OUTER HEBRIDES COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT 2013-2023

FORWARD TOGETHER
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FORWARD BY CHAIR

This Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) has been produced by Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership. It encompasses our long-term vision for the Outer Hebrides. The SOA sets out what we hope to contribute over the next ten years to the local priorities and to the ambitions of the Scottish Government for the whole of Scotland.

The challenges facing public services currently are significant. The financial climate is very difficult and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future. The demand for services is high and grows each year with an aging population a key dynamic. And many of the organisations delivering public services are part of major public sector reform programmes.

Our SOA reflects some recent national developments. In 2011, the Christie Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services recommended fundamental reform of public services to meet the future demands of demographic change. Service providers need to involve more people in service design and delivery, integrate the services provided by different agencies, and shift resources towards preventative services, which help people to remain independent for longer. In 2012, the Scottish Government published a Statement of Ambition and new guidelines for community planning partnerships, underlining the need for transformational change, with a focus on preventative services, early intervention in children’s lives to prevent future problems arising, and action to reduce inequalities.

Against that backdrop, delivering services which secure positive outcomes for people and communities will not be easy. The Single Outcome Agreement is essential in guiding the collective work of the Community Planning Partnership. It represents another major step forward in providing a focused partnership approach for the Outer Hebrides.

The Outer Hebrides Communities Planning Partnership includes all the major public agencies working in the Outer Hebrides together with the third sector and advocates for the business sector, development trusts and numerous communities of interest. This SOA has been developed collectively by the members that Partnership, in consultation with our communities. Over the next three years partners will be working together through the outcome groups to progress the priorities in each outcome area.

I look forward to working with partners and communities as we make progress in delivering the Single Outcome Agreement.
Our vision for the Outer Hebrides is a prosperous, well-educated and healthy community enjoying a good quality of life and fully realising the benefits of our natural environment and cultural traditions.

Signatories to the Agreement
The undersigned confirm their commitment to The Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership's Single Outcome Agreement 2013-23

Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Angus Campbell
Scottish Government Minister for Local Government

Co-Cheangal Innse Gall (Third Sector Interface) Marina Munro
Community Land Scotland David Cameron
Hebridean Housing Partnership Angus Lamont
Highlands and Islands Fire and Rescue Service John MacDonald
Highlands and Islands Enterprise Archie Macdonald
Lews Castle College and University of Highlands and Islands Iain Macmillan
NHS Western isles Gordon Jamieson
Police Service of Scotland (Western Isles Area Command) Gordon Macleod
Scottish natural Heritage David Maclennan
Skills Development Scotland Seonag Campbell
UNDERSTANDING PLACE

OVERVIEW
The Outer Hebrides (also known as the Western Isles) are located to the north-west mainland of Scotland with a total population of around 28,000\(^1\). The main Islands are Lewis, Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Eriskay and Barra. The length of the islands measures approximately 130 miles from the Butt of Lewis in the North, to the south of Barra and Vatersay. The Outer Hebrides is one of the most sparsely populated areas in Scotland, with 9 people per square kilometre\(^2\) compared to the Scottish average of 67 people per square kilometre. Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis is the most populated settlement in the island chain.

The Outer Hebrides’ location and geography present major social and economic challenges and while transport infrastructure and services within the islands have improved greatly in the last twenty years, significant challenges remain in terms of logistics and cost of living. Population sparsity, depopulation and demographic imbalance present further challenges. The quality of the natural environment in the Outer Hebrides is special and the people have a strong cultural identity directly related to the Gaelic language. Traditional industries of crofting, fishing and Harris Tweed still remain but face significant challenges.

Despite these challenges the communities are resilient and significant progress has been made in recent years in areas such as the building of the new schools; expansion of the creative Industries; development of aquaculture; tourism growth; development of the renewables sector, growth and the expansion of Arnish Fabrication Yard; commercialisation opportunities at Hebrides Range; and the Harris Tweed industry; the strength of the third sector and emergence of social enterprises is key asset of the Outer Hebrides.

POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION

Though the SIMD data does not attribute any datazone within the Outer Hebrides within the 15% most deprived in Scotland, the data does not reveal the reality of living within such a remote area. Issues such as fuel poverty, limited job market, low income rates and accessibility have a large impact on the lives of the communities within the Outer Hebrides. However the Office of the Chief Statistician has collated the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009 data on rural areas only and this shows the Outer Hebrides as one of the most deprived rural areas in Scotland (see Figure 1).

Figure 1
Most deprived rural areas according to SIMD 2009

The data for Gross Disposable Household Income (chart 1) shows that the disposable income in the Outer Hebrides is significantly lower than Scotland and in comparison to other northern rural areas.

3 The Office of the Chief Statistician
The partnership is committed to reducing the effects of poverty. In the Outer Hebrides 10.2%\(^4\) of children live in poverty and 12.6% of households which are income deprived, both of which is below the national average, but there are significant challenges for those facing poverty on the islands. Issues such as fuel poverty, cost of access to services and access to secure and well paid employment are significant contributors to these figures. The Outer Hebrides has the highest number of households in Scotland in fuel poverty and extreme poverty (Chart 2 and 3).

Fuel poverty is a major problem for the islands, exacerbated by the absence of mains gas supply in the Outer Hebrides as households have to use more costly forms of fuel and they are prevented from benefiting from dual tariff discounts. In addition, many properties have solid wall or other features that make them hard to heat and treat.

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Partners over the last few years have supported various initiatives to address these issues including insulation programmes and fuel degradation but currently it remains one of the biggest challenges for the partnership to address.

In the Outer Hebrides (in common with other rural areas) there is a culture of independence and self-reliance making it more likely needs remain unknown or unmet, leaving people and families very isolated. Poverty is ‘hidden’ in rural areas, where it tends to be individual households affected rather than communities or areas experiencing deprivation (as in more urban areas). The gender pay gap is more evident in rural areas where part-time work tends to be low paid and below the skill level of workers.

The Partners have been working together over recent months to prepare for the impact of the introduction of Welfare Reforms, which is predicted to be a loss of approx. £8.5M from 2010-15. Families who are already struggling to meet the financial demands of living will be particularly hit by these reforms. Issues such as the introduction of social sector size criteria will have a large impact on households in the Outer Hebrides as the options to move to smaller properties are extremely limited due to lack of housing with one bedroom. The ability to search for, and secure work in an area with such a large geographical spread and job scarcity will be a particular challenge for those living in the Outer Hebrides.

In the Outer Hebrides homelessness is hidden as those that are homeless do not tend to sleep rough. Many of the homeless are accommodated in B&Bs and temporary accommodation which is often unsuitable. Younger people are known to be very mobile when homeless, using friend’s sofas for a few days at a time. In 2010/11 203 people reported as homeless in the Outer Hebrides.

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POPULATION
Over the next decade the key themes for the Outer Hebrides will revolve around demographic balance and achieving equivalence and parity of performance with the regional and national economies. A key measure of success is whether the population of the Outer Hebrides declines or grows in a sustainable way. In particular, that the working population and families are able to remain on the islands.

