Recovery from substance abuse – Motion, as adjusted, approved.

20 Bailie Thomas Kerr, seconded by Councillor Daly, moved that:-

"This Council notes the recent publication of Faces of Voices of Recovery (FAVOR) UK's One Year Report: Blueprint to Save Lives. Notes that in October 2021 they launched an Advocacy Service as a one year pilot aiming to help at least 40 people across Scotland to access recovery treatment of their choice and to understand and highlight the barriers to treatment. Notes that the service helped 54 individual clients across 11 different local authority areas and 14 Alcohol and Drug Partnership areas and that the majority of clients were from Glasgow. This Council congratulates FAVOR UK on being successful in receiving funding to continue its advocacy service for a further four years.

Council notes that there are six key recommendations within the report to support recovery from substance abuse:

(1) Introduce a clear definition of a residential rehabilitation place, so that nobody is sent to pretend rehab facilities that are really stabilisation or detox services.

(2) Introduce a centralised referral and funding system to end the postcode lottery to residential rehab, provide a more consistent approach across the country, and allow for rapid sharing of best practices across services.

(3) Introduce guidelines to ensure that psycho-social and mental health support is provided alongside substance management and pharmaceutical treatment.

(4) Introduce statistics to measure the number of people waiting more than six months, 12 months and 24 months for residential rehabilitation places and other forms of treatment too.

(5) Introduce a Right to Recovery Bill to ensure that the Scottish Government MAT Standards are actually implemented and people seeking treatment can actually get it.

(6) Return to community not centralised services. All of the evidence confirms that the centralisation of services has not worked and a return to community-based rehabilitation and recovery services would be beneficial.

Council affirms its key role in supporting Glaswegians in their recovery from substance abuse through the Health & Social Care Partnership and other Council services. Council requests that the HSCP considers the six recommendations from this report and further requests that a paper is brought to the next meeting of the IJB examining how the Council and the broader HSCP can support these recommendations on a practical basis.

In addition, this Council supports the Right to Addiction Recovery Bill proposed by Douglas Ross MSP MP and backed by several charities and frontline organisations, including FAVOR UK. Notes that this Bill would enshrine into law the right for

individuals to access addiction treatment and place obligations on Scottish Ministers, Health Boards and other to provide treatment and set up reporting arrangements so that the quality and access of treatment can be monitored and reported to the Scottish Parliament. Council affirms its view that all individuals suffering from substance abuse have a right to seek and receive treatment which is appropriate to their own circumstances."

Councillor Casey, seconded by Councillor Blench, moved as an amendment that:-

(a) at the second paragraph insert “problematic substance use” after “to support recovery from”;

(b) at the second last paragraph delete all and replace with the following:

“Council affirms its key role in supporting Glaswegians in their recovery from problematic substance use through the Health & Social Care Partnership and other Council services. Council has a key role in the implementation of the MAT Standards across treatment services. These evidence based standards will enable the consistent delivery of safe, accessible, high-quality drug treatment across Glasgow City, by a trauma-informed workforce. The six recommendations from the report should be considered in the context of the strategic planning of the ADP and in the implementation of MAT Standards, which are reported to the IJB.”; and

(c) at the last paragraph:

(i) delete “supports” and replace with “Council acknowledges and welcomes the aspiration of”;

(ii) insert “if passed” between “Notes that …” and “this Bill would enshrine …”; and

(iii) insert “problematic substance use” between “Council affirms its view that all individuals suffering from…” and “have a right to seek and receive treatment which is appropriate to their own circumstances.”.

Councillor Matt Kerr, seconded by Councillor Burke, moved as an amendment that the following be inserted at the end:

“Council resolves to support the objectives of the Drugs Death Prevention (Scotland) Bill proposed by Paul Sweeney MSP, which aims to enable the establishment of overdose prevention centres, including establishing a licensing framework for centres. Council further reiterates its belief that a Right to Addiction Recovery Bill must be accompanied by adequate funding to ensure that appropriate access to recovery facilities is truly realised.”

Bailie Massie, seconded by Councillor Reid-McConnell, moved as an amendment that:

(A) the following two new paragraphs be inserted after the current penultimate paragraph ending “on a practical basis.”:

“Council acknowledges the National Mission investment allocated for increased residential rehabilitation in 2022/2023 which will facilitate approximately 28 further placements per year. Council acknowledges the limitations of the HSCP Alcohol and Drug Partnership ability to increase capacity due to limited funding and calls for greater levels of recurring investment to be allocated to the HSCP by the UK and Scottish Government.

