverse events in childhood</li> <li>• Support <a href="#">corporate parents</a> to minimise the alcohol and drug risks and harms for young people in the care system</li> <li>• Develop Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABI)</li> <li>• Provide accessible information on the risks and testing to reduce the number of new Blood Borne Virus infections acquired by people who inject drugs (PWID's)</li> <li>• Test a new service to identify and support young people at risk from their own, or another's, alcohol and/or drug use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ABIF could be used to co-produce resilience and educational programmes and ABIs. This will enable young people and parents to participate in the design and delivery of the programmes.</li> <li>• The ABIF could be used to engage with people at risk of future alcohol and drug harm to identify what their assets are and negotiate the best ways to reduce their acceptability of misusing alcohol and drugs.</li> <li>• The ABIF could be further used for the design, delivery and evaluation of a new service to identify and support young people at risk of harm.</li> </ul>
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the idea of 'community recovery' and recovery hubs – peer led initiatives</li> <li>• Address barriers in relation to benefits and welfare reform</li> <li>• Continuing development of a model for peer led recovery activities, to complement evolving service developments</li> <li>• Engage with older alcohol and drug users</li> <li>• Create greater focus on recovery outcomes for women and increase participation of women in decision making processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ABIF could be applied to the creation of peer led and community led initiatives addressing issues of recovery.</li> <li>• The ABIF creates an opportunity for services to be person-led.</li> <li>• The ABIF could help practitioners track changes at the beginning, middle and end of interventions.</li> </ul>

[Glasgow Tobacco Strategy](#)

The focus in the Glasgow Tobacco Strategy is the relationship between smoking and health inequalities. It builds on standardised good practice and allows opportunities to learn from innovative approaches such as co-production and asset-based working with communities.

Strategy's principles	ABIF application
A population approach (improving the overall health status of community by delivering programmes that support and promote healthy living)	The ABIF could be used in all three stages of the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes that support and promote healthy living.  The framework is designed to help practitioners working with communities to understand how community members perceive health and healthy living, what outcomes they want to achieve regarding health and what their assets are to support this process. The ABIF could be used to engage with communities where they live and work, which can help overcome barriers and build trust between practitioners and communities.
Reducing inequality (by delivering programmes proportionate to level of disadvantage)	
Working in partnership (across government, voluntary organisations and other partners)	
Capacity building, engaging communities (engaging with people where they live, work and play and supporting them to make healthy choices)	