



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru**  
**(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)**

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**Cynnwys**  
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynndi yn y Siambr.  
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad o'r areithiau hynny.

*In the left-hand column, the proceedings are recorded in the language in which they were spoken in the Chamber. In the right-hand column, a translation of those speeches has been included.*

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 2 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.  
The Assembly met at 2 p.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

### **Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services**

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 1 (OAQ21667) and question 2 (OAQ21668) have been withdrawn.

**Y Llywydd:** Mae cwestiwn 1 (OAQ21667) a chwestiwn 2 (OAQ21668) wedi'u tynnu yn ôl.

### **Amseroedd Aros yng Ngwent Waiting Times in Gwent**

**Q3 John Griffiths:** Will the Minister make a statement on the latest position on waiting times in Gwent? (OAQ21729)

**C3 John Griffiths:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran amseroedd aros yng Ngwent? (OAQ21729)

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** Over 12 months, Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust treats around 90,000 in-patients, 430,000 out-patients and 175,000 people in the accident and emergency department. Professor Brian Edwards has just undertaken a review of the trust's waiting times capacity for orthopaedics. He will report back to the waiting times task group chaired by Dr Brian Gibbons. I will update the Health and Social Services Committee in February.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Dros gyfnod o 12 mis, mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent yn trin tua 90,000 o gleifion mewnol, 430,000 o gleifion allanol a 175,000 o bobl yn yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae'r Athro Brian Edwards newydd gynnal adolygiad o gapasiti amseroedd aros yr ymddiriedolaeth ar gyfer orthopedeg. Bydd yn cyflwyno adroddiad i'r grŵp gorchwyl amseroedd aros a gadeirir gan Dr Brian Gibbons. Rhoddaf y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ym mis Chwefror.

**John Griffiths:** That report is eagerly awaited in Gwent. As you rightly say, the Royal Gwent Hospital is busy. The maternity unit delivered an average of nine babies every day in 2001. The £3 million for the extension to the main delivery unit to meet the increase in demand was extremely welcome. It is estimated that around 15,000 emergency admissions will take place at the Royal Gwent Hospital this year. That is only slightly less than the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff and Llandough combined. Despite the fact that we await this report, do you agree that it is clear that there are capacity problems and that fundamental improvements will be required, including many more beds?

**John Griffiths:** Mae disgwyl mawr am yr adroddiad hwnnw yng Ngwent. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yn brysur. Ganwyd naw baban bob dydd ar gyfartaledd yn yr uned famolaeth yn 2001. Croesawyd y £3 miliwn ar gyfer yr estyniad i'r brif uned esgor er mwyn bodloni'r cynnydd mewn galw yn fawr. Amcangyfrifir y bydd Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yn delio â thua 15,000 o achosion brys eleni. Nid yw hynny ond ychydig yn llai nag Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd a Llandochau gyda'i gilydd. Er ein bod yn disgwyl yr adroddiad hwn, a gytunwch ei bod yn glir bod problemau o ran capasiti ac y bydd angen gwneud gwelliannau sylfaenol, gan gynnwys llawer mwy o welyau?

**Jane Hutt:** I was pleased to visit the Royal Gwent Hospital last week and to announce the new money from the Welsh Assembly

**Jane Hutt:** Yr oeddwn yn falch o gael ymweld ag Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yr wythnos diwethaf a chyhoeddi'r arian

Government for one of the busiest maternity units in Wales, which, as you said, delivers an average of nine babies every day. I also met with 15 consultant physicians to discuss the enormous pressures on the accident and emergency department, given the 175,000 people that the trust sees every year. It is important that we await Brian Edwards's report on capacity in orthopaedics and consider it in relation to the report, 'A Question of Balance', which the Health and Social Services Committee recently discussed.

**Brian Hancock:** I have sent you several letters from my constituents on the cancellation of their operations, many of which were urgent. I have written many times to the Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust. It always talks about lack of money and facilities. You will be aware of comments made by surgeons, Mr Ken Shute and Mr Mintowt-Czyz. What reassurance will you give my constituents that their urgent operations will take place?

**Jane Hutt:** It is important that there is investment and innovation in the delivery of healthcare in Wales. We invested an extra £2.25 million into orthopaedics in July 2001. Last year, we invested an extra £1 million into orthopaedics to reduce waiting times. An extra £575,000 was invested into innovations in care. Over Christmas week, £2.25 million was invested into opening 10 extra medical beds, providing more beds for the elderly mentally infirm in Chepstow and supporting the Blaenau Gwent re-ablement unit. Extra investment is being made alongside innovation and reform. However, we must await the independent views of Professor Brian Edwards, which I am sure will reassure patients. By postponing, not cancelling, we move matters forward.

**Rosemary Butler:** I am sure that you will join me in congratulating the staff at the Royal Gwent Hospital and other hospitals in Gwent for their excellent work under difficult circumstances. The additional beds are

newydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer un o'r unedau mamolaeth prysuraf yng Nghymru, lle, fel y dywedasoch, y caiff naw baban eu geni bob dydd ar gyfartaledd. Cyfarfûm hefyd â 15 o feddygon ymgynghorol i drafod y pwysau aruthrol ar yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, o gofio'r 175,000 o bobl y mae'r ymddiriedolaeth yn eu gweld bob blwyddyn. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn aros am adroddiad Brian Edwards ar gapasiti mewn orthopedeg ac yn ei ystyried mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad, 'Cadw Cydbwysedd', a drafodwyd yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ddiweddar.

**Brian Hancock:** Anfonais sawl llythyr atoch gan fy etholwyr ynglŷn â chanslo eu llawdriniaethau, ac yr oedd llawer o'r llawdriniaethau hynny yn rhai brys. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu droeon at Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent. Mae'n sôn am ddiffyg arian a chyfleusterau o hyd. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o sylwadau a wnaethpwyd gan y llawfeddygon, Mr Ken Shute a Mr Mintowt-Czyz. Pa sicrwydd a roddwch i'm hetholwyr y bydd eu llawdriniaethau brys yn cael eu cynnal?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'n bwysig buddsoddi mewn darpariaeth gofal iechyd yng Nghymru a chael darpariaeth arloesol. Bu inni fuddsoddi £2.25 miliwn ychwanegol mewn orthopedeg ym mis Gorffennaf 2001. Y llynedd, buddsoddwyd £1 filiwn ychwanegol gennym mewn orthopedeg i leihau amseroedd aros. Buddsoddwyd £575,000 ychwanegol mewn dulliau gofal arloesol. Yn ystod wythnos y Nadolig, buddsoddwyd £2.25 miliwn mewn agor 10 gwely meddygol ychwanegol, gan ddarparu mwy o welyau i bobl oeddrannus sy'n dioddef o salwch meddwl yng Nghas-gwent a chefnogi uned ail-alluogi Blaenau Gwent. Buddsoddir arian ychwanegol ynghyd ag arloesi a diwygio. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni aros am farn annibynnol yr Athro Brian Edwards, a fydd yn siwr o roi sicrwydd i gleifion. Drwy ohirio, nid canslo, ceir datblygiad.

**Rosemary Butler:** Yr wyf yn siwr y byddwch yn ymuno â mi i longyfarch staff Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent ac ysbytai eraill yng Ngwent am eu gwaith rhagorol o dan amgylchiadau anodd. Croesewir y gwelyau

welcome, but will you outline the work undertaken to encourage or enable people to leave hospital when they are better? As you know, beds are being taken up by people who should no longer be in hospital, resulting in operations being cancelled.

**Jane Hutt:** Tackling delayed transfers of care is a key objective. The £17 million that I allocated to local government last year resulted in extra money being invested into its care home sector. It will fund packages of care in the community and the direct support given by the Welsh Assembly Government to, for example, Care and Repair Cymru that provides rapid-response adaptations to people's homes, are all playing their part. However, just before Christmas, 266 patients were delayed, principally as a result of social care problems. Therefore, we must tackle the issue of partnership between NHS trusts and local authorities. We are taking this forward with our care strategy group, which will meet in the next few days.

**David Davies:** Minister, despite your complacency, the present waiting list situation in Gwent is catastrophic. It is so bad that a loyal Labour backbencher, such as Lynne Neagle, has written in her local paper that she often gives you a hammering over it; although, I must state that we have not seen much evidence of that. You have admitted that one of the reasons for this is bed-blocking and that it is a key objective to sort it out. Will you tell us why so many local authorities are paying up to an additional £100 a week to put people into their own nursing homes, instead of making proper use of the private sector? Will you accept that if proper use were made of private nursing and residential homes some of the problems would be alleviated?

**Jane Hutt:** I met with 15 physicians last week and talked to them in depth, and I also met staff at the Royal Gwent Hospital. This demonstrates my commitment, as does the additional £2.25 million that I have recently announced, which resulted in an extra 10 beds and the associated staff teams. We are

ychwanegol, ond a wnewch amlinellu'r gwaith yr ymgwymerwyd ag ef i annog neu i alluogi pobl i adael yr ysbyty pan fyddant yn well? Fel y gwyddoch, llenwir gwelyau gan bobl na ddylent fod yn yr ysbyty bellach, gan arwain at ganslo llawdriniaethau.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r broses o fynd i'r afael â throsglwyddiadau gofal a ohiriwyd yn nod allweddol. Arweiniodd y £17 miliwn a ddyrannais i lywodraeth leol y llynedd at fuddsoddi arian ychwanegol yn ei sector cartrefi gofal. Bydd yn ariannu pecynnau gofal yn y gymuned ac mae'r cymorth uniongyrchol a roddir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i, er enghraifft, Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru sy'n addasu cartrefi pobl yn gyflym, i gyd yn chwarae eu rhan. Fodd bynnag, ychydig cyn y Nadolig, gohiriwyd gofal i 266 o gleifion, yn bennaf oherwydd problemau gofal cymdeithasol. Felly, rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r mater o'r bartneriaeth rhwng ymddiriedolaethau GIG ac awdurdodau lleol. Datblygir hyn drwy ein grŵp strategaeth gofal, a fydd yn cyfarfod o fewn yr ychydig ddyddiau nesaf.

**David Davies:** Weinidog, er eich hunanfodlonrwydd, mae'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran rhestrau aros yng Ngwent yn drychinebus. Mae cynddrwg fel bod Aelod Llafur ffyddlon o'r meinciau cefn, fel Lynne Neagle, wedi ysgrifennu yn ei phapur lleol ei bod yn aml yn eich beirniadu'n llym am hyn; er, rhaid imi ddweud na welwyd llawer o dystiolaeth o hynny. Yr ydych wedi cyfaddef mai un o'r rhesymau am hyn yw blocio gwelyau ac mae hynny'n amcan allweddol i'w ddatrys. A ddywedwch wrthym pam bod cymaint o awdurdodau lleol yn talu hyd at £100 yr wythnos yn ychwanegol i roi pobl yn eu cartrefi nyrsio eu hunain, yn hytrach na defnyddio'r sector preifat yn gywir? A dderbyniwch pe bai cartrefi preswyl a chartrefi nyrsio preifat yn cael eu defnyddio'n gywir y byddai rhai o'r problemau yn cael eu lleddfu?

**Jane Hutt:** Cyfarfûm â 15 meddyg yr wythnos diwethaf gan siarad â hwy yn fanwl, a chyfarfûm hefyd â staff Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Mae hyn yn dangos fy ymrwymiad, fel y mae'r £2.25 miliwn ychwanegol a gyhoeddais yn ddiweddar, a arweiniodd at 10 gwely ychwanegol a'r timau o staff

also opening an emergency care assessment unit at the Royal Gwent Hospital that will demonstrate the innovation that we will see coming through as a result of our investment. In relation to delayed transfers of care, we must recognise that local authorities have the power to support people who could be accommodated in care homes, or in the community for social care reasons. That is why the additional £17 million was allocated to local government and why I established a Wales care strategy group. The difference will be demonstrated clearly, as we reduce unacceptable waiting times in Gwent.

cysylltiedig. Yr ydym hefyd yn agor uned asesu gofal brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, a fydd yn arddangos dulliau arloesol a fydd yn deillio o'n buddsoddiad. O ran trosglwyddiadau gofal a ohiriwyd, rhaid inni gydnabod bod gan awdurdodau lleol y pŵer i gynorthwyo pobl a allai fyw mewn cartrefi gofal, neu yn y gymuned am resymau gofal cymdeithasol. Dyna pam y dyrannwyd y £17 miliwn ychwanegol i lywodraeth leol a pham y sefydlais grŵp strategaeth gofal yng Nghymru. Dangosir y gwahaniaeth yn glir, wrth inni leihau amseroedd aros annerbyniol yng Ngwent.

### Contract Newydd i Ymgynghorwyr New Contract for Consultants

**Q4 Huw Lewis:** Will the Minister make a statement regarding the proposals for a new contract for consultants working within the national health service? (OAQ21751)

**C4 Huw Lewis:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cynlluniau ar gyfer contract newydd i ymgynghorwyr sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol? (OAQ21751)

**Q6 David Lloyd:** Will the Minister make a statement on a new consultant contract? (OAQ21757)

**C6 David Lloyd:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gontract newydd i ymgynghorwyr? (OAQ21757)

**Jane Hutt:** Following the 'no' vote in Wales on the proposed framework for a new consultant contract, I asked officials to begin discussions with representatives of the British Medical Association in Wales and NHS Wales, on ways of maximising the rewards and benefits of the current consultant contract, to drive forward improvements in patient care and to attract senior hospital staff into Wales.

**Jane Hutt:** Yn dilyn y bleidlais 'na' yng Nghymru ar y fframwaith arfaethedig ar gyfer contract newydd i ymgynghorwyr, gofynnais i swyddogion ddechrau trafodaethau gyda chynrychiolwyr Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yng Nghymru a GIG Cymru, ar ffyrdd o sicrhau'r gwobrwyon a'r buddion mwyaf o dan gontract cyfredol i ymgynghorwyr, i hyrwyddo gwelliannau o ran gofal cleifion a denu staff uwch ysbytai i mewn i Gymru.

**Huw Lewis:** Minister, do you agree that the contract offered to consultants was a good deal? Most reasonable people believe that it was a good deal for consultants and for patients. It would have provided proper remuneration to consultants working in the NHS and would have helped to improve patient care and to reduce waiting times. Will you give an assurance that there will be no additional resources to line consultants' pockets, no renegotiation and no BMA veto of, what remains, a good deal for everyone in the NHS?

**Huw Lewis:** Weinidog, a chredwch fod y contract a gynigiwyd i ymgynghorwyr yn gytundeb da? Cred y mwyafrif o bobl resymol iddo fod yn gytundeb da i ymgynghorwyr ac i gleifion. Byddai wedi rhoi tâl priodol i ymgynghorwyr sy'n gweithio yn y GIG a byddai wedi helpu i wella gofal cleifion a lleihau amseroedd aros. A fyddwch yn rhoi sicrwydd na fydd adnoddau ychwanegol i lenwi pocedi ymgynghorwyr, na fydd ailnegodi ac na chaiff Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yr hawl i wrthod cytundeb sy'n dal i fod yn un da i bawb yn y GIG?

**Jane Hutt:** We are determined to move

**Jane Hutt:** Yr ydym yn benderfynol o

forward in partnership with our consultants in Wales. We have a good working relationship with our consultants, who are committed to the NHS in Wales. We are working together on how we can ensure that any changes that we successfully negotiate, will take us forward in terms of improving patient care and, also, by addressing consultants' concerns about improved flexibility. Through the additional investment in health, we must ensure that we are relieving the pressures so that consultants have a good working environment.

**David Lloyd:** Bearing in mind the phenomenal burden of arthritis on our communities and that there is a waiting list, measured in years, to see a consultant rheumatologist, what is the Minister doing to recruit more consultant rheumatologists in Wales?

**Jane Hutt:** The number of consultants has increased in Wales. We have 93 extra consultants, a number of new specialist registrars, and new specialist registrars in training. We also have a workforce plan for the NHS for the first time in Wales, which specifies how many consultants, specialising in rheumatology, we need. We are committed to an arthritis strategy that the rheumatology specialist community supports.

2:10 p.m.

**David Melding:** Minister, do you agree that, until Labour Party politicians stop bad-mouthing consultants, you will never gain their confidence? That is why they voted 'no': they do not trust you.

**Jane Hutt:** As I said, our relationships with health professionals are constructive and positive. Indeed, not many of them turn to private practice, which demonstrates their commitment to the national health service in Wales, and we need that. The figures that I gave in terms of expanding the number of new consultants and increasing medical education training by 65 per cent, and our close working relationships all bear that out.

symud ymlaen mewn partneriaeth gyda'n hymgyngorwyr yng Nghymru. Mae gennym berthynas waith dda gyda'n hymgyngorwyr, sy'n ymrwymedig i'r GIG yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn cydweithio ar sut y gallwn sicrhau y bydd unrhyw newidiadau y byddwn yn eu negodi'n llwyddiannus, yn ddatblygiad o ran gwella gofal cleifion a, hefyd, drwy fynd i'r afael â phryderon ymgynghorwyr ynglŷn â gwell hyblygrwydd. Drwy'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol ym maes iechyd, bydd yn rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn ysgafnhau'r baich fel bod gan ymgynghorwyr amgylchedd gwaith da.

**David Lloyd:** O gofio baich rhyfeddol arthritis ar ein cymunedau a bod rhestr aros, o flynyddoedd, i weld rheumatolegydd ymgynghorol, beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i recriwtio mwy o reumatolegwyr ymgynghorol yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** Cynyddodd nifer yr ymgynghorwyr yng Nghymru. Mae gennym 93 o ymgynghorwyr ychwanegol, nifer o gofrestrwyr arbenigol newydd, a chofrestrwyr arbenigol newydd o dan hyfforddiant. Hefyd, mae gennym gynllun gweithlu ar gyfer y GIG am y tro cyntaf yng Nghymru, sy'n nodi faint o ymgynghorwyr, sy'n arbenigo mewn rheumatoleg, sydd eu hangen arnom. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i strategaeth arthritis y mae arbenigwyr rheumatoleg yn ei chefnogi.

**David Melding:** Weinidog, a gytunwch na fyddwch fyth yn ennill hyder ymgynghorwyr nes y bydd gwleidyddion y Blaid Lafur yn ymatal rhag lladd arnynt? Dyna'r rheswm iddynt bleidleisio 'na': nid oes ganddynt hyder ynoch.

**Jane Hutt:** Fel y dywedais, mae ein perthynas â gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn adeiladol ac yn gadarnhaol. Yn wir, nid oes llawer ohonynt yn troi at feddygaeth breifat, sy'n dangos eu hymrwymiad i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru, ac mae arnom angen hynny. Mae'r ffigurau a roddais o ran cynyddu nifer yr ymgynghorwyr newydd a chynyddu hyfforddiant addysg feddygol 65 y cant, a'n

In Wales, we are moving in the right direction with our consultant community.

**The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne):** To join in on Lynne Neagle's hammering, one problem with the consultant contract on offer is that consultants will be required to do much of the work currently done by general practitioners, and they object to that increased workload. You know that I and others have expressed concerns about the Brecon War Memorial Hospital, where GP specialisms are being wasted. Are you making representations to ensure that this work does not have to be done by consultants, and that it can be done by GPs? We can then make better use of our resources and hospitals in Wales. Are you doing something about it and, if so, what?

**Jane Hutt:** That is a confused question, Nick, relating first to consultants and then to the important role of GPs in our community hospitals and in our primary care community. As we move forward in partnership with the primary and secondary sector, we seek to break down the barriers between primary and secondary care. It is a patient's pathway. Patients must come first and, for our medical community in Wales, they do. That means embracing the national service frameworks and the clinical governance context in which our GPs and consultants must work. Many consultants are now working happily with out-patients in community hospitals, which is all part of our good working relationship.

perthynas waith agos oll yn dyst i hynny. Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir gyda'n hymgyngorwyr.

**Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne):** I ymuno â beirniadaeth lem Lynne Neagle, un broblem gyda'r contract a gynigir i'r ymgynghorwyr yw y bydd yn ofynnol i ymgynghorwyr ymgymryd â llawer o'r gwaith y mae meddygon teulu yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd, ac maent yn gwrthwynebu'r baich gwaith cynyddol hwnnw. Yr ydych yn ymwybodol fy mod i ac eraill wedi mynegi pryder ynghylch Ysbyty Coffa Brycheiniog, lle na wneir defnydd da o arbenigedd meddygon teulu. A ydych yn cyflwyno sylwadau i sicrhau na fydd yn rhaid i ymgynghorwyr gyflawni'r gwaith hwn, ac y gellir ei gyflawni gan feddygon teulu? Yna, gallwn wneud gwell defnydd o'n hadnoddau a'r ysbytai yng Nghymru. A ydych yn gwneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch ac, os ydych, beth?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn dryslyd, Nick, sy'n ymwneud yn gyntaf ag ymgynghorwyr ac yna â rôl bwysig meddygon teulu yn ein hysbytai cymunedol ac yn ein cymuned gofal sylfaenol. Wrth inni symud ymlaen mewn partneriaeth gyda'r sector sylfaenol ac eilaidd, ceisiwn ddileu'r rhwystrau rhwng gofal sylfaenol ac eilaidd. Mae'n llwybr i'r claf. Rhaid rhoi cleifion yn gyntaf ac, o ran meddygon yng Nghymru, gwnânt hynny. Golyga hynny groesawu'r fframweithiau gwasanaeth cenedlaethol a'r cyd-destun rheolaeth glinigol y mae'n rhaid i'n meddygon teulu a'n hymgyngorwyr weithio oddi mewn iddynt. Mae llawer o ymgynghorwyr bellach yn gweithio'n ddigon bodlon gyda chleifion allanol mewn ysbytai cymunedol, ac mae hyn i gyd yn rhan o'n perthynas waith dda.

### **Ailstrwythuro'r Pecyn Cyflog ar gyfer Staff y GIG Restructuring the Pay Package for NHS Staff**

**C5 Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal â San Steffan yn ddiweddar o ran ailstrwythuro'r pecyn cyflog ar gyfer staff y GIG? (OAQ21742)

**Jane Hutt:** The four UK health departments continue to work together with

**Q5 Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** What discussions has the Minister had recently with Westminster with regard to the restructuring of the pay package for NHS staff? (OAQ21742)

**Jane Hutt:** Mae pedair adran iechyd y DU yn parhau i gydweithio â chynrychiolwyr



representatives of the staff-side organisations to put the finishing touches to the 'Agenda for Change—Modernising the NHS Pay System' agreement. Details of the proposals were circulated within the health service on 28 November. I anticipate sending out further information to all staff in NHS Wales by the end of January.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Yn dilyn y drafodaeth ar gyflogau ac amodau gwaith ymgynghorwyr, a yw'r Gweinidog yn poeni am y ffaith bod cymaint o ddibyniaeth ar nyrsys, bydwragedd ac ymwelwyr iechyd o asiantaethau yn hytrach na'u bod yn cael eu cyflogi yn uniongyrchol o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol? A gytuna'r Gweinidog fod hyn yn creu ansefydlogrwydd, ac a oes ganddi strategaeth ar gyfer sicrhau bod y bobl hyn yn cael y cyflog y maent yn ei haeddu? Pe bawn yn gweithredu syniad Mike German o gyflog ar sail perfformiad, ofnaf y byddai'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog dalu am y frainc o fod yn Weinidog iechyd, yn hytrach na chael ei chyflogi gan y Cynulliad.

**Jane Hutt:** There is great enthusiasm for 'Agenda for Change', which has been discussed with staff over several years. The overall package will mean an average increase of 12.5 per cent in basic pay for our staff over three years, and it will give a 10 per cent pay increase over three years for all staff, with an average of 5.9 per cent linked to modernisation. It is designed to ensure fair pay for staff, based on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, and a clearer system of career progression.

Regarding our nurse recruitment and retention strategy, we have attracted 300 nurses back into the service over the past two years. We are also working to reduce the reliance on agency staff, to ensure that we have staff in place for the long term. Our 31 per cent increase in nurse training will help us to achieve that.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Minister, will you assure the Assembly that there will be no delay in introducing the GP contracts in Wales?

sefydliadau'r staff i roi'r cytundeb 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid—Moderneiddio System Gyflogau'r NHS' ar ei gwedd derfynol. Dosbarthwyd manylion y cynigion o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd ar 28 Tachwedd. Rhagwelaf y byddaf yn anfon gwybodaeth bellach i holl staff GIG Cymru erbyn diwedd mis Ionawr.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Following on from the discussion on the pay and conditions of consultants, is the Minister concerned about the fact that we depend so heavily on agency nurses, midwives and health visitors rather than employing them directly within the national health service? Does the Minister agree that this creates instability, and does she have a strategy to ensure that these people receive the wage that they deserve? If we were to implement Mike German's idea of having performance-related pay, I fear that the Minister would have to pay for the privilege of being Minister for health, rather than the Assembly paying her to do so.

**Jane Hutt:** Ceir brwdfrydedd mawr am 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid', a drafodwyd gyda'r staff dros sawl blwyddyn. Golyga'r pecyn cyffredinol gynnydd ar gyfartaledd o 12.5 y cant mewn cyflog sylfaenol i'n staff dros dair blynedd, a rhydd gynnydd cyflog o 10 y cant dros dair blynedd i bob aelod o'r staff, gyda chyfartaledd o 5.9 y cant sy'n gysylltiedig â moderneiddio. Fe'i cynlluniwyd i sicrhau cyflog teg i'r staff, ar sail yr egwyddor sy'n nodi cyflog cyfartal ar gyfer gwaith o werth cyfartal, a system eglurach o ran datblygiad gyrfa.

O ran ein strategaeth recriwtio a chadw nyrsys, denwyd 300 o nyrsys yn ôl i'r gwasanaeth gennym dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Hefyd, yr ydym wrthi'n gweithio i leihau'r ddibyniaeth ar staff o asiantaethau, er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym staff mewn swyddi ar gyfer y tymor hir. Bydd y cynnydd o 31 y cant yn nifer y nyrsys a gaiff eu hyfforddi yn ein helpu i gyflawni hynny.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Weinidog, a fyddwch yn rhoi sicrwydd i'r Cynulliad na fydd unrhyw oedi o ran cyflwyno contractau'r meddygon teulu yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** The GP contract negotiations are ongoing and we await the views of GPs on the framework that has been developed, again, across the four UK countries. I am sure that GPs will support this innovative new contract arrangement, and we will then back it all the way.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae negodiadau contractau'r meddygon teulu yn mynd rhagddynt a disgwyliwn farn meddygon teulu ar y fframwaith a ddatblygwyd, eto, ledled pedair gwlad y DU. Hyderaf y bydd meddygon teulu yn cefnogi'r trefniant contract arloesol a newydd hwn, ac yna rhoddwn ein cefnogaeth lawn iddo.

### Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Iechyd UK Secretary of State for Health

**Q7 William Graham:** Will the Minister make a statement concerning her recent discussions with the UK Secretary of State for Health? (OAQ21666)

**C7 William Graham:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ei thrafodaethau yn ddiweddar ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Iechyd? (OAQ21666)

**Jane Hutt:** I meet with the Secretary of State for Health and health ministers from Scotland and Northern Ireland at ministerial policy meetings. I also have regular contact with other members of the Department of Health ministerial team.

**Jane Hutt:** Byddaf yn cyfarfod â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd a gweinidogion iechyd o'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon mewn cyfarfodydd ar bolisiau'r gweinidogion. Yr wyf hefyd mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd ag aelodau eraill o dîm gweinidogol yr Adran Iechyd.

**William Graham:** Can you illustrate, with examples from Wales, the implications of Michael Barber's report, which warned that insufficient forethought and planning was put into spending the increased funding for healthcare and that the billions of pounds being invested will not be used to their full advantage? Despite increased financial resources, waiting lists targets are rarely achieved. There is 20 per cent more spending but only 2 per cent more operations.

**William Graham:** A allwch egluro, gydag enghreifftiau o Gymru, oblygiadau adroddiad Michael Barber, a rybuddiodd nad oedd digon o flaengynllunio o ran gwario'r arian cynyddol sydd ar gael ar gyfer gofal iechyd ac na chaiff y biliynau o bunnoedd a gaiff eu buddsoddi eu defnyddio yn y ffordd orau? Er gwaethaf adnoddau ariannol cynyddol, anaml iawn y caiff targedau rhestrau aros eu cyflawni. Ceir 20 y cant yn fwy o wariant ond dim ond 2 y cant yn fwy o lawdriniaethau.

**Jane Hutt:** You are talking about a leaked report and issues relating to the Department of Health in England, not Wales.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr ydych yn sôn am adroddiad a ddatgelwyd yn answyddogol a materion sy'n ymwneud â'r Adran Iechyd yn Lloegr, nid yng Nghymru.

**Alun Pugh:** The UK Secretary of State for Health is concerned by the 100,000 smoking-related deaths in the UK every year. Will you therefore support next week's debate and help to secure a legislative slot for this matter at Westminster if next week's motion is passed?

**Alun Pugh:** Mae Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Iechyd yn pryderu ynghylch y 100,000 o farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmegu yn y DU bob blwyddyn. Felly, a fydddech cystal â chefnogi dadl yr wythnos nesaf a helpu i sicrhau amser deddfwriaethol i'r mater hwn yn San Steffan os caiff cynnig yr wythnos nesaf ei basio?

**Jane Hutt:** I look forward to next week's debate.

**Jane Hutt:** Edrychaf ymlaen at ddadl yr wythnos nesaf.

**Pauline Jarman:** You mentioned the GP contract negotiations. I am sure that you are aware of the importance for recruitment and retention purposes that Wales does not fall behind England in implementing these contracts. What discussions did you have with the Secretary of State for Health to ensure that the implementation date is the same in both England and Wales considering the current six-week delay in Wales?

**Pauline Jarman:** Bu ichi sôn am negodiadau contract y meddygon teulu. Yr wyf yn siwr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r pwysigrwydd, at ddibenion recriwtio a chadw, na fydd Cymru ar ei hôl hi o'i chymharu â Lloegr o ran gweithredu'r contractau hyn. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd i sicrhau bod y dyddiad gweithredu yr un peth yng Nghymru a Lloegr o ystyried yr oedi o chwe wythnos sydd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd?

**Jane Hutt:** I have regular meetings and discussions with the Welsh General Practitioners Committee of the BMA. I met with Dr Andrew Dearden before Christmas and we agreed that, in terms of the UK framework, we would try to implement the contract at the same time as the other home nations.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr wyf yn cael cyfarfodydd a thrafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Phwyllgor Meddygon Teulu Cymru y BMA. Cyfarfûm â Dr Andrew Dearden cyn y Nadolig a chytunwyd, o ran fframwaith y DU, y byddem yn ceisio gweithredu'r contract ar yr un pryd â gwledydd eraill y DU.