Over the last century the islands have experienced a decline in population of 42%, with a fall of 10% over the period 1991-2001 (the highest of any local authority area in Scotland). It was predicted that this trend was set to continue, though in 2010, the population estimate for the Outer Hebrides was 26,190; an increase from 2009. The results from the 2011 Census show that the population in the Outer Hebrides is now at 27,700. This is a 4.5% population increase from the 2001 Census.

| Table 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Census Results** | **NRS Mid Year Estimates** |
| Island Areas | Lewis | 20,720 | 20,159 | 18,489 | Island | 18,579 | 18,554 | 18,557 | 18,619 | 18,525 |
| Harris | 2,489 | 2,222 | 1,984 | population | 1,921 | 1,884 | 1,882 | 1,881 | 1,870 |
| North Uist | 1,803 | 1,815 | 1,657 | data not available | 1,548 | 1,542 | 1,548 | 1,556 | 1,574 |
| Benbecula | 1,887 | 1,803 | 1,249 | currently | 1,223 | 1,189 | 1,159 | 1,152 | 1,132 |
| South Uist | 2,432 | 2,285 | 1,951 | | 1,865 | 1,883 | 1,875 | 1,844 | 1,807 |
| Barra & Vatersay | 1,371 | 1,316 | 1,172 | | 1,164 | 1,148 | 1,159 | 1,138 | 1,172 |
| Outer Hebrides | 30,702 | 29,600 | 26,502 | 27,700 | 26,300 | 26,200 | 26,180 | 26,190 | 26,080 |

The Outer Hebrides is one of six council areas in which one fifth of the population are aged 65 and over. The percentage change in the Outer Hebrides from 2001 to 2011 in those aged 65 and over was 13.8%.

The Outer Hebrides has the third highest dependency ratio in Scotland of older people aged 65 and over, and a dependency ratio for aged under 15 of 24.7

Along with all other council areas the Outer Hebrides experienced a decrease (-11.8%) in population aged 5 to 14, but as with most council areas saw an increase in population aged 5 and under (4.7%)

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5 Source: NRS Council area factsheets 2010
9 In light of census data the mid year population estimates will need to be revised by NRS.
The table below shows the changes along with changes in other comparator areas.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority Area</th>
<th>Aged under 15</th>
<th>aged 15-64</th>
<th>aged 65 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outer Hebrides</td>
<td>-7.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argyll &amp; Bute</td>
<td>-16.6</td>
<td>-5.2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries &amp; Galloway</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shetland</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkney</td>
<td>-7.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moray</td>
<td>-3.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>-5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10.6¹²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National statistics show the Outer Hebrides has one of the highest proportions of people of pensionable age at 25% in 2011 and this figure is projected to rise to 31% by 2031¹³.

¹³ Source: NRS [http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)
ECONOMY AND EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

A vibrant, thriving and equitable economy is vital to the future of the islands’ sustainability and growth. The Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership is ambitious for the economy, the communities and the future of the Outer Hebrides. The Partnership’s vision for the Outer Hebrides is one of increased and growing confidence and of increased and growing opportunity. 14

As with other local authority areas employment rates have been dropping, with a low point at the beginning of 2011. (See chart 4 and 5). Indications are that employment rates are rising again, though the numbers that are long-term unemployed have not reduced.

Chart 4

![Employment and Unemployment October 2011 to September 2012](chart)

14 OHCPP Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013
15 Source: Nomis [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lia/2038432126/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lia/2038432126/report.aspx)
The OHCPP has identified several growth sectors, which partners will target resources to secure the future economic sustainability of the islands.

Renewable Energy is one of the leading drivers for economic growth in the Outer Hebrides. The Outer Hebrides are home to one of the best renewable energy resources in Europe in terms of wind and wave energy. This has been recognised by the renewable energy industry with a number of commercial onshore wind, offshore wind and wave schemes already consented or in scoping. Renewable Energy is also an important regeneration driver at community level with a considerable level of community wind and hydro generation consented, leading to significant community benefit. The socioeconomic benefit from harnessing the resource available in the Outer Hebrides is considerable as identified in the recently published “Scottish Islands Renewable Project: Final Report” for Scottish Government.

By 2030, the number of jobs created could increase to over 3,500 on the Western Isles, almost 2,900 in Shetland, and over 4,500 on Orkney... analysis suggests that a further 29,000 FTEs could be created by 2030 elsewhere in the UK.

The report also recognises some of the significant challenges faced by the sector that need to be addressed with the UK and Scottish Governments.

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16 Source NOMIS: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432126/report.aspx
The proposed Outer Hebrides Radial Connector will release private projects with a combined contract value approaching £2 billion and significant opportunities will emerge in fabrication, research, engineering and the wider supply chain. Community benefit in the form of lease rentals, profit sharing and returns from community schemes will lead to further opportunities throughout the islands and Western Isles Development Trust will ensure that a proportion of the return from operational schemes is disbursed from the Butt to Barra, regardless of deployment location.

At the time of writing, access to this world leading resource is being hampered by poor Grid connection. Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE-T) an arm of SSE, is Transmission Owner for the North of Scotland and has a licence obligation to connect Renewable Energy schemes which have contracted Grid connections. With 426MW of renewable generation contracted to Grid and a further 130MW at connection application stage, agencies are confident that SHE-T will build the required 450MW link between the Main Interconnected Transmission System at Beauly and Gravir on the East Coast of Lewis. Current indications are that this link will be complete and energised by October 2017. Meanwhile, important work goes on to achieve parity in Transmission Charging between the Outer Hebrides and the Scottish Mainland.

The OHCPP Economic Regeneration Strategy for the Outer Hebrides identifies other vital economic growth sectors which are central to the economic sustainability of the islands. These include Tourism, Creative Industries, Food and Drink, Communities, Defence and Financial Services. Some of these growth areas have been under development over the last year with a new Creative Industry Strategy published in 2012 and an area Tourism Plan is being developed. The Hebrides Range Task Force has secured the future of the defence industry in the islands for the short term but partners will continue to work with MoD and QUINTEC to secure the future of this sector in the Outer Hebrides. The OHCPP Economic Strategy reflects these priorities and partners are committed to developing these sectors and the local workforce with the appropriate skill sets.

Key to the success of the Economic Regeneration Strategy is ensuring that there are the correct skills are available for the growth sectors, as well as maintaining other industries which are required for the continued economic stability of the islands. With the development of the Western Isles Schools Project, Curriculum for Excellence, the growth of the University of Highlands and Islands and proven track record in delivery of training programmes for the unemployed, the OHCPP is committed to delivering an education and skills programme which is fit for the identified emerging sectors, looking at new ways of supporting school pupils to make informed training and career choices, which include the option of remaining on the islands.

School pupils in the Outer Hebrides have consistently performed well. Currently the Outer Hebrides is one of the top CPP areas in Scotland for positive and sustained destinations for school leavers. In 2011/12 95.5% of our school leavers moved on to a positive destination.¹⁸ The Comhairle’s Education department has been developing skills courses that are related to opportunities available on the islands including strengthening entrepreneurial skills, thereby enhancing the range of choices available to our young people.

There is a range of national and local training programmes for people such as Employability Fund; Modern Apprenticeships; Outer Hebrides’ Managing
Employment; Enterprise and Training and Include Us. The Partners are keen to ensure that there is a wide range of training available for all ages, which meets the needs of the Outer Hebrides. A significant challenge for the partners is tackling unemployed for those aged over 24 years. Unemployment and long-term unemployment is highest in this age group and people often feel that the only option available is to leave the islands to find work.

The challenge that the partnership faces is to ensure there is a secure and sustainable economic climate that is attracts people to remain or return to the islands to work, live and raise families.
HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Over the past few years the Outer Hebrides has taken some significant steps in improving residents’ health, for example increasing life expectancy particularly in men, and undertaking innovative work in preventative screening processes for those over 40 but there remain significant health issues and inequalities.

As indicated male life expectancy has increased since 2007/09, though it is still the fifth lowest in Scotland and is below the Scottish average. However there has been little change in female life expectancy, but it is the fourth highest in Scotland and is above the Scottish average.