Council recognises the importance of the third sector and work carried out by organisations such as FAVOR UK in supporting people at every stage of their recovery along with their family and friends. Council also asks that the HSCP consider how they can further support funding to the third sector for these services.”;

(B) at the final paragraph delete from “supports the” in first sentence to the end of sentence ending “Scottish Parliament”, and replace with the following:

“recognises that immediate practical means to preventing overdoses through the expansion of naloxone training and the introduction of safe consumption facilities is the most effective step that can be taken to reduce the morality rate of the most vulnerable people in our society living with addiction issues. Council also adds its support to have all reserved drug laws including the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971), Drugs Act (2005), Psychoactive Substances Act (2016) devolved to Scotland so that we have legal legitimacy in implementing these life saving measures.”; and

(C) at the final paragraph the following be added at the end of the last sentence:

“and that practical methods such as safe consumption facilities could serve a vital role in saving lives and in providing information concerning pathways towards recovery through a variety of means, including residential rehabilitation, to vulnerable people who are statistically less likely to try and access recovery treatment.”

Bailie Thomas Kerr, with the approval of his seconder, accepted the amendments by Councillor Casey, Councillor Matt Kerr and Bailie Massie resulting in the following adjusted motion:-

“This Council notes the recent publication of Faces of Voices of Recovery (FAVOR) UK’s One Year Report: Blueprint to Save Lives. Notes that in October 2021 they launched an Advocacy Service as a one year pilot aiming to help at least 40 people across Scotland to access recovery treatment of their choice and to understand and highlight the barriers to treatment. Notes that the service helped 54 individual clients across 11 different local authority areas and 14 Alcohol and Drug Partnership areas and that the majority of clients were from Glasgow. This Council congratulates FAVOR UK on being successful in receiving funding to continue its advocacy service for a further four years.

Council notes that there are six key recommendations within the report to support recovery from problematic substance use:

1. Introduce a clear definition of a residential rehabilitation place, so that nobody is sent to pretend rehab facilities that are really stabilisation or detox services.

2. Introduce a centralised referral and funding system to end the postcode lottery to residential rehab, provide a more consistent approach across the country, and allow for rapid sharing of best practices across services.

3. Introduce guidelines to ensure that psycho-social and mental health support is provided alongside substance management and pharmaceutical treatment.

4. Introduce statistics to measure the number of people waiting more than six months, 12 months and 24 months for residential rehabilitation places and other forms of treatment too.

5. Introduce a Right to Recovery Bill to ensure that the Scottish Government MAT Standards are actually implemented and people seeking treatment can actually get it.

6. Return to community not centralised services. All of the evidence confirms that the centralisation of services has not worked and a return to community-based rehabilitation and recovery services would be beneficial.

Council affirms its key role in supporting Glaswegians in their recovery from problematic substance use through the Health & Social Care Partnership and other Council services. Council has a key role in the implementation of the MAT Standards across treatment services. These evidence based standards will enable the consistent delivery of safe, accessible, high-quality drug treatment across Glasgow City, by a trauma-informed workforce. The six recommendations from the report should be considered in the context of the strategic planning of the ADP and in the implementation of MAT Standards, which are reported to the IJB.

Council acknowledges the National Mission investment allocated for increased residential rehabilitation in 2022/2023 which will facilitate approximately 28 further placements per year. Council acknowledges the limitations of the HSCP Alcohol and Drug Partnership ability to increase capacity due to limited funding and calls for greater levels of recurring investment to be allocated to the HSCP by the UK and Scottish Government.

Council recognises the importance of the third sector and work carried out by organisations such as FAVOR UK in supporting people at every stage of their recovery along with their family and friends. Council also asks that the HSCP consider how they can further support funding to the third sector for these services.

In addition, the Council acknowledges and welcomes the aspiration of the Right to Addiction Recovery Bill proposed by Douglas Ross MSP MP which is backed by several charities and frontline organisations, including FAVOR UK. Notes that if passed this Bill would enshrine into law the right for individuals to access addiction

treatment and place obligations on Scottish Ministers, Health Boards and other to provide treatment and set up reporting arrangements so that the quality and access of treatment can be monitored and reported to the Scottish Parliament. Council further reiterates its belief that a Right to Addiction Recovery Bill must be accompanied by adequate funding to ensure that appropriate access to recovery facilities is truly realised. Council also recognises that immediate practical means to preventing overdoses through the expansion of naloxone training and the introduction of safe consumption facilities is another effective step that can be taken to reduce the mortality rate of the most vulnerable people in our society living with addiction issues. Council affirms its view that all individuals suffering from problematic substance use have a right to seek and receive treatment which is appropriate to their own circumstances."

The motion as adjusted was approved.