#### **Gwasanaethau i Bobl â Nam ar eu Golwg yng Nghymru Visual Impairment Services in Wales**

**Q8 Geraint Davies:** Will the Minister make a statement on visual impairment services in Wales? (OAQ21739)

**C8 Geraint Davies:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwasanaethau i bobl â nam ar eu golwg yng Nghymru? (OAQ21739)

**Jane Hutt:** Significant progress has been made in implementing the Wales eyecare initiative. This includes the eye health examinations for patients at increased risk from eye disease, an all-Wales low vision service for the visually impaired, and the development of an all-Wales diabetic retinopathy screening service.

**Jane Hutt:** Gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol wrth weithredu menter gofal llygaid Cymru. Mae hyn yn cynnwys yr archwiliadau iechyd llygaid i gleifion sy'n fwy tebygol o gael clefyd llygaid, gwasanaeth golwg gwael i Gymru gyfan ar gyfer y rhai sydd â nam ar eu golwg, a gwasanaeth sgrinio retinopathi clefyd siwgr i Gymru gyfan.

**Geraint Davies:** In Northern Ireland, universal sight screening is available for children of primary school age. In England, sight screening is undertaken in a child's first year at school, at age four. To prevent Welsh children from missing out on this important provision, what steps will the Minister take to ensure that universal sight screening is available in Wales?

**Geraint Davies:** Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, mae sgrinio golwg ar gael i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd. Yn Lloegr, caiff golwg plant ei sgrinio yn eu blwyddyn gyntaf yn yr ysgol pan eu bod yn bedair oed. Er mwyn sicrhau na fydd plant Cymru yn methu cael y ddarpariaeth bwysig hon, pa gamau y bydd y Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod sgrinio golwg ar gael yn gyffredinol yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** I will look into that, Geraint. However, we must remember that our Wales eyecare initiative, which the Health and Social Services Committee was instrumental in developing, is unique. Eight hundred and thirty-seven eye health examinations were undertaken between May and September of

**Jane Hutt:** Edrychaf yn fanwl ar hynny, Geraint. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio bod ein menter gofal llygaid Cymru, y bu'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn allweddol wrth ei datblygu, yn unigryw. Cynhaliwyd 837 o archwiliadau iechyd llygaid rhwng Mai a Medi y llynedd,

last year, of which 349 were through referral by a GP, 268 were given to uni-ocular patients and 96 were ethnic minority self-referrals. That is the important development being pursued in Wales. I will certainly consider the issue that you raised.

ac yr oedd 349 ohonynt wedi eu cyfeirio gan feddyg teulu, 268 wedi eu rhoi i gleifion â golwg yn un llygad yn unig, a 96 wedi eu hunangyfeirio gan bobl o leiafrifoedd ethnig. Dyna'r datblygiad pwysig a welir yng Nghymru. Yn sicr, ystyriaf y mater a godwyd gennych.

### Gwelyau mewn Cartrefi Gofal yng Nghymru Care Home Beds in Wales

**Q9 David Ian Jones:** What measures is the Minister putting in place to increase the provision of care home beds in Wales? (OAQ21665)

**C9 David Ian Jones:** Pa fesurau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu rhoi ar waith i gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth o welyau mewn cartrefi gofal yng Nghymru? (OAQ21665)

**Jane Hutt:** The legal responsibility for planning, providing or commissioning care services rests with local authorities. Councils have a duty to ensure that appropriate care services are provided for those who are assessed as needing care. This will mean a range of provision, including residential, domicillary and care provided with housing.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol yn gyfreithiol am gynllunio, darparu neu gomisiynu gwasanaethau gofal. Mae gan gynghorau ddyletswydd i sicrhau y darperir gwasanaethau gofal priodol i'r rhai a asesir fel rhai y mae angen gofal arnynt. Bydd hyn yn golygu ystod o ddarpariaeth, gan gynnwys gofal preswyl, gofal yn y cartref a gofal a ddarperir gyda thai.

**David Ian Jones:** Do you not agree that the number of care home beds in Wales is declining and that your Government is directly responsible for the decline? The reasons include the fact that you have still not formally abandoned compliance with the requirements of the Care Standards Act 2000, as in England, but have instead come up with a rather vague proposal that inspectors should not be too heavy-handed with care home proprietors. Also, local authorities pay significantly more for residential care in their own council-run homes than for care provided in the independent sector. Do you not recognise that the consequence is the collapse of independent care home beds, for which your Government is directly responsible?

**David Ian Jones:** Oni chytunwch fod nifer y gwelyau gofal cartref yng Nghymru yn gostwng ac mai eich Llywodraeth chi sy'n uniongyrchol gyfrifol am y gostyngiad? Un o'r rhesymau am hyn yw nad ydych eto wedi rhoi'r gorau yn ffurfiol i gydymffurfio â gofynion Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000, fel yn Lloegr, ond eich bod yn lle hynny wedi llunio cynnig braidd yn amwys na ddylai arolygwyr fod yn rhy llawdrwm gyda pherchnogion cartrefi gofal. Hefyd, mae awdurdodau lleol yn talu cryn dipyn yn fwy am ofal preswyl yn eu cartrefi eu hunain a gaiff eu rhedeg gan y cyngor nag a delir am ofal a ddarperir yn y sector annibynnol. Oni chydnyddwch mai canlyniad hyn yw cwmp yn nifer y gwelyau cartrefi gofal annibynnol, ac mai eich Llywodraeth sy'n uniongyrchol gyfrifol am hynny?

2:20 p.m.

**Jane Hutt:** You must recognise that we are talking about the private sector. I do not control or intervene in that sector. I seek to support the sector by meeting regularly with Care Forum Wales, which is the representative organisation, and with the Nursing and Residential Care Association.

**Jane Hutt:** Rhaid ichi gydnabod mai siarad am y sector preifat yr ydym. Nid wyf yn rheoli nac yn ymyrryd yn y sector hwnnw. Ceisiaf gefnogi'r sector drwy gyfarfod yn rheolaidd â Fforwm Gofal Cymru, sef y sefydliad cynrychioliadol, a chyda'r Gymdeithas Gofal Nyrso a Phreswyl. Mae'r

The information available on the closure of homes shows that 104 residential homes, 30 nursing homes and 29 dual registered homes closed between October 2001 and October 2002. However, during that same period, 48 residential care homes, 16 nursing homes and 7 dual registered homes opened in the sector. That is the market in relation to the provision of private care for the elderly. The £17 million that I have allocated to local government has helped it increase the level of fees, and has substantially funded community and care home packages. Our partnership with local government and the independent private sector is strong and robust.

**Dafydd Wigley:** Can the Minister give a categorical assurance that no-one in her department has given any directive to health trusts or local authorities to indicate that respite care should no longer take place within community hospitals and should be confined either to private provision or to some other voluntary provision? Is she aware of cases similar to that of one of my constituents, who used to receive one fortnight of respite care in every eight weeks in a community hospital but has been told that that care is no longer possible, even though he has suffered an acute stroke, and the family will be under immense pressure if such services do not continue? Can you please comment on that?

**Jane Hutt:** The provision for respite care is contained in the carers strategy, which is substantially match funded by the Welsh Assembly Government, and is managed by local authorities in partnership not only with the voluntary and independent sector in the community, but also with the health service. Their arrangements for respite care have involved many settings in the voluntary sector and in the health service. I will look into this matter, if you have examples to present to me.

wybodaeth sydd ar gael am gau cartrefi yn dangos bod 104 o gartrefi preswyl, 30 o gartrefi nyrsio a 29 o gartrefi cofrestredig deul wedi cau rhwng Hydref 2001 a Hydref 2002. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod yr un cyfnod, agorodd 48 o gartrefi gofal preswyl, 16 o gartrefi nyrsio a 7 cartref cofrestredig deul yn y sector. Dyna'r farchnad mewn perthynas â darparu gofal preifat i'r henoed. Mae'r £17 miliwn a ddyrennais i lywodraeth leol wedi ei helpu i gynyddu lefel y ffioedd ac wedi ariannu'n sylweddol becynnau cartrefi cymunedol a chartrefi gofal. Mae ein partneriaeth â llywodraeth leol a'r sector preifat annibynnol yn gryf ac yn gadarn.

**Dafydd Wigley:** A all y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd pendant nad oes unrhyw un yn ei hadran wedi rhoi unrhyw gyfarwyddyd i ymddiriedolaethau iechyd nac awdurdodau lleol nodi na ddylid cynnig gofal seibiant bellach o fewn ysbytai cymunedol ac y dylai gael ei gyfyngu naill ai i ddarpariaeth breifat neu i ryw ddarpariaeth wirfoddol arall? A yw'n ymwybodol o achosion tebyg i achos un o'm hetholwyr, a arferai gael un pythefnos o ofal seibiant bob wyth wythnos mewn ysbyty cymunedol ond a gafodd wybod nad yw'r gofal hwnnw yn bosibl bellach, er ei fod wedi dioddef strôc wael, a bydd y teulu o dan bwysau aruthrol os na fydd gwasanaethau o'r fath yn parhau? A allwch roi eich sylwadau ar hynny os gwelwch yn dda?

**Jane Hutt:** Nodwyd y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer gofal seibiant yn y strategaeth gofalwyr, y mae arian cyfatebol sylweddol ar gael ar ei chyfer gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac a reolir gan awdurdodau lleol mewn partneriaeth nid yn unig â'r sector gwirfoddol ac annibynnol yn y gymuned, ond â'r gwasanaeth iechyd hefyd. Mae eu trefniadau ar gyfer gofal seibiant wedi cynnwys sawl lleoliad yn y sector gwirfoddol ac yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Edrychaf yn fanwl ar y mater hwn, os oes gennych enghreifftiau i'w cyflwyno imi.

## **Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Questions to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning**

### **Dosbarthiadau Cyfnod Allweddol 2 Key Stage 2 Classes**

**Q1 Peter Black:** How many key stage 2 **C1 Peter Black:** Faint o ddosbarthiadau

classes in Wales are under 30 in size? (OAQ21695)

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** At the time of the September 2002 class size count, there were 4,895 key stage 2 classes with 30 pupils or less. That is 86.4 per cent of all key stage 2 classes, and is an improvement on the September 2001 figure of 83 per cent.

**Peter Black:** I congratulate you on that achievement. Reducing the size of key stage 2 classes has been an important achievement of the partnership Government. After further progress in terms of reducing the number of pupils in key stage 2 classes to below 30, what do you envisage can be done to reduce them to 25?

**Jane Davidson:** We still have some way to go before we reduce class sizes to below 30 in all our junior schools. However, like you, I am delighted with the progress that we have made. We are now in a situation in Wales where we have more teachers than ever before, and smaller class sizes. A survey that appeared only a couple of weeks ago in *The Times Education Supplement* indicated that what primary school teachers wanted most was small class sizes. We are moving in the right direction. Additional money is being made available in this financial year to ensure that we achieve our agenda on class sizes, which is to ensure that all class sizes have less than 30 pupils by September 2003.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Your answers are surprising in light of the fact that the latest statistics show that, in 1999, the average secondary school class size was 20.7, and that, today, it is 21.2. That appears to be a rise and not a reduction, although I am famously not good at mathematics. Do you acknowledge that this is a matter for concern and will you tell us what you propose to do about the situation? Will you also acknowledge that the reduction in the average primary school class size has at least as much to do with demography as with policy?

cyfnod allweddol 2 yng Nghymru sydd â llai na 30 o ddisgyblion? (OAQ21695)

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Ar adeg cyfrif maint dosbarthiadau Medi 2002, yr oedd 4,895 o ddisbarthiadau cyfnod allweddol 2 gyda 30 o ddisgyblion neu lai, sef 86.4 y cant o'r holl ddisbarthiadau cyfnod allweddol 2 ac mae'n welliant ar ffigur Medi 2001 o 83 y cant.

**Peter Black:** Hoffwn eich llongyfarch ar y cyflawniad hwnnw. Bu'r gwaith o leihau maint dosbarthiadau cyfnod allweddol 2 yn un o gyflawniadau pwysig y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth. Ar ôl cynnydd pellach o ran lleihau nifer y disgyblion mewn dosbarthiadau cyfnod allweddol 2 i lai na 30, beth a ragwelwch y gellir ei wneud i'w lleihau i 25?

**Jane Davidson:** Mae gennym beth ffordd i fynd cyn inni leihau maint dosbarthiadau i lai na 30 ym mhob un o'n hysgolion cynradd. Fodd bynnag, fel chi, yr wyf yn fodlon iawn ar y cynnydd a wnaethom. Yr ydym mewn sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn awr lle mae gennym fwy o athrawon nag erioed o'r blaen, a dosbarthiadau llai o faint. Awgrymodd arolwg a ymddangosodd dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl yn *The Times Education Supplement* mai'r hyn yr hoffai athrawon ysgol gynradd ei gael yn fwy na dim oedd dosbarthiadau bach. Yr ydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod arian ychwanegol ar gael yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon fel y gallwn gyflawni ein hagenda ar faint dosbarthiadau, sef sicrhau bod gan bob dosbarth lai na 30 o ddisgyblion ynddynt erbyn Medi 2003.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Mae eich atebion yn fy synnu o gofio bod yr ystadegau diweddaraf yn dangos mai maint y dosbarth ysgol uwchradd ar gyfartaledd, yn 1999, oedd 20.7, a'i fod heddiw yn 21.2. Ymddengys fod hynny'n gynnydd ac nid yn lleihad, er ei bod yn hysbys nad wyf yn dda mewn mathemateg. Oni chydabyddwch fod hyn yn fater o bryder ac a ddywedwch wrthym beth y bwriadwch ei wneud ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa? A gydnabyddwch hefyd fod demograffeg yr un mor gyfrifol â pholisi am leihau maint dosbarthiadau ysgol gynradd ar gyfartaledd?

**Jane Davidson:** I would be happy to write to you to confirm that, if you look at class sizes in 2002 compared with 2001, there is a reduction. Therefore, I can talk about a reduction. It is important to say that that reduction is due to demography, because, in secondary schools, we have not set targets. However, in primary schools it is not about demography. We set class size reduction targets and met 99.9 per cent of our infant class size reduction targets—only 0.1 per cent of pupils were in classes of over 30 pupils. The reason was that there was provision in the legislation, permitted by law, which enabled infant classes to go up by one pupil in any one year to accommodate young people moving into the area. I hope that you acknowledge that this is a tremendous achievement. It is a part of our joint commitment to ensuring that we decrease class sizes and offer better teaching opportunities. That is also Estyn's goal. The size of the class counts most at primary school level; that is why our emphasis has been on that sector.

**Alun Cairns:** Any reduction in class sizes is welcome, but how is the Minister planning to continue this reduction and overcome the actions of some local authorities? For example, the local authority in Cardiff is diverting funds from schools in the north of the city to other parts of the city, which will result in much larger class sizes. How is the Minister planning to overcome that?

**Jane Davidson:** All local authorities should undertake consultations on funding mechanisms with all of their schools. Cardiff has done that, although it decided to defer that consultation until after the Assembly's consultation on broad issues surrounding funding in local authority education departments—such as, what emphasis is given by authorities to deprivation, rurality and other such issues within the education formula. It is right for authorities to undertake proper consultation with their schools on funding mechanisms. We are beefing up this system by ensuring that funding forums are established—as a result

**Jane Davidson:** Byddwn yn fodlon ysgrifennu atoch i gadarnhau, os edrychwch ar faint dosbarthiadau yn 2002 o'u cymharu â 2001, bod maint dosbarthiadau wedi lleihau. Felly, gallaf siarad am leihad. Mae'n bwysig dweud bod y lleihad hwnnw o ganlyniad i ddemograffeg, oherwydd, mewn ysgolion uwchradd, nid ydym wedi pennu targedau. Fodd bynnag, mewn ysgolion cynradd nid yw'n ymwneud â demograffeg. Pennwyd targedau lleihau maint dosbarthiadau a chyrrhaeddwyd 99.9 y cant o'n targedau lleihau maint dosbarthiadau babanod—dim ond 0.1 y cant o ddisgyblion oedd mewn dosbarthiadau o fwy na 30 o ddisgyblion. Y rheswm am hynny oedd bod darpariaeth yn y ddeddfwriaeth, a ganiateir gan y gyfraith, a alluogodd dosbarthiadau babanod i gynyddu un disgybl mewn unrhyw un flwyddyn i ddarparu ar gyfer pobl ifanc a oedd yn symud i'r ardal. Gobeithio eich bod yn cydnabod bod hyn yn gyflawniad aruthrol. Mae'n rhan o'n hymrwymiad ar y cyd i sicrhau ein bod yn lleihau maint dosbarthiadau ac yn cynnig cyfleoedd addysgu gwell. Dyna nod Estyn hefyd. Mae maint y dosbarth yn cyfrif fwyaf ar lefel ysgol gynradd; dyna pam y buom yn canolbwyntio ar y sector hwnnw.

**Alun Cairns:** Croesewir unrhyw leihad ym maint dosbarthiadau, ond sut mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu parhau â'r gostyngiad hwn a goresgyn gweithredoedd rhai awdurdodau lleol? Er enghraifft, mae'r awdurdod lleol yng Nghaerdydd yn dargyfeirio arian o ysgolion yng ngogledd y ddinas i rannau eraill o'r ddinas, a fydd yn arwain at ddosbarthiadau mwy o faint. Sut y bwriada'r Gweinidog oresgyn hynny?

**Jane Davidson:** Dylai pob awdurdod lleol gynnal ymgynghoriadau ar ddulliau ariannu gyda'u hysgolion i gyd. Gwnaeth Caerdydd hynny, er iddo benderfynu gohirio'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw tan ar ôl ymgynghoriad y Cynulliad ar faterion cyffredinol o ran ariannu mewn adrannau addysg awdurdodau lleol—megis, pa bwyslais a roddir gan awdurdodau ar amddifadedd, gwledigrwydd a materion eraill o'r fath yn y fformiwla addysg. Mae'n iawn i awdurdodau gynnal ymgynghoriadau priodol gyda'u hysgolion ar ddulliau ariannu. Cryfhawn y system hon drwy sicrhau y sefydlir fforymau ariannu—o ganlyniad i

of the legislation in the Education Act 2002—to ensure that schools’ voices are clearly heard and provide an evidence base from which local authorities can make decisions.

ddeddfwriaeth yn Neddf Addysg 2002—i sicrhau y clywir lleisiau ysgolion yn glir a darparu sail tystiolaeth y gall awdurdodau lleol wneud eu penderfyniadau arni.

### **Ysgolion Cynradd Primary Schools**

**Q2 David Davies:** Is it Government policy to support primary schools? (OAQ21719)

**C2 David Davies:** A yw’n bolisi gan y Llywodraeth i gefnogi ysgolion cynradd? (OAQ21719)

**Jane Davidson:** Yes. Primary school running costs are funded through the local government revenue settlement and capital investment through the capital settlement and grant schemes. Specific funding has been provided to reduce class sizes and to support innovation in small schools, and also through grants for education support and training. The Assembly Government has promoted successful literacy and numeracy initiatives, contributing to significant improvements in primary attainment, including meeting all our targets in 2002 for key stage 2.

**Jane Davidson:** Ydyw. Ariennir costau rhedeg ysgolion cynradd drwy setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol a buddsoddiad cyfalaf drwy’r cynlluniau setliad cyfalaf a grant. Darparwyd arian penodol i leihau maint dosbarthiadau ac i gefnogi arloesedd mewn ysgolion bach a hefyd drwy grantiau ar gyfer cymorth addysg a hyfforddiant. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi hyrwyddo mentrau llythrennedd a rhifogrwydd llwyddiannus, gan gyfrannu at welliannau sylweddol mewn cyrhaeddiad ysgolion cynradd, gan gynnwys cyrraedd ein holl dargedau yn 2002 ar gyfer cyfnod allweddol 2.

**David Davies:** If it is your policy to support primary schools, can you tell us why so many primary schools are being shut down across Wales? Will you also tell me why local authority officials have said at public meetings, or so-called consultation meetings—which normally entail a couple of people listening to angry parents and then deciding to shut the schools anyway—that they are following your policy? They have said that they are following Jane Davidson’s policy. Are they dissenting? Will you give us an assurance that if any closure orders are presented to you over the next 12 months for schools with glowing Estyn reports, you will ensure that they are kept open?

**David Davies:** Os mai eich polisi yw cefnogi ysgolion cynradd, a allwch ddweud wrthym pam y caeir cymaint o ysgolion cynradd ledled Cymru? A ddywedwch wrthyf hefyd pam mae swyddogion awdurdodau lleol wedi dweud mewn cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus, neu gyfarfodydd ymgynghori fel y’u gelwir—sydd fel arfer yn golygu ychydig o bobl yn gwranddo ar rieni dig ac yna’n penderfynu cau’r ysgolion beth bynnag—eu bod yn dilyn eich polisi? Maent wedi dweud eu bod yn dilyn polisi Jane Davidson. A ydynt yn methu â chydymffurfio â hi? A roddwch sicrwydd inni, os cyflwynir unrhyw orchmynion i gau ysgolion a gafodd adroddiadau canmoladwy gan Estyn, y byddwch yn sicrhau y cânt eu cadw ar agor.

**Jane Davidson:** It is important to separate my political role as Minister in taking forward policy for this Assembly from my quasi-judicial role as Minister in determining local authority proposals and whether or not the local authority has adequately, according to law, consulted objectors. It is a quasi-judicial role. It is fully laid out in the circular

**Jane Davidson:** Mae’n bwysig gwahanu fy rôl wleidyddol fel Gweinidog wrth ddatblygu’r polisi ar gyfer y Cynulliad hwn oddi wrth fy rôl led-farnwrol fel Gweinidog wrth benderfynu ar gynigion awdurdodau lleol a ph’un a yw’r awdurdod lleol wedi ymgynghori â gwrthwynebwyr ai peidio, yn unol â’r gyfraith. Mae’n rôl led-farnwrol. Fe’i



published last year, which was consulted on and agreed. [*Interruption.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. The Minister is explaining her functions. Members might care to listen.

**Jane Davidson:** It is important that that role is quasi-judicial because every such decision that I take as Minister is then subject to judicial review, either by objectors or by local authorities. It is important that these decisions are taken properly. I have said clearly in the Chamber many times that my overriding concern, when I determine proposals for closure or reorganisation of a school, is the provision of best quality education, be it in rural, valley or urban areas.

2:30 p.m.

**Owen John Thomas:** Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau, erbyn Medi 2004, bod addysg feithrin yn rhad ac am ddim ar gael mewn ysgolion cynradd sydd o fewn cyrraedd rhesymol i bob plentyn tair oed? Beth a ystyriwch yw pellter rhesymol?

**Jane Davidson:** We are currently undertaking an audit to ensure that our clear policy of ensuring that the education available to three-year-olds is implemented in ways that enable parents to choose the right kind of nursery experience for their children. In tandem with that, we will shortly be publishing our proposals for a new foundation stage for three to seven-year-olds. It is important that those elements are developed together. In our proposals for three to seven-year-olds, we wish to ensure that the provision may be provided in a school or voluntary setting, offering education bilingually or through the medium of Welsh or English.

nodir yn llawn yn y cylchlythyr a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd, yr ymgynghorwyd ac y cytunwyd arno. [*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Mae'r Gweinidog yn egluro ei swyddogaethau. Efallai yr hoffai'r Aelodau wrando.

**Jane Davidson:** Mae'n bwysig bod y rôl honno yn lled-farnwrol oherwydd mae pob penderfyniad o'r fath a gymeraf fel Gweinidog yn destun adolygiad barnwrol wedyn, naill ai gan wrthwynebwyr neu gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n bwysig bod y penderfyniadau hyn yn cael eu gwneud yn gywir. Fel y dywedais yn glir yn y Siambr sawl gwaith, fy mhrif bryder, pan benderfynaf ar gynigion i gau neu ad-drefnu ysgol, yw darparu'r addysg orau, boed hynny mewn ardaloedd gwledig, yn y cymoedd neu mewn ardaloedd trefol.

**Owen John Thomas:** What steps are you taking to ensure, by September 2004, that free nursery education is available in primary schools that are reasonably accessible to all three-year-olds? What do you consider to be a reasonable distance?

**Jane Davidson:** Yr ydym yn cynnal archwiliad ar hyn o bryd i sicrhau bod ein polisi clir o sicrhau y gweithredir yr addysg sydd ar gael i blant tair blwydd oed mewn ffyrdd sy'n galluogi rhieni i ddewis y math cywir o brofiad meithrin i'w plant. Ar y cyd â hynny, byddwn yn cyhoeddi ein cynigion yn fuan ar gyfer cam sylfaen newydd i blant tair i saith mlwydd oed. Mae'n bwysig bod yr elfennau hynny yn cael eu datblygu gyda'i gilydd. Yn ein cynigion ar gyfer plant tair i saith mlwydd oed, dymunwn sicrhau y caiff y ddarpariaeth ei darparu gan ysgolion neu fudiadau gwirfoddol, gan gynnig addysg ddwyieithog neu addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg.

### Treth i Raddedigion Graduate Tax

**C3 Elin Jones:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar fwriad yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau i gyflwyno treth i raddedigion ar draws y Deyrnas Gyfunol? (OAQ21703)

**Q3 Elin Jones:** Will the Minister make a statement on the Department for Education and Skills' intention to introduce graduate tax throughout the United Kingdom?

(OAQ21703)

**Jane Davidson:** Hyd yn hyn, nid yw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Sgiliau wedi cyhoeddi ei gynigion ynghylch ariannu myfyrwyr.

**Jane Davidson:** The Secretary of State for Education and Skills has yet to publish his proposals on student funding.

**Elin Jones:** Hyd yn hyn, yn eich datganiadau, bu ichi wrthwynebu yn glir ffioedd ychwanegol i fyfyrwyr. Fodd bynnag, a fyddwch yn parhau i wrthwynebu'r ffioedd hynny pe cyflwynir treth i raddedigion a bod yn rhaid talu ffioedd ychwanegol drwy'r dreth yn hytrach nac ymlaen llaw?

**Elin Jones:** To date, in your statements, you have clearly opposed student top-up fees. However, will you continue to oppose those fees if a graduate tax is introduced and if top-up fees must be paid through taxation rather than up front?

**Jane Davidson:** I am not pre-judging the proposals to be made by the Secretary of State for Education and Skills nor am I changing my position, which I have made clear to the Assembly in the past, namely that I oppose up-front tuition fees—they are a disincentive—and top-up fees. I have also supported the Rees commission's view that an end-loaded, income-contingent, graduate contribution is the best way to ensure the right balance between the state and the individual. I have maintained that view and will continue to do so.

**Jane Davidson:** Nid wyf yn rhagfarnu'r cynigion i'w gwneud gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Sgiliau nac yn newid fy safbwynt, yr wyf wedi ei gwneud yn glir i'r Cynulliad yn y gorffennol, sef fy mod yn gwrthwynebu ffioedd dysgu ymlaen llaw—maent yn wrthanogaeth—a ffioedd ychwanegol. Yr wyf hefyd wedi cefnogi barn Comisiwn Rees mai cyfraniad graddedigion ar ddiwedd cwrs, yn amodol ar incwm, yw'r ffordd orau o sicrhau y cydbwysedd cywir rhwng y wladwriaeth a'r unigolyn. Yr wyf wedi parhau i arddel y safbwynt honno a pharhau i wneud hynny.

**Mick Bates:** A key driver in considering a graduate tax has been the target of ensuring that 50 per cent of young people enter higher education. What was the rationale behind that seemingly random target?

**Mick Bates:** Un symbylydd allweddol wrth ystyried treth i raddedigion fu'r targed o sicrhau bod 50 y cant o bobl ifanc yn cael addysg uwch. Beth oedd y rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r targed a bennwyd ar hap i bob golwg?

**Jane Davidson:** If you are going to ask a question about a target that does not apply in Wales, you need to ensure that you ask it to the right person.

**Jane Davidson:** Os ydych yn mynd i ofyn cwestiwn am darged nad yw'n berthnasol yng Nghymru, bydd angen ichi sicrhau eich bod yn ei ofyn i'r person cywir.

**Jonathan Morgan:** When your party was campaigning for office in 1997 and for the Assembly elections in 1999, no mention was made of charging students for their higher education. In fact, your party went some distance to say that students would not be charged for their tuition at university institutions across the UK. You have let down many families and many thousands of students in Wales and Britain. You, as Minister, have prided yourself on discussing lifelong learning; unfortunately, many thousands of students now face lifelong loaning.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Pan oedd eich plaid yn ymgyrchu i gael ei hethol fel y llywodraeth nesaf yn 1997, ac am etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 1999, ni soniwyd am godi ffioedd ar fyfyrwyr am eu haddysg uwch. Mewn gwirionedd, aeth eich plaid mor bell â dweud na fyddai ffioedd yn cael eu codi ar fyfyrwyr am eu hyfforddiant mewn sefydliadau prifysgol ledled y DU. Yr ydych wedi siomi llawer o deuluoedd a miloedd lawer o fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru a Phrydain. Yr ydych chi, fel Gweinidog, wedi ymfalchïo mewn trafod dysgu gydol oes; yn anffodus, mae miloedd lawer o fyfyrwyr yn wynebu

benthyciadau am oes yn awr.

**Jane Davidson:** I cannot accept that the Welsh Assembly Government has let down students across Wales when it has introduced Assembly learning grants to tackle the problems that lower-income students in Wales face. Those grants are available to students wherever they study—it does not matter whether they study in Wales or elsewhere. Grants are available in further and higher education because the Assembly Government believes that we should give as much encouragement to those who want to join the skills sector as to undergraduates who wish to enter university.

**Jane Davidson:** Ni allaf dderbyn bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi siomi myfyrwyr ledled Cymru pan gyflwynodd grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau a wynebir gan fyfyrwyr incwm is yng Nghymru. Mae'r grantiau hynny ar gael i fyfyrwyr lle bynnag y maent yn astudio—waeth a astudiant yng Nghymru neu yn rhywle arall. Mae grantiau ar gael mewn addysg bellach ac addysg uwch am fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn credu y dylem roi cymaint o anogaeth i'r rhai sydd am ymuno â'r sector sgiliau ag i fyfyrwyr israddedig sy'n dymuno mynd i brifysgol.

**Y Llywydd:** Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4 (OAQ21743) yn ôl.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 4 (OAQ21743) has been withdrawn.

### **Morâl o fewn y Proffesiwn Dysgu yng Nghymru Morale in the Teaching Profession in Wales**

**C5 Cynog Dafis:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar forâl o fewn y proffesiwn dysgu yng Nghymru? (OAQ21708)

**Q5 Cynog Dafis:** Will the Minister make a statement on morale within the teaching profession in Wales? (OAQ21708)

**Jane Davidson:** Bydd cynigion y Llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â llwyth gwaith athrawon yn rhoi cryn hwb i forâl athrawon. Bydd holl athrawon Cymru yn elwa o newidiadau i amodau eu gwasanaeth a fydd yn eu rhyddhau rhag ymgymryd â thasgau gweinyddol diangen, yn rhoi mwy o amser iddynt gynllunio a pharatoi eu gwaith ac yn gwella'r cydbwysedd rhwng gwaith a bywyd. Caiff cytundeb hanesyddol ei arwyddo yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma.