Latest figures show males in the Outer Hebrides have a healthy life expectancy of 74 years, which is below the Scotland average (75.8 years), conversely females in the Outer Hebrides have a life expectancy of 82 years (80.4 years for Scotland).\(^{19}\)

**Chart 6**

Perhaps one of the largest public health concerns in the Outer Hebrides over recent years has been the rising rates of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity. The NHS WI Public Health Intelligence Department carried out an epidemiological review of routine data relating to alcohol. This found that the Outer Hebrides Health Board area is amongst the highest for both direct and indirect alcohol related hospitalisations (see Charts 7, 8, and 9). It also identified that a higher proportion of these were due to mental / behavioural alcohol-related disorders in particular alcohol dependence. Rates were increasing across all age groups and for both males and females but were greatest among middle-age groups, especially men. However, hospitalisations were increasing faster among women (60% increase in 5 years to 2004/05 compared to 20% Scotland for the period analysed in the review).\(^{21}\)

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Chart 7

Patients hospitalised with alcohol related diagnosis

Age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Western Isles | Scotland

Chart 8

Alcohol related deaths
3 year moving annual average

Western Isles - number of deaths | Scotland - number of deaths

Alcohol related hospital statistics, ISD
Alcohol related deaths, General Register Office for Scotland
Physical activity and obesity is of increasing concern to the Partnership. The costs to people’s physical and mental well being are high, with participation in sport and exercise the lowest in Scotland (see chart 10). Chart 11 shows the Body Mass Index (BMI) rates for the Outer Hebrides are some of the highest in Scotland. The financial cost to health services will be significant. The issue of low physical activity rates needs to be understood in the rural context, including limited access to activities such as sporting facilities, environmental factors such as lack of safe routes to walk, cycle or run, and inclement weather. The partnership has, for the next three years, put physical activity as a priority to try and address some of these issues.

24 Alcohol related hospital statistics, ISD
Chart 10

Participation in sports and exercise by Health Board 2008-2011 (by Health Board)

Chart 11

Mean BMI, prevalence of overweight and obesity 2008-2011 (by Health Board)

One of the most concerning impacts on health (and social care) is the impacts of an ageing population. National statistics show the Outer Hebrides has one of the highest proportions of people of pensionable age at 25% in 2011 and this figure is projected to rise to 31% by 2031\(^27\).

Older people in the Outer Hebrides receive both intensive home care and free personal care at home services (see Chart 12). This is significantly greater than Scottish average. In addition rates of dementia diagnosis are significantly higher than the Scottish Average and are rising year on year. (Chart 13)

**Chart 12**

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\(^28\) Source: NRS [http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)

Shifting the balance of care in health and social care for older people is a key priority for partners, the implementation of the Reshaping Care for Older People Change Fund has contributed to better working relationships and improving services for older people. It is hoped that the Change Fund will also ensure that work in the areas of prevention and reablement are secured for the future. The Change Fund has contributed to working towards Integration of Health and Social Care. While challenges still remain in this area, partners are committed to moving forward with this work. As part of the OHCPP’s priorities the care of ill and frail older people is significant but the partners will be focusing on supporting older people to be healthier for longer, looking at prevention and earlier interventions with people to secure a longer healthy life expectancy.

One of the biggest challenges for partners is the remoteness and sparsity factors in the development of effective solutions to reduce potential inequalities for local communities. The implications of such factors for the population are not only felt in terms of accessibility of services but in direct impacts on a person’s health and well-being arising from the economic vulnerability and social isolation of their remote/rural situation. Local accessibility of quality public services, better transport links, the Road Equivalent Tariff/Air Discount Schemes, universal digital broadband coverage and availability of affordable fuel and energy are a few of the priorities for partners in ensuring the Outer Hebrides and in particular its more remote communities, are not disadvantaged.

29 ISD [http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Quality-And-Outcomes-Framework/]
EARLY INTERVENTIONS AND EARLY YEARS

The Partnership recognises that the early years of a child’s life are critical in shaping their future life chances. By intervening early in a child’s life there is the greatest impact in improving outcomes for children and breaking cycles of deprivation. Interventions particularly from pre-birth to 7 years old in areas such as nutrition, exercise, educational input and behaviour management are recognised as having significant impact on improving the life chances of a person.

The OHCPP has been very active in the recently launched Early Years Collaborative. Linking to the national aims of the collaborative, partners will be considering how to address the challenges locally.

Getting it Right for Children and Young People in the Outer Hebrides is being implemented through the Outer Hebrides Integrated Children’s Services Plan. Getting it Right principles are well established in all partner agencies and work is on going through different mechanisms, including the Early Years Collaborative, to improve our services to and outcomes for young people.

Though in many areas the Outer Hebrides has performed above the Scottish average on key indicators in regard to early years, there are still areas of concern. Early identification of children not reaching their developmental milestones is a priority for the local Early Years Collaborative, as is nutrition and identification of vulnerable mothers’ pre birth.

Statistically one area where the Outer Hebrides are failing is childhood obesity which is higher than Scottish average. (See table 2)

| Table 3 |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| **% overweight** | **% obese** | **% severely obese** |
| Outer Hebrides    | 26.7     | 12.5        | 6.7        |
| Scotland          | 21.4     | 9.6         | 5.5        |

Where the data shows that the Outer Hebrides are performing better than Scottish average on issues such as breastfeeding, still births and number of children looked after. The OHCPP, Early Years Partnership, Integrated Children’s Services Group and the Early Years Collaborative will continue to strive for further improvements to ensure all of our children have the best start in life.

The Prevention Plan at Appendix 3 shows further details of all the work to be undertaken by Partners in the areas of early interventions and prevention.
COMMUNITIES
The communities of the Outer Hebrides are a key strength, with a strong tradition of volunteering and a well established third sector. Despite this, sparsity of population can present challenges such as accessing services, increased isolation, and more recently depopulation in the more rural area as people relocate to more populous areas to reduce costs of living and in some instances improve standard of living. Improving community resilience, self-reliance and building capacity are key goals for the partnership. Working with the third sector is fundamental to this. The OHCPP relationship with the Third Sector Interface (C-CIG) is strong, as are other relationships with individual third sector partners.

The Outer Hebrides remains one of the safest places in Scotland and the UK, with low crime rates and high detection rates; it is one of the attractions for many visitors and residents. As previously highlighted alcohol consumption remains an issue of concern. Police Service of Scotland (Western Isles) report that in a significant number of cases which they attend, excessive consumption of alcohol is a cause or contributing factor to the situation. The Partnership will continue to work on this area to reduce the impacts of harmful alcohol consumption on communities as well as the individual.

Housing stock in the Outer Hebrides differs greatly from many other areas. More than 80% of households live in privately owned or rented housing. Most of the private sector housing stock consists of larger houses with 3 or more bedrooms, and many are in poor condition.

The Outer Hebrides Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2011 (HNDA) indicates that 77% of households live in dwellings that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS). Moreover, up to 10% of households living in private dwellings live in a property that is in serious disrepair or Below the Tolerable Standard (BTS). Most of these households are older homeowners aged 65 years or above, many on low income and without financial resources to adequately maintain or heat their homes.

The HNDA concludes that up to 870 additional homes may be required in total by 2020, in the main due to the projected growth in households. Of these it is estimated that 360 should be affordable homes. The Outer Hebrides housing markets do not support speculative housing development due to the single unit “home for life” tradition, and there is very little existing and new private property available for sale from one year to the next. First time buyers can have difficulty purchasing a suitable property on the open market and patterns of land ownership, infrastructure constraints and other local issues often add to the difficulties that would - be buyers face. The fact that total land acquisition and development costs can exceed the market value of a new property can create further problems, especially in the current lending environment.

In the short term addressing these challenges is compounded by public expenditure constraints, uncertainty over social housing funding levels, mortgage availability, and lack of confidence in long term employment to take on financial commitments.

Currently 5,620 persons aged 65 years or above live in the Outer Hebrides. This is equivalent to a third of all households. The HNDA projections show there will be a sharp rise in the numbers of men aged 65 and above and women aged 80 years and

30 Outer Hebrides Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2011
31 Outer Hebrides Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2011
32 Outer Hebrides Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2011
above who live alone over the next two decades. These trends will drive up the demand for home care, as well as for other housing services that enable people to live independently within their own homes in safety and comfort. Meeting increased demand in the face of severe public expenditure constraints will involve finding new ways of working and greater use of technology, including telecare and telehealth, to support vulnerable people in their homes.

The Partnership considers homelessness to be a high strategic priority as it is a traumatic experience that tends to arise from a combination of personal circumstance and deficiencies in the local housing system. A strong partnership approach has been developed between the Comhairle, HHP, NHS Western Isles and local voluntary agencies such as the Hebrides Alpha, Western Isles Foyer, Lifestyle, CrossReach and Women’s Aid to support those facing homelessness.
NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Our natural and cultural heritage are amongst our greatest assets. They support a wide range of economic activities, and help to define the Outer Hebrides as an attractive place to live and work. A well managed and well used environment helps to support and deliver outcomes for economy, employment, strong communities, education and health.

The quality of the natural environment in the Outer Hebrides is outstanding. The Outer Hebrides is an isolated, peaceful and unspoilt archipelago, with a wide variety of species and habitats in a relatively compact area. The diversity of the landscapes in the islands helps to define the character of the Outer Hebrides.

The importance of the environment of the Outer Hebrides extends beyond the land into the seas around the islands. Not only is the coastal landscape of the islands unique and beautiful in its variety, but also the coast and coastal waters are important for a range of species and habitats.

The water environment is an intrinsic part of the landscape and a vital asset. The catchments of the Outer Hebrides currently fall within the West Highland sub-district of the River Basin Management Plan for Scotland. At present 92% of waterbodies in the West Highland area are classified as being at good or high ecological status or potential.

Our natural assets support a wide range of economic activities. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and tourism all depend on the high quality of the natural environment. The key to sustainable use of our natural resources lies in sensitive management delivering social, economic and environmental benefits. The presence and quality of natural resources have been supported over the years by sensitive land use practised by the people living and working on the land and sea.

As the Outer Hebrides contain such an important natural resource base and varying landscape, there are several different types of environmental designations to protect them, these include:

- 1 World Heritage Site: The islands of St Kilda. (Mixed status of both natural and cultural significance)
- 52 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – the total area of the Outer Hebrides covered is 37,975ha or 13.1%;
- 3 National Nature Reserves (NNRs) - total area of the Outer Hebrides covered is 1,560ha or 0.5%;
- 15 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - total area of Outer Hebrides covered is 90,481ha or 31%;
- 11 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - total area of Outer Hebrides covered is 86,900ha (a significant proportion of this figure is marine)
- 3 National Scenic Areas (NSAs) - total area of Outer Hebrides is covered 116,600 ha, a significant proportion of which is marine

The Outer Hebrides offers the potential to make a significant contribution to the renewable energy industry in Scotland, as previously mentioned, and, helping to reduce CO2 emissions and slowing the progress of climate change. Additionally, the Outer Hebrides hosts a significant area of carbon rich soils (85.4% of soils in the local authority area – highest proportion in Scotland). These areas, holding approximately 341 Mt of peat, are an important carbon sink, and offer potential to play a significant role in our contribution to managing CO2 emissions.
In absolute terms, the region’s contribution to the processes driving climate change is small (compared to urban and industrial regions), yet the impact per head is likely to be relatively large, in common with other rural areas. Vulnerability of exposed coastlines to flooding from the sea and storm effects is of increasing concern. The Partners are committed to ensuring the safety of communities and work has been going on to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and coastal erosion. Our aim is to become a ‘carbon positive Outer Hebrides’. Partners have signed the Outer Hebrides Climate Change Declaration – committing to ongoing reductions in CO2 emissions, sharing information and encouraging others to engage.

The Outer Hebrides is characterised by the richness of its creative and cultural contents and products. Inspired by a ‘sense of place’ of the Outer Hebrides, which encompasses environment, community, Gaelic language and cultural heritage, it houses a diverse range of practitioners in traditional and contemporary music, literature, arts and crafts. Broadcasting, textiles and heritage offer significant levels of employment and business opportunity.  

The islands have a rich and varied historic environment resource; the buildings and settlements lived and worked in, create a distinct sense of place. The historic environment is an important social asset linking people with places and creating a common inheritance.

The historic environment includes a wide range of sites, landscapes and settlement patterns, influenced by human activities. There are 213 scheduled monuments in the Outer Hebrides which amounts to 1.5% of the sites recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record. This is significantly lower than other local authority areas. Whilst not all monuments are of national importance they are no less important for being regionally or locally significant. The historic environment should be managed in a sustainable way to deliver economic, social, environmental and academic benefits for communities.

Unique to the islands are the number of historical societies and museums, including a major Heritage Lottery Fund development at Lews Castle in Stornoway for a new Museum and Archive.

Native islanders in the Outer Hebrides have a strong cultural identity largely stemming from a unique and eventful history. Around 60% of islanders speak Gaelic, whilst 70% of the resident population have some knowledge of Gaelic (including reading, writing, speaking or a combination of the three). This is the highest of any Local Authority area in Scotland. All signposts on the islands are written in both English and Gaelic and much day-to-day business is carried out in the Gaelic language.

Partners recognise the place of Gaelic in the cultural, social and economic life of the people of the Outer Hebrides and as such the Comhairle’s Gaelic Language Plan aims to revitalise Gaelic in the Outer Hebrides through a variety of measures, supported by implementation of the Gaelic Language Plans of other Public Authority partners and initiatives by third sector organisations and the business community.

The Outer Hebrides has a distinctive history combined with a vibrant culture, traditionally recollected in stories, song and traditional crafts. Harris Tweed has

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33 Ro-innleachd Ghniomhachsan, Innse Gall/ Creative and Cultural Industries Strategy, Outer Hebrides 2012 -2015
created a worldwide brand and image that has re-vitalised the industry in recent years.

There are a number of flagship cultural organisations in the Outer Hebrides including An Lanntair in Lewis, the Islands Book Trust, and Taigh Chearsabhagh in North Uist that engage with the local community and artists and play a key role in promoting and providing access to local, national and international visual and performing arts, craft and literature for both the local community and visitors.

A range of cultural events take place on the islands annually including the multi-award winning Hebridean Celtic Festival, the Fàclan Book Festival, Ceòlas Uibhist, Feisean na Gaidheal and Barra Live that attract national and world-wide interest and provide significant economic benefit to the islands.

58% of people in the Outer Hebrides volunteer (almost double the national average), a large proportion of which are engaged in cultural events and keeping alive for future generations a wealth of cultural activity from ceilidhs, storytelling, agricultural shows, boat days, island Fèisean, Gaelic Book bug sessions in the library, the Mod, Book Groups, Gaelic Choirs, Astronomy and Natural History Societies, Hill runs, Shinty teams, Pipe Bands, Accordion and Fiddle, Dance, Poetry, Music, Visual Art and Drama Groups.

Radio stations from BBC nan Gaidheal to the local community station Isles FM present a lively interface to this wealth of creative activity featuring local voices, knowledge and interpretation. Broadcasting and the media are having an increasingly important impact. MG Alba in partnership with the BBC has established the Gaelic digital television service which has helped create employment for island based independent production companies and freelancers. Increasingly the cultural sector has been identified as a major economic driver for the Outer Hebrides.

Research published in 2012 identified that there may be over 500 people employed in the creative and cultural sector within the Outer Hebrides. Access to, and participation in, creative and cultural activity enhances community and social well-being, and makes the Outer Hebrides a desirable location in which to live and work. Tourists are also drawn to the area by the islands’ museums, archives, archaeology, galleries and cultural events. The creative and cultural sectors make a substantial contribution to driving economic activity within the Outer Hebrides and offer significant opportunity for future economic growth and diversification.
LOCAL OUTCOMES AND PRIORITIES

With the understanding of the challenges the islands face, the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partners considered the information received from community engagement undertaken and the statistical information about the Outer Hebrides and reviewed the Local Outcomes and priorities for Single Outcome Agreement.