**Jane Davidson:** Teachers' morale will be given a considerable boost by the Government's proposals to tackle teachers' workload. All teachers in Wales will benefit from changes to their conditions of service, which will relieve them of unnecessary administrative tasks, provide more time for them to plan and prepare their work, and improve their work/life balance. An historic agreement will be signed later this afternoon.

**Cynog Dafis:** Mae hynny'n ddefnyddiol. Fodd bynnag, a yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol y bu cynnydd o 45 y cant yn nifer y swyddi dysgu gwag ers 2000, bod mwy o athrawon nag erioed yn gadael y proffesiwn ac y bu cynnydd o 20 y cant mewn absenoldeb oherwydd salwch dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf? Ffigurau ar gyfer Cymru yw'r rhai hynny. Yn ychwanegol i'r hyn a ddywedodd eisoes, a yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn bod yn rhaid cael cwricwlwm hydrin, sicrhau newid sylfaenol yn y system asesu ac arolygu a chael gwared ar y diwylliant targedau gormesol os ydym am fynd at wraidd y broblem?

**Cynog Dafis:** That is useful. However, is the Minister aware that there has been a 45 per cent increase in the number of vacant teaching posts since 2000, that more teachers than ever before are leaving the profession and that there has been a 20 per cent increase in sickness-related absences over the past two years? Those are figures for Wales. In addition to what she has already said, does the Minister accept that we must have a flexible curriculum, ensure a fundamental change in the assessment and inspection system and abolish the oppressive culture of targets if we are to tackle the root cause of the problem?

**Jane Davidson:** You have raised several issues. The report published by the General Teaching Council for Wales in December was extremely helpful. Not only do we know that we have the highest number of teachers ever teaching in Wales, with an additional 360 teachers since 2001, but we also know that, of the teachers leaving the profession, the majority do so either in the first five years or after 30 years. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many of those who leave within the first five years do so because they feel that they are inadequately supported. We are keen to implement arrangements to tackle this. To ensure that teachers feel that they are properly supported, new induction mechanisms, involving a one-year induction and two years of guaranteed early professional development, are being piloted in Wales this year and will be made statutory from next year. We also have a programme of continuous professional development. Later this afternoon I will give full details of the new agreement, which will dramatically reduce teachers' workload in future.

**Val Lloyd:** The balance—or imbalance—between work and life has a bearing on morale. Several work/life balance pilot schemes are currently underway in the public sector. Do any of those pilot schemes involve primary or secondary schools? If so, are any issues in relation to low morale emerging from those pilot schemes?

**Jane Davidson:** I will write to you with the details of the work/life balance schemes funded by the Assembly. We are working closely with our partner, Chwarae Teg, which is involved in developing work/life balance schemes in the public and private sectors. This is a key issue that has emerged in the work of the School Teachers Review Body, and it will be properly addressed by the Government.

**Jane Davidson:** Fe godwch sawl mater. Yr oedd yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan Gyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru ym mis Rhagfyr yn ddefnyddiol iawn. Gwyddom fod gennym y nifer uchaf erioed o athrawon yn dysgu yng Nghymru, gyda 360 o athrawon ychwanegol ers 2001, gwyddom hefyd bod mwyafrif yr athrawon sy'n gadael y proffesiwn, yn gwneud hynny naill ai yn ystod y pum mlynedd cyntaf neu ar ôl 30 mlynedd. Awgryma tystiolaeth anecdotaidd bod llawer o'r rhai sy'n gadael o fewn y pum mlynedd cyntaf yn gwneud hynny am eu bod yn teimlo nad ydynt yn cael cymorth digonol. Yr ydym yn awyddus i weithredu trefniadau a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â hyn. Er mwyn sicrhau bod athrawon yn cael digon o gymorth, mae dulliau sefydlu newydd, sy'n cynnwys blwyddyn o sefydlu, a sicrwydd o ddwy flynedd o ddatblygiad proffesiynol cynnar, yn cael eu treialu yng Nghymru eleni a byddant yn dod yn statudol o'r flwyddyn nesaf ymlaen. Mae gennym hefyd raglen o ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma, rhoddaf fanylion llawn y cytundeb newydd hwn, a fydd yn lleihau baich gwaith athrawon yn y dyfodol yn sylweddol.

**Val Lloyd:** Mae'r cydbwysedd—neu'r anghydbwysedd—rhwng gwaith a bywyd teuluol yn effeithio ar forâl. Cynhelir sawl rhaglen beilot cydbwysedd rhwng gwaith a bywyd teuluol ar hyn o bryd yn y sector cyhoeddus. A oes unrhyw rai o'r cynlluniau peilot hyn yn cynnwys ysgolion cynradd neu uwchradd? Os felly, a oes unrhyw faterion yn ymwneud â diffyg morâl yn dod i'r amlwg o'r cynlluniau peilot hynny?

**Jane Davidson:** Ysgrifennaf atoch gyda manylion y cynlluniau cydbwysedd gwaith/bywyd teuluol a gaiff eu hariannu gan y Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n agos â'n partner, Chwarae Teg, sy'n cymryd rhan mewn datblygu cynlluniau cydbwysedd gwaith/bywyd teuluol o fewn y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat. Mae hyn yn fater allweddol a ddaeth i'r amlwg yng ngwaith y Corff Adolygu Athrawon Ysgol a bydd y Llywodraeth yn cymryd camau priodol i fynd i'r afael â hyn.

### **Absenoldeb Athrawon Teacher Absenteeism**

**Q6 William Graham:** Will the Minister make a statement concerning the effects of teacher absenteeism on schools in Wales? (OAQ21699) [R]

**Jane Davidson:** Absenteeism, whether due to sickness or other reasons, is a fact of life in the teaching profession as in others. There are usually good and unavoidable reasons why schools need to use temporary teachers. It is important that schools ensure that temporary staff are suitable and are properly supported so that standards can be maintained and so that pupils do not suffer.

**William Graham:** It has been estimated that teacher absences amounted to 240,000 working days in the 2000-01 academic year, and that more than £31 million would have been required to pay for supply teachers. When does the Minister expect to see a reduction in teacher absenteeism?

2:40 p.m.

**Jane Davidson:** That is not a Welsh figure, and it must be put into context. We know that teachers in maintained schools lose less time from work through illness than the average UK employee—that is important. They lose 15 per cent less time than other local government non-manual staff and 27 per cent less time than other UK employees. We must consider teacher absence in relation to other absences.

To reply to Cynog and Val, tackling workload is key to addressing morale, which can affect absenteeism. As I have said, I will be able to give Members information later this afternoon on the way the Government intends to tackle teacher workload.

**Janet Ryder:** On teacher absenteeism, the most recently published statistics, which, you said, just before Christmas, brought Christmas good cheer, illustrated a 20 per cent increase in teacher absenteeism in the

**C6 William Graham:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch effeithiau absenoldeb athrawon ar ysgolion yng Nghymru? (OAQ21699) [R]

**Jane Davidson:** Mae absenoldeb, pa un a yw hynny'n deillio o salwch neu resymau eraill, yn rhan o fywyd yn y proffesiwn dysgu fel ym mhob proffesiwn arall. Bydd rhesymau da a dilys fel arfer pam y bydd angen i ysgolion ddefnyddio athrawon dros dro. Mae'n bwysig bod ysgolion yn sicrhau bod staff dros dro yn addas ac y cânt y cymorth priodol fel y gellir cynnal safonau ac fel nad yw disgyblion yn dioddef.

**William Graham:** Amcangyfrifwyd bod cyfanswm absenoldeb athrawon yn 240,000 o ddyddiau gwaith yn ystod blwyddyn academaidd 2000-01, ac y byddai angen dros £31 miliwn i dalu am athrawon cyflenwi. Pryd y disgwylia'r Gweinidog weld gostyngiad mewn absenoldeb athrawon?

**Jane Davidson:** Nid ffigur ar gyfer Cymru yw hwnnw, a rhaid ei osod o fewn cyd-destun. Gwyddom fod athrawon mewn ysgolion a gynhelir yn colli llai o amser o'r gwaith na chyflogeion cyffredin y DU—mae hynny'n bwysig. Maent yn colli 15 y cant o amser yn llai na staff eraill llywodraeth leol nad ydynt yn gweithio â llaw a 27 y cant o amser yn llai na chyflogeion eraill y DU. Rhaid ystyried absenoldeb athrawon mewn perthynas ag absenoldebau eraill.

Mewn ymateb i Cynog a Val, mae ymdrin â baich gwaith yn allweddol i'r cwestiwn o forâl, a gall hyn effeithio ar absenoldeb. Fel y dywedais, gallaf roi gwybodaeth i'r Aelodau yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma ar y ffordd y bwriada'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â baich gwaith athrawon.

**Janet Ryder:** O ran absenoldeb athrawon, dangosodd yr ystadegau a gyhoeddwyd ddiwethaf, y dywedasocho cyn y Nadolig, eu bod yn achos llawenydd, gynnydd o 20 y cant mewn absenoldeb athrawon yn ystod y ddwy

last two years. That is a reflection, as you said, of the pressures and stresses of the job. One of the Westminster Government's proposals to help alleviate this stress is to give teachers 10 per cent non-contact time to prepare and develop work. How will you staff that provision in every school in Wales, given that we have some exceptionally small primary schools? How will you guarantee that every teacher has 10 per cent non-contact time?

**Jane Davidson:** Before I reply to Janet, William Graham tells me that the figure he quoted is a Welsh figure, and I will be happy to examine it. I have not received a figure giving the number of days; I have received a figure giving percentages. In reply to Janet, I am somewhat hide-bound by the fact that I cannot give you full information on the historic workload agreement that is being signed this afternoon, and which I will sign by video presence in Westminster as I had to be present in Plenary today to answer questions. However, I can assure you that we fully support changes to teachers' contracts and we will work with our partners to ensure that the changes are properly delivered in Wales. Pay and conditions are not devolved to Wales but all other aspects of education policy are, and therefore it is appropriate for us to determine how we will properly respond in Wales.

flynedd diwethaf. Mae hynny, fel y dywedasoch, yn adlewyrchiad o bwysau a straen y gwaith. Un o argymhellion Llywodraeth San Steffan i helpu i leddfu'r straen hwn yw rhoi 10 y cant o amser ar wahân i athrawon er mwyn paratoi a datblygu gwaith. Sut y byddwch yn staffio'r ddarpariaeth hon ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru, o gofio bod gennym rai ysgolion cynradd bach iawn? Sut y byddwch yn gwarantu y caiff pob athro 10 y cant o amser ar wahân?

**Jane Davidson:** Cyn imi ymateb i Janet, dywed William Graham wrthyf bod y ffigur a ddyfynnodd yn ffigur ar gyfer Cymru, a byddaf yn fwy na bodlon archwilio hynny. Nid wyf wedi derbyn ffigur yn nodi nifer y dyddiau; derbyniais ffigur yn nodi canrannau. Mewn ymateb i Janet, fe'm rhwystrwyd i raddau gan y ffaith na allaf roi gwybodaeth lawn ichi am y cytundeb hanesyddol ynglŷn â baich gwaith a gaiff ei lofnodi y prynhawn yma, ac y byddaf yn ei lofnodi drwy bresenoldeb fideo yn San Steffan gan fy mod yn gorfod bod yn bresennol mewn Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw i ateb cwestiynau. Fodd bynnag, gallaf eich sicrhau ein bod yn llwyr gefnogol i newid contractau athrawon ac y byddwn yn cydweithio â'n partneriaid i sicrhau y caiff y newidiadau eu hymgorffori fel y dylent yng Nghymru. Nid yw cyflog ac amodau wedi eu datganoli i Gymru ond mae pob agwedd arall ar bolisi addysg wedi cael eu datganoli, felly mae'n briodol i ni benderfynu ar y ffordd briodol o ymateb yng Nghymru.

### **Cynnal a Chadw Adeiladau Ysgolion School Building Maintenance**

**Q7 Nick Bourne:** Will the Minister make a statement about school building maintenance? (OAQ21673)

**Jane Davidson:** Funding for school building maintenance is provided through schools' delegated budgets, except in the case of voluntary aided schools, which receive Assembly grant funding. Local education authorities are responsible for capital works, but, again, except in the cases of voluntary aided schools.

**C7 Nick Bourne:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion? (OAQ21673)

**Jane Davidson:** Caiff arian ar gyfer cynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion ei ddarparu drwy gyllidebau dirprwyedig i ysgolion, ac eithrio mewn achos ysgolion a gynorthwyir yn wirfoddol, sy'n derbyn arian grant gan y Cynulliad. Awdurdodau addysg lleol sy'n gyfrifol am waith cyfalaf, ond, eto, ac eithrio mewn achos ysgolion a gynorthwyir yn wirfoddol.

**Nick Bourne:** There is a problem across Wales with school maintenance. Is the Minister aware of the particularly serious problems in Maesydderwen school in Ystradgynlais, Breconshire? I have written to the Minister on this subject, and therefore believe that she is aware of the problem. Will she consider that case in particular and discuss it with Powys County Council because this school has a serious problem with its buildings?

**Jane Davidson:** This is difficult territory. We have to invest so much money into tackling problems with school buildings because of 20 years of neglect in relation to school building maintenance. We are beginning to see the results of enhanced levels of investment since 1997. Funding for capital investment in schools—[*Interruption.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. The Minister is responding to a supplementary question.

**Jane Davidson:** Funding for capital investment in schools, this financial year, is approximately £100 million and, exceptionally, the Finance Minister—and I am grateful to her—has put a programme in place to ensure that that funding rises to £140 million by 2005 and remains at that level until the end of the decade, so that we can meet our targets for resolving the problems that you left us.

**Geraint Davies:** The cost of the estimated backlog in school building maintenance has increased from around £250 million, when Labour came to power in the Assembly, to a staggering £1 billion. The Minister has stated that reducing the backlog in school building maintenance is an urgent task. What has gone wrong?

**Jane Davidson:** It is a matter of what has gone right, Geraint. For the first time ever we have the evidence. Local authorities, including ones controlled by your party, have not collected the information in the past to ensure that we have a proper picture of what maintenance is needed in schools. We have required all local authorities to produce asset management plans by next year. All local

**Nick Bourne:** Mae problem yn ymwneud â chynnal a chadw ysgolion ledled Cymru. A yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r problemau arbennig o ddwys yn ysgol Maesydderwen yn Ystradgynlais, Sir Frycheiniog? Ysgrifennais at y Gweinidog am y pwnc hwn, felly credaf ei bod yn ymwybodol o'r broblem. A wnaiff ystyried yr achos hwnnw yn benodol a'i drafod â Chyngor Sir Powys gan fod gan yr ysgol hon broblem ddifrifol gyda'i hadeiladau?

**Jane Davidson:** Mae hyn yn faes anodd. Yr ydym yn gorfod buddsoddi cymaint o arian mewn datrys problemau sy'n ymwneud ag adeiladau ysgolion oherwydd 20 mlynedd o esgeulustod mewn cynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion. Yr ydym yn dechrau gweld canlyniadau lefelau gwell o fuddsoddi ers 1997. Yr arian ar gyfer buddsoddi cyfalaf mewn ysgolion—[*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ymateb i gwestiwn atodol.

**Jane Davidson:** Yr arian ar gyfer buddsoddi cyfalaf mewn ysgolion, yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, yw tua £100 miliwn, ac yn eithriadol, mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid—ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iddi—wedi rhoi rhaglen ar waith a fydd yn sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw yn cynyddu i £140 miliwn erbyn 2005 ac yn aros ar y lefel honno tan ddiwedd y degawd, fel y gallwn gyrraedd ein targedau ar gyfer datrys y problemau a adawyd gennyh.

**Geraint Davies:** Mae costau'r ôl-groniad amcangyfrifedig mewn gwaith cynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion wedi cynyddu o tua £250 miliwn, pan ddaeth Llafur i rym yn y Cynulliad, i £1 biliwn sy'n swm aruthrol. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi datgan bod lleihau'r ôl-groniad mewn gwaith cynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion yn dasg frys. Beth aeth o'i le?

**Jane Davidson:** Mater o beth sydd wedi mynd yn iawn ydyw, Geraint. Am y tro cyntaf erioed, mae gennym dystiolaeth. Nid yw awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys rhai o dan reolaeth eich plaid chi, wedi casglu gwybodaeth yn y gorffennol i sicrhau bod gennym ddarlun cywir o'r gwaith cynnal a chadw sydd ei angen ar ysgolion. Yr ydym wedi mynnu fod pob awdurdod lleol yn

authorities have surveyed their schools and, as a result, we now have a far clearer idea about the costs of ensuring that all school buildings are fit for purpose by 2010. We remain committed to achieving that, which is why we have ensured substantial additional money.

darparu cynlluniau rheoli asedau erbyn y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae pob awdurdod lleol wedi cynnal arolwg o'u hysgolion, ac o ganlyniad, mae gennym well syniad o lawer o gostau sicrhau y bydd pob adeilad ysgol yn addas at bwrpas erbyn 2010. Yr ydym yn parhau yn ymrwymedig i gyflawni hynny, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi sicrhau arian ychwanegol sylweddol.

### **Datganiad ar Gynlluniau Busnes ar gyfer Awdurdodau Tai Lleol Statement on Business Plans for Local Housing Authorities**

**The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart):** The national housing strategy, 'Better Homes for People in Wales', stated that we intended to produce guidance on the preparation of housing stock business plans, after consultation, with a view to their being introduced by April 2003.

**Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart):** Datganodd y strategaeth dai genedlaethol, 'Gwell Tai i Bobl yng Nghymru', ein bod yn bwriadu cynhyrchu canllawiau ar baratoi cynlluniau busnes ar gyfer y stoc tai, yn dilyn ymgynghoriad, gyda'r bwriad o'u cyflwyno erbyn mis Ebrill 2003.

Business planning is a key element in ensuring the effective long-term management and maintenance of council housing stock. It will enable authorities to operate in a business-like manner within the authority's wider objectives. It will ensure that each authority has a much clearer assessment of investment needs and how they will be met, it will increase the transparency of its housing revenue account, and be a tool for performance management control and directing future revenue and capital expenditure.

Mae cynllunio busnes yn elfen allweddol o sicrhau y caiff stoc tai cyngor eu rheoli a'u cynnal a'u cadw yn effeithiol yn yr hirdymor. Bydd yn galluogi awdurdodau i weithredu'n effeithiol o fewn amcanion ehangach yr awdurdod. Bydd yn sicrhau bod gan bob awdurdod asesiad cliriach o anghenion buddsoddi a sut i'w diwallu, bydd yn gwneud ei gyfrif refeniw tai yn fwy tryloyw ac yn fodd i reoli perfformiad a llywio refeniw a gwariant cyfalaf yn y dyfodol.

A consultation working group was established in conjunction with the Welsh Local Government Association. Guidance has been developed, and was issued to all local authorities in November 2002. The Welsh Assembly Government has developed a business plan model and provided three training sessions, in south, mid and north Wales, to facilitate further information and to ensure that in developing their plans local authorities adopt and apply a consistent approach throughout Wales. I have also approved financial support, under section 16 of the Housing Act 1985, for training staff and members of local authorities. Most authorities in Wales have applied for, and have been granted, funding.

Sefydlwyd gweithgor ymgynghori mewn cydweithrediad â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Datblygwyd canllawiau ac fe'u dosbarthwyd i bob awdurdod lleol ym mis Tachwedd 2002. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi datblygu cynllun busnes enghreifftiol ac wedi cynnal tri sesiwn hyfforddi, yn y de, y canolbarth a'r gogledd, i hwyluso gwybodaeth bellach a sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn mabwysiadu ac yn defnyddio ymagwedd gyson ledled Cymru wrth iddynt ddatblygu eu cynlluniau. Yr wyf hefyd wedi cymeradwyo cymorth ariannol, o dan adran 16 Deddf Tai 1985, i hyfforddi staff ac aelodau awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau Cymru wedi gwneud cais am arian ac maent wedi cael eu cymeradwyo.



The Welsh Assembly Government's vision is that all households in Wales should have the opportunity to live in good quality homes. The Welsh housing quality standard has been developed to provide a common standard for the physical condition of all housing in Wales. Guidance has been developed specifically to help local authorities assess their housing stock against the standard. Local authorities are required to assess the implications of bringing stock up to the standard by 2012. Most of the initial overall assessments of the condition of local authority stock and the investment needed to achieve the standard, including capital and revenue financial implications, have already been submitted. These initial assessments will be refined and incorporated into each local authority's business plan.

There is a need to move forward quickly on developing a more rigorous and structured planning regime for investment in local authority stock. It is hoped that local authorities would have addressed many of the building blocks that underpin the development of a robust business plan, including the assessment of housing needs, the local housing market, housing stock information and its relevance to demographic changes, rental policies, the views of tenants and residents and resource projections.

Consultation with tenants, leaseholders, staff and key partners should form a fundamental part of the analysis stage of strategy formation. Many available options will involve choices that need to be informed by the views of key stakeholders, and the successful delivery of strategies will require commitment from the same interest groups. I expect the first business plans to be sent to me by April 2003.

**Janet Ryder:** Your statement raised several points, Minister. First, on raising all houses to the quality standard, you said that the initial estimates have been sent in by now. The estimates that I have heard of the investment needed to raise all houses to the quality standard by 2012 vary from £1.2 billion to £2 billion. Can you tell us what those initial costs are, and are you satisfied that councils will be adequately funded so that they can ensure that their houses are

Gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yw y dylai pob teulu yng Nghymru gael yr hawl i fyw mewn cartrefi o ansawdd da. Datblygwyd y safon ansawdd tai i Gymru er mwyn darparu safon gyffredin ar gyfer cyflwr pob cartref yng Nghymru. Datblygwyd canllawiau yn benodol er mwyn helpu awdurdodau lleol i asesu eu stoc tai yn erbyn y safon. Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol asesu'r goblygiadau o ran gwella'r stoc er mwyn cyrraedd y safon erbyn 2012. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o asesiadau cyffredinol cychwynnol o gyflwr stoc yr awdurdodau lleol a'r buddsoddiad sydd ei angen i gyrraedd y safon, gan gynnwys goblygiadau o ran arian cyfalaf a reffeniw, wedi cael eu cyflwyno eisoes. Caiff yr asesiadau cychwynnol hyn eu mireinio a'u hymgorffori yng nghynllun busnes pob awdurdod lleol.

Mae angen symud yn gyflym ar ddatblygu cyfundrefn gynllunio fwy llym a strwythuredig ar gyfer buddsoddi yn stoc awdurdodau lleol. Y gobaith yw y bydd awdurdodau lleol wedi mynd i'r afael â llawer o'r elfennau sydd wrth wraidd datblygu cynllun busnes cadarn, gan gynnwys asesu anghenion tai, y farchnad dai leol, gwybodaeth am y stoc tai, a'i berthnasedd i newidiadau demograffig, polisïau rhentu, a barn tenantiaid a phreswylwyr a rhagamcanion o adnoddau.

Dylai'r gwaith o ymgynghori â thenantiaid, lesddeiliaid, staff a phartneriaid allweddol fod yn rhan ganolog o'r cam dadansoddi wrth lunio strategaeth. Bydd sawl opsiwn sydd ar gael yn cynnig dewisiadau a ddylai gael eu llywio gan farn rhanddeiliaid allweddol, a bydd llwyddiant y strategaethau yn dibynnu ar ymrwymiad yr un grwpiau o bobl. Disgwyliaf i'r cynlluniau busnes cyntaf gael eu hanfon ataf erbyn mis Ebrill 2003.

**Janet Ryder:** Cododd eich datganiad sawl pwynt, Weinidog. Yn gyntaf, wrth wella pob tŷ i'r safon ansawdd, dywedasoed fod yr amcangyfrifon cychwynnol bellach wedi cael eu hanfon i mewn. Mae'r amcangyfrifon a glywais i o'r buddsoddiad sydd ei angen ar gyfer gwella pob tŷ i'r safon ansawdd erbyn 2012 yn amrywio o £1.2 biliwn i £2 biliwn. A allwch ddweud wrthym beth fydd y costau cychwynnol hynny, ac a ydych yn fodlon y caiff y cynghorau ddigon o arian fel y gallant

raised up to that standard by 2012?

Also, can you indicate how councils are progressing these plans? Do you expect them all to be in by April 2003? You say that you have approved financial support under section 16. How much is available to each council, and how will that money be distributed? It is a sound idea to draw the planning and strategies together in one business plan, but you will be aware that councils must also produce several other housing management plans. Will these business plans, therefore, replace any of those other plans and, if they will, to what timescale will you work to achieve the reduction in the number of plans? We can plan as much as we like, but unless we make the finances available to councils to achieve the plan, we are giving them a difficult task to handle.

2:50 p.m.

**Edwina Hart:** The plans were discussed by a working group, set up with the Welsh Local Government Association, and were consulted upon. The feedback from the two local authorities that piloted the plans was positive and they found it to be a useful tool, rather than a burden, as part of their overall plans within the housing sector.

On the wider issue of plans, I have given my commitment to local authorities in 'Freedom and Responsibility in Local Government' that I will review the number of plans required from them. That review is ongoing. In terms of costs, I will give the information on the funds that have been made available to local government to the Local Government and Housing Committee. The indication is that local authorities will submit their plans by April 2003. If local authorities have specific difficulties and find it difficult to meet that timescale then they can contact my housing officials.

When you consider the overall funds made available to local government, the settlement over three years is generous. I am sure that that will continue in future years. When we

sicrhau y bydd eu tai yn cydymffurfio â'r safon honno erbyn 2012?

Hefyd, a allwch nodi sut y mae cynghorau yn datblygu'r cynlluniau hyn? A ddisgwyliwch i bob un ohonynt ddod i law erbyn mis Ebrill 2003? Dywedwch eich bod wedi cymeradwyo cymorth ariannol o dan adran 16. Faint sydd ar gael i bob cyngor, a sut y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei ddsbarthu? Mae'n syniad da tynnu'r cynlluniau a'r strategaethau at ei gilydd mewn un cynllun busnes, ond byddwch yn ymwybodol bod yn rhaid i gynghorau lunio sawl cynllun arall hefyd ar reoli tai. A fydd y cynlluniau busnes hyn, felly, yn disodli unrhyw rai o'r cynlluniau eraill, ac os felly i ba amserlen y byddwch yn gweithio i leihau nifer y cynlluniau? Gallwn gynllunio cymaint ag a fyynnwn, ond oni ddarparwn arian i gynghorau gyflawni'r cynllun, yr ydym yn rhoi tasg anodd iddynt ei chyflawni.

**Edwina Hart:** Trafodwyd y cynlluniau gan weithgor, a sefydlwyd gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac ymgynghorwyd arnynt. Yr oedd yr adborth a dderbyniwyd gan y ddau awdurdod lleol a gynhaliodd raglen beilot ar y cynlluniau yn gadarnhaol ac yr oeddynt o'r farn ei fod yn offeryn defnyddiol, yn hytrach nag yn faich, fel rhan o'u cynlluniau cyffredinol o fewn y sector tai.

O ran y mater ehangach yn ymwneud â chynlluniau, rhoddais fy ymrwymiad i awdurdodau lleol o fewn 'Rhyddid a Chyfrifoldeb mewn Llywodraeth Leol' y byddwn yn adolygu nifer y cynlluniau sydd eu hangen ganddynt. Mae'r adolygiad hwnnw'n parhau. O ran costau, rhoddaf y wybodaeth am yr arian a roddwyd i lywodraeth leol i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai. Yr arwydd yw y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn cyflwyno eu cynlluniau erbyn mis Ebrill 2003. Os oes gan awdurdodau lleol drafferthion penodol ac yn ei chael yn anodd cadw at yr amserlen, yna gallant gysylltu â'm swyddogion tai.

O ystyried yr holl arian a roddwyd i lywodraeth leol, mae'r setliad dros dair blynedd yn hael. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd hynny yn parhau yn y dyfodol. Pan fydd

have an idea of the full costs, local authorities will, hopefully, have sufficient funds to meet them. I do not have any indication as to the final global figures. When I get that information, I will take it to the Committee.

**William Graham:** I welcome this statement. You referred to 'most authorities' having been granted funding. Will you assure us that that will be true of all authorities? Also, how will this affect proposed stock transfers? The measure is welcome. In consulting with other agencies, will you insist that all local authorities make adequate use of their planning departments, which have a vital impact on housing in Wales?

**Edwina Hart:** I thank you for that point about how local authorities use their various departments, particularly planning departments, in this regard. I take that to heart.

On stock transfer, this will not change the situation. When considering stock transfer, authorities must also consider the impact of prudential borrowing, private finance initiative and other sources of funding. However, it will not impact what they must do in terms of these plans. On your first point, you are right: it will be all authorities.

**Peter Black:** I welcome the statement. It is important that local councils enter into these business plans with enthusiasm and concentrate their minds on how they can raise their council housing stock up to the required standard. We need to take a holistic view of this issue and the plans will assist in that. They will also provide a comprehensive picture of the condition of council housing stock and will enable councils to focus their resources and consider new ways of securing funding. It is also important that councils, in the plans, consider the role of housing need assessments and plans such as the local homelessness strategy and the local housing strategy plans, which will be key.

Finance will be important to bring council housing up to standard by 2012, as Janet

gennym syniad o'r costau llawn, y gobaith yw y bydd gan awdurdodau lleol ddigon o arian i'w talu. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw arwydd o'r ffigurau cyffredinol terfynol. Pan dderbyniaf y wybodaeth honno, fe'i cyflwynaf i'r Pwyllgor.

**William Graham:** Croesawaf y datganiad hwn. Cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith bod 'y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau' yn cael arian. A wnewch ein sicrhau y bydd hyn yn wir am bob awdurdod? Hefyd, sut y bydd hyn yn effeithio ar drosglwyddo stoc arfaethedig? Croesewir y mesur. Wrth ymgynghori ag asiantaethau eraill, a wnewch chi fynnu bod pob awdurdod lleol yn gwneud y defnydd priodol o'u hadrannau cynllunio, a gaiff effaith holl bwysig ar dai yng Nghymru?

**Edwina Hart:** Diolchaf ichi am y pwynt hwnnw am sut y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio eu hadrannau amrywiol, yn arbennig adrannau cynllunio, yn y cyswllt hwn. Derbyniaf hynny.

O ran trosglwyddo stoc, ni fydd hyn yn newid y sefyllfa. Wrth ystyried trosglwyddo stoc, rhaid i awdurdodau hefyd ystyried effaith benthyca doeth, menter cyllid preifat a ffynonellau arian eraill. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yn effeithio ar yr hyn y dylent ei wneud o ran y cynlluniau hyn. O ran eich pwynt cyntaf, yr ydych yn gywir: bydd pob awdurdod yn cael arian.