The Partnership took the decision to retain the seven local outcomes (see Figure 2) as their ten year vision for the islands and to refocus the priority areas for the next three years, building on the work that was undertaken for the SOA 2011-13, whilst taking into consideration the Scottish Government Priorities.

The Local Outcomes focus on the wide range of issues which need to be addressed to improve life for those living and working in the Outer Hebrides. The Local Outcomes are ambitious and long term; they reflect the National Outcomes that Scottish Government set. The OHCPP structure is organised to reflect the Local Outcomes to ensure there is an ongoing focus to deliver of these outcomes. Achieving the Local Outcomes is a long term strategy.
### Local Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Outcomes</th>
<th>National Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The <strong>populations</strong> of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups</td>
<td>1. We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The <strong>economy</strong> of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving</td>
<td>3. We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The people of the Outer Hebrides are well educated, well trained and well skilled</td>
<td>6. We live longer, healthier lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The physical and mental <strong>health and wellbeing</strong> of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved</td>
<td>11. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The <strong>communities</strong> of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations</td>
<td>15. We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the <strong>natural and cultural resources</strong> of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generations</td>
<td>18. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs</td>
<td>19. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21. We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. We live longer, healthier lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. We have improved the life chances for children, young people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 2*
The OHCPP took the decision that though they didn’t wish to lose sight of the Local Outcomes, that Partners need to respond to particular issues that were facing the islands by identifying priority areas over shorter timescales, which will contribute to the achievement of the Local Outcomes over time. This approach was reflected in the OHCPP’s Single Outcome Agreement 2011-13. This approach also focused partnership working, cross thematic working and enabled wider engagement into specific issues.

The OHCPP considered their priorities for 2013/14 -16/17 and decided on the following areas

**OUTER HEBRIDES PRIORITIES SOA 2013/14 – 16/17**

- Our assets have provided opportunities for **sustainable economic growth**
- **Older people** positively contribute to our economy and communities, and access appropriate and quality services to enable them to retain their independence.
- Our children and young people have the **best start in life**
- Communities are safer and healthier by preventing, and reducing the **harmful effects of alcohol**
- Our communities are physically and mentally healthier through an increase in **physical and social activity**
- The people of the Outer Hebrides have an improved standard of living through **addressing poverty and inequalities**.
- The Outer Hebrides will be **better connected** with high quality infrastructure supporting broadband, travel and renewables.

The Outcome Groups have undertaken a logic modelling exercise for each priority area to identify their thematic contribution to the priorities. The Logic Models are at Appendix 1 and 2. The logic models set out what the Partnership hopes to achieve over the next three years.
The partners took into consideration the priorities set by Scottish Government and are of the opinion that the local priorities reflect these. (See figure 3)

**Figure 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Priorities 2013/14-16/17</th>
<th>Scottish Government Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our assets have provided opportunities for sustainable economic growth</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic recovery and growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people positively contribute to our economy and communities, and access appropriate and quality services to enable them to retain their independence.</td>
<td>Outcomes for older people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our children and young people have the best start in life</td>
<td>Early years and early intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities are safer and healthier by preventing, and reducing the harmful effects of alcohol</td>
<td>Health improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safer and stronger communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our communities are physically and mentally healthier through an increase in physical and social activity</td>
<td>Early years and early intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outcomes for older people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The people of the Outer Hebrides have an improved standard of living through addressing poverty and inequalities.</td>
<td>Safer and stronger communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Hebrides will be better connected with high quality infrastructure supporting broadband, travel and renewables.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic recovery and growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDERSTANDING THE TOTAL RESOURCE AVAILABLE TO THE OHCPP TO DELIVER THE SOA OUTCOMES. ¹

All financial information is for 2013-14 unless otherwise stated

To understand how the Partners will deliver the Local Outcomes and priorities Partners will need to consider how resources are allocated. The OHCPP undertook to conduct an exercise to give a very broad-brush picture of resources partners have that will contribute to the Local Outcomes.
This is the first time the OHCPP have undertaken such an exercise and currently the analysis of the resources and discussion on how to use resources has gone no further.

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organisation</th>
<th>CPP as a whole</th>
<th>C-CIG ²</th>
<th>CnES</th>
<th>HHP</th>
<th>HIE</th>
<th>Fire Service of Scotland (Western Isles)</th>
<th>LCC / UHI (August 2012 - July 2013)</th>
<th>NHS WI ³</th>
<th>Police Service of Scotland Western Isles Area Command (2013/14-2015/16)</th>
<th>SNH ⁴</th>
<th>SDS ⁵</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td>Total resource (£)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The populations of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups</td>
<td>1,088,600</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>964,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£90,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The economy of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving</td>
<td>23,613,600</td>
<td>46,600</td>
<td>1,982,000</td>
<td>18,400,000</td>
<td>2,750,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£90,000</td>
<td>£345,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The people of the Outer Hebrides are well educated, well trained and well skilled</td>
<td>48,218,850</td>
<td>96,850</td>
<td>43,012,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£120,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome Description</td>
<td>Figures</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved</td>
<td>25,253,350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations</td>
<td>4,626,190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the natural and cultural resources of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generations</td>
<td>2,304,430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs</td>
<td>68,116,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>173,221,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. All the information supplied by Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partners are rough estimates of contributions to the local outcomes
2. C-CIG is the local Third Sector Interface for the Outer Hebrides and encompasses five organisations
3. NHS WI unable to supply figures
4. SNH figures are an extract from a management unit that delivers across Argyll and the Outer Hebrides
5. SDS currently unable to supply figures for specific CPP areas, though are currently working to provide this information
GOVERNANCE

The 2013-23 Single Outcome Agreement is a partnership document for which the Council and Boards of the statutory and other public sector partners are accountable. All Community Planning Partners have committed to the agreed outcomes for the Outer Hebrides. This revision of the Agreement builds on these premises and partnership working.

Progress in achieving local outcomes and meeting local targets will be scrutinised by the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership, the Executive Group and the five theme related Outcome Groups, as well as by the individual public agencies which are part of the partnership. (see Figure 3)

The Comhaire’s Policy and Resources will formally review the Agreement (as lead authority) and there will be ongoing management scrutiny by senior officers of the relevant agencies.

The Partnership views the Agreement as a living, evolving document which will change over time as targets and outcomes are achieved and local priorities change. As such, the Partnership will formally review the Agreement annually and instigate any changes as appropriate.

The SOA directly refers to the community planning priorities of the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership; these priorities are also reflected in the Comhaire’s Corporate Plan, the business/delivery plans of partner agencies and a range of joint strategies and plans. The Governance framework of the Partnership is as follows:

Figure 4

Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership Organisational Diagram

- 37 -
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EQUALITIES

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
The Community Planning Partnership recognises the importance of engagement for building strong communities and that it is essential to ensuring that what the partners are delivering is what the communities of the Outer Hebrides want and require.

The OHCPP has committed to conducting, and supporting partners to conduct, engagement which meets the National Standards:

- **Involvement**: We will identify and involve the people and organisations with an interest in the focus of the engagement.
- **Support**: We will identify and overcome any barriers to involvement.
- **Planning**: We will gather evidence of the needs and available resources and use this to agree the purpose, scope and timescale of the engagement and the actions to be taken.
- **Methods**: We will agree the use methods of engagement that are fit for purpose.
- **Working together**: We will agree and use clear procedures to enable the participants to work with one another efficiently and effectively.
- **Sharing Information**: We will ensure necessary information is communicated between the participants.
- **Working with Others**: We will work effectively with others with an interest in the engagement.
- **Improvement**: We will develop actively the skills, knowledge and confidence of all the participants.
- **Feedback**: We will feedback the results of the engagement to the wider community and agencies affected.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation**: We will monitor and evaluate whether the engagement meets its purposes and the national standards for community engagement.