**Peter Black:** Croesawaf y datganiad. Mae'n bwysig bod cynghorau lleol yn llunio'r cynlluniau busnes hyn yn frwdfrydig ac yn canolbwyntio ar sut y gallant wella eu stoc o dai cyngor i'r safon ofynnol. Rhaid inni gymryd ymagwedd gyfannol i'r mater hwn a bydd y cynlluniau yn gymorth o ran hynny. Byddant hefyd yn cynnig darlun cynhwysfawr o gyflwr y stoc tai cyngor ac yn galluogi cynghorau i sianelu eu hadnoddau ac ystyried ffyrdd newydd o sicrhau arian. Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod cynghorau, yn y cynlluniau, yn ystyried rôl asesiadau o anghenion tai a chynlluniau megis y strategaeth leol ar gyfer digartrefedd a'r cynlluniau strategaeth tai lleol, a fydd yn allweddol.

Bydd cyllid yn bwysig i sicrhau bod tai cyngor yn cyrraedd y safon erbyn 2012, fel y

Ryder mentioned. Will the Minister encourage councils to look as widely as possible for alternative sources of securing finance to improve housing stock, including stock transfer? Will she also continue to lobby the UK Government on changes to capital finance regulations under the public sector borrowing requirement?

dywedodd Janet Ryder. A wnaiff y Gweinidog annog cynghorau i chwilio mor eang â phosibl am ffynonellau amgen o sicrhau arian i wella stoc tai, gan gynnwys trosglwyddo stoc? A wnaiff hefyd barhau i lobio Llywodraeth y DU am newidiadau i reoliadau arian cyfalaf o dan y gofyniad benthyca sector cyhoeddus?

**Edwina Hart:** I am happy to assure you that I will continue to lobby the UK Government on that, because that is an important issue for us. William asked about stock transfer in general. There has been an example of a successful stock transfer in Bridgend. That was widely consulted and voted upon; it proved to be the best option for that local authority and had the broad support of the tenants. Local authorities also need to consider other options, such as PFI, and the impact of prudential borrowing. Under the prudential borrowing system, the financing of capital investment should be considered as part of the capital strategy. That is an issue. This is part of a holistic approach to the housing agenda. When we have received all the reports from local authorities, we will have a clear indication of the problems within the housing stock. Currently much of the information is hearsay. There are many other housing issues that we need to consider. We discussed that in Committee today. It is not just the quality of housing that is an issue; but housing voids, for example. All these issues should be brought together in our approach to housing in Wales.

**Edwina Hart:** Yr wyf yn falch o'ch sicrhau y byddaf yn parhau i lobio Llywodraeth y DU ar hynny, gan fod hynny yn fater pwysig inni. Gofynnodd William am drosglwyddo stoc yn gyffredinol. Cafwyd enghraifft o drosglwyddo stoc yn llwyddiannus ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Ymgynghorwyd yn eang ar hynny a phleidleisiwyd arno; dyma'r opsiwn gorau ar gyfer yr awdurdod lleol hwnnw a chafodd gefnogaeth eang y tenantiaid. Rhaid i awdurdodau lleol hefyd ystyried opsiynau eraill, megis PFI, ac effaith benthyca doeth. O dan y system benthyca doeth, dylid ystyried ariannu buddsoddiad cyfalaf fel rhan o'r strategaeth cyfalaf. Mae hyn yn broblem. Mae hyn yn rhan o ymagwedd gyfannol tuag at yr agenda tai. Pan fydd yr holl adroddiadau gan awdurdodau lleol wedi dod i law, bydd gennym arwydd clir o'r problemau o fewn y stoc tai. Gwybodaeth heb ei hategu yw llawer o'r wybodaeth ar hyn o bryd. Mae llawer o faterion eraill y dylem eu hystyried o ran tai. Trafodwyd hynny gennym yn y Pwyllgor heddiw. Nid ansawdd y tai yn unig sydd dan sylw; ond eiddo gwag, er enghraifft. Dylai'r holl faterion hyn gael eu dwyn at ei gilydd yn ein hymagwedd at dai yng Nghymru.

### **Y Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru Ddwieithog: 'Iaith Pawb'** **The National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales: 'Iaith Pawb'**

**Y Llywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 a 11 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

**The Presiding Officer:** I have selected amendments 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

**Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg (Jenny Randerson):** Cynigiad fod

**The Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language (Jenny Randerson):** I propose that

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn croesawu strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer cynnal a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg fel*

*The National Assembly for Wales welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's strategy for supporting and promoting the Welsh*

*y'i nodir yn 'Iaith Pawb, cynllun gweithredu cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru ddwyieithog'. (NDM1289)*

Mae'n bleser gennyf siarad o blaid y cynnig yn cefnogi 'Iaith Pawb'. Yr wyf yn falch o'r derbyniad gwresog i'r ddogfen hon. Dyma'r strategaeth gyntaf o'i bath ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae'n ddogfen radical a fydd yn newid safle'r iaith yng Nghymru.

I launched 'Iaith Pawb', our action plan for a bilingual Wales, in Plenary in November. Since then, we have sought the views of colleagues and other interested parties. Comments have, for the most part, been thoughtful, constructive and positive. Jane Davidson and I have listened carefully when respondents have suggested that aspects need strengthening. If the case made for them is persuasive, we will embrace new ideas as the strategy is implemented. As it stands, however, we have a radical policy with a holistic approach across the whole of Government, with an emphasis on community development and on the importance of the early years. This action plan will change the position of the Welsh language in Wales.

On the amendments, we will reject all but amendment 3. Amendments 1 and 2 are unhelpful. Amendment 1 proposes inserting the word 'draft'. However, 'Iaith Pawb' is not a draft strategy out for consultation; it is a detailed action plan and the product of debate, discussion and research over many months. Our approach, however, is flexible and will allow for the organic development of policies to reflect changing circumstances or the emergence of new evidence.

**Cynog Dafis:** Y rheswm y cyflwynwyd gwelliant 1, sy'n cyfeirio at ddrafft, yw oherwydd bod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi dweud wrthym yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes mai dogfen ddrafft oedd hon, ac y byddai modd ei newid yng ngoleuni sylwadau a wnaed yn y Pwyllgor. O'r herwydd, cymerais mai

*language as set out in 'Iaith Pawb: a national action plan for a bilingual Wales'. (NDM1289)*

It is a pleasure to speak in favour of the motion supporting 'Iaith Pawb'. I am pleased by the warm welcome given to this document. This is the first strategy of its kind for the Welsh language. It is a radical document that will change the position of the Welsh language in Wales.

Cyhoeddais 'Iaith Pawb', ein cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer Cymru ddwyieithog, mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Tachwedd. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi ceisio sylwadau ein cyd-Aelodau a phobl eraill sydd â diddordeb. Bu'r sylwadau, ar y cyfan, yn rhai meddylgar, adeiladol, a chadarnhaol. Gwrandawodd Jane Davidson a mi yn ofalus wrth i ymatebwyr awgrymu bod angen cryfhau rhai agweddau. Os yw'r ddadl a roddwyd drostynt yn ein darbwyllo, byddwn yn croesawu syniadau newydd wrth i'r strategaeth gael ei gweithredu. Fel y mae, fodd bynnag, mae gennym bolisi radical gydag ymagwedd gyfannol ar draws y Llywodraeth gyfan, gyda phwyslais ar ddatblygiad cymunedol a phwysigrwydd y blynyddoedd cynnar. Bydd y cynllun gweithredu hwn yn newid sefyllfa'r Gymraeg yng Nghymru.

O ran y gwelliannau, byddwn yn gwrthod pob un ac eithrio gwelliant 3. Nid yw gwelliannau 1 a 2 o gymorth. Mae gwelliant 1 yn cynnig rhoi y gair 'drafft' i mewn. Fodd bynnag, nid strategaeth ddrafft y mae angen ymgynghori arni yw 'Iaith Pawb'; mae'n gynllun gweithredu manwl a ffrwyth dadl, trafodaeth ac ymchwil dros fisoedd lawer. Mae ein hymagwedd, fodd bynnag, yn un hyblyg a bydd yn caniatáu datblygiad organig polisïau i adlewyrchu amgylchiadau sy'n newid neu pan ddaw tystiolaeth newydd i'r golwg.

**Cynog Dafis:** The reason for tabling amendment 1, which refers to a draft, is that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning told us in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee that this was a draft document, and that it could be amended in the light of comments made in Committee. Therefore, I assumed that this was a draft

strategaeth ddrafft oedd hon, gan ein bod yn cymryd ei bod yn dweud y gwir.

**Jenny Randerson:** When the motion is carried, it will become the strategy and is no longer a draft. You cannot therefore add the word ‘draft’ to the motion. This is not a draft in terms of needing long-term consultation—we have consulted on this for nearly a year and a half.

As I said, the approach will be flexible and will allow for the organic development of policies to reflect changing circumstances or the emergence of new evidence. The rigid and unrealistically short timetable proposed in amendment 2 fails to recognise that there are different circumstances throughout Wales. Our approach, characterised by support for the mentrau iaith and local action plans, is sensitive to the needs of each community. After all this consultation, we know what we need to do, and it is time to start doing it.

We will support amendment 3, and welcome the opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of the previous Conservative Government. I also take this opportunity to acknowledge the significant contributions from other quarters over the years, for example, the work of Assembly Committee members in the review, and of the organisations that work hard to support and promote the language. However, I am amused that the Welsh Conservatives are now so keen to acknowledge their party’s past policies, when their recent statements suggest that they want to overturn a key aspect of that work, namely the introduction of the compulsory teaching of Welsh to key stage 4.

I do not disagree with amendment 4, but it is superfluous. I refer Members to paragraph 4.8 of ‘Iaith Pawb’, and our commitment to providing an extra £1 million over the next three years to develop Twf, the project on language transmission in the family. Amendments 5 to 10 do not acknowledge the substantial additional funding of £9.5 million earmarked for education in ‘Iaith Pawb’. They also fail to take into account the

strategy as we assumed that she was telling the truth.

**Jenny Randerson:** Pan gaiff y cynnig ei dderbyn, bydd yn dod yn strategaeth ac ni fydd bellach yn ddrafft. Felly ni allwch ychwanegu’r gair ‘drafft’ i’r cynnig. Nid drafft mohono yn yr ystyr bod angen ymgynghoriad hirdymor—yr ydym wedi ymgynghori ar hyn am bron i flwyddyn a hanner.

Fel y soniais, bydd yr ymagwedd yn hyblyg a bydd yn caniatáu ar gyfer datblygiad organig polisïau i adlewyrchu amgylchiadau sy’n newid neu pan ddaw tystiolaeth newydd i’r golwg. Mae’r amserlen dynn ac afreal o fyr a gynigir yng ngwelliant 2 yn methu â chydabod amgylchiadau gwahanol ledled Cymru. Mae ein hymagwedd ni, a nodweddir gan gefnogaeth i’r mentrau iaith a chynlluniau gweithredu lleol, yn sensitif i anghenion pob cymuned. Ar ôl yr holl ymgynghori hwn, gwyddom beth sydd angen inni ei wneud, ac mae’n amser dechrau ei wneud.

Cefnogwn welliant 3, a chroesawn y cyfle i gydnabod cyfraniadau’r cyn-Lywodraeth Geidwadol. Hefyd manteisïaf ar y cyfle hwn i gydnabod cyfraniadau pwysig o fannau eraill dros y blynyddoedd, er enghraifft, gwaith aelodau Pwyllgor y Cynulliad yn yr adolygiad, a’r cyrff sy’n gweithio’n galed i gynnal a hyrwyddo’r iaith. Fodd bynnag, mae’n gwneud imi wenu bod Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn awr mor awyddus i gydnabod cynbolisïau eu plaid, pan fo eu datganiadau diweddar yn awgrymu eu bod am myndro agwedd allweddol ar y gwaith hwnnw, sef cyflwyno dysgu Cymraeg yn orfodol hyd at gyfnod allweddol 4.

Nid wyf yn anghytuno â gwelliant 4, ond y mae’n ddiangen. Cyfeirïaf Aelodau at baragraff 4.8 ‘Iaith Pawb’, a’n hymrwymiad i ddarparu £1 filiwn yn ychwanegol dros y tair blynedd nesaf i ddatblygu Twf, y prosiect ar drosglwyddo iaith yn y teulu. Nid yw gwelliannau 5 a 10 yn cydnabod yr ariannu ychwanegol sylweddol o £9.5 miliwn a glustnodwyd ar gyfer addysg yn ‘Iaith Pawb’. Hefyd methant roi ystyriaeth i’r gefnogaeth

significant support for the Welsh language already mainstreamed in the system. Amendment 6 fails to recognise the role of other agencies, not just Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, in the provision of expanded Welsh-medium education.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Ynglŷn â'r £9.5 miliwn a glustnodir ar gyfer addysg, a allwch esbonio faint ohono fydd yn mynd i'r sector meithrin a'r sector addysgofal—hynny yw y sectorau cyn-ysgol? Faint o'r £9 miliwn sydd ar gyfer addysg statudol gynradd, uwchradd ac addysg bellach ac uwch? Mae £9 miliwn dros dair blynedd yn swnio fel llawer o arian. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch chi ddweud wrthym sut y dosberthir yr arian hwnnw, er mwyn inni allu bod yn glir ynghylch faint o arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer addysg?

3:00 p.m.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3 p.m.  
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3 p.m.*

**Jenny Randerson:** Jane Davidson will deal with that in detail when she sums up. I dealt with it in the statement I made on 'Iaith Pawb' previously, but we will happily outline it again.

Amendment 7 is inappropriate. It is not for the Assembly to dictate in detail to local education authorities how they should provide for local needs. However, they should work within the strategic framework of 'Iaith Pawb'. Amendments 8 to 10 refer to matters that are already being taken forward. Jane Davidson will consult on national definitions for Welsh-medium and bilingual education later this year. Education and Learning Wales's national council is taking action to build capacity to widen opportunities for Welsh-medium post-16 learning. On amendment 9, the special educational needs code of practice for Wales already states these principles clearly. Amendment 11 also offers nothing new in terms of what the Government should do.

Following today's debate, I intend to publish the final version of 'Iaith Pawb', updated to take account of recent announcements, which

sylweddol sydd i'r Gymraeg sydd eisoes ym mhrif ffrwd y system. Metha gwelliant 6 gydnabod rôl asiantaethau eraill, nid Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin yn unig, yn y gwaith o ddarparu addysg Gymraeg ehangach.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** On the £9.5 million that is earmarked for education, could you explain how much of it will go to the nursery sector and the educare sector—that is, the pre-school sectors? How much of that £9 million is for statutory primary, secondary and further and higher education? Nine million pounds over three years sounds like a great deal of money. However, can you tell us how that money will be distributed, so that we can be clear about how much money is available for education?

**Jenny Randerson:** Bydd Jane Davidson yn ymdrin â hyn yn fanwl pan fydd yn crynhoi. Ymdriniais â hyn yn y datganiad a wneuthum ar 'Iaith Pawb' yn flaenorol, ond bydd yn dda gennym ei amlinellu eto.

Mae gwelliant 7 yn amhriodol. Nid gwaith y Cynulliad yw dweud yn fanwl wrth awdurdodau addysg lleol sut y dylent ddarparu ar gyfer anghenion lleol. Fodd bynnag, dylent weithio oddi fewn fframwaith strategol 'Iaith Pawb'. Cyfeiria gwelliannau 8 a 10 at faterion sydd eisoes yn cael eu datblygu. Bydd Jane Davidson yn ymgynghori ar ddiffiniadau cenedlaethol ar gyfer addysg Gymraeg ac addysg ddwyieithog yn ddiweddarach eleni. Mae cyngor cenedlaethol Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru yn gweithredu i adeiladu capasiti i ehangu cyfleoedd ar gyfer dysgu cyfrwng Gymraeg ôl 16. O ran gwelliant 9, mae cod ymarfer anghenion addysg arbennig ar gyfer Cymru eisoes barod yn datgan yr egwyddorion hyn yn eglur. Nid yw gwelliant 11 ychwaith yn cynnig dim newydd o ran beth ddylai'r Llywodraeth ei wneud.

Yn dilyn dadl heddiw, bwriadaf gyhoeddi fersiwn derfynol 'Iaith Pawb', wedi ei diweddarau i gynnwys cyhoeddiadau

provide an extra £0.75 million this year for the homebuy scheme in rural areas and an additional £1.5 million for the development of a national Welsh-language theatre company. Jane will also outline some changes that we are making to the education section. If we waited for every announcement to be made, every initiative to be in place and every piece of research to be complete, we would be waiting forever. We now have a radical document that is sensitive to local needs and clearly reflects our aspirations and commitments across the full range of the Assembly Government's responsibilities. The time for talking is over; it is now time to act.

**Owen John Thomas:** Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ar ôl 'yn croesawu strategaeth', ychwanegu 'ddrafft'

Cynigiaf welliant 2. Ar ôl 'Cymru ddwyieithog' ar ddiwedd y cynnig, ychwanegu:

*ac yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi cynllun gweithredu manwl ac amserlen i gyd-fynd â'r strategaeth o fewn chwech wythnos.*

Cynigiaf welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*yn mynegi pryder am y lefelau cyllido ar gyfer yr agweddau ar y strategaeth sy'n ymwneud ag addysg.*

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod arian clustnodedig yn cael ei roi i Fudiad Ysgolion Meithrin er mwyn denu a chadw staff cylchoedd meithrin gyda'r nod o hyrwyddo datblygiad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.*

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*yn nodi bod sicrhau twf mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn elfen hanfodol wrth greu Cymru ddwyieithog ac yn cydnabod yr angen am fframwaith strategol cenedlaethol i'r perwyl hwn.*

diweddar, sy'n darparu £0.75 miliwn yn ychwanegol eleni ar gyfer y cynllun prynu cartref mewn ardaloedd gwledig a £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer datblygiad cwmni theatr Gymraeg genedlaethol. Bydd Jane hefyd yn amlinellu rhai newidiadau y byddwn yn eu gwneud i'r adran addysg. Pe baem yn aros ar i bob pob cyhoeddiad gael ei wneud, i bob menter fod ar waith ac i bob darn o ymchwil gael ei gwblhau, byddem yn disgwyl am byth. Mae gennym bellach ddogfen radical sy'n sensitif i anghenion lleol ac sy'n adlewyrchu ein dyheadau a'n hymrwymadau ar draws ystod llawn cyfrifoldebau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'r amser i siarad wedi dod i ben; mae'n amser i weithredu.

**Owen John Thomas:** I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: after 'Welsh Assembly Government's', insert 'draft'

I propose amendment 2. After 'a bilingual Wales' at the end of the motion, add

*and calls for the Government to publish a detailed action plan and timetable to accompany the strategy within six weeks*

I propose amendment 5. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*expresses concern at the levels of funding for the education-related aspects of the strategy.*

I propose amendment 6. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*calls on the Government to ensure designated funding to Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin to attract and retain nursery group staff in order to promote the development of Welsh-medium education.*

I propose amendment 7. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*notes that ensuring a growth in Welsh-medium education is an essential element in creating a bilingual Wales and recognises the need for a national strategic framework to this end.*



Cynigiad welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 8. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod diffiniadau cenedlaethol ar gyfer addysg Gymraeg a dwyieithog yn cael eu sefydlu a'u rhoi ar waith.* *calls for the Government to ensure that national definitions for Welsh-medium and bilingual education are established and brought into practice.*

Cynigiad welliant 9. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 9. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*yn nodi'r ymrwymiad yn 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol' i sicrhau bod hawl disgyblion sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig i gael mynediad i ddarpariaeth i ddiwallu eu hanghenion, yn eu dewis iaith ar sail gyfartal ledled Cymru, yn cael ei chydabod, ac i sicrhau y gweithredir ar yr hawl honno, ac yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i roi hyn ar waith yn ei strategaeth derfynol.* *notes the commitment in 'Our Language: Its Future' to ensuring that the right of pupils with special educational needs to have access to provision to meet their needs, in their language of choice on the basis of equality throughout Wales, is acknowledged and acted upon, and calls on the Government to implement this in its final strategy.*

Cynigiad welliant 10. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 10. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gynnwys yn ei strategaeth ymrwymiad i dwf mewn addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg bellach ac uwch.* *calls on the Government to include in its strategy a commitment to growth in Welsh-medium further and higher education.*

Cynigiad welliant 11. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 11. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd cynyddu mynediad i dai fforddiadwy mewn ardaloedd lle y defnyddir y Gymraeg fel iaith gyntaf naturiol y gymuned ac yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i weithredu polisiau i gyflawni hyn.* *acknowledges the importance of increasing access to affordable housing in areas where the Welsh language is the natural first language of the community and calls on the Government to implement policies to achieve this.*

Trafodaf welliannau 1, 2 a 6. Mae gwelliant 1 yn cydnabod mai drafft yn unig yw 'Iaith Pawb'. I will discuss amendments 1, 2 and 6. Amendment 1 acknowledges that 'Iaith Pawb' is only a draft.

Gofynnais i'r Gweinidog, wrth drafod 'Iaith Pawb' ar 27 Tachwedd 2002 pa un ai drafft ynteu dogfen derfynol ydoedd. Atebodd y Gweinidog: I asked the Minister, when discussing 'Iaith Pawb' on 27 November 2002, whether it was a draft or the final document. The Minister answered:

'You asked whether this is a draft, and the answer is, 'yes'.'

Clearly, 'yes' in November can mean 'no' in January. So much for the Liberal Democrats sticking to their word. Mae'n amlwg bod 'ie' ym mis Tachwedd yn gallu golygu 'na' ym mis Ionawr. Dyna'r hyn a olyga cadw'u gair i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Mae'n amlwg nad yw 'Iaith Pawb' yn ddogfen orffenedig. Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at gyhoeddi'r ddogfen derfynol. Felly, mae'n amlwg ei bod yn derbyn bod y fersiwn hon yn ddrafft, ond nid yw'n barod i ddefnyddio'r gair 'drafft'.

Wrth ystyried gwelliant 2 yn arbennig, mae'n bwysig cofio mai cynllun gweithredu yw hwn—dogfen sy'n ymdrin ag anghenion a ddynodwyd yn sgîl adolygiad. Felly, mae tablau manwl yn nodi prif bwyntiau'r cynllun gweithredu o bwys sylfaenol.

Mae'r tablau camau gweithredu yn cynnwys tair colofn ar gyfer disgrifiad, pwrpas ac enw'r corff arwain. Nid oes colofnau ar gyfer yr amserlen neu'r gost. Amgrymaf fod y Gweinidog, wrth baratoi'r ddogfen derfynol, yn ychwanegu'r colofnau hynny oherwydd hebddynt ni fydd y ddogfen hon yn wir gynllun gweithredu.

Ar welliant 6, parthed sicrhau cyllid clustnodedig ar gyfer denu a chadw staff cylchoedd meithrin er mwyn hyrwyddo datblygiad addysg feithrin Gymraeg, mae sawl cyfeiriad yn y cynllun at bwysigrwydd cyflwyno'r Gymraeg i blant ifanc ac at dwf a llwyddiant addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Dyna'r ffordd orau i osod y sylfaen ar gyfer adeiladu Cymru ddwyieithog.

Yn adroddiad terfynol yr adolygiad, 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol', ceir yr argymhelliad canlynol ymhlith y blaenoriaethau: dylai uned iaith strategol arfaethedig Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ar y cyd â'r fforwm iaith arfaethedig, ganfod ffyrdd o hybu'r ddarpariaeth addysgofal cyfrwng Cymraeg. Fodd bynnag, rhywsut, rhwng 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol' ac 'Iaith Pawb', diflannodd y cynnig sylfaenol hwn i hybu'r ddarpariaeth addysgofal cyfrwng Cymraeg. Beth a wnaiff y Gweinidog i gywiro hyn?

Yn y cyfamser, os yw rhieni Cymru am fynd i weithio, rhaid iddynt ddibynnu yn bennaf ar addysgofal breifat cyfrwng Saesneg. Ar hyn o bryd, felly, cylchoedd Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin a'r unedau meithrin mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg sy'n gosod y prif sylfaen ar gyfer adeiladu Cymru ddwyieithog. Wrth

It is clear that 'Iaith Pawb' is not a finalised document. The Minister referred to publishing the final version. Therefore, it is clear that she accepts that this version is a draft, but is not prepared to use the word 'draft'.

In considering amendment 2 in particular, it is important to remember that this is an action plan—a document dealing with the needs that were identified following a review. Therefore, detailed tables setting out the action plan's main points are fundamental.

The actions tables include three columns for description, purpose and the name of the lead body. There are no columns for the timetable or cost. I suggest that, when preparing the final document, the Minister include those columns because, without them, this document will not be a true action plan.

On amendment 6 regarding securing designated funding to attract and retain *cylchoedd meithrin* staff in order to promote the development of Welsh-medium nursery education, there are several references in the plan to the importance of introducing young children to the Welsh language and to the growth and success of Welsh-medium education. That is the best way to lay the foundations for building a bilingual Wales.

In the final report on the review, 'Our Language: Its Future', among its priorities is the following recommendation: the proposed Assembly Government strategic language unit, in co-operation with the proposed language forum, should find means of promoting the provision of Welsh-medium educate. However, somehow, between 'Our Language: Its Future' and 'Iaith Pawb' this fundamental proposal to increase the Welsh-medium educate provision disappeared. What will the Minister do to rectify this?

In the meantime, if parents in Wales wish to go to work, they must rely largely on private English-medium educate provision. At present, therefore, it is the Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin groups and nursery units in Welsh-medium schools that are laying the main foundations for the creation of a bilingual

dderbyn, fel mae llawer yn ei wneud, mai'r blynyddoedd cynnar yw'r pwysicaf i ddyfodol yr iaith, mae'n hynod bwysig bod mwy o fanylion yn ei chylch yn y cynllun. Mae Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, wrth ddarparu addysg feithrin Cymraeg i ddegau o filoedd o blant, yn ganolog i dwf ysgolion cynradd Cymraeg. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, daeth cyfuniad o amgylchiadau ynghyd yn ddiweddar gan herio twf y mudiad. Wrth i'r galw am gylchoedd meithrin gynyddu, a chyda'r lefel uchel newydd o gwmwysterau a lefel isel y cyflogau, mae'n mynd yn fwyfwy anodd ddod o hyd i arweinwyr cylchoedd. Wedi'r cyfan, nid yw £6 yr awr am gymryd cyfrifoldebau mawr yn sylfaen cadarn ar gyfer twf y Gymraeg. Mae hyn yn her sylweddol i ddatblygiad y mudiad, ac mae'n tansilio ei allu i ehangu darpariaeth i ddiwallu'r galw cynyddol am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Mae'r mudiad wedi amcangyfrif mai £3.5 miliwn y flwyddyn fyddai cost ychwanegol talu cyflogau rhesymol i'r staff yn eu 1,000 o gylchoedd a grwpiau Ti a Fi. Deallaf mai eich ymateb i hyn, Weinidog, yw cynnig £1 filiwn y flwyddyn i'r mudiad—nid ar gyfer staff meithrinfa, ond i gyflogi mwy o swyddogion gweinyddol. Dyna roi'r cart o flaen y ceffyl, a dweud y lleiaf. Byddai gwaith swyddogion datblygu, wrth geisio agor cylchoedd newydd heb staff i ofalu am y plant, yn ddibwrpas. Mae'n hanfodol i lwyddiant y cynllun gweithredu, 'Iaith Pawb', fod camau pendant yn cael eu gosod yn y ddogfen derfynol i gynyddu'r nifer o siaradwyr Cymraeg o'r crud ymlaen.

I gloi, dylid trin 'Iaith Pawb' fel drafft a pharatoi cynllun gweithredu terfynol sy'n cynnwys amserlen a chost pob cam o'r cynllun, mesurau i hyrwyddo addysgofal cyfrwng Cymraeg, ac, wrth gyllido gwaith MYM, rhoi blaenoriaeth i wella cyflogau arweinwyr a staff y cylchoedd meithrin. Cefnogwch welliannau 1, 2 a 6.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** About 17 Members wish to speak. They will not all be able to do so. I will not exercise the three-minute time limit as we have time to spare

Wales. In accepting, as many do, that the early years are the most important for the future of the language, it is vital that the action plan provides more detail on this. Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, in providing Welsh-medium nursery education to tens of thousands of children, is central to the growth of Welsh-medium primary schools. However, as you know, Minister, a combination of circumstances have recently challenged the growth of Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin. As the demand for *cylchoedd meithrin* increases, and given the new high levels of qualifications and the low level of wages, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find nursery group leaders. After all, £6 an hour for assuming a great responsibility is not a firm basis for the growth of the Welsh language. This is a great challenge to the development of the organisation, undermining its ability to expand provision to meet the increasing demand for Welsh-medium education.

Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin has estimated that the additional cost of paying reasonable wages to its staff in 1,000 *cylchoedd meithrin* and Ti a Fi groups would be £3.5 million per annum. I understand that your response to this, Minister, was to offer the organisation £1 million per annum—not for nursery staff, but to employ more administrative officers. That is putting the cart before the horse to say the least. The work of development officers, in trying to open new *cylchoedd meithrin* without the staff to care for the children, would be pointless. It is essential for the success of the action plan, 'Iaith Pawb', that specific steps are set out in the final document to increase the number of Welsh speakers from the cradle onwards.

To close, 'Iaith Pawb' should be treated as a draft and a final action plan should be prepared that includes a timetable and costs for every step of the plan, measures to promote Welsh-medium education, and which, in funding the work of MYM, gives priority to improving the wages of leaders and the staff of *cylchoedd meithrin*. Support amendments 1, 2 and 6.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Lywydd:** Mae tua 17 Aelod yn dymuno siarad. Ni fydd pawb yn gallu. Ni wnaf arfer y cyfyngiad amser o dair munud gan fod amser dros ben gennym a gallwn

and can extend the debate beyond the scheduled 60 minutes. However, Members must not speak any longer than five minutes. I will be strict to the second. Any Member speaking over five minutes will be asked to desist.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Point of order. My understanding is that, as there is no other business, this debate could take up the rest of this Plenary session, which would allow at least two hours of debate.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** This matter is for the Chair to decide upon. If you wish to question the actions of the Chair, you should do so outside Plenary time. It is not in order and it is discourteous for you to question my judgment when I am presiding. I will try to include all Members who wish to speak, but timing is not a matter of debate.

**Glyn Davies:** I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 3: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*acknowledges the commitment of previous Conservative Governments to reversing the decline of the language.*

I propose amendment 4. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*promotes the importance of Welsh-speaking parents encouraging their children to use the language.*

There is general agreement across the political parties in the National Assembly about the value that we should place on the Welsh language and the importance of adopting policies that will ensure its survival as a successful spoken language. This is one policy area on which I believe there is a large measure of consensus in the Assembly. There are aspects of policy on which there is disagreement and I will refer to some of them later. However, they are usually about effectiveness rather than the overall objective.

3:10 p.m.

ymestyn y ddadl y tu hwnt i'r 60 munud a drefnwyd. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai Aelodau siarad am fwy na phum munud. Byddaf yn cadw at yr amser i'r eiliad. Byddaf yn gofyn i unrhyw Aelod sy'n siarad am fwy na phum munud dewi.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Pwynt o drefn. Yn ôl fy nealltwriaeth i, gan nad oes unrhyw fater arall, gallai'r ddadl hon lanw'r gweddill o'r Cyfarfod Llawn, a fyddai'n rhoi dwy awr o leiaf i drafod.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Lywydd:** Y Cadeirydd ddylai benderfynu ar hynny. Os hoffech amau gweithredoedd y Cadeirydd, dylech wneud hynny y tu allan i amser y Cyfarfod Llawn. Nid yw mewn trefn ac mae'n anghwrteisi ar eich rhan i amau fy noethineb wrth lywyddu. Byddaf yn ceisio cynnwys pob Aelod sy'n dymuno siarad, ond nid yw amseru yn fater i'w drafod.

**Glyn Davies:** Cynigiad y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*yn cydnabod ymrwymiad Llywodraethau Ceidwadol blaenorol i atal dirywiad yr iaith.*

Cynigiad welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*yn hyrwyddo'r ffaith ei bod yn bwysig i rieni sy'n siarad Cymraeg annog eu plant i ddefnyddio'r iaith.*

Ceir cytundeb cyffredinol ar draws y pleidiau gwleidyddol yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am y gwerth a ddylem ei roi ar y Gymraeg a phwysigrwydd mabwysiadu polisïau a fydd yn sicrhau ei pharhad fel iaith lwyddiannus sy'n cael ei defnyddio. Mae hwn yn un maes polisi lle y credaf y ceir rhywfaint o gonsensws yn y Cynulliad. Mae agweddau ar bolisi y mae anghytundeb arnynt a chyfeirïad at rai ohonynt yn ddiweddarach. Fodd bynnag maent fel arfer yn ymwneud ag effeithiolrwydd yn hytrach na'r nod cyffredinol.

Every party accepts that the Welsh language is an integral part of our national identity. It is a treasured part of our history and culture, and a part of what makes Wales a distinct and wonderful place in which to live. We all want Wales to be a truly bilingual nation where people can choose to live their lives through the medium of Welsh or English. Most Members, if not all, want a Wales where people do not feel forced or obliged to speak Welsh, but feel sufficiently proud of our distinct language to want it to succeed.

Amendment 3 is intended to ensure that the Conservative Party receives the credit it deserves for the radical steps taken over the last 20 years or so to turn the tide that was sweeping the Welsh language into oblivion. I understand that the Government will support this amendment and I am pleased about that. It strikes me as odd that so few people who care passionately about the Welsh language—and, indeed, some Conservatives—are prepared to acknowledge the significance of the work done by the Conservative Party, or the great contribution to the prospects for our language made by Lord Roberts of Conwy. S4C was established by a Conservative Government; it was not established as a gesture, rather it had a structure and a budget that has ensured its success over two decades. The Welsh Language Act 1993 was another Conservative Government achievement. The Conservative Government created the Welsh Language Board and, perhaps most importantly of all, ensured the development of Welsh as part of the national curriculum.

**Cynog Dafis:** Cadarnhaf eich geiriau ynglŷn â rôl Wyn Roberts yn y gwaith hwn. Gwnaeth Wyn Roberts, tra yn y Swyddfa Gymreig, waith hollol arwrol, gan osod sylfeini ar gyfer twf posibl y Gymraeg. Mae'n bwysig cofnodi hynny.

**Glyn Davies:** I agree.

An important principle for the Conservative Party is that people living Wales should not feel that the language is being forced upon them or that they are being treated unfairly because they do not speak Welsh. Above all,

Mae pob plaid yn derbyn bod y Gymraeg yn rhan annatod o'n hunaniaeth genedlaethol. Mae'n rhan a drysorwn o'n hanes a'n diwylliant, ac yn rhan o'r hyn a wna Gymru yn lle gwahanol a gwych i fyw ynddi. Yr ydym oll am wneud Cymru yn genedl wirioneddol ddwyieithog lle gall pobl ddewis byw eu bywydau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r Aelodau am weld Cymru lle na fydd pobl yn teimlo eu bod yn cael eu gorfodi i siarad Cymraeg neu bod disgwyl iddynt wneud hynny, ond y teimlant yn ddigon balch o'n hiaith wahanol i fod am ei gweld yn llwyddo.

Bwriedir gwelliant 3 i sicrhau bod y Blaid Geidwadol yn cael y clod a haedda am y camau radical a gymerwyd dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf i droi'r llanw oedd yn sgubo'r Gymraeg i ddifancoll. Deallaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn ac yr wyf yn falch o hynny. Mae'n fy nharo yn rhyfedd fod cyn lleied o'r rhai sy'n pryderu'n ddwfn am y Gymraeg—ac, yn wir, rhai Ceidwadwyr—yn barod i gydnabod arwyddocâd y gwaith a wnaed gan y Blaid Geidwadol, neu'r cyfraniad mawr tuag at ragolygon ein hiaith a wnaed gan yr Arglwydd Roberts o Gonwy. Sefydlwyd S4C gan Lywodraeth Geidwadol; ni chafodd ei sefydlu fel rhyw symbol, yn hytrach yr oedd iddi sdrwythur a chyllideb sydd wedi sicrhau ei llwyddiant dros ddau ddegawd. Yr oedd Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 yn gamp arall o eiddo'r Llywodraeth Geidwadol. Creodd y Llywodraeth Geidwadol Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ac, efallai'n bwysicaf oll, sicrhodd ddatblygu'r Gymraeg fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol.

**Cynog Dafis:** I confirm your words on Wyn Roberts's role in this work. Wyn Roberts, while at the Welsh Office, did heroic work, laying the foundations for potential growth for the Welsh language. It is important to note that.

**Glyn Davies:** Cytunaf.

Egwyddor bwysig i'r Blaid Geidwadol yw na ddylai pobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru deimlo bod y Gymraeg yn cael ei gorfodi arnynt, neu eu bod yn cael eu trin yn annheg oherwydd nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg. Yn fwy na

a successful future for the Welsh language depends on retaining the goodwill of the non-Welsh-speaking majority. That is why I have always resisted, throughout Assembly discussions on the future of the language, interference in people's property rights. I know that not everyone agrees with that approach, but a new use class for second homes would do more damage to the language's prospects than good. That is a matter on which we disagreed in the Culture Committee. It is also why we have some concern over Plaid Cymru's amendment 11 on affordable housing in the language's heartlands. We accept that there is a problem of access to affordable housing in all areas. However, we must be careful in how we proceed to avoid creating a sense of unfairness and antipathy towards the language in non-heartland areas where the problem facing local young people is equally great.

Finally, the battle to ensure the survival of the Welsh language cannot be treated as a one-off agenda. The Culture Committee spent considerable time discussing the issue—too long in my view—and the Government has now responded to that through 'Iaith Pawb'. I do not disagree with much in 'Iaith Pawb' at this stage. However, this must not be the end of the matter. It will be necessary for the Culture Committee and the Government of Wales to ensure that all long-term strategies are reviewed and revised and that the decision to make the Welsh language a cross-cutting issue is a meaningful one. Keeping a minority language alive is a major task. It is never-ending. I am pleased that all Members think it a worthwhile task.

**Brian Gibbons:** Like Glyn, I support this document. I have no doubt that the vast majority of those people who are well disposed towards the language will welcome this publication. Looking at the amendments, there is probably a high level of consensus on the merits of these proposals in this Chamber.

It might be interesting to analyse why this document is likely to get a warm welcome. First, it avoids setting the language issue in a narrow educational and cultural context and focuses on it as a living language, available

dim, mae dyfodol llwyddiannus i'r Gymraeg yn dibynnu ar gadw ewyllys da y mwyafrif nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg. Dyna pam yr wyf bob amser wedi gwrthwynebu, ar hyd trafodaethau'r Cynulliad ar ddyfodol yr iaith, ymyrryd â hawliau eiddo pobl. Gwn nad yw pawb yn cytuno â'r ymagwedd honno, ond byddai dosbarth defnydd newydd ar gyfer ail gartrefi yn gwneud mwy o ddrwg na daioni i ragolygon y Gymraeg. Mae hwn yn fater y gwnaethom anghytuno arno yn y Pwyllgor Diwylliant. Dyna pam hefyd fod gennym rai pryderon am welliant 11 Plaid Cymru ar dai fforddiadwy yng nghadarnleoedd yr iaith. Derbyniwn fod problem o ran tai fforddiadwy ym mhob ardal. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus sut y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen er mwyn osgoi creu ymdeimlad o annhegwch a gelyniaeth tuag at y Gymraeg mewn ardaloedd nad ydynt yn gadarnleoedd, lle mae'r broblem sy'n wynebu pobl ifanc leol yr un mor fawr.

Yn olaf, ni all y frwydr i sicrhau parhad y Gymraeg gael ei thrin fel agenda unwaith ac am byth. Treuliodd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant lawer o amser yn trafod y pwnc—rhy hir yn fy marn i—ac mae'r Llywodraeth yn awr wedi ymateb i hynny gyda 'Iaith Pawb'. Nid wyf yn anghytuno â llawer o gynnwys 'Iaith Pawb' ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai hyn fod yn ddiwedd y mater. Bydd yn angenrheidiol i'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant a Llywodraeth Cymru sicrhau y caiff yr holl strategaethau hirdymor eu hadolygu a'u diwygio a bod y penderfyniad i wneud y Gymraeg yn fater trawsbynciol yn un ystyrllon. Mae cadw iaith leiafrifol yn fyw yn dasg anferth. Mae'n ddiwedd. Yr wyf yn falch bod yr Aelodau i gyd yn credu ei bod yn dasg gwerth ei chyflawni.

**Brian Gibbons:** Fel Glyn, cefnogaf y ddogfen hon. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth y bydd y mwyafrif llethol o bobl sy'n gefnogol i'r iaith yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn. Gan edrych ar y gwelliannau, mae'n debyg bod cryn gytundeb ar ragoriaethau'r cynigion hyn yn y Siambr hon.

Gallai fod yn ddiddorol i ddadansoddi pam y mae'r ddogfen hon yn debygol o gael croeso gwresog. Yn gyntaf, mae'n osgoi gosod yr iaith mewn cyd-destun addysgiadol a diwylliannol cul ac mae'n canolbwyntio arni

to all who wish to use it in Wales, which is welcome. It also acknowledges that, while Welsh is regarded with considerable goodwill in Wales and is an integral part of Welsh national identity, it is only one of many other diverse elements that constitute the Welsh identity. The document does not attempt to attach a unique or special status to the language. It does not make the assumption that many Welsh language fundamentalists do, that a Welsh person who is unable to speak Welsh is somehow diminished in terms of national identity and deprived of a national birthright.

The document acknowledges that the problems that the language faces have key social and economic dimensions, and that only by tackling these dimensions is the language likely to be fostered and be able to develop and expand. The action plan's great strength is that it avoids special pleading and recognises that many other parts of Wales share similar problems, and that only by tackling these problems in an inclusive way, and not by means of a divisive and exclusively language-based approach, will we be able to mobilise the necessary public support to tackle the social and economic dimensions and create the conditions for a bilingual Wales. My only criticism is that, in discussing the language heartlands, the document does not give enough emphasis to the fact that language heartlands also exist in industrial Wales, and that Welsh does not only exist in the rural hinterland. For example, in my constituency, indigenous communities have continued to speak the language, and the failure to acknowledge this is significant.

In promoting a bilingual Wales, it is essential that we do not expect to make bilingualism the norm. That would be inappropriate, as more than 80 per cent of the population is monolingual. I detect concern in some parts of my constituency, where there is considerable goodwill towards the language, that, in some situations, the inability to speak Welsh can be a barrier in terms of obtaining positions in the public services or in the broadcasting media in Wales. If that myth

fel iaith fyw, sydd ar gael i bawb sy'n dymuno ei defnyddio yng Nghymru, sydd i'w groesawu. Mae hefyd yn cydnabod, er bod llawer o ewyllys da tuag at y Gymraeg yng Nghymru a'i bod yn rhan o hunaniaeth y genedl, un yn unig ydyw o'r elfennau amrywiol sy'n creu hunaniaeth Gymreig. Nid yw'r ddogfen yn ceisio gosod statws unigryw neu arbennig ar yr iaith. Nid yw'n rhagdybio fel y gwna llawer o ffundamentalwyr y Gymraeg fod Cymro neu Gymraes sy'n methu siarad y Gymraeg mewn rhyw fodd yn cael eu diraddio o ran hunaniaeth genedlaethol a'u hamddifadu o'u genedigaeth-fraint genedlaethol.

Cydnebydd y ddogfen fod gan y problemau sy'n wynebu'r Gymraeg, ddimensiynau cymdeithasol ac economaidd allweddol, ac mai dim ond drwy fynd i'r afael â'r dimensiynau hynny y mae'r iaith yn debygol o gael ei meithrin a'i galluogi i ddatblygu ac ymestyn. Cryfder mawr y cynllun gweithredu yw ei fod yn osgoi pledio arbennig, ac yn cydnabod bod llawer rhan arall o Gymru yn rhannu problemau tebyg, ac mai dim ond drwy fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hynny mewn modd cynhwysol, ac nid drwy ymagwedd rwygol sy'n seiliedig ar yr iaith yn unig, y medrwn ennyn y gefnogaeth gyhoeddus sydd yn angenrheidiol i fynd i'r afael â'r dimensiynau cymdeithasol ac economaidd a chreu'r amodau ar gyfer Cymru ddwyieithog. Fy unig feirniadaeth yw, wrth drafod y cadarnleoedd Cymraeg, yw nad yw'r ddogfen yn rhoi digon o bwyslais ar y ffaith bod cadarnleoedd y Gymraeg yn bodoli hefyd yn y de diwydiannol, ac nad yng nghefn gwlad yn unig y mae'r Gymraeg yn bodoli. Er enghraifft, yn fy etholaeth i mae cymunedau cynhenid wedi parhau i siarad yr iaith, ac mae'r methiant i gydnabod hyn yn arwyddocaol.

Wrth hyrwyddo Cymru ddwyieithog, mae'n hanfodol nad ydym yn disgwyl gwneud dwyieithrwydd yn norm. Byddai hynny'n amhriodol, gan fod mwy nag 80 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn uniaith. Canfyddaf bryder mewn rhannau o'm hetholaeth, lle ceir cryn ewyllys da tuag at yr iaith, fod, mewn rhai sefyllfaoedd, yr anallu i siarad Cymraeg yn gallu bod yn rhwystr o ran cael swyddi yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus neu yn y cyfryngau darlledu yng Nghymru. Pe bai'r myth

were to develop into a reality, I am sure that it would seriously undermine the considerable goodwill that those who cannot speak Welsh, or who do not wish to speak it, feel towards the language.

This document is an excellent start. We should begin to build on it but we must avoid causing unnecessary division and undermining the goodwill that currently exists.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I will speak to the Plaid Cymru amendments that focus on the education aspects of this so-called action plan, namely amendments 5, 7, 8 and 9. Like many optimistic Welsh citizens, I am often disappointed by this Government's actions, or lack of them, but I have never been more disappointed than when reading the education section of 'Iaith Pawb'. Imagine my relief, therefore, when the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning assured the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee that 'Iaith Pawb' was a draft, not the Government's final word, and that amendment and improvement were still possible. In light of this assurance, which I was astonished to hear the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language contradict earlier, Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales felt it worth proposing substantive and constructive amendments. I am sorry that the Government chooses not to support them.

Amendment 5, which expresses our concern about the level of funding for the education aspects of this policy, is fundamental. The Committee's recommendations, if acted upon by the Government, have far-reaching, long-term financial implications, which are in no way met by the extra £9.5 million that has been budgeted—although that is welcome. The Government is failing to address this.

3:20 p.m.

Some of the plan's objectives could be achieved by redirecting existing resources, but many could not. I sincerely hope that the failure to include additional funding in the first draft budget debated by the Assembly does not indicate a lack of political will on

hwnnw'n datblygu i fod yn ffaith, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'n tanseilio yn sylweddol iawn yr ewyllys da mawr sydd gan y rhai na allant siarad Cymraeg, neu'r rhai nad ydynt yn dymuno gwneud, tuag at yr iaith.

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn ddechrau da. Dylem ddechrau adeiladu arni ond rhaid inni osgoi achosi rhwyg ddianghenraid a thanseilio'r ewyllys da sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Byddaf yn trafod gwelliannau Plaid Cymru sy'n canolbwyntio ar agweddau addysg y cynllun gweithredu honedig hwn, sef gwelliannau 5, 7, 8 a 9. Fel llawer o ddinasyddion optimistaidd eraill yng Nghymru, caf fy siomi'n aml gan weithredoedd y Llywodraeth hon, neu eu diffyg, ond ni fŵm erioed mor siomedig na phan ddarllenais adran addysg 'Iaith Pawb'. Dychmygwch fy rhyddhad, felly, pan sicrhodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes mai drafft oedd 'Iaith Pawb', nid gair olaf y Llywodraeth, a bod newidiadau a gwelliannau o hyd yn bosibl. Yng ngoleuni'r sicrwydd hwnnw, y cefais syndod i glywed y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg yn ei groesddweud yn gynharach, teimlai Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales ei bod yn werth cynnig gwelliannau cynhwysfawr ac adeiladol. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn dewis eu cefnogi.

Mae gwelliant 5, sy'n mynegi ein pryder am lefel yr ariannu ar gyfer agweddau addysg y polisi hwn, yn sylfaenol. Mae gan argymhellion y Pwyllgor, os gweithreda'r Llywodraeth arnynt, oblygiadau ariannol hirdymor pellgyrhaeddol, nas diwellir o bell ffordd gan y £9.5 miliwn ychwanegol a glustnodwyd—er bod hwnnw i'w groesawu. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn methu mynd i'r afael â hyn.

Gellid cyrraedd rhai o nodau'r cynllun drwy ailgyfeirio adnoddau sy'n bodoli'n eisoes, ond mae llawer na ellir eu cyflawni yn y modd hwnnw. Yr wyf yn gobeithio'n fawr nad yw'r methiant i gynnwys arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb ddrafft gyntaf a



the part of the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning. Did she ask for any funding? If she does not ask for—and get—a great deal more money in the short and medium term, how does she propose to fund additional curriculum materials, increasing the numbers of adults learning Welsh, new special needs provision through the medium of Welsh, and so on? If she thinks that she can do it by redirecting existing resources, she had better—for the sake of her own credibility—tell us precisely how, and do so now.

Amendment 7 goes to the heart of the debate. Does the Government and the Minister accept that a national strategic framework for developing Welsh-medium education is key to the creation of a bilingual Wales? From what the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language has just said, it seems not. We were under the impression that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning had accepted this in Committee, yet ‘Iaith Pawb’ says nothing. Without that strategic framework, language growth will remain patchy, there will be no equality of access to provision, and the language will not flourish. Where does the Minister stand? Will she act on the Committee’s recommendation and, if not, why not? Has she changed her mind since the last discussion in Committee? It is difficult to tell.

The Committee recommended that the Minister give priority to defining Welsh-language provision in schools, and the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language has just told us that the Government is doing so, yet ‘Iaith Pawb’ does not mention it. Children and parents need to know what descriptions of provision mean, to enable them to make informed initial choices and to know what service they will get when they move to different parts of Wales. The current situation is undoubtedly a mess. Will the Government act to deal with it, and if so, why does ‘Iaith Pawb’ not tell us what it will do and when?

draffodwyd gan y Cynulliad yn dangos diffyg ewyllys wleidyddol ar ran y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. A ofynnodd am unrhyw arian? Os na wnaiff ofyn am—na chael—swm sylweddol o arian ychwanegol yn y tymor byr neu'r tymor canolig, sut y mae'n bwriadu ariannu deunyddiau cwricwlwm ychwanegol, cynyddu nifer yr oedolion sy'n dysgu Cymraeg, y ddarpariaeth anghenion arbennig newydd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac yn y blaen? Os tybia y gall wneud hyn drwy ailgyfeirio adnoddau sy'n bodoli eisoes, bydd yn well iddi—er mwyn ei hygredd personol—ddweud wrthym sut yn union, a gwneud hynny'n awr.

Mae gwelliant 7 yn mynd at graidd y ddadl. A yw'r Llywodraeth a'r Gweinidog yn derbyn bod fframwaith strategol cenedlaethol ar gyfer datblygu addysg Gymraeg yn allweddol i greu Cymru ddwyieithog? A barnu oddi wrth yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg newydd ei ddweud, nid yw'n ymddangos felly. Yr oeddem o dan yr argraff bod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi derbyn hyn yn y Pwyllgor, ond er hynny nid yw ‘Iaith Pawb’ yn dweud dim. Heb y fframwaith strategol hwnnw, bydd twf yr iaith yn anghyson, ni fydd yr un ddarpariaeth ar gael i bawb, ac ni fydd yr iaith yn ffynnu. Beth yw safbwynt y Gweinidog? A wnaiff weithredu ar argymhelliad y Pwyllgor ac, os na wnaiff, pam? A yw wedi newid ei meddwl ers y draffodaeth ddiwethaf yn y Pwyllgor? Mae'n anodd dweud.

Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor fod y Gweinidog yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddiffinio darpariaeth Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg newydd ddweud wrthym fod y Llywodraeth yn gwneud hynny, eto nid yw ‘Iaith Pawb’ yn sôn amdano. Mae plant a rhieni angen gwybod beth y mae disgrifiadau o ddarpariaeth yn eu golygu, er mwyn iddynt allu gwneud dewisiadau cychwynnol ar sail gwybodaeth a gwybod pa wasanaeth a gânt pan symudant i wahanol rannau o Gymru. Mae'r sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd, yn ddiddadl yn llanastr. A wnaiff y Llywodraeth weithredu i ymdrin â hyn, ac os gwnaiff, pam nad yw ‘Iaith Pawb’ yn dweud beth a wna a phryd?

Perhaps the most disappointing aspect of 'Iaith Pawb' is that it does not refer to Welsh-medium special needs provision. The experience of parents seeking such provision for their special children is often heartbreaking. In Committee, the Minister said that she was 'passionate' about supporting the Committee's recommendation that children with special educational needs should have those needs met through the medium of Welsh, anywhere in Wales, as a right. We know how passionate Jane Davidson can be when she puts her mind to it. However, 'Iaith Pawb' offers up nothing more than a consideration of needs and a speech therapy pilot scheme. If that is all that Welsh-speaking children with special educational needs can expect from this Minister's passion, I expect that they and their parents will be disappointed.

Cynog Dafis will speak to amendment 10.

Deputy Presiding Officer, when the Committees published their joint recommendations, there was a sense of excitement in Wales. At last, for the first time, we had the political community in Wales, across party barriers, committed to practical measures to ensure language growth. There was great optimism. The educational aspects of 'Iaith Pawb' as it stands are so disappointing that it is hard to believe that the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee's review took place. I appeal to the Ministers to take the opportunity today to put this right, to be brave and to commit to at least act on all Committee recommendations. From what has been said so far, I fear that, somewhere along the line, they have lost the political will.

**Peter Black:** Listening to Helen Mary, I did not recognise the document before us. Plaid Cymru is again promoting its usual solution to any problem: central planning and a limitless supply of cash. The problem is that it does not tell us where the money will come from, and it seems to think that we can conjure it up out of thin air. This is the real world and, in terms of the Welsh Assembly Government's policy on the Welsh language, we are spending record amounts of money on

Efallai mai'r agwedd fwyaf siomedig ar 'Iaith Pawb' yw nad yw'n cyfeirio at ddarpariaeth anghenion arbennig drwy'r Gymraeg. Mae profiad rhieni sy'n ceisio darpariaeth o'r fath ar gyfer eu plant arbennig yn aml yn dorcalonnus. Yn y Pwyllgor, dywedodd y Gweinidog ei bod yn 'danbaid' dros gefnogi argymhelliad y Pwyllgor y dylai plant ag anghenion addysg arbennig gael yr anghenion hynny wedi eu diwallu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, mewn unrhyw fan yng Nghymru, fel hawl. Gwyddom pa mor danbaid y gall Jane Davidson fod pan fydd yn benderfynol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw 'Iaith Pawb' yn cynnig dim byd mwy na rhoi ystyriaeth i'r anghenion a chynllun peilot therapi lleferydd. Os mai dyna'r cyfan y gall plant Cymraeg eu hiaith sydd ag anghenion addysg arbennig ei ddisgwyl gan danbeidrwydd y Gweinidog hwn, yr wyf yn disgwyl y byddant hwy a'u rhieni yn siomedig.

Bydd Cynog Dafis yn trafod gwelliant 10.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, pan gyhoeddodd y Pwyllgorau eu cyd-argymhellion, yr oedd ymdeimlad o gyffro yng Nghymru. O'r diwedd, am y tro cyntaf, yr oedd y gymuned wleidyddol yng Nghymru, ar draws ffiniau plaid, wedi ymrwymo i gamau ymarferol i sicrhau twf yr iaith. Yr oedd llawer o optimistiaeth. Mae agweddau addysg 'Iaith Pawb' fel y saif, mor siomedig fel ei bod yn anodd credu bod adolygiad Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi digwydd. Apeliar ar y Gweinidogion i fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn heddiw i gywiro hyn, i fod yn ddewr ac i ymrwymo i weithredu o leiaf ar bob un o argymhellion y Pwyllgor. O'r hyn a ddywedwyd hyd yma, ofnaf iddynt, rywle ar hyd y ffordd, golli eu hewylllys wleidyddol.

**Peter Black:** O wrando ar Helen Mary, nid wyf yn adnabod y ddogfen sydd o'n blaen. Mae Plaid Cymru unwaith eto yn hyrwyddo ei hateb arferol i unrhyw broblem: cynllunio canolog a chyflenwad dibendraw o arian. Y broblem yw nad yw'n dweud wrthym o ble y daw'r arian, ac mae fel pe bai'n credu y gallwn ni ei dynnu o'r awyr. Y byd real yw hwn ac o ran polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar yr iaith Gymraeg, yr ydym yn gwario mwy nag erioed ar yr iaith, sydd wedi

the language, which is properly targeted to achieve maximum effect.

Regarding the document before us, several of its policies are innovative and should be welcomed: the relocation of offices outside Cardiff; the commitment to regenerating sustainable communities; and providing welcome packs for newcomers to Welsh-language communities to help them learn Welsh should they choose to do so. Support for Welsh-language research has increased. We must acknowledge that to rely almost exclusively on figures from the national census, every 10 years, is to get too little information far too infrequently.

While no-one wants the issue of the Welsh language to be divisive, it is, and should be, an issue on which people have strong opinions. Gaining a better understanding of the strength and weaknesses of the Welsh language will mean that the debate on the language, which will never be brought to a conclusion judging by what we have heard today, will be better informed.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Having read 'Iaith Pawb', I hope that you will agree with me that it is based on the idea of linguistic growth, and on the growth of the Welsh language in Wales. Will you explain to me how it is possible to create linguistic growth without linguistic progression in education, enabling pupils to move from Welsh-medium pre-school education to Welsh-medium primary school, secondary, further and higher education? That means creating a language continuum within the education system. As Helen Mary said, that is not contained in this document, and, certainly, there is no funding for it. If you can suggest some other miraculous way of creating linguistic growth—I am not aware of it—perhaps you could enlighten us?

**Peter Black:** The reality is that we have linguistic growth. The 2001 census showed that the number of people who can speak Welsh has increased by 5 per cent. The decline in the number of communities where Welsh is spoken has been arrested and the percentage of children who receive Welsh-medium pre-school education has increased.

ei dargedu i gael yr effaith fwyaf posibl.

O ran y ddogfen sydd o'n blaen, mae llawer o'i pholisïau yn arloesol a dylent gael eu croesawu: adleoli swyddfeydd y tu allan i Gaerdydd; yr ymrwymiad i adfywio cymunedau cynaliadwy; darparu pecynnau croeso i newydd-ddyfodiaid i gymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith i'w helpu i ddysgu'r Gymraeg, os dymunant wneud hynny. Cynyddodd y gefnogaeth i ymchwil i'r Gymraeg. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod dibynnu bron yn gyfan gwbl ar ffigurau o'r cyfrifiad cenedlaethol, bob deng mlynedd, yn rhoi rhy ychydig o wybodaeth, yn llawer rhy anfyfych.

Er nad oes unrhyw un am i'r Gymraeg achosi rhaniad, y mae, a dylai fod, yn fater y mae gan bobl farn gref arno. Bydd cael gwell dealltwriaeth o gryfderau a gwendidau'r Gymraeg yn golygu y bydd y drafodaeth ar yr iaith, na fydd fyth yn dod i ben a barnu wrth yr hyn a glywsom heddiw, yn un fwy goleuedig.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** O ddarllen 'Iaith Pawb', gobeithiaf y gwnewch gytuno â mi ei bod wedi ei seilio ar y syniad o dwf ieithyddol, ac ar dwf y Gymraeg yng Nghymru. A wnewch chi esbonio imi sut y mae'n bosibl creu cynnydd ieithyddol heb gynnydd ieithyddol mewn addysg, gan alluogi disgyblion i symud o addysg Gymraeg cyn ysgol i ysgol gynradd, ysgol uwchradd addysg bellach ac uwch yn y Gymraeg? Golyga hyn greu continwwm iaith o fewn y gyfundrefn addysg. Fel y dywedodd Helen Mary, ni chynhwysir hynny yn y ddogfen hon, ac yn sicr, nid oes ariannu ar ei gyfer. Os gallwch awgrymu unrhyw ddull gwyrthiol arall i greu twf ieithyddol—ni wn i am un—efallai y gwnewch ein goleuo?

**Peter Black:** Y gwir yw bod gennym dwf ieithyddol. Dengys cyfrifiad 2001 fod nifer y bobl a all siarad Cymraeg wedi codi 5 y cant. Mae'r dirywiad yn nifer y cymunedau lle siaredir y Gymraeg wedi ei atal ac mae canran y plant sy'n cael addysg Gymraeg cyn ysgol wedi cynyddu. Mae'r twf hwnnw'n digwydd eisoes. Bwriada'r polisi hwn

That growth is already happening. This policy aims to build on that.

**Owen John Thomas** *rose—*

**Peter Black:** I do not have time for a dialogue, so I will not take interventions at this stage.

Linguistic growth is happening and these policies will build on that growth. They will also ensure that we spend Assembly resources effectively so that growth is properly managed and that Welsh speaking communities are sustained, which will enable the Welsh language to flourish and survive.