To encourage a continuous open dialogue with all sectors of the community, the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership will use a variety of methods to engage, including:

- Working more closely with Community Councils, Parent Associations, Community Associations
- Events
- Surveys
- Social Networking
- Website
- Open meetings of the Community Partnership Planning
• Work closely with partners in their consultations

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY
The Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership recognises the value of diversity within the community.

The Partnership is committed to working towards improving equality of opportunity for all and reducing inequalities in the community. The Partnership is committed to providing high quality services that everyone can access. The Partnership will work towards removing direct and indirect barriers which exclude people from social, economic, political and cultural opportunities and experiences.

The Partnership is committed to ensuring that current and potential service users, employees or job applicants will not be discriminated against on the grounds of social circumstances or background, age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity.

The delivery of the Single Outcome Agreement will be impact assessed to identify those groups within the community whose requirements are less well met than those of other groups with a view to widening accessibility to all the services provided by the Partnership.

The outcomes of the SOA will be monitored to ensure that they do not exclude or discriminate against any individual or group in the community and that as employers and service providers we meet their needs. If monitoring reveals any gaps action will be taken to rectify these.
MEASURING SUCCESS

Our assets have provided opportunities for sustainable economic growth.

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve:
- Growth sectors supported to develop
- Job growth in the identified sectors
- Significant growth in the production of energy
- Support communities to become more economically sustainable
- Utilise the natural and cultural resources for sustainable economic benefit
- Preparing a skilled workforce for growth sectors in the islands
- Reduce carbon footprint

Long term outcomes:
1. The populations of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups
2. The economy of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving
3. The people of the Outer Hebrides are well educated, well trained and well skilled
4. The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations
5. The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the natural and cultural resources of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of JSA claimants long term unemployed (ONS)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>34.70 (March 2006)</td>
<td>36.70 (March 2010)</td>
<td>34.00 (March 2011)</td>
<td>42.85 (March 2012)</td>
<td>43.68 Feb 2013</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>(Scottish Av March 2013 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claimant+Count</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School leavers positive and sustained destinations (SDS)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>94.30 (2006/07)</td>
<td>88.90 (2008/09)</td>
<td>92.70 (2009/10)</td>
<td>92.60 (2010/11 initial leavers only awaiting sustained figures)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Maintain above 90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of the Outer Hebrides (NRS mid year population estimates)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>26350 (mid 2006)</td>
<td>26180 (mid 2009)</td>
<td>26190 (mid 2010)</td>
<td>26080 (Mid 2011)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Increase to match and exceed Scottish growth rates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of designated site features in favourable condition (SNH)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95 (2010)</td>
<td>95 (2010)</td>
<td>95 (2011)</td>
<td>95 (2012)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Maintain at 95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of water bodies achieving good ecological status (SEPA)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>92 (2008)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>93% (2015), 94% (2021), 99% (2027)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34 Mid Year Estimates for population will need to be revised in light of Census results as growth in population from 2001 – 2011 is 4.5%
Older people positively contribute to our economy and communities, and access appropriate and quality services to enable them to retain their independence

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve:

- Building the capacity of communities to support older people
- Supporting older people into training, lifelong learning and employment
- Supporting older people into healthier lifestyles
- Support older people to remain independent for as long as possible
- Provided more integrated services for older people

Long term outcomes:

1. The populations of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups
3. The people of the Outer Hebrides are well educated, well trained and well skilled
4. The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved
5. The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations
7. The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs

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<tr>
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<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of older people aged 65+ with intensive care needs receiving personal care at home (Rate per 1000 population)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>27.00 (2006)</td>
<td>27.10 (2009)</td>
<td>30.50 (2010)</td>
<td>25.00 (2011)</td>
<td>25.8 (2012)</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of pensioners in fuel poverty (Scottish Housing Condition Survey)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>83.00 (2003-2006)</td>
<td>86.00 (2007-09)</td>
<td>83.00 (2008-10)</td>
<td>80 (2009-11)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scottish House Condition Survey</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS</a></td>
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</table>
Our children and young people have the best start in life

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve
  ▪ Early interventions to ensure that parents are supported
  ▪ Support for families in communities
  ▪ Support families and children to lead a healthier lifestyle
  ▪ Identify and support vulnerable families

Long term outcomes:
  1. The populations of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups
  2. The people of the Outer Hebrides are well educated, well trained and well skilled
  3. The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved
  4. The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations
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<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy at Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>79.90</td>
<td>82.00</td>
<td>82.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Meet or exceed Scottish Average 80.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>73.00</td>
<td>73.50</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Meet or Exceed Scottish Average 75.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Poverty data</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SNS) <a href="http://www.sns.gov.uk/">http://www.sns.gov.uk/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2011/12)</td>
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<td>Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of Stillbirth (Early Years Collaborative Measure) ISD</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>decrease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Infant Deaths (Early Years Collaborative Measure) ISD</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of children who have reached all of the expected developmental milestones at the time of their 27-30 month child health review. (Early Years Collaborative Measure) Source?</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of children who have reached all of the expected developmental milestones at the time the child starts Primary School. (Early Years Collaborative Measure) Source?</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Communities are safer and healthier by preventing, and reducing the harmful effects of alcohol

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve

- Provision of divisionary activities
- Provide education and information for parents, children, young people and adults
- Support employers

Long term outcomes:

4. The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved
5. The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations
6. The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the natural and cultural resources of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generations
7. The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs

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<th>2012/13</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charges brought for offences directly attributable to alcohol</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>159.00(2009/10)</td>
<td>159.00(2009/10)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Northern Constabulary)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol related general hospital discharge rate</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>1715.00(2006/07)</td>
<td>976.00</td>
<td>1014.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Decrease to meet Scottish Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data per 100000 population (WI NHS (SMR01) ISD ISD Alcohol related hospital discharges)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of people reporting ‘alcohol misuse’ as a concern</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>52.00(2009)</td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Northern Constabulary Community Consultation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Baseline</td>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported alcohol related fires per 10000 population</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fire Service National Incident Recording System (for recording incident details) and Control Mobilising System for primary fire incidents with alcohol involvement)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Our communities are physically and mentally healthier through an increase in physical and social activity

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve

- Increase access to opportunities for physical exercise.
- Increase access to social activities
- Support communities to provide social and physical activities locally
- Support people to access the natural environment safely

Long term outcomes:

4. The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved
6. The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the natural and cultural resources of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generations
7. The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs

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<th>2012/13</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Childhood obesity in primary 1</strong> (NHS WI/ScotPHO Child Health School System)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.00 (2008/09)</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage of people meeting recommended activity levels</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>44.00 (2011/12)</td>
<td>N/A (Previous data is for Shetland, Orkney and Western Isles)</td>
<td>N/A (Previous data is for Shetland, Orkney and Western Isles)</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Meet and exceed Scottish Average</td>
<td>Scottish average in 2011 is 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
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<td>2010/11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Women</strong>&lt;br&gt;Scottish Health survey <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/Publications/healthboard2011xls">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/Publications/healthboard2011xls</a></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>29.00 (2011/12)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Meet and exceed Scottish Average&lt;br&gt;Scottish average in 2011 is 33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage of adults giving up time to volunteer in the last 12 months</strong>&lt;br&gt;Scottish Household Survey <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/LA0910Eilean">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/LA0910Eilean</a></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>29.00 (2005)</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Maintain / increase %&lt;br&gt;Scottish average in 2005 25% and 2009/10 30%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The people of the Outer Hebrides have an improved standard of living through addressing poverty and inequalities.

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve:
- Access to sustainable and appropriate employment
- Access to information about benefits and support
- Reduce fuel poverty

Long term outcomes:
1. The populations of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups
2. The economy of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving
3. The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved
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<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income Deprivation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>SIMD</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Poverty data</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
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<td>(SNS) <a href="http://www.sns.gov.uk/">http://www.sns.gov.uk/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of Households experiencing:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fuel poverty</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
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<td>2003-2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2007-2009</td>
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<td>2009-2011</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme fuel poverty</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses failing the Scottish Housing Quality Standard</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>82</th>
<th>77</th>
<th>73</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Household Assessed as Homeless</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>168</th>
<th>158</th>
<th>159</th>
<th>133</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNES Statutory Performance Indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2008/09)</td>
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</table>
The Outer Hebrides will be better connected with high quality infrastructure supporting renewables and broadband.

Over the next three years Partners will work to achieve
- Significant growth in the production of energy
- Access to next generation broadband

Long term outcomes:
1. The populations of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups
2. The economy of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving
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<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of electricity exported from the Outer Hebrides to the main UK electricity Grid</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>450MW</td>
<td>(2017)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Broadband indicator</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
PREVENTION PLAN

The National Community Planning Group has defined prevention as:

“Actions which prevent problems and ease future demand on services by intervening early, thereby delivering better outcomes and value for money”.

The Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partners are committed to prevention and early interventions as a model of service delivery, understanding the social and personal benefits to communities as well as economic benefits to delivery organisations. The OHCPP recognise that it is better to intervene effectively to prevent escalation than to respond only when the difficulty has become so acute as to demand action. The benefits are not only to the individual, but society as a whole. Understanding of prevention now shows that early interventions are cheaper and in the long term more cost effective than remedial actions.

Early interventions and preventative measures can be achieved across all local outcomes in the SOA. In line with the SOA national guidance, the OHCPP:

- has defined and identified the key preventative activities already in place relating to their outcome;
- will identify local best practice and ‘best buys’ that should be replicated more widely;
- is committed to measuring the scale of preventative activity, the resources committed to this and the impact it has with national support; and
- will develop opportunities to roll out and upscale existing activity and/or identify new approaches.

Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) is a model for transformational change, promoting earlier intervention, shared understanding across agencies to provide the right care, at the right time, by the right professional. Embedding of GIRFEC, consistency of information sharing, engagement with families and children, combined with earlier screening will lead to streamlined processes, less duplication, improvements in multi-agency work and improved outcomes for children.

The Early Years Collaborative has been established to accelerate the conversion of the high level principles set out in GIRFEC and the Early Years Framework into practical action. This must:

- Deliver tangible improvement in outcomes and reduce inequalities for Scotland’s vulnerable children.
- Put Scotland squarely on course to shifting the balance of public services towards early intervention and prevention by 2016.

The OHCPP are fully committed to the collaborative with work being undertaken on all three workstream areas, current focus is on identifying children who may not reach their developmental milestones and mothers who are most vulnerable during pregnancy

“Reshaping Care for Older People” is an initiative which is aimed at improving services for older people by shifting care towards anticipatory care and prevention. The Change Fund in the Outer Hebrides has supported a wide range of initiatives to secure the shift
of care and enable older people to remain independent for longer. The Third Sector as well as the Local Authority and Health Board are key partners in the successful delivery of initiatives.

In addition to the Change Funds there is significant amount of work which is already part of the organisations day to day practice. Partner organisations appreciate there are still challenges in furthering embedding this approach, as well as recognising there are opportunities for improving practice and the partnership approach to prevention.

This document gives a broad over view of the prevention and early interventions work that is currently underway in the Outer Hebrides or is planned within each of our local priorities.

At this stage Community Planning Partners have not been able to identify the costs associated with preventative work and the savings that would be created due to a lack of local resources to undertake this complex piece of work. Partners would be keen to work with national to support in the future to understand this.

**Current activity**

Across all partners there is a range of early interventions and preventative work that is undertaken. This range of activities is reflected in the SOA Outcomes and associated logic models.

Local strategies such as the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy, Early Years Strategy and Early Years Collaborative, Youth Employability Action Plan, Older People’s Partnership Action Plan, Northern Criminal Justice Authority Action Plan, Reshaping Care for Older People Change Plan, Early Years Change Plan, OHCPP Economic Strategy, Climate Change Declaration and Carbon Management Plan also reflect the partnerships commitment to prevention.

Our assets have provided opportunities for sustainable **economic growth**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventative measures and early interventions</th>
<th>Partners delivering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The OHCPP’s Economic Regeneration Strategy and individual growth sector strategies all focus on economic recovery and supporting growth sectors to emerge/recover to ensure a stable and thriving economy | Community Land Scotland  
CnES  
Highlands and Islands Enterprise  
Lews Castle College / UHI  
Private Businesses and forums  
Scottish Natural Heritage  
Skills Development Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| Skills development programmes including Modern Apprenticeships, Employability Fund | CnES  
Lews Castle College / UHI  
Private Businesses and forums  
Skills Development Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| Skills development plans for growth areas and youth employability action plan | CnES  
Lews Castle College / UHI  
Skills Development Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventative measures and early interventions:</th>
<th>Partners delivering:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Support to employers to assist with staff development</td>
<td>CnES Highlands and Islands Enterprise Skills Development Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work Coach Programmes</td>
<td>CnES Skills Development Scotland Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lobbying on a wide range of issues which will secure an stable economic future for the islands (including fuel degradation, retention of the ETV, maintaining the Hebrides Range, implementation and retention of RET and ADS)</td>
<td>All OHCPP Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The natural and historic environment is kept in good condition to ensure that the maximum benefit can be derived from them. (includes projects such as Invasive non-native species - Hebridean Mink Project and Uist Wader Research, Archaeological works)</td>
<td>Community Land Scotland CnES Scottish Natural Heritage Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people positively contribute to our economy and communities, and access appropriate and quality services to enable them to retain their independence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reshaping care for Older People</strong> Change Plan includes addressing admissions to hospitals, support at earlier stages to enable people to remain independent, reablement etc</td>
<td>CnES Hebridean Housing Partnership NHS WI Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identification of vulnerable older people to put in support earlier (Data Sharing) particularly in relation to Emergency Planning</td>
<td>CnES Hebridean Housing Partnership NHS WI Police Scotland Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encouraging and supporting volunteering amongst older people</td>
<td>Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encouraging and supporting older people to remain economically active</td>
<td>CnES Job Centre Plus NHS WI Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promotion of physical and social activities which are affordable specifically targeted at older people to keep people as active for as long as possible</td>
<td>CnES NHS WI Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Community provision of social events to keep people as active for as long as possible  
  CnES  
  Third Sector partners

- Nutrition advice for older people to improve health  
  NHS WI

- Advice for remaining safe through winters (including distribution of Ice Grips to avoid falls) and admissions to hospital  
  Community Safety Partnership

- Housing insulation programmes - reducing fuel poverty  
  CnES  
  Hebridean Housing Partnership

- Provide career advice services and re-training advice to adults  
  CnES  
  Job Centre Plus  
  Skills Development Scotland  
  Fire Scotland

- Home fire safety checks in the home with the primary aim of identifying hazards in the home and reducing the risk by giving advice and the fitting of detection equipment.  
  CnES  
  NHS WI  
  Scottish Natural Heritage  
  Volunteer Centre

- Promoting Access and Health partnership project – opening up paths and use of natural environment for working, through provision of guided walks, markers and regular maintenance through volunteering  
  CnES

- Learning for Life’ community learning programme  
  CnES  
  Third Sector partners