The second major pioneering aspect of this plan is conceptual. Instead of pursuing a national policy, the Assembly Government is taking a regional approach by treating parts of Wales differently. This development has now been accepted across the board, and it is astonishing that, only a few years ago, the idea of having a different approach to the Welsh language in Monmouth and Caernarfon was an anathema. That is what we are now doing, and it has been proven to be right.

I will also speak to some of the amendments. First, amendment 11 on housing recognises the importance of affordable housing but does not offer anything new by way of a solution, other than what we are already doing. This partnership Government has already done a great deal to provide affordable housing, and, in particular, the homebuy scheme is starting to have an impact—its success will grow as it beds down in future years. Twenty million pounds is available in social housing grant for rural areas, and that can be used for this scheme. In the current year, the allocation to local authorities, which decide on how the social housing grants are spent, is £4.3 million. That will produce around 230 homebuy loans. The Welsh Assembly Government is supplementing the social housing grant and is encouraging the take-up of homebuy match funding.

**Janet Ryder:** Your liberal-led Labour Government is currently examining the

adeiladu ar hynny.

**Owen John Thomas** *a gododd—*

**Peter Black:** Nid oes gennyf yr amser i gynnal deialog, felly ni wnaf dderbyn ymyriadau ar yr adeg hon.

Mae twf ieithyddol yn digwydd a bydd y polisiau hyn yn adeiladu ar y twf hwnnw. Byddant hefyd yn sicrhau ein bod yn gwario adnoddau'r Cynulliad yn effeithiol fel bod y twf yn cael ei reoli'n gywir ac y cynhelir cymunedau Cymraeg, a fydd yn galluogi i'r Gymraeg ffynnu a goroesi.

Yr ail agwedd arloesol fawr yn y cynllun hwn yw yr un cysyniadol. Yn lle dilyn polisi cenedlaethol mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn mabwysiadu ymagwedd ranbarthol drwy ymdrin â rhannau o Gymru yn wahanol. Derbyniwyd y datblygiad hwn yn awr gan bawb, ac mae'n syndod fod y syniad, ond rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, o gael ymagwedd wahanol at y Gymraeg ym Mynwy a Chaernarfon yn anathema. Dyma yr hyn a wnawn yn awr ac fe'i profwyd i fod yn iawn.

Siaradaf hefyd am rai o'r gwelliannau. Yn gyntaf, mae gwelliant 11 ar dai yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd tai fforddiadwy ond nid yw'n cynnig unrhyw beth newydd drwy roi unrhyw ateb, heblaw am yr hyn a wnawn eisoes. Gwnaeth y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth hon lawer eisoes i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy, ac, yn arbennig mae'r cynllun prynu cartref yn dechrau effeithio ar y sefyllfa—bydd ei lwyddiant yn tyfu wrth iddo ymsefydlu yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Mae £20 miliwn ar gael mewn cymhorthdal tai cymdeithasol ar gyfer ardaloedd gwledig, a gellir defnyddio hwnnw ar gyfer y cynllun hwn. Yn y flwyddyn gyfredol, mae'r dyraniad i awdurdodau lleol, sy'n penderfynu sut y gwerir y grantiau tai cymdeithasol, yn £4.3 miliwn. Bydd hynny'n cynhyrchu 230 o fenthyciadau prynu cartref. Ategir y grant tai cymdeithasol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac mae'n annog pobl i fanteisio ar ariannu cyfatebol prynu cartref.

**Janet Ryder:** Mae eich Llywodraeth Lafur a arweinir gan ryddfrydwyr yn archwilio ar hyn

effects of the homebuy scheme and considering whether it should continue with it. Are you now stating categorically that the Government is committed to developing the homebuy scheme as the only solution to help people into affordable housing?

**Peter Black:** I will not repeat what I just said. The homebuy scheme is successful and we are reviewing it to see how we can make it even more successful. That is an important strand of our policy on sustaining communities. That is what I said. I will not say any more than that.

Affordable housing is not just a rural issue—it is also an issue in Cardiff and other non-rural parts of Wales. It is not only a Welsh language issue, although it does have an impact on the sustainability of the Welsh language in some areas. That is why I will not support amendment 11; it does not offer anything new.

Like Jenny Randerson, I accept that we need to acknowledge the contribution of previous Conservative Governments to the Welsh language. They were responsible for making the teaching of Welsh compulsory in primary and secondary schools, for the Welsh Language Act 1993, and S4C—no matter how it may have looked with regard to the latter. However, we should not lose sight of the fact that their economic and housing policies contributed greatly to the decline of Welsh-speaking communities in the Welsh language heartlands. In voting on this amendment, we should bear that in mind.

3:30 p.m.

**Owen John Thomas:** Point of order. Peter Black misled the Chamber when he gave—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Members are responsible for their own speeches. Seeking to prove that a Member has said something that is not true is not a point of order. Such matters must be argued during the debate, not raised as points of order. If Members take interventions, they will have an extra minute in which to speak,

o bryd effaith y cynllun prynu cartref ac yn ystyried a ddylai barhau ag ef. A ydych yn awr yn datgan yn bendant bod y Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu'r cynllun prynu cartref fel yr unig ateb i gynorthwyo pobl i gael tai fforddiadwy?

**Peter Black:** Ni wnaif ailadrodd yr hyn yr wyf newydd ei ddweud. Mae'r cynllun prynu cartref yn llwyddiannus ac yr ydym yn ei adolygu i weld sut y gallwn ei wneud yn fwy llwyddiannus fyth. Mae hyn yn llinyn pwysig yn ein polisi ar gynnal cymunedau. Dyna'r hyn a ddywedais. Ni ddywedaf fwy na hynny.

Nid mater gwledig yn unig yw tai fforddiadwy—mae hefyd yn fater yng Nghaerdydd a rhannau eraill o Gymru nad ydynt yn rhai gwledig. Nid oes a wnelo â'r Gymraeg yn unig, er ei fod yn effeithio ar gynaliadwyedd y Gymraeg mewn rhai ardaloedd. Dyna pam na fyddaf yn cefnogi gwelliant 11; nid yw'n cynnig dim byd newydd.

Fel Jenny Randerson, derbynïaf fod angen inni gydnabod cyfraniad Llywodraethau Ceidwadol yn y gorffennol i'r Gymraeg. Hwy oedd yn gyfrifol am wneud dysgu Cymraeg yn orfodol yn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd Cymru, am Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993, ac S4C—waeth sut yr ymddangosai o ran yr un olaf hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylem golli golwg ar y ffaith bod eu polisiau economaidd a'u polisiau ar dai wedi cyfrannu'n fawr at ddirywiad cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith yn y cadarnleoedd Cymraeg. Wrth bleidleisio ar y gwelliant hwn dylem gofio hynny.

**Owen John Thomas:** Pwynt o drefn. Camarweiniodd Peter Black y Siambr pan roddodd—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Mae Aelodau yn gyfrifol am eu hareithiau eu hunain. Nid yw ceisio profi bod Aelod wedi dweud rhywbeth nad yw'n wir yn bwynt o drefn. Rhaid i faterion o'r fath gael eu trafod yn ystod y ddadl, nid eu codi fel pwyntiau o drefn. Os bydd Aelodau yn derbyn ymyriadau, rhoddir munud ychwanegol iddynt siarad sy'n golygu

which means six minutes in total, and no more. I will be strict in future.

**Jonathan Morgan:** I am delighted by the outcome of this review, and with the amount of work put into this document by the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee and the Culture Committee, which led on this issue on behalf of the Assembly. I am also delighted with the prominence that this review has been given because this is an important subject for the whole of Wales and one in which we, as Assembly Members, should delight. In this document, we reaffirm our commitment as an Assembly to the development of the Welsh language through a variety of institutions, organisations and communities throughout Wales and through our education system and civic society, so as to ensure that the language has a future.

The education service will be an important part of ensuring that future. We cannot talk about the development and continuance of the Welsh language without ensuring that our education service has the tools and resources to develop the language, and to develop children who can become bilingual at an early age; children learn languages much more easily than most adults. As an adult Welsh learner, I am struggling to learn the Welsh language. If I had had the opportunity to be immersed in the Welsh language at an earlier age, I would, perhaps, have been fluent by my tenth birthday, as most young people who benefit from a bilingual education or from Welsh-medium primary schools are.

There have been huge successes in parts of the education service. There has been a growth in the number of Welsh-medium primary schools. Large numbers of English-speaking parents want their children to be educated through the medium of Welsh because they can see the value, not only of learning the language and being completely fluent in a second language, but also of being able to learn other subjects through the medium of a second language. Children develop a great degree of acquisition by being educated through the medium of Welsh. This is a success story that we should be trumpeting. In this debate, it is easy to get into minor arguments about the differences

chwe munud i gyd, a dim mwy. Byddaf yn llym yn y dyfodol.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Yr wyf wrth fy modd â chanlyniad yr adolygiad hwn, a'r gwaith a wnaed ar y ddogfen hon gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes a'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, a arweiniodd ar y mater hwn ar ran y Cynulliad. Yr wyf hefyd wrth fy modd â'r sylw a roddwyd i'r adolygiad hwn, gan ei fod yn destun pwysig i Gymru gyfan ac yn un y dylem ni, fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ymhyfrydu ynddo. Yn y ddogfen hon yr ydym yn ailddatgan ein hymrwymiad fel Cynulliad i ddatblygu'r Gymraeg drwy amrywiaeth o sefydliadau, cyrff a chymunedau ledled Cymru a thrwy ein cyfundrefn addysg a'n cymdeithas ddinesig, er mwyn sicrhau bod gan yr iaith ddyfodol.

Bydd y gwasanaeth addysg yn rhan bwysig o sicrhau'r dyfodol hwnnw. Ni allwn siarad am ddatblygiad a pharhad y Gymraeg heb sicrhau bod gan ein gwasanaeth addysg yr offer a'r adnoddau i ddatblygu'r Gymraeg, ac i ddatblygu plant a all ddod yn ddwyieithog yn gynnar yn eu bywyd; bydd plant yn dysgu iaith yn llawer cynt na'r rhan fwyaf o oedolion. Fel oedolyn sy'n dysgu Cymraeg, yr wyf yn ei chael hi'n anodd dysgu'r iaith. Pe bawn wedi cael y cyfle i fod wedi fy nhrwytho yn y Gymraeg yn gynt, byddwn efallai, wedi bod yn rhugl erbyn fy negfed penblwydd, fel y mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl ifanc sy'n elwa o addysg ddwyieithog neu o ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Gymraeg.

Cafwyd llwyddiannau mawr mewn rhannau o'r gwasanaeth addysg. Bu twf yn nifer yr ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae niferoedd mawr o rieni di-Gymraeg am i'w plant gael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg oherwydd eu bod yn gallu gweld y gwerth, nid yn unig o ddysgu'r iaith, a bod yn hollol rhugl mewn ail iaith, ond hefyd o allu dysgu pynciau eraill drwy gyfrwng ail iaith. Datblyga plant well gallu i dderbyn gwybodaeth drwy gael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae hon yn stori o lwyddiant y dylem ei chyhoeddi. Yn y ddadl hon, mae'n rhwydd dadlau am fanion am y gwahaniaethau rhwng ein pleidiau, ond dylem ddathlu llwyddiant Cymru i

between our parties, but we should celebrate Wales's success in using the language as an educational tool. However, there are some problems in secondary education, and we were presented with evidence of that in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee. We heard many young people who were keen to learn the language through the secondary education system say that the way the language was taught was not helping them to become anywhere near fluent in it. We must ask ourselves—and, perhaps, commission some further work in this field—whether allowing children to work towards examinations in the Welsh language is an effective way of measuring their competence as Welsh speakers. Is it the case that teaching the language purely as a subject deters many young people from becoming enthusiastic Welsh speakers? That would also apply to the teaching of modern foreign languages, where there are also problems. How these languages are taught is not helping many young people in Wales who would like to become bilingual and, one would hope, multilingual.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** You have picked up on an important point in terms of how the image of the language is presented to young people in Wales. However, do you agree that a Welsh language continuum within the education system would mean that people would be on that continuum according to their ability in that language, and that people would not have to face lessons that impeded rather than extended their education? People would also have access to provision at the time and at the level that they needed it.

On other languages—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. This is supposed to be an intervention.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Do you agree that learning a second language allows children to pick up the skill of learning languages, which should mean that they can acquire a third or fourth language more easily?

**Jonathan Morgan:** I do not disagree with anything that you have said. It is sensible to have that language continuum, which we argued for strongly during the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee's consideration

ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg fel arf addysgol. Fodd bynnag, ceir rhai problemau mewn addysg uwchradd, a chyflwynwyd tystiolaeth o hynny inni yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Clywsom llawer o bobl ifanc a oedd yn awyddus i ddysgu'r iaith drwy'r gyfundrefn addysg uwchradd yn dweud nad oedd y dull o ddysgu'r iaith yn gymorth iddynt ddod yn agos at fod yn rhugl ynddi. Rhaid inni ofyn i'n hunain—ac, efallai, gomisiynu peth gwaith pellach yn y maes hwn—a yw gadael i blant weithio at arholiadau yn y Gymraeg yn ddull effeithiol o fesur eu gallu fel siaradwyr Cymraeg? Onid y gwir yw bod dysgu'r iaith fel pwnc yn unig yn rhwystro llawer o bobl ifanc rhag dod yn siaradwyr Cymraeg brwdfrydig? Byddai hynny'n wir am ddysgu ieithoedd modern tramor lle ceir problemau hefyd. Nid yw'r dull o ddysgu'r ieithoedd hyn yn helpu pobl ifanc yng Nghymru a garai ddod yn ddwyieithog a hefyd, gobeithio, yn amlieithog.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Yr ydych wedi codi pwynt pwysig o ran sut y cyflwynir delwedd yr iaith i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch y golygai continwwm Cymraeg o fewn y gyfundrefn addysg y byddai pobl ar y continwwm hwnnw yn ôl eu gallu yn yr iaith honno, ac na fyddai raid i bobl wynebu gwersi sy'n llesteirio yn hytrach nag ymestyn eu haddysg? Cawsai pobl hefyd fynediad at ddarpariaeth ar yr amser ac ar y lefel y byddai ei hangen arnynt.

O ran ieithoedd eraill—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ymyriad yw hwn i fod.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** A gytunwch fod dysgu ail iaith yn caniatáu i blant feithrin y sgil o ddysgu ieithoedd, a ddylai olygu y gallant ddysgu trydedd neu bedwaredd iaith yn haws?

**Jonathan Morgan:** Nid anghytunaf â dim a ddywedwyd gennych. Mae'n synhwyrol i gael y continwwm iaith hwnnw, a ddadleuasom amdano yn gryf yn ystod yr ystyriaeth a roddwyd i hyn yn y Pwyllgor

of this. The acquisition of skills from learning a second language can help you learn a third and fourth language. I have friends who work on mainland Europe who are fully fluent in seven or eight languages. Admittedly, that takes particular talent, but they were able to learn Welsh at an early age, which was of great assistance to them.

However, there are enormous challenges. When the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning and the Cabinet consider future educational developments, a huge amount of work will need to be done to satisfy the demands for Welsh-medium nursery provision, and Welsh-medium primary school provision and secondary school provision, to provide that educational continuum.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Do you therefore share our concerns about the long-term funding for education as set out, or rather not set out, in 'Iaith Pawb'?

**Jonathan Morgan:** I am getting to that, so thank you for the intervention.

When those future developments are considered, particularly information and communications technology developments—for example, the need to provide curriculum-based software and materials—we must take into account that we have two languages in Wales, and we must do everything possible to include the Welsh language in that exciting development. There is a funding problem, and there has been an accusation of a lack of ambition. However, from small acorns grow substantial trees. I hope that the Minister will listen to the concerns, and ensure that in future budget planning we have the substantial amounts of money that we will need to put this plan into action. The problem with Subject Committee reviews is that it costs an awful lot of money when considering the recommendations. Finally—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Your time is up, Jonathan.

**Jonathan Morgan:** I was concise.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I believe

Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Gall ennill sgiliau dysgu ail iaith eich helpu i ddysgu trydedd a phedwaredd iaith. Mae gennyf gyfeillion sy'n gweithio ar gyfandir Ewrop sy'n rhugl mewn saith neu wyth o ieithoedd. Rhaid cyfaddef, mae hynny'n gofyn am ddawn arbennig, ond cawsant gyfle i ddysgu Cymraeg yn gynnar, a oedd yn gymorth mawr iddynt.

Fodd bynnag, mae herion anferth. Pan fydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes a'r Cabinet yn ystyried datblygiadau addysg i'r dyfodol, bydd angen gwneud llawer iawn o waith i fodloni'r galwadau am ddarpariaeth feithrin cyfrwng Cymraeg, a darpariaeth ysgolion cynradd a darpariaeth ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg, i roi'r continwwm addysgol hwnnw.

**Helen Mary Jones:** A rannwch felly ein pryderon am ariannu hirdymor addysg fel y caiff ei nodi, neu na chaiff ei nodi yn 'Iaith Pawb'?

**Jonathan Morgan:** Yr wyf yn dod at hynny, felly diolch am yr ymyriad.

Pan gaiff y datblygiadau i'r dyfodol hynny eu hystyried, yn enwedig datblygiadau technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu—er enghraifft, yr angen i ddarparu meddalwedd a deunyddiau yn seiliedig ar y cwricwlwm—rhaid inni gofio bod gennym ddwy iaith yng Nghymru, a rhaid inni wneud popeth posibl i gynnwys y Gymraeg yn y datblygiad cyffrous hwnnw. Mae problem o ran ariannu, a bu cyhuddiad o ddiffyg uchelgais. Fodd bynnag, o fesen, derwen a dŷf. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwranddo ar y pryderon hyn, a sicrhau mewn cynlluniau cyllideb i'r dyfodol bod gennym symiau sylweddol o arian y bydd eu hangen arnom i roi'r cynllun hwn ar waith. Y broblem gydag adolygiadau Pwyllgorau Pwnc yw eu bod yn costio arian mawr iawn pan ystyriwn yr argymhellion. Yn olaf—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Daeth eich amser i ben, Jonathan.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Yr oeddwn yn gryno.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Credaf eich bod wedi



that you have got across what you needed to say. We cannot have long-winded interventions. That is not fair. I urge Members, if colleagues who usually make long-winded interventions are seeking to intervene, not to take those interventions.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Yn gyntaf, cydnabyddaf y gwaith gwyth a wnaed gan Cynog Dafis ac eraill yn eu brwydr hir dros yr iaith Gymraeg.

Mae'n glir mai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a arloesodd y polisi iaith hwn, yn enwedig yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Cydnabuwyd hynny gan Simon Brooks, golygydd *Barn* ac aelod o Cymuned, a chan eraill.

Fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson, mae hon yn ddogfen radical ac ystwyth, ac mae'n galonogol bod cefnogaeth gyffredinol gan bob plaid i'r iaith Gymraeg. Fel rhywun a addysgwyd drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg yn yr ysgol uwchradd, yr wyf yn falch o'r siawns i ailgydio yn yr iaith, a gobeithiaf sefyll arholiadau TGAU a Safon Uwch yn ystod y blynnyddoedd nesaf. Croesawaf yn arbennig y pecynnau croeso i rieni sy'n symud i gymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith i'w helpu i ddysgu Cymraeg os ydynt am wneud hynny, ac sy'n eu hannog i gymryd mwy o ran yn llwyddiant unigryw Cymru.

**Gwenda Thomas:** A gytunwch fod gweledigaeth Aelodau Plaid Cymru ynglŷn â dyfodol yr iaith braidd yn gul, o ystyried y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a chymaint ohonynt yn ymwneud ag addysg? Er bod adnoddau ar gyfer addysg yn hollbwysig, onid yw yr un mor bwysig bod yr iaith yn datblygu fel iaith y cartref a'r gymuned, yn ogystal ag fel iaith yr ysgol?

**Eleanor Burnham:** Cytunaf â Gwenda. Bydd y cynllun hwn yn sicrhau dyfodol yr iaith drwy ei gwneud ar gael i bawb, a thrwy barchu hawliau'r unigolyn. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn falch o'n polisiâu ar yr iaith Gymraeg, ond gobeithiwn y bydd polisiâu'r Llywodraeth yn datblygu'r iaith yn y tymor hir ac yn derbyn cefnogaeth pawb.

**Dafydd Wigley:** Canolbwyntiaf ar dai, ac

cyfleu'r hyn yr oeddech wedi dymuno ei ddweud. Ni allwn dderbyn ymyriadau hirwyntog. Nid yw hynny'n deg. Anogaf Aelodau, os bydd cyd-Aelodau sydd fel arfer yn gwneud ymyriadau hirwyntog yn ceisio ymyrryd, i beidio â'u derbyn.

**Eleanor Burnham:** First, I acknowledge the great work done by Cynog Dafis and others in their long struggle for the Welsh language.

It is clear that it is the Welsh Liberal Democrats that pioneered this language policy, especially during the past year. That was acknowledged by Simon Brooks, the editor of *Barn* and a member of Cymuned, as well as by others.

As Jenny Randerson said, this is a radical and flexible document, and it is encouraging that there is general support from all parties for the Welsh language. As someone who was educated through the medium of English in secondary school, I am glad of the chance to take up the language again, and I hope to sit GCSE and A-level examinations during the next few years. I particularly welcome the welcome packs for parents who move into Welsh-speaking communities to help them to learn Welsh if they wish to do so, and to encourage them to participate more fully in Wales's unique success.

**Gwenda Thomas:** Do you agree that Plaid Cymru Members' vision for the future of the language is rather narrow, bearing in mind the amendments tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies, with so many of them dealing with education? Although resources for education are vital, is it not as important that the Welsh language develops as a language of the home and the community, as well as the language of the school?

**Eleanor Burnham:** I agree with Gwenda. This plan will safeguard the future of the language by making it accessible to everybody, and by respecting individuals' rights. The Liberal Democrats are proud of our Welsh language policies, but we hope that the Government's policies will develop the language over the long term and will gain everybody's support.

**Dafydd Wigley:** I will concentrate on

mae gwelliant 11 yn cyfeirio at hyn. Mae llwyddiant, neu fethiant, polisi cyhoeddus o safbwynt galluogi pobl leol i gael tai mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn effeithio ar ragolygon yr iaith Gymraeg yn rhai o'i chadarnleoedd. Credaf fod y rhan fwyaf ohonom, er nad pawb, yn derbyn hyn.

3:40 p.m.

Mewn rhannau o'm hetholaeth, megis Pen Llŷn, lle yr oedd 80 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn siarad Cymraeg hyd yn ddiweddar, mae bron yn amhosibl i bobl ifanc ddod o hyd i dai. Mae hyn yn rhannol oherwydd sefyllfa economaidd y bobl ifanc. Er bod y gostyngiad yn nifer y tai cyngor sydd ar gael i'w rhentu yn broblem, prynu tŷ yw'r sialens fwyaf i unigolion ac, ar adegau, i gymdeithasau tai. Mae gan bobl ifanc ym Mhen Llŷn yr un hawl i ddisgwyl gallu prynu tŷ yn eu cynefin â phobl ifanc mewn ardaloedd eraill.

Yr wyf yn falch bod datblygu cymunedau cynaliadwy, yn enwedig yng nghadarnleoedd yr iaith, yn un o'r prif flaenoriaethau a nodwyd yn 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol'. Dylid canfod ffyrdd o gryfhau'r cynllun cymorth prynu cartrefi. Cred Plaid Cymru fod angen arian sylweddol a chyson—tua £10 miliwn y flwyddyn—i hyrwyddo'r cynllun. Mae angen ailasesu uchafswm pris tai y cynllun, gan fod prisiau mewn rhai ardaloedd gwledig yn rhy uchel i'r cynllun fod yn berthnasol ar hyn o bryd. Mae prisiau mor uchel mewn rhai ardaloedd fel na all pobl ar incwm cyffredin gael morgais ar gyfer 50 y cant o'r pris prynu hyd yn oed. Dyna'r sefyllfa ym Mhen Llŷn. Rhoddodd Cymdeithas Tai Eryri a Chyngor Gwynedd y manylion hyn i swyddogion y Cynulliad mewn cyfarfod defnyddiol yng Nghaernarfon yr wythnos diwethaf.

Mae angen rhyddhau tir ar gyrion pentrefi yn yr ardaloedd hyn—tir sydd oddi allan i ffiniau datblygu—ar bris tir amaethyddol neu ychydig yn uwch er mwyn darparu dau neu dri o dai ar gyfer pobl leol. Dylai fod amod caeth arnynt, a chytundeb cyfreithiol efallai, eu bod ar gyfer y farchnad leol yn unig, a hynny am byth. Dywed rhai pobl ei bod yn amhosibl gosod y fath amodau. Fodd bynnag, clywsom yn gynharach y mis hwn am

housing, and amendment 11 refers to this. The success, or failure, of public policy in terms of enabling local people to acquire houses in rural areas affects the Welsh language's prospects in some of its strongholds. I believe that most of us, although not everybody, accept that.

In parts of my constituency, such as the Llŷn peninsula, where 80 per cent of the population was Welsh-speaking until recently, it is almost impossible for young people to find houses. This is partly due to the young people's economic situation. Although the reduction in the number of council houses available to rent is a problem, the greatest challenge facing individuals and, occasionally, housing associations is that of buying a house. Young people in the Llŷn peninsula have the same right to expect to be able to buy a house in their locality as young people in other areas.

I am pleased that developing sustainable communities, particularly in the Welsh language strongholds, was one of the main priorities noted in 'Our Language: Its Future'. We should find ways of strengthening the homebuy scheme. Plaid Cymru believes that significant and regular funding—about £10 million a year—is required to promote the scheme. The maximum house price under the scheme must be reassessed, as prices in some rural areas are too high for the scheme to be relevant at present. Prices are so high in some areas that people on average incomes cannot even get a mortgage for 50 per cent of the sale price. That is the situation in the Llŷn peninsula. Cymdeithas Tai Eryri and Gwynedd Council presented these details to Assembly officials in a useful meeting in Caernarfon last week.

Land must be made available on the outskirts of villages in these areas—land that is outside development boundaries—at the price of agricultural land or slightly higher in order to provide two or three houses for local people. Those houses should be subject to a strict condition, and perhaps a legal agreement, that they should only ever be used for the local market. Some people say that it is impossible to set such a condition. However, we heard

lwyddiant Parc Cenedlaethol y Peak District yn Lloegr yn hyn o beth, gyda channoedd o dai wedi'u clustnodi ar gyfer anghenion pobl leol. Mae wedi creu ail farchnad dai â phrisiau sydd 75 y cant o lefel y farchnad agored. Os ydyw'n bosibl yn y Peak District, pam nad ydyw'n bosibl yng Nghymru? Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fabwysiadu'r polisi hwn.

Gallai rhai o'r tai a ddarperir yn y modd hwn fod ar gyfer eu prynu gan unigolion, rhai ar gyfer eu rhentu drwy gymdeithasau tai, a gellid hefyd ddarparu rhai plotiau er mwyn i bobl leol adeiladu eu tai eu hunain. Rhaid inni hefyd reoli datblygiad tai haf yn yr ardaloedd hyn, gan y gall gorddatblygiad ladd cymunedau lleol.

Cyfeiriai yn olaf at egwyddorion hawl i rentu i drigolion lleol. Mae'r stoc tai sydd ar gael i'w osod yn lleihau oherwydd y modd y gwerthid tai cyngor. Mae angen diddymu'r hawl i brynu mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Croesawaf sylwadau Edwina Hart ddoe. Fodd bynnag, mae angen gweithredu ar hyn. Rhaid darparu cyllid newydd i gymdeithasau tai i'w galluogi i brynu tai sydd ar werth yn ein pentrefi a'u gosod i bobl leol. Mae angen adolygu'r safonau technegol fel y gall hyn ddigwydd.

Croesawaf y nodyn cyngor technegol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol—

**Karen Sinclair:** I agree that the availability of low-cost housing and setting aside houses for local people is fundamental if we are to enable young people to stay in their localities. However, with respect, that is not what amendment 11 says. The amendment specifies that the availability of affordable housing should be increased in areas where the Welsh language is the natural first language. Surely it is important to ensure affordable housing and set houses aside for all young people in these areas; the language is incidental to the problem, which occurs across Wales.

**Dafydd Wigley:** I accept that there is a broader problem. However, the amendment was tabled in the context of today's debate on

earlier this month about the success of the Peak District National Park in England in this regard, with hundred of houses having been set aside to meet the needs of local people. It has created a second housing market with prices that are 75 per cent of those on the open market. If it is possible in the Peak District, why is it not possible in Wales? The Government of Wales should adopt this policy.

Some of the houses that are made available in this way could be available for individuals to buy, others could be to rent through housing associations, and there could also be plots for local people to build their own houses. We must also control the development of holiday homes in these areas, as overdevelopment can kill local communities.

I refer finally to the principles of the right to rent for local people. The housing stock that is available for rent is decreasing because of the manner in which council houses have been sold. The right to buy must be abolished in rural areas. I welcome Edwina Hart's comments yesterday. However, we must act on this. New funding must be provided for housing associations to enable them to buy houses that are for sale in our villages and let them to local people. The technical standards must be reviewed in order to make this possible.

I welcome the technical advice note for local authorities—

**Karen Sinclair:** Cytunaf fod argaeledd tai cost isel a neilltuo tai ar gyfer pobl leol yn hanfodol er mwyn galluogi pobl i aros yn eu hardaloedd. Fodd bynnag, gyda phob parch, nid dyna y mae gwelliant 11 yn ei ddweud. Mae'r gwelliant yn benodol yn nodi y dylai mwy o dai fforddiadwy fod ar gael mewn ardaloedd lle y mae'r Gymraeg yn iaith gyntaf naturiol. Onid yw'n bwysig sicrhau tai fforddiadwy a gosod tai o'r neilltu i'r holl bobl ifanc yn yr ardaloedd hyn? Mae'r iaith yn ychwanegol at y broblem, sy'n digwydd ar draws Cymru.

**Dafydd Wigley:** Derbynaf fod problemau ehangach. Fodd bynnag, gosodwyd y gwelliant yng nghyd-destun dadl heddiw ar

the Welsh language.

Croesawaf y nodyn technegol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, sy'n galw arnynt i wneud dyfodol y Gymraeg yn ganolog i'w strategaethau cymunedol newydd. Gobeithiaf y bydd anogaeth gyson i sicrhau y gwireddir hyn. Gobeithiaf hefyd y gall cynghorau cymuned gael eu cynnwys yn y broses hon.

Mae gallu pobl leol, Cymraeg eu hiaith i ddod o hyd i dai yn eu cymunedau yn sylfaenol i ddyfodol y Gymraeg. Mae gennym y gallu i warchod hyn, ac mae'n rhaid inni ddefnyddio'r gallu hwnnw er lles yr iaith.

**John Griffiths:** Croesawaf y strategaeth am ddyfodol yr iaith. Dengys ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Hwn yw'r cynllun gweithredol cyntaf ar gyfer y Gymraeg, ac fe'i cefnogir gan £16 miliwn ychwanegol dros dair blynedd. Mae'n ymateb i adolygiad cryno y Pwyllgor Diwylliant ac mae wedi'i seilio ar dystiolaeth grwpiau, cymunedau a mudiadau dros Gymru gyfan.

Wrth weithredu'r strategaeth hon, rhaid inni sicrhau cryfder a defnydd o'r iaith ledled Cymru er mwyn i bob ardal elwa. Felly, croesawaf yr agwedd Cymru gyfan sydd yn ystyried amgylchiadau pawb. Gobeithiaf y bydd adnoddau addas a chefnogaeth yn arwain at fwy o ddatblygiadau, yn enwedig mewn ardal oedd megis Casnewydd lle nad oes llawer o ddefnydd o'r iaith a lle mae anhawsterau amlwg.

Mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn cynnig cyfle i bawb dros Gymru gyfan.

**David Davies:** Mae ymrwymiad gan bob aelod o'r grŵp Ceidwadol at ddyfodol llwyddiannus i'r Gymraeg. Cytunaf â Glyn ei bod yn anffodus bod yr awgrym o ganolbwyntio ar ddysgu plant sydd yn fodlon dysgu'r iaith wedi achosi cymaint o ddadlau yn y gorffennol. Mae hyn yn bwysig i ddyfodol yr iaith, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd Saesneg eu hiaith fel Sir Fynwy, gan fod rhai yn troi yn erbyn yr iaith oherwydd polisiau sy'n gwneud dysgu'r

yr iaith Gymraeg.

I welcome the technical note for local authorities, which calls on them to place the future of the Welsh language at the heart of their new community strategies. I hope that there will be constant encouragement to ensure that this is realised. I also hope that community councils can be included in this process.

The ability of the local, Welsh-speaking population to find housing in their communities is fundamental to the future of the Welsh language. We have the power to safeguard this, and we must use that power for the sake of the language.

**John Griffiths:** I welcome the strategy for the future of the Welsh language. It demonstrates the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment. This is the first action plan for the Welsh language, and it is supported by £16 million of additional funding over three years. It is a response to the Culture Committee's concise review and is based on the evidence of groups, communities and organisations throughout Wales.

In implementing this strategy, we must ensure the strength and use of the language throughout Wales so that every area benefits. Therefore, I welcome the all-Wales attitude, which considers the circumstances of all. I hope that appropriate resources and support will lead to more developments, particularly in areas such as Newport where the Welsh language is not widely used and where there are obvious difficulties.

'Iaith Pawb' offers an opportunity to all across Wales.

**David Davies:** Every member of the Conservative group is committed to a successful future for the Welsh language. I agree with Glyn that it is unfortunate that the suggestion of concentrating on teaching children who want to learn Welsh has caused so much argument in the past. This is important to the future of the language, especially in English-speaking areas such as Monmouthshire because some have turned against the language because of policies that

Gymraeg yn orfodol. Barn y blaid sydd wedi arwain y ffordd ar bolisiau ar y Gymraeg yw mai polisi o ddewis fyddai'r ffordd resymegol ymlaen.

Nid oes gennym ddigon o adnoddau ar gyfer yr iaith ar hyn o bryd, fel mae eraill wedi ei ddweud, felly mae'n bwysig inni ddefnyddio'r arian hwn mewn ffordd a fydd yn gwneud cymaint â phosibl o les i'r iaith. Yn fy ardal i, nid yw dysgu Cymraeg fel pwnc gorfodol yn gweithio ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n well i grŵp llai sydd yn medru'r Gymraeg yn dda ddysgu gyda'i gilydd yn hytrach na chael grŵp mawr o bobl sydd yn cynnwys pobl nad ydynt yn gallu siarad yr iaith o gwbl. Dewis yw'r ateb. Mae nifer o bobl ifanc o 14 oed ymlaen, hyd yn oed yn Sir Fynwy, eisiau dysgu'r Gymraeg, ond ni allant wneud hyn gan nad oes diddordeb gan fwyafrif y dosbarth i ddysgu'r iaith. Felly, cefnogwn strategaeth sydd yn caniatáu i bobl ddysgu'r iaith drwy bolisiau o ddewis gan y byddai hynny'n helpu'r iaith i ddatblygu yng Nghymru.

3:50 p.m.

**Brian Hancock:** Yr wyf wedi bod yn dysgu'r Gymraeg ers oesoedd—ers imi ddechrau cwrs lefel O yn y pwnc flynyddoedd maith yn ôl.

The course was cancelled because the numbers fell below seven. At the same time, an A-level French course was running with three students. I was upset about this. Where would you want to learn Welsh and be able to speak it but in Wales? That was the beginning of my involvement as an English-speaking parent fighting for Welsh and for Wales. When my children were born, we decided that we could not provide them with the language and, therefore, they went to an *ysgol feithrin*. They then had to attend a Welsh unit at High Cross School in Newport. I became a parent-governor and, with the support of other parents, I campaigned for Welsh-medium education. It sounds easy, but it was not. After a long campaign we achieved the goal, which was a brand new Welsh-medium school in Newport—Ysgol Gymraeg Casnewydd—of which I was a founder governor. By that time, my children were too old for primary school and had to go

make learning Welsh compulsory. The party that has led the way on Welsh language policies believes that a policy of choice would be the logical way forward.

There are not enough resources available for the language at present, as others have said, and it is therefore important that we use this money in a way that will benefit the language most. In my area, teaching Welsh as a compulsory subject is not effective at present. It is better for a smaller group that can speak Welsh well to learn together rather than have a large group that includes people who cannot speak it at all. The answer is choice. A number of young people from the age of 14 upwards, even in Monmouthshire, want to learn Welsh but cannot do so because the majority of the class has no interest in learning the language. Therefore, I would support a strategy that allowed people to learn the language through policies of choice, as that would help the language to develop in Wales.

**Brian Hancock:** I have been learning Welsh for ages—since I began my O-level course in the subject many years ago.

Canslwyd y cwrs oherwydd disgynnodd y niferoedd o dan saith. Ar yr un pryd, yr oedd cwrs Ffrangeg Safon Uwch yn cael ei gynnal â thri myfyriwr. Yr oeddwn wedi fy siomi gan hyn. Ymhle fyddech chi am ddysgu Cymraeg a gallu ei siarad ond yng Nghymru? Dyna oedd dechrau fy ymwneud fel rhiant Saesneg ei iaith oedd yn brwydro dros y Gymraeg a thros Gymru. Pan aned fy mhlant, penderfynasom na allem roi'r iaith iddynt ac felly, aethant i ysgol feithrin. Ar y pryd hwnnw yr oedd yn rhaid iddynt fynychu Uned Gymraeg yn Ysgol High Cross yng Nghasnewydd. Deuthum yn rhiant-lywodraethwr a, chyda chefnogaeth rhieni eraill, ymgyrchais dros addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae'n swnio'n hawdd, ond nid peth hawdd ydoedd. Ar ôl ymgyrch hir cyraeddasom ein nod, sef ysgol newydd sbon yng Nghasnewydd—Ysgol Gymraeg Casnewydd—yr oeddwn yn un o'i llywodraethwyr dechreuol. Erbyn hynny yr

to secondary school; I was also involved in the campaign for that school. In Gwent, the secondary school became Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw in Pontypool. That also sounds easy. All children from the Gwent area were, and still are, taken there by bus. The school provides an excellent education.

I became a parent-governor and later got involved with the education committee, where I worked at all times trying to further equality of education provision for children, be it in English or in Welsh. After all, our youth are our future. It sounds idyllic, but it was not. It was a constant grind and fight. English-speaking Welsh parents in Gwent wanted their children to learn, to speak, to experience, to use and to promote the language and the culture of their country. As parents, we saw that our children had little opportunity to use their Welsh except through the schools, school functions, after-school clubs and events that were organised by the parents association. I spent more time promoting Welsh than playing with my own children. My children were fully bilingual by the age of nine and they have since learnt other European languages. That relates to the continuum that Rhodri Glyn mentioned a moment ago. Ensuring a continuum for Welsh-medium provision is essential. Access to education and training through the medium of Welsh must be available across the whole spectrum to all those who want it. I remember that the school could not provide some A-level courses, and the pupils were to be moved to a college, where they would be in another unit situation; the parents decided that that was not good for their children's education. At times, that must happen, as schools cannot provide a complete breadth of courses.

The joint report published by the Culture Committee and the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee recognised these problems. A large number of pupils experience lack of continuity as they progress through the system. 'Our Language: Its Future' notes the lack of continuity and progression and defines the whole notion of language regeneration. 'Our Language: Its

oedd fy mhlant yn rhy hen i fynd i ysgol gynradd ac yn gorfod mynd i ysgol uwchradd; yr oeddwn yn rhan o'r ymgyrch honno hefyd. Yng Ngwent, Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw ym Mhont-y-Pŵl oedd yr ysgol uwchradd. Mae hynny hefyd yn swnio'n hawdd. Cludid, a chludir o hyd, yr holl blant o ardal Gwent yno ar fws. Mae'r ysgol yn darparu addysg ardderchog.

Deuthum yn rhiant-lywodraethwr ac yn ddiweddarach dechreuais ymwneud â'r pwyllgor addysg, lle y gweithiais drwy'r amser i geisio hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb darpariaeth addysg i blant, boed hynny yn y Saesneg neu'r Gymraeg. Wedi'r cyfan, ein hieuentid yw ein dyfodol. Mae'n swnio'n nefolaidd, ond nid oedd. Yr oedd yn frwydr galed gyson. Yr oedd rhieni o Gymry na fedrent siarad Cymraeg yng Ngwent am i'w plant ddysgu, siarad, profi a defnyddio a hyrwyddo iaith a diwylliant eu gwlad. Fel rhieni, gwelsom mai ychydig o gyfle a gâi ein plant heblaw drwy'r ysgolion, digwyddiadau'r ysgol, clybiau a digwyddiadau ar ôl ysgol a drefnwyd gan y gymdeithas rhieni. Treuliais fwy o amser yn hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg nag a dreuliais yn chwarae gyda fy mhlant fy hun. Yr oedd fy mhlant yn gwbl ddwyieithog erbyn eu bod yn naw oed ac maent ers hynny wedi dysgu ieithoedd Ewropeaidd eraill. Mae hyn yn perthyn i'r continwwm y soniodd Rhodri Glyn amdano funud yn ôl. Mae sicrhau continwwm i ddarpariaeth addysg Gymraeg yn hanfodol. Rhaid i addysg a hyfforddiant Cymraeg fod ar gael ar draws yr holl sbectrwm i bawb a'i mynn. Cofiaf na allai'r ysgol gynnig rhai cyrsiau Safon Uwch ac yr oedd y disgyblion i'w symud i goleg, lle byddent mewn sefyllfa o fod mewn uned arall; penderfynodd y rhieni na fyddai hynny'n fuddiol i addysg eu plant. Weithiau rhaid i hynny ddigwydd gan nad all ysgolion ddarparu ystod gyflawn o gyrsiau.

Mae'r cydadroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y Pwyllgor Diwylliant a'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn cydnabod y problemau hyn. Mae llawer o ddisgyblion yn profi diffyg parhad wrth iddynt fynd rhagddynt drwy'r system. Mae 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol' yn nodi y diffyg parhad a datblygad ac mae'n diffinio'r holl syniad o adfer iaith. Cydnebydd 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol' hefyd y

Future' also recognises the good work being done by *athrawon bro* in safeguarding Welsh as a teaching medium in the transition between key stage 2 and key stage 3. Following on from that, 'Iaith Pawb' notes that some of the additional funding being delivered to the Welsh Language Board will be used to ensure continuity of the teaching of Welsh. While this extra funding for *athrawon bro* is welcome, a greater understanding is needed of the reasons behind the problem. 'Our Language: Its Future' recommended that the Minister commission the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales, Estyn and the Welsh Language Board to undertake a thorough analysis of the reasons for the apparent lack of continuity and to adopt the appropriate measures. It would appear that the Cabinet discarded this recommendation in drawing up 'Iaith Pawb'.

**Cynog Dafis:** Canolbwyntiaf ar welliant 10, ond cyn gwneud hynny, mae'n werth i ni gadarnhau rhai o'r pethau a ddywedwyd ynglŷn â'r adran addysg. Cofnodaf y ffaith bod y Pwyllgor yn ddigon clir ei farn. Ym mharagraff 10.4, nodir bod y Pwyllgor yn dymuno gweld cynnydd cyson a sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf:

'Mae'r Pwyllgor yn dymuno gweld cynnydd cyson a sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth dros y deng mlynedd nesaf.... Dylai addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a dwyieithog o ansawdd da fod ar gael yn rhwydd ym mhob rhan o Gymru.'

Y peth cyntaf i'w nodi yw'r ymrwymiad i dwf, a'r ail, y syniad o gynllunio cenedlaethol.

'Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Gweinidog y Cynulliad, ynghyd â'r awdurdodau addysg lleol a Bwrdd yr Iaith, baratoi fframwaith strategol cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod trefniadau cadarn yn eu lle ar gyfer cydlynu'r gwaith o gynllunio, gwerthuso a datblygu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a dwyieithog.'

Ni chynhwyswyd yr un o'r ddau beth hynny yn 'Iaith Pawb', sy'n destun gofid mawr inni.

gwaith da a wneir gan athrawon bro i ddiogelu'r Gymraeg fel cyfrwng dysgu yn y cyfnod trosglwyddo rhwng cyfnod allweddol 2 a chyfnod allweddol 3. Yn dilyn hynny, noda 'Iaith Pawb', y defnyddir peth o'r arian ychwanegol a gyflwynir i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i sicrhau parhad dysgu'r Gymraeg. Er bod yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer athrawon bro i'w groesawu, mae angen gwell dealltwriaeth o'r rhesymau y tu ôl i'r broblem. Argymhellodd 'Ein Hiaith: Ei Dyfodol' fod y Gweinidog yn comisiynu Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru, Estyn a Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i ymgymryd â dadansoddiad drwyadl o'r rhesymau am y diffyg parhad ymddangosiadol, ac i fabwysiadu y camau priodol. Ymddengys fod y Cabinet wedi hepgor yr argymhelliad hwn wrth baratoi 'Iaith Pawb'.

**Cynog Dafis:** I will concentrate on amendment 10, but before doing so, it is worth us confirming a few of the points made in relation to the education section. I put on record the fact that the Committee gave its opinion clearly. In paragraph 10.4, it is noted that the Committee wished to see a constant and substantial increase in the provision over the next 10 years:

'The Committee wants to see a progressive, substantial increase in provision over the next ten years.... Good quality Welsh-medium and bilingual education should be readily accessible throughout Wales.'

The first matter to note is the commitment to growth, and the second, the concept of national planning.

'The Committee recommends that the Assembly Minister, with local education authorities and the Welsh Language Board, should prepare a national strategic framework to ensure that rigorous mechanisms are in place for co-ordinating the planning, evaluation and development of Welsh-medium and bilingual education.'

Neither of those two issues were included in 'Iaith Pawb', which causes us grave concern.

Trof yn awr at welliant 10, a chyfeirio'n fyr at addysg dros 16 oed yn gyntaf—addysg bellach a thrydyddol. Mae diffygion mawr yn y sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd. Sefydlwyd uned o fewn ELWa ar gyfer hyrwyddo Cymraeg i oedolion yn y lle cyntaf a dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn addysg drydyddol yn ail. Mae angen cryfhau adnoddau'r uned honno ar unwaith, i'w galluogi i ymdopi â'r dasg anferth sy'n ei hwynebu.

Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar addysg uwch y prynhawn yma. Y cyfan sydd yn 'Iaith Pawb', ym mharagraff 4.18, yw ymrwymiad i 'ystyried buddsoddi' ar sail y gwaith a gomisiynwyd gan Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru. Nid oes cyfeiriad yn y ddogfen hon—sy'n ddigon syfrdanol—at waith Bwrdd Prifysgol Cymru ar gyfer Dysgu drwy Gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog a'i swyddogion i wneud un peth syml, sef darllen ysgrif Richard Wyn Jones mewn rhifyn diweddar o *Barn* ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd addysg uwch cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae'n ysgrif go feistrolgar. Os oes gan unrhyw un record yn y byd hwn, Richard Wyn Jones yw hwnnw, yn yr adran wleidyddiaeth ryngwladol ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth. Mae'n dechrau drwy sôn am bwysigrwydd cynyddol addysg uwch i'r Gymraeg:

'Mae sicrhau lle teilwng i'r Gymraeg yng nghyfundrefn addysg uwch Cymru cyn bwysiced i ddyfodol yr iaith â sicrhau parhad yr iaith fel cyfrwng bywyd cymunedol. Ein methiant i sylweddoli hyn...fu methiant mwyaf alaethus caredigion y Gymraeg dros y deugain mlynedd diwethaf.'

Y mae'n iawn. Y mae'n mynd yn ei flaen i sôn am yr argymhellion a baratowyd gan Fwrdd Prifysgol Cymru ar gyfer Dysgu drwy Gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac y mae'n eu cefnogi. Yr wyf innau'n eu cefnogi hefyd. Mae dwy elfen i'r argymhellion hynny. Y cyntaf yw'r angen

'i sefydlu corff cynllunio a chydlynu cenedlaethol i hybu addysg uwch cyfrwng Cymraeg'.

'Hybu', nid ymateb i'r galw yn unig. Yn ail,

I now turn to amendment 10, and will refer briefly to post-16 education first—further and tertiary education. There are serious deficiencies in the situation as it stands. A unit was established within ELWa to promote Welsh for adults in the first instance and, secondly, Welsh-medium teaching in tertiary education. That unit's resources need to be increased immediately to enable it to cope with the enormous task that faces it.

I will concentrate on higher education this afternoon. All that is included in 'Iaith Pawb', in paragraph 4.18, is a commitment to 'consider...investment' on the basis of the work commissioned by the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales. This document makes no reference—which is shocking—to the work of the University of Wales Board for Welsh-medium Teaching.

I urge the Minister and her officials to undertake one simple task, namely to read Richard Wyn Jones's essay in a recent edition of *Barn*, concerning the importance of Welsh-medium higher education. It is a masterful essay. If anyone has a track record in this field, it is Richard Wyn Jones, from the international politics department of the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. He begins by referring to the increasing importance of higher education to the Welsh language:

Ensuring a proper place for the Welsh language in the Welsh higher education system is as important to the future of the language as ensuring the continuance of the language as a medium for community life. For those who cherish the language, our failure to realise that has been the most lamentable failure of the past 40 years.

He is right. He goes on to discuss the recommendations of the University of Wales Board for Welsh-medium Teaching, which he supports. I also support those recommendations. The board's recommendations contain two elements. The first is the need to

establish a national planning and co-ordinating body to promote Welsh-medium higher education.

'To promote', not merely to respond to



mae cynllun y bwrdd

‘yn galw am sefydlu nifer go helaeth—tua 120—o gymrodoriaethau doethuriaethol ac ôl-ddoethuriaethol er mwyn hyfforddi darpar-ddarlithwyr’.

Gwraidd y peth yw pobl. Mae’n rhaid wrth bobl a fydd yn darparu addysg uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Gofynna a oes cefnogaeth i’r cynllun o gyfeiriad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Dywed:

‘Bydd ffawd y cynllun yn arwydd pwysig o ddifrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynglŷn ag addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.’

Amen i hynny.

‘[B]yddai gwrthod y cynllun hwn gyfystyr â dedfrydu addysg prifysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg i ryw is-fyd o amherthnasedd di-urddas a dianrhydedd.’

Dywed un peth arall yn yr ysgrif y byddai’n talu inni oll sylwi arno. Mae hyn yn bwynt fwy cyffredinol, er yn cyfeirio at addysg uwch.

‘Ni cheir llewyrch i’r Gymraeg ar ymylon sdrwythurau sy’n sylfaenol Seisnig.’

Dyna ddadl dros sicrhau bod gennym sefydliadau cyfrwng Cymraeg ar bob lefel. Os yw hynny’n wir am ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd—ac y mae: mae llwyddiant wedi tarddu o ddatblygu ysgolion sydd wedi’u penodi’n ysgolion Cymraeg—y mae’n wir hefyd am addysg uwch.

Apeliaf at y Gweinidog i dalu sylw difrifol i’r mater hwn, ac i edrych ar ysgrif Richard Wyn Jones fel ffordd glir o ddangos cyfeiriad y dyfodol.

**Elin Jones:** Dechreuaf drwy groesawu tipyn sydd yn y cynllun hwn, a derbyn bod ewyllys da yn y Llywodraeth tuag at y Gymraeg, ond ni chredaf fod y cynllun hwn yn ddigon. Cyfeiriaf at dri maes yn benodol.

demand. Secondly, the board’s plan

calls for the establishment of a significant number—around 120—of doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships in order to train potential lecturers.

People are at the heart of this matter. We need personnel who can provide higher education through the medium of Welsh. He asks whether the Assembly Government supports the scheme. He says:

The fate of the scheme will be an important indicator of the Welsh Assembly Government’s seriousness about Welsh-medium education.

Amen to that.

Refusing to implement this scheme would be tantamount to sentencing Welsh-medium university education to some irrelevant, undignified and dishonourable hinterland.

He says one more thing in his essay that we would all benefit from noting. This is a more general point, although he is referring to higher education.

The Welsh language will never prosper on the periphery of fundamentally English structures.

That is an argument for ensuring that we have Welsh-medium organisations at all levels. If that is true of primary and secondary schools—and it is: success has sprung from developing schools designated as Welsh-medium schools—it is also true of higher education.

I appeal to the Minister to give serious attention to this matter, and to consider Richard Wyn Jones’s essay as a clear demonstration of the direction for the future.

**Elin Jones:** I will begin by welcoming much of what is contained in this scheme, and accepting that the Government has goodwill towards the Welsh language, but I do not think that this scheme is adequate. I will refer to three areas specifically.

4:00 p.m.

Dechreuaf drwy groesawu cysylltu strategaeth adleoli swyddfeydd y Cynulliad â dyfodol cymunedau Cymraeg. Yr wyf yn gefnogwr brwd i'r egwyddor o ddatganoli swyddi sector cyhoeddus o Gaerdydd. Yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad pwysig ar leoli swyddfa a chanddi 300 o swyddogion y Cynulliad ym Merthyr Tudful, croesawaf y datganiad yn y cynllun hwn sy'n nodi y bydd ardaloedd Cymraeg ymysg y rhai fydd yn elwa o'r strategaeth adleoli. I fod braidd yn blwyfol am funud, ail-adroddaf y galw am ddychwelyd adran amaethyddiaeth y Cynulliad i Aberystwyth. Mae canran sylweddol o weithwyr y diwydiant amaethyddiaeth yn Gymry Cymraeg—canran sylweddol uwch nag unrhyw sector diwydiannol arall. Felly, mae cysylltiad naturiol rhwng adran y Llywodraeth sy'n gwasanaethu sector a chanddo anghenion sylweddol o ran dwyieithrwydd, a lleoli'r adran honno yng nghalon y fro Gymraeg. Aberystwyth yw'r man delfrydol ac edrychaf ymlaen at gyhoeddiad y Llywodraeth ar ei strategaeth adleoli maes o law.

Yr wyf wedi dweud fy mod yn croesawu tipyn yn y cynllun. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddom oll, mae'r cynllun yn ddi-werth os nad yw'n cael ei weithredu'n effeithiol. Croesawaf yr adran ar gynllunio yn 'Iaith Pawb', ond—gan obeithio y gwnewch esgusodi rhywfaint o sinigiaeth—nae gennym Weinidog o blaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cyflwyno cynllun sy'n pwysleisio y dylai'r system gynllunio defnydd tir ystyried anghenion a buddiannau'r Gymraeg, tra bo cyd-aelodau o'i phlaid sy'n rheoli Cyngor Sir Ceredigion yn ceisio cyflwyno cynllun datblygu unedol i godi dros 5,000 o dai newydd dros y 15 mlynedd nesaf; ni all hynny wneud dim ond gwanhau'r Gymraeg yng Ngheredigion. Yn wir, mae cynllun datblygu unedol Ceredigion yn eithrio datblygiadau tai newydd yng nghymunedau mwyaf Cymraeg y sir o unrhyw asesiad effaith ieithyddol. Gobeithiaf y bydd Jenny Randerson a Sue Essex yn barod i weithredu ar yr hyn sydd yn 'Iaith Pawb'. Noda'r ddogfen y bydd Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 20 ar yr iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei fonitro gan y Cynulliad drwy graffu ar gynlluniau datblygu unedol newydd.

I will begin by welcoming the linking of the Assembly office relocation strategy to the future of Welsh-speaking communities. I am a keen supporter of the principle of decentralising public sector jobs from Cardiff. Following the important announcement that an Assembly office of 300 officials will be relocated to Merthyr Tydfil, I welcome the announcement in this plan that Welsh-speaking areas will be among those to benefit from the relocation strategy. To be somewhat parochial for a moment, I reiterate the call for the Assembly's agricultural department to return to Aberystwyth. A significant proportion of agricultural workers is Welsh speaking—a significantly higher proportion than in any other industrial sector. Therefore, there is a natural connection between a Government department that serves a sector with considerable bilingual requirements and locating that department in the heartland of the Welsh language. Aberystwyth is the ideal location and I look forward to the Government's forthcoming announcement on its relocation strategy.

I have already said that I welcome a fair amount of this plan. However, as we all know, the plan is worthless if it is not implemented effectively. I welcome the section on planning in 'Iaith Pawb', but—and I hope that you will excuse some cynicism on my part—we have a Liberal Democrat Minister introducing a scheme that stresses that the land use planning system should consider the needs and interests of the Welsh language, while her party colleagues, who control Ceredigion County Council, are trying to introduce a unitary development plan to build over 5,000 new houses over the next 15 years; that can only weaken the Welsh language in Ceredigion. Indeed, Ceredigion's unitary development plan exempts housing developments in the most Welsh-speaking communities in the county from any language impact assessment. I hope that Jenny Randerson and Sue Essex are prepared to implement what is contained in 'Iaith Pawb'. The document states that Technical Advice Note 20 on the Welsh language will be monitored by the Assembly through scrutiny of the new unitary development plans.

Yn olaf, un o ddiffygion mwyaf 'Iaith Pawb' yw nad oes cefnogaeth i Ddeddf iaith newydd yn y ddogfen. Mae'r cynllun yn gosod fel un o'i brif ddyheadau dwf o ran nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg ifanc. Yr hyn y mae ieuencid yn ei ddefnyddio fel dull cyfathrebu heddiw yw ffonau symudol a chyfrifaduron, ond mae'r rheini wedi eu heithrio o ddeddfwriaeth bresennol ar y Gymraeg. Nid oes gofyn i Microsoft ddarparu meddalwedd yn Gymraeg yng Nghymru, ac fel lleiafswm, gyflenwi contractau cyfrifadurol y Llywodraeth yn Gymraeg yn ogystal â Saesneg. Darperir ar gyfer ieithoedd lleiafrifol eraill yn aelod-wladwriaethau yr UE. Nid yw'n bosibl i mi, ar stryd yn Llanbedr Pont Steffan, ddefnyddio fy ffon symudol drwy gyfarwyddiadau Cymraeg. Gallaf wneud felly yn Sbaeneg a Ffrangeg, ond nid yn Gymraeg. Y Llywodraeth, wrth gwrs, sy'n gosod cytundebau tonfeddi, a gallai Llywodraeth â phwerau deddfwriaethol fynnu gwasanaeth Cymraeg ar ffonau symudol yng Nghymru. Yn yr union feysydd sy'n atyniadol i'n pobl ifanc, mae'r gwasanethau ar gael yn Saesneg yn unig. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn anghywir wrth feddwl nad oes angen deddfwriaeth iaith newydd. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog, Jenny Randerson, yn agor ei meddwl i'r angen am Ddeddf iaith newydd, fel y gwnaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Siambr dair blynedd yn ôl.

**Janet Ryder:** When we moved as a family to Wales, 13 years ago, we had two children who spoke not a word of Welsh. They are now fully bilingual. We have a third son who takes great pleasure in being able to tell his brother and sister that he is the only *Cymro Cymraeg* in our family. My children have been fortunate. They have reached that level of fluency in Welsh because of the excellent standard of education that they have received. They have been fortunate in their primary schooling at Ysgol Pen Barras, and then at Ysgol Brynhyfryd, which is recognised as one of the best secondary schools in Wales. Ysgol Brynhyfryd has, in many respects, developed and pioneered a proper bilingual system of education where children can choose to have all their education through the medium of Welsh or English. However, that does not come cheaply. For some years,

Finally, one of the greatest failures of 'Iaith Pawb' is that there is no support in the document for a new Welsh language Act. The plan sets out, as one of its main aspirations, growth in the number of young Welsh speakers. The youth of today use mobile phones and computers as a means of communication, but those means have been exempted from the present legislation on the Welsh language. There is no requirement for Microsoft to provide software in Welsh in Wales and, at the very least, to supply Government computer contracts in Welsh as well as in English. Other minority languages are provided for in EU member-states. It is not possible for me, standing on a Lampeter street, to use my mobile phone with Welsh instructions. I can do so in Spanish and French, but not in Welsh. It is the Government, of course, that awards contracts for airwave use, and a Government with legislative power could insist on a Welsh-language service for mobile phones in Wales. In the very areas that are attractive to young people, services are available in English only. The Government is wrong to assume that no new Welsh language legislation is needed. I hope that the Minister, Jenny Randerson, will open her mind to the need for a new Welsh language Act, as the Liberal Democrats did in the Chamber three years ago.

**Janet Ryder:** Pan symudasom fel teulu i Gymru, 13 mlynedd yn ôl, yr oedd gennym ddau o blant na fedrai air o Gymraeg. Maent yn awr yn gwbl ddwyieithog. Mae gennym drydydd mab sy'n cael cryn bleser o allu dweud wrth ei frawd a'i chwaer mai ef yw'r unig Gymro Cymraeg yn ein teulu. Bu fy mhlant yn ffodus. Cyrhaeddasant y radd honno o ruglder yn y Gymraeg oherwydd y safon addysg ardderchog a gawsant. Buont yn ffodus yn eu haddysg gynradd yn Ysgol Pen Barras, ac yna yn Ysgol Brynhyfryd, sy'n cael ei chydnabod fel un o'r ysgolion uwchradd gorau yng Nghymru. Mae Ysgol Brynhyfryd, mewn sawl agwedd, wedi datblygu ac arloesi gyda chyfundrefn wirioneddol ddwyieithog lle gall plant ddewis cael eu haddysg i gyd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg. Fodd bynnag, ni cheir hynny'n rhad. Am rai blynyddoedd

Ysgol Brynhyfryd has received additional funding to enable it to offer that bilingual education, which has brought together all sections of the community and has proved successful.

I do not want to get into an argument about the best way of offering Welsh-medium education. Jonathan referred to many aspects of teaching Welsh as a second language. There are other aspects to that; one example is children such as mine, who have all their education through the medium of Welsh. What is the Minister's strategy? Will she fund schools to provide and develop the required level of education? What is her strategy to attract, train and retain the number of teachers capable of teaching Welsh required to develop the language in Wales?

Some Members have said today that perhaps we concentrate too much on language. By developing those skills in children, we are developing the language for the future. My children will give much more back to Wales than I will as a result of the language that they have learnt and the skills that they have acquired. We must all be aware, as Plaid Cymru is, that it is not only those who speak the language who care passionately about it. Many people who do not speak the language care just as passionately about it and want to see this strategy developed and implemented for the future. That is why I want the Minister to tell us how she will address the shortage of teachers.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Croesawaf y ddadl hon a natur y drafodaeth a gawsom hyd yn hyn. Mae rhai ohonom yn cofio'r dyddiau pan fyddai trafodaethau ar y Gymraeg yn datblygu'n ddadleuon ymfflamychol gan arwain at begynu barn, a fu'n ddinistriol i'r iaith; mae'r dyddiau hynny wedi hen fynd heibio. Mae'n ddiddorol gweld pob plaid wleidyddol yn ceisio hawlio cymaint o glod â phosibl am gefnogi a hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg. Croesawaf hynny. Yr wyf yn falch y gall pob plaid ddweud bellach fod ganddynt bolisiau i hybu'r Gymraeg ac i sicrhau dyfodol ffyniannus iddi. Mae ewyllys da yn eithriadol o bwysig. Cyfeiriodd Janet Ryder at yr angen am ewyllys da gan holl bobl Cymru o ran hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg. Mae hynny'n angenrheidiol os ydym am weld cynnydd.

derbyniodd Ysgol Brynhyfryd arian ychwanegol i'w galluogi i gynnig yr addysg ddwyieithog honno, sydd wedi dwyn pob adran o'r gymuned ynghyd ac wedi profi'n llwyddiannus.

Nid wyf am ddechrau dadlau am y dull gorau o gynnig addysg Gymraeg. Cyfeiriodd Jonathan at sawl agwedd o ddysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith. Mae agweddau eraill i hynny; un enghraifft yw plant fel fy rhai i, sy'n cael eu haddysg i gyd drwy'r Gymraeg. Beth yw strategaeth y Gweinidog? A fydd hi'n ariannu ysgolion i ddarparu a datblygu'r lefel angenrheidiol o addysg? Beth yw ei strategaeth i ddenu, hyfforddi a chadw'r nifer o athrawon sy'n gallu dysgu Cymraeg sydd eu hangen i ddatblygu'r iaith yng Ngymru?

Mae rhai Aelodau wedi datgan heddiw efallai ein bod yn rhoi gormod o bwys ar iaith. Wrth ddatblygu'r sgiliau hynny mewn plant, yr ydym yn datblygu'r iaith ar gyfer y dyfodol. Bydd fy mhlant i yn rhoi llawer mwy yn ôl i Gymru nag a wnaif i o ganlyniad i'r iaith a'r sgiliau a ddysgwyd ganddynt. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol, fel y mae Plaid Cymru, nad y rhai sy'n siarad yr iaith yn unig sy'n pryderu'n gryf amdani. Mae llawer sydd heb fod yn siarad yr iaith yn poeni yr un mor ddwfn amdani ac am weld datblygu ar y strategaeth a'i rhoi ar waith yn y dyfodol. Dyna pam yr wyf am i'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael a'r prinder athrawon yn y dyfodol.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** I welcome this debate and the nature of our discussion so far. Some of us remember the days when discussions on the Welsh language would develop into bitter arguments, leading to the polarisation of opinions, which was destructive for the language; those days have long since passed. It is interesting to see all political parties trying to claim as much credit as possible for supporting and promoting the Welsh language. I welcome that. I am pleased that all parties can now say that they have policies to promote the Welsh language and to ensure a prosperous future for it. Goodwill is extremely important. Janet Ryder referred to the need for goodwill from all the people of Wales in terms of promoting the Welsh language. That is vital if we want

progress.

Cafwyd trafodaeth hynod ynghynt ynglŷn ag ai dogfen ddrafft yw hon. Trafodaeth semantig oedd honno i raddau helaeth. Ni ddylid ystyried y ddogfen hon fel un orffenedig—bydd yn esblygu a newid yn ôl yr angen. Efallai y bydd yn rhaid inni newid peth o gynnwys y ddogfen yn sylweddol ymhen pum neu 10 mlynedd; efallai y bydd yn rhaid inni fynd i gyfeiriadau gwahanol, gan ddibynnu ar ein llwyddiannau mewn meysydd amrywiol.

Ni ddylem fychanu sefyllfa hynod fregus y Gymraeg ar hyn o bryd. Mae ieithoedd lleiafrifol ledled y byd mewn sefyllfaoedd tebyg. Bydd miloedd o ieithoedd yn diflannu o fewn y 50 mlynedd nesaf. Rhaid inni sicrhau na fydd y Gymraeg yn un o'r ieithoedd hynny.

Rhaid bod Peter Black wedi syllu are ei belen grisial i ddod o hyd i'r ffigurau a ddyfynnodd, gan nad yw ffigurau cyfrifiad 2001 wedi'u cyhoeddi eto. Credaf mai cyfeirio at darged Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2011 yr oedd, sef twf o 5 y cant yn nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg. Mae honno'n her a bydd angen ymdrech galed i gyrraedd targed uchel y Llywodraeth. Mae'n gyraeddadwy, ond bydd angen ewylllys wleidyddol greff i'w sicrhau.

4:10 p.m.

O ran yr adran ar addysg, gobeithio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes dderbyn ein bod yn pryderu nad ydym yn gweld strategaeth genedlaethol yn yr adran honno, a fyddai'n caniatáu twf ieithyddol drwy gyfrwng y system addysg. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog yn derbyn ein bod, ar 1 Medi, yn colli plant sydd wedi cael rhywfaint o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, gan nad oes darpariaeth ar eu cyfer. Mae rhai plant sydd yn derbyn addysg feithrin drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn methu â chael mynediad i addysg gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae rhai plant sydd yn derbyn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn ysgolion cynradd yn methu â chael addysg uwchradd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog. Yr ydym yn colli'r plant hynny o'r system, a phe bai gennym gontinwwm ar

There was a bizarre discussion earlier on whether this is a draft document. That was a semantic discussion to a great extent. This document should not be seen as a final document—it will evolve and change as required. Perhaps we will have to change some of the document's contents considerably in five or 10 years' time; perhaps we will have to take different directions, depending upon our successes in various fields.

We should not belittle the extremely fragile state of the Welsh language at the moment. Minority languages throughout the world are in a similar situation. Thousands of languages will disappear within the next 50 years. We must ensure that the Welsh language will not be among those languages.

Peter Black must have gazed into his crystal ball to find the figures that he quoted, as the figures for the 2001 census have yet to be published. I believe that he was referring to the Government of Wales's target for 2011, namely a 5 per cent increase in the number of Welsh speakers. That is a challenge, and a significant effort will be required to reach the Government's high target. It is achievable, but there must be strong political will to ensure that.

On the section on education, I hope that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will accept that we are concerned that we do not see a national strategy within that section, which would allow language growth through the use of the education system. I am sure that the Minister would accept that we are currently losing children, on 1 September, who have received some education through the medium of Welsh, as there is no provision for them. Some children who receive nursery education through the medium of Welsh cannot access Welsh-medium primary education. Some children who receive Welsh-medium primary education cannot access Welsh, or bilingual, secondary education. We are losing these children from the system and if that continuum were currently in place, we would

hyn o bryd, byddem yn gweld cynnydd yn niferoedd y siaradwyr Cymraeg. Y cyfan yr ydym yn ei wneud yn awr yw sefydlogi'r sefyllfa.

Yr wyf wedi gwrandao ar David Davies yn sôn, ar sawl achlysur, am ei gred fod Cymraeg gorfodol yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 yn troi pobl yn erbyn y Gymraeg. Deallaf yr hyn mae'n ei ddweud, a phe bai'r Gweinidog yn barod i ymrwymo'r prynhawn yma i gontinwwm iaith Gymraeg yn y system addysg, a fyddai'n caniatáu i bawb dderbyn y Gymraeg ar y lefel y dylent ei derbyn, yna byddwn yn fodlon anghofio am Gymraeg gorfodol yng nghyfnod allweddol 4. Hyd nes fod gennym y continuwm hwnnw, ni fydd hynny'n bosibl.

Y cwestiwn mawr yw cost cyllido'r ddarpariaeth hon. Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu creu'r continuwm a'r twf ieithyddol y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo iddo, heb yr ymrwymiad ariannol angenrheidiol? A ydyw'n dweud bod £9 miliwn yn ddigonol? Faint o'r £9 miliwn sydd ar gyfer addysg feithrin? Faint sydd ar gyfer addysgofal, addysg gynradd, addysg uwchradd, addysg bellach ac addysg uwch? Os yw'r arian i gyd ar gyfer y sector cyn-ysgol, byddwn yn creu sefyllfa lle mae nifer helaeth o blant yn derbyn eu haddysg cyn-ysgol drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg heb ddarparu dilyniant ar eu cyfer wedi hynny.

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Mae'n bleser gennyf allu cloi'r ddadl bwysig hon, a chael cyfle i ymateb yn bositif i rai o'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn ystod y prynhawn. Yr wyf am geisio ymateb yn gyfan gwbl yn Gymraeg, felly ni fydd y Gymraeg yn gwbl berffaith.

Yr wyf yn gefnogwr cryf i'r iaith Gymraeg. O gofio rôl allweddol addysg a hyfforddiant wrth lunio patrwm ieithyddol Cymru, yr wyf am ganolbwyntio, ym munudau olaf y ddadl hon, ar fy mhortffolio fy hun. Cofiwch y gweithredir mwyafrif yr agenda addysg a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru drwy'r ddwy iaith ar hyn o bryd, o ran yr awdurdodau addysg lleol, 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu,' côd ymarfer anghenion addysgol arbennig, rôl a gwaith Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, ac 'Ymgeisio yn

see an increase in the number of Welsh speakers. At the moment, we are merely stabilising the situation.

I have listened to David Davies, on a number of occasions, referring to his belief that compulsory Welsh at key stage 4 turns people against the Welsh language. I understand his argument, and if the Minister were willing to commit this afternoon to a Welsh language continuum in the education system, which would allow everyone to receive Welsh at an appropriate level, then I would be willing to forget about Welsh as a compulsory subject at key stage 4. Until we have that continuum, that will not be possible.

The big question is the cost of funding this provision. How does the Minister intend creating this continuum and the language growth to which the Government is committed, without the necessary financial commitment? Is she saying that £9 million is adequate? How much of the £9 million is for nursery education? How much is for educate, primary education, secondary education, further education and higher education? If all the money is allocated to the pre-school sector, we will be creating a situation where a great number of children receive their pre-school education through the medium of Welsh without providing a continuum for them after that.

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** I am pleased to be able to close this important debate, and to have the opportunity to respond positively to some of the points raised this afternoon. I will try to reply entirely in Welsh, so the Welsh will not be faultless.

I am a great supporter of the Welsh language. Bearing in mind the key role of education and training in shaping the linguistic pattern of Wales, I will concentrate, in the final moments of this debate, on my own portfolio. Remember that the majority of the education and training agenda in Wales is currently delivered through both languages, in terms of the local education authorities, 'The Learning Country,' the special educational needs code of practice, the role and work of Education

Uwch,' sydd yn sôn am ymestyn defnydd yr iaith mewn prifysgolion. Dyna yw'r materion arferol ar fy agenda i, fel Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Cymru; nid ydynt yn 'Iaith Pawb', gan fod y bennod ar addysg yn 'Iaith Pawb' yn cynnwys y pwyntiau newydd i ymestyn yr agenda a ddaeth yn sgîl adolygiad y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Rhaid i bobl ddarllen y cynlluniau oll ar y cyd â 'Iaith Pawb' i ddeall yr agenda yn llawn.

Yr oedd pwynt Jonathan yn bwysig. Ni ddylem anghofio'r cynnydd sylweddol a'r ehangu a ddigwyddodd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae bron pob disgybl yn astudio'r Gymraeg yn yr ysgol yn awr. Tua 1 y cant yn unig sydd yn gwneud yn wahanol, o gymharu ag 20 y cant yn 1997. Ers 1990, agorwyd 14 o ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg a thair ysgol uwchradd newydd. Cyhoeddwyd cynigion ar gyfer tair ysgol Gymraeg newydd yng Nghaerffili ac mae o leiaf tri awdurdod lleol arall yn ystyried ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd newydd. Mae ACCAC wedi cyhoeddi dros 1,000 o deitlau newydd ers 1995.

Bydd ein cymhwyster newydd—y fagloriaeth Gymreig—ar gael yn Gymraeg, yn Saesneg neu mewn cyfuniad o'r ddwy iaith. Mae gennym lawer i'w ddathlu am yr iaith, yn enwedig y niferoedd cynyddol o rieni a phlant sy'n dewis addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Bu llwyddiant mawr o ran hynny. Ymatebaf i sylwadau Rhodri ar y diwedd.

Bydd mwy i'w ddathlu wrth i bolisiâu 'Iaith Pawb' fynd rhagddynt. Buom yn llwyddiannus wrth gefnogi'r iaith oherwydd y consensws cryf—fel y dywedodd Glyn, David a Brian—a adeiladwyd o'i chwmpas. Cydweithiodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i phartneriaid i alluogi'r system bresennol i weithio. Gweithiodd y broses o lunio cynlluniau addysg strategol, cynlluniau trefniadaeth ysgol a chynlluniau addysg Gymraeg, ac y mae pawb yn glir ynglŷn â'u cyfrifoldebau. Dywedodd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg hynny wrthyf ddeuddydd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r cynlluniau weithio'n well yn y dyfodol ac yr ydym wedi dechrau llunio canllawiau newydd i sicrhau hynny, fel

and Learning Wales, and 'Reaching Higher,' which refers to extending the use of the language in universities. These are routine parts of my agenda, as Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning in Wales; they are not in 'Iaith Pawb' because the chapter on education in 'Iaith Pawb' contains the new points for extending the agenda following the review by the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee. People must read all the schemes jointly with 'Iaith Pawb' to fully understand the agenda.

Jonathan's point was important. We should not forget the significant increase and expansion that has occurred in recent years. Almost every pupil now studies Welsh at school. Only about 1 per cent do not do so, compared to 20 per cent in 1997. Since 1990, 14 Welsh-medium primary schools and 3 new secondary schools have been opened. Proposals have been published for three new Welsh-medium primary schools in Caerphilly and at least three other authorities are considering additional primary and secondary schools. ACCAC has published over 1,000 new titles since 1995.

Our new qualification—the Welsh baccalaureate—will be available in Welsh, in English, or in a combination of both languages. We have much to celebrate about the language, especially the increasing number of parents and children who choose Welsh-medium education. That has been extremely successful. I will respond to Rhodri's comments at the end.

There will be more to celebrate as the policies in 'Iaith Pawb' are developed. We have achieved successes in supporting the language because of the strong consensus—as Glyn, David and Brian said—that was built around it. The Assembly Government and its partners co-operated to allow the current system to work. The process of preparing strategic education plans, school organisation plans and Welsh language education schemes has been successful, and everyone is clear about their responsibilities. The Welsh Language Board told me that two days ago. However, the plans must work more effectively in future and we have started preparing new guidance to ensure

y gofynnodd y Pwyllgor.

Ni fyddai gosod targedau manwl ar gyfer pob agwedd o addysg a hyfforddiant yn gweithio. Yn ystod fy sesiwn gwestiynau yn gynharach dywedodd Cynog fod targedau yn ormesol, ond yn awr mae'n galw amdanynt. Nid bod yn strategol yw hynny. Yn anffodus, mae'n afrealistig disgwyl ehangu cyflym ar bob lefel o addysg a hyfforddiant oherwydd tua 20 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn unig sy'n siarad Cymraeg. Daw hyn yn glir pan ystyriwch cyn lleied o'r 20 y cant hwnnw sy'n gweithio ym myd addysg a hyfforddiant cyfrwng Cymraeg. Bydd rhaid i ni ddatblygu'r bobl. Dyna pam na fyddai model Plaid Cymru o reolaeth ganolog—gyda'r Llywodraeth yn penderfynu faint o ysgolion Cymraeg a ddylai fod, neu faint o blant a ddylai fynd i'r ysgolion hynny—yn gweithio.

**Cynog Dafis** *a gododd—*

**Jane Davidson:** Gallwch ofyn cwestiwn ar y diwedd. Yr hyn sy'n gweithio yw annog y rhai sydd â chyfrifoldeb statudol i gynllunio'n synhwyrol er mwyn cwrdd â'r galw a'i hyrwyddo.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf na allaf dderbyn ymyriadau, ond nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser ar hyn o bryd. Rhaid i mi sôn am y pethau yr wyf yn bwriadu eu newid yn y ddogfen.

Mewn meysydd allweddol, er enghraifft nifer yr ysgolion Cymraeg, gorwedda'r cyfrifoldeb statudol gyda'r awdurdodau addysg lleol. Rhaid iddynt asesu'r galw ac mae ganddynt ddyletswydd i ddatrys sut mae cwrdd â'r galw. Trafodwyd hyn yn y Pwyllgor yn ystod yr adolygiad polisi, ac nid oedd consensws o blaid gwneud unrhyw beth, heblaw am adael y mater yn nwylo'r awdurdodau lleol. Bydd yr arian ychwanegol y bydd Jenny Randerson yn ei roi i Fwrdd yr Iaith yn ei alluogi i fonitro cynlluniau addysg Gymraeg yr awdurdodau lleol yn fwy effeithiol ac felly nid oes angen fframwaith ychwanegol. Mae'n bwysig y diwellir galw lleol gan y rhai sydd â dyletswydd statudol i wneud hynny. Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo'n llawn i weithio gyda'n partneriaid oll i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd.

that, as the Committee requested.

Setting detailed targets for all aspects of education and training would not work. During my earlier question session Cynog said that targets are oppressive, but now he is calling for them. That is not strategic. Unfortunately, it is unrealistic to expect swift expansion on every level of education and training as only about 20 per cent of the population can speak Welsh. This becomes clear when you consider the small fraction of that 20 per cent that is engaged in Welsh-medium education and training. We must develop people for that purpose. That is why Plaid Cymru's model of central control—with the Government deciding how many Welsh-medium schools there should be and how many pupils should attend those schools—would not work.

**Cynog Dafis** *rose—*

**Jane Davidson:** You may ask a question at the end. What works is encouraging those with statutory responsibility to plan sensibly to meet and encourage demand.

I am sorry that I cannot accept interventions, but I do not have enough time at present. I must refer to the points in the document that I intend to change.

In key areas, such as the number of Welsh-medium schools, the statutory responsibility rests with the local education authorities. They must assess the demand and they are responsible for working out how to meet it. This was discussed in the Committee during the policy review, and there was no consensus in favour of doing anything other than letting the matter remain in the hands of the LEAs. The additional funding that Jenny Randerson is making available to the Welsh Language Board will enable it to monitor the local authorities' Welsh-medium education schemes more effectively and therefore we do not need another framework. It is important that local needs are met by those with a statutory duty to do so. I am fully committed to working with all our partners to ensure that this happens.



**Cynog Dafis:** A gaf gymryd eich bod yn anghytuno ag argymhelliad y Pwyllgor—nid argymhelliad Plaid Cymru—yn glŷn â'r angen am fframwaith strategol cenedlaethol a gytunwyd arno gennych chi, yr awdurdodau lleol a bwrdd yr iaith?

**Cynog Dafis:** Can I take it that you disagree with the Committee's recommendation—not Plaid Cymru's recommendation—about the need for a national strategic framework, which would be agreed between you, the local authorities and the Welsh Language Board?

**Jane Davidson:** 'Iaith Pawb' yw'r fframwaith strategol. Dywedodd y Pwyllgor hefyd fod rhaid i ni roi canllawiau a darparu mecanwaith, ac yr wyf yn gwneud y ddau beth hynny. Dibynna ehangu addysg Gymraeg ar bobl nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg yn dewis anfon eu plant i ysgolion Cymraeg, fel y dywedodd Glyn. Dyna a fu'n gyfrifol am y twf yn y gorffennol, a dyna fydd yn creu twf yn y dyfodol hefyd.

**Jane Davidson:** 'Iaith Pawb' is the strategic framework. The Committee also said that we must give guidance and provide a mechanism, and I am doing both those things. The expansion of Welsh-medium education depends on non-Welsh speakers choosing to send their children to Welsh-medium schools, as Glyn said. That is what accounts for past growth and what will also account for future growth.

4:20 p.m.

Mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn ddogfen strategol oherwydd ei bod yn nodi'r prif feysydd y dylem ganolbwyntio arnynt yn y dyfodol agos: sef sicrhau mwy o ymarferwyr Cymraeg eu hiaith a rhai dwyieithog mewn addysg blynyddoedd cynnar, cyfnodau sabothol i ddysgu'r iaith i athrawon, a mwy o ymarferwyr Cymraeg eu hiaith yn y cyfnod ôl-16.

'Iaith Pawb' is a strategic document because it has identified the main areas on which we should concentrate in the near future: namely ensuring more Welsh-speaking and bilingual practitioners in early years education, sabbaticals for teachers to learn the language, and more Welsh-speaking practitioners in the post-16 period.

Fel y dywedais ar y dechrau, yr wyf am fod yn bositif. Mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn cynnig £7 miliwn ychwanegol i hyfforddi mwy o ymarferwyr Cymraeg eu hiaith a rhai dwyieithog mewn addysg blynyddoedd cynnar, mwy o arian fel cymhelliad atodol i ddenu athrawon cyfrwng Cymraeg, mwy o arian ar gyfer ACCAC ac adnoddau, a £1 filiwn y flwyddyn i gynyddu'r nifer o ymarferwyr ôl-16 sy'n gallu addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, gan gynnwys prosiectau.

As I stated at the beginning, I want to be positive. 'Iaith Pawb' offers an additional £7 million to train more Welsh-speaking and bilingual practitioners in early years education, more funding for an additional incentive to attract Welsh-medium teachers, more funding for ACCAC and resources, and £1 million a year to increase the number of post-16 practitioners who can teach through the medium of Welsh, including projects.

Byddaf yn newid y bennod ar addysg oherwydd yr wyf yn cydnabod bod rhai Aelodau am weld cyfeiriadau eglurach yn 'Iaith Pawb'. Yr ydym eisoes yn gweithredu llawer o'r hyn y mae Aelodau'r Cynulliad am i ni—

I will change the education chapter as I acknowledge that some Members want clearer references in 'Iaith Pawb'. We are already implementing a great deal of what Assembly Members want us to—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Your time is up, Jane.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daeth eich amser i ben, Jane.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.*

*Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Cairns, Alun  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.  
Amendment 2: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Cairns, Alun  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw

Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 13.  
Amendment 3: For 36, Abstain 0, Against 13.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Cairns, Alun  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, David Ian  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment accepted.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.  
Amendment 4: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine

Cairns, Alun  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Janet  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jones, David Ian  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, Ron  
 Edwards, Richard  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.  
 Amendment 5: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
 The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick  
 Cairns, Alun  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Janet  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jones, David Ian  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
 The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, Ron  
 Edwards, Richard  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda

Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.  
Amendment 6: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick  
Cairns, Alun  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.  
Amendment 7: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Cairns, Alun  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William

Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, David Ian  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.  
Amendment 8: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick  
Cairns, Alun  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.  
Amendment 9: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick  
Cairns, Alun  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.  
Amendment 10: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick  
Cairns, Alun  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Neagle, Lynne

Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.  
 Amendment 11: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
 The following Members voted for:

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Janet  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Lloyd, David  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
 The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Bourne, Nick  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Cairns, Alun  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Ron  
 Edwards, Richard  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Jones, David Ian  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

Motion NDM1289 as amended:

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's strategy for supporting and promoting the Welsh language as set out in 'Iaith Pawb: a national action plan for a bilingual Wales';*

Cynnig NDM1289 wedi'i ddiwygio:

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*yn croesawu strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer cynnal a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg fel y'i nodir yn 'Iaith Pawb: cynllun gweithredu cenedlaethol*



*and*

*ar gyfer Cymru ddwyieithog'; ac*

*acknowledges the commitment of previous yn cydnabod ymrwymiad Llywodraethau Conservative Governments to reversing the Ceidwadol blaenorol i atal dirywiad yr iaith. decline of the language.*

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 37, Ymatal 13, Yn erbyn 0.  
Amended motion: For 37, Abstain 13, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Cairns, Alun  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, David Ian  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.  
Amended motion carried.*

4:30 p.m.

## **Dadl Fer Short Debate**

### **Hosbisau: Yr Angen am Sefydlogrwydd Ariannol Hospices: The Need for Financial Stability**

**David Ian Jones:** I have agreed to take contributions from Eleanor Burnham, Ann Jones and Dafydd Wigley.

The voluntary hospice movement is one of the most remarkable and successful social developments of the latter part of the twentieth century. Commencing with the foundation of St Christopher's Hospice in London in 1967, the hospice movement has rapidly expanded throughout the United Kingdom and the world, with hospice services now being provided in more than 90 countries.

Hospice care embraces the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of people suffering from cancer and also offers invaluable support and counselling to the bereaved. The hospice movement has been a key innovator in the provision of palliative care and has radically changed how death and the care of the terminally ill are addressed. At a time when it is estimated that one in three of the Welsh population will suffer from cancer and one in four will die of it, hospices and the care that they provide have never been needed more. Hospices also increasingly care for patients suffering from other illnesses, such as AIDS, motor neurone disease and multiple sclerosis. It is no exaggeration to say that the voluntary hospice movement is a great British success story.

One of the distinguishing features of the voluntary hospice movement is the enthusiastic support that hospices generate in the areas in which they are situated. The local hospice is invariably the favourite local charity, with volunteers giving generously of their time and money to support it. In

**David Ian Jones:** Yr wyf wedi cytuno i dderbyn cyfraniadau gan Eleanor Burnham, Ann Jones a Dafydd Wigley.

Mae'r mudiad hosbis gwirfoddol yn un o ddatblygiadau cymdeithasol mwyaf hynod a llwyddiannus ail hanner yr ugeinfed ganrif. Gan gychwyn â sefydlu Hospis Sant Christopher yn Llundain yn 1967, mae'r mudiad hosbis wedi ehangu yn gyflym ledled y Deyrnas Unedig a'r byd. Darperir gwasanaethau hosbis mewn mwy na 90 o wledydd bellach.

Mae gofal hosbis yn cwmpasu anghenion corfforol, emosiynol ac ysbrydol pobl sy'n dioddef o ganser a hefyd yn cynnig cymorth amhrisiadwy ac yn cynghori'r rhai sydd mewn galar. Bu'r mudiad hosbis yn arloeswr allweddol o ran darparu gofal lliniarol ac mae wedi newid yn sylfaenol y modd yr ymdrinnir â marwolaeth a gofal pobl sydd â salwch angheuol. Ar adeg pan amcangyfrifir y bydd un o bob tri o boblogaeth Cymru yn dioddef o ganser ac y bydd un o bob pedwar yn marw ohono, ni fu erioed gymaint o angen am hosbisau a'r gofal a ddarperir ganddynt. Yn ogystal, mae hosbisau yn gofalu'n fwyfwy am gleifion sy'n dioddef o fathau eraill o salwch, megis AIDS, clefyd niwronau motor a sglerosis ymledol. Nid gor-ddweud yw dweud bod y mudiad hosbis gwirfoddol yn un o lwyddiannau mawr Prydain.

Un o nodweddion amlwg y mudiad hosbis gwirfoddol yw'r gefnogaeth frwdfrydig i hosbisau yn yr ardaloedd lle y maent wedi eu lleoli. Yr hosbis leol, yn ddiethriad, yw'r hoff elusen leol ac mae gwirfoddolwyr yn rhoi o'u hamser a'u harian yn hael i'w chefnogi. Yn Llandudno, er enghraifft,

Llandudno, for example, over £1.7 million was raised by public subscription to build and establish St David's Hospice. More than 200 local people work for the hospice, freely providing services that have been conservatively estimated worth £200,000 per annum. Local people are proud of their local hospices, with most people having a relative, friend or colleague that has received treatment there.

The national health service now fully recognises the important and pivotal role that voluntary hospices play in delivering palliative care to the community. That recognition was underlined in the Welsh Assembly Government document 'A Strategic Direction for Palliative Care Services in Wales', which states that:

'Existing hospices should be closely integrated into local provision. This means that health authorities and local health boards should work positively with the sector to ensure contractual and funding issues are placed on a sound footing to enable hospices to plan confidently for the future. Hospices and their supporting services must be able to operate in a stable and sustainable financial environment.'

The need for financial stability is the subject of today's debate.

There are currently 12 independent charitable hospices in Wales. There are seven in the South, three in the North and two in mid-Wales. One of those, Tŷ Hafan, is a children's hospice, and Hope House in Oswestry also provides hospice care for Welsh children. Last year, Welsh hospices cared for over 5,000 patients and employed 150 whole-time nurses, supported by over 2,000 volunteers. Hospice care is provided freely and in a manner that is different from that of the traditional hospital. No visitor to a hospice could fail to be impressed by the cheerful, friendly and homely atmosphere that prevails or by the high standards of professionalism shown by the staff. All that costs money.

As I have said, hospice volunteers are more

codwyd dros £1.7 miliwn drwy danysgrifiad cyhoeddus er mwyn adeiladu a sefydlu Hosbis Dewi Sant. Mae mwy na 200 o bobl leol yn gweithio i'r hosbis, gan ddarparu gwasanaethau am ddim gwerth o leiaf £200,000 y flwyddyn yn ôl amcangyfrif ceidwadol. Mae pobl leol yn falch o'u hosbisau lleol, ac mae gan y rhan fwyaf berthynas, ffrind neu gydweithiwr sydd wedi cael triniaeth yno.

Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol bellach yn cydnabod yn llawn y rôl holl bwysig y mae hosbisau gwirfoddol yn ei chwarae wrth ddarparu gofal lliniarol i'r gymuned. Tanlinellwyd y gydnabyddiaeth honno yn nogfen Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 'Cyfeiriad Strategol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Gofal Lliniarol yng Nghymru', sy'n nodi:

'Dylid sicrhau bod yr hosbisau sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn cael eu hintegreiddio'n glòs i'r ddarpariaeth leol. Y mae hynny'n golygu y dylai awdurdodau iechyd a byrddau iechyd lleol weithio mewn ffordd gadarnhaol gyda'r sector i sicrhau y rhoddir materion cytundebu a noddi ar dir cadarn fel y gall hosbisau gynllunio'n hyderus at