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**Children and young people have the best start in life and are protected.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventative measures and early interventions:</th>
<th>Partners delivering:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Early Years Collaborative focuses on early interventions (pre-birth to 5) | CnES  
  Hebridean Housing Partnership  
  Fire Scotland  
  NHS WI  
  Police Scotland  
  Third Sector partners |

| - Early Years Change Plan focuses on early interventions (pre-birth to 8) | CnES  
  NHS WI  
  Third Sector partners  
  With the Early Years Collaborative |

| - Delivery of Parenting classes and support | CnES  
  NHS WI  
  Third Sector partners |

| - Support for Breast Feeding and child nutrition | NHS WI |
- Specialised support for “young mums”  
CnES  
NHS WI  
Third Sector partners  

- Encouragement of physical activities from a very early age and on into school  
CnES  
NHS WI  
Third Sector partners  
With the Early Years Collaborative  

- Weekly Multi-Agency review meetings for Child Concern to ensure Early Intervention and Prevention of Risk taking behaviour  
CnES  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  

- Development of a single Child Concern form (Data Sharing) to ensure that families are supported before escalation required  
Data Sharing Partnership with Child Protection Committee  

- Regular liaison with Woman's Aid to ensure the protection of our most vulnerable victims, but similarly to ensure that victims are identified and that appropriate proportionate action is taken.  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners  

- Internet Safety presentations within schools and for parents  
Police Scotland  

- Launch of the Autism Alert Card for the Outer Hebrides  
CnES  
Police Scotland  

- Delivery of the 'Vandalism Bad Crack' in house designed School Liaison package  
Hebridean Housing Partnership  
Police Scotland  

- Multi-agency contribution to the delivery of Duke of Edinburgh awards  
CnES  
Fire Scotland  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners  

- Young people and Children’s volunteering awards (Saltire)  
CnES  
Third Sector partners  

- Multi-agency delivery of diversionary activities for young people including delivery of HI-FIResS programme, Youth Advantage Outreach Programme  
CnES  
Fire Scotland  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners  

- The prevention work completed by Criminal Justice Services focuses on diversionary work. Work is initiated by either the Procurator Fiscal or the Children’s Reporter and assessments carried out by the local authority as to suitability and type of diversionary activities to be undertaken.  
CnES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum for Excellence programmes in relation to Health and Wellbeing (includes Mental, emotional, social and physical wellbeing, planning for choices and changes, physical education, physical activity and sport, food and health, substance misuse, relationships, sexual health and parenthood)</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI, Police Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing insulation programmes - reducing fuel poverty</td>
<td>CnES, Hebridean Housing Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Coach Programmes</td>
<td>CnES, Skills Development Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Employability Action Plan</td>
<td>CnES, Skills Development Scotland, Job Centre Plus, Lews Castle College / UHI, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of vulnerable pupils and work intensively with them over the course of the senior phase using a Coaching Approach to Guidance, supporting them to improve their Career Management Skills and maximise opportunities for progression towards employment, education or training.</td>
<td>CnES, Skills Development Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Access and Health partnership project - opening up paths and use of natural environment for working, through provision of guided walks, markers and regular maintenance through volunteering.</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI, Scottish Natural Heritage, Volunteer Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision and promotion of Gaelic medium for primary children</td>
<td>Bòrd na Gàidhlig, CnES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire safety programmes including The Angus Puff project for children 5-8yrs old and Firesetter Intervention</td>
<td>Fire Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery of Driving Ambition training in Schools</td>
<td>Police Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Learning incorporates an early intervention strategy whereby specialised learning provision is offered to parents in order that they are able to support family learning opportunities, improve the quality of learning for children and young people in the Outer Hebrides and decrease the risk of young people leaving school with literacy and numeracy difficulties.</td>
<td>CnES, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Communities are safer and healthier by preventing and reducing the harmful effects of alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventative measures and early interventions:</th>
<th>Partners delivering:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • The ADP Strategy includes work with early years, early intervention and promotion of healthy Outer Hebrides | CnES  
Hebridean Housing Partnership  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| • Education within schools and youth activities | CnES  
Lews Castle College / UHI  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| • Alcohol Brief interventions delivered in a wide range of settings by a range of partners | CnES  
Fire Scotland  
Lews Castle College / UHI  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| • Information and support for parents on alcohol and drugs | CnES  
Hebridean Housing Partnership  
Lews Castle College / UHI  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| • Partnership with police and health and ADP, to work with those young people who are misusing alcohol and drugs at an earlier stage | NHS WI  
Police Scotland |
| • Divisionary activities for young people | CnES  
Fire Scotland  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| • Development of a single Child Concern form (Data Sharing) to ensure that families are supported before escalation required | Data Sharing Partnership with Child Protection Committee |
| • Multi-agency weekly meetings are held with Adult Support and Protection Social Work, to ensure Early Intervention and prevention of any escalation of incidents. | CnES  
NHS WI  
Police Scotland |
| • Regular liaison with Woman's Aid to ensure the protection of our most vulnerable victims, but similarly to ensure that victims are identified and that appropriate proportionate action is taken. | Police Scotland  
Third Sector partners |
| • Delivery of Driving Ambition training in Schools | Police Scotland |
- Tasking of police staff, on Friday and Saturday evenings to patrol known hotspots early in the evening has resulted in higher seizures of alcohol and a resultant reduction in anti social behaviour and vandalism

- The prevention work completed by Criminal Justice Services focuses on diversionary work. Work is initiated by either the Procurator Fiscal or the Children’s Reporter and assessments carried out by the local authority as to suitability and type of diversionary activities to be undertaken.

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### Our communities are physically and mentally healthier through an increase in physical and social activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventative measures and early interventions:</th>
<th>Partners delivering:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Promotion of physical activity to keep people active for as long as possible</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI, Scottish Natural Heritage, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- WellNorth screening project</td>
<td>CnES, Lews Castle College / UHI, NHS WI, Scottish Natural Heritage, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- National screening programmes to ensure early detection of diseases</td>
<td>NHS WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Promotion and supporting volunteering to keep people active and participating</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI, Third Sector Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Promotion and support for breast feeding and childhood nutrition</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Promotion of good adult nutrition</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Community Provision of social events to keep people active and participating</td>
<td>CnES, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Accessible and affordable access to physical and social activities</td>
<td>CnES, NHS WI, Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Wide range of health promotion activities including Healthy Working Lives, Smoking Cessation programmes, men's health etc)  NHS WI Third Sector partners

- Promoting Access and Health partnership project – opening up paths and use of natural environment for working, through provision of guided walks, markers and regular maintenance through volunteering.  CnES NHS WI Scottish Natural Heritage Third Sector partners

- Provision and promotion of Gaelic medium for primary children  Bòrd na Gàidhlig CnES

- Learning for Life' community learning programme  CnES Lews Castle College / UHI Third Sector partners

The people of the Outer Hebrides have an improved standard of living through addressing **poverty** and inequalities.

### Preventative measures and early interventions:

<table>
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<th>Partners delivering:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing insulation programmes- reducing fuel poverty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CnES Hebridean Housing Partnership Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Promote the advice and support available to those on benefits and facing poverty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CnES Hebridean Housing Partnership NHS WI Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support access to allotments/land for food production</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CnES Hebridean Housing Partnership NHS WI Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable and thriving economy with a range of employment opportunities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CnES Highland and Islands Enterprise Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delivery of health interventions that mitigate impact of poverty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS WI Third Sector partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Outer Hebrides will be **better connected** with high quality infrastructure supporting renewables and broadband.

### Preventative measures and early interventions:

<table>
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<th>Partners delivering:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lobbying on a wide range of issues which will secure an stable economic future for the islands (including fuel degradation, retention of the ETV,</strong></td>
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<td>All OHCPP Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintaining the Hebrides Range, implementation and retention of RET and ADS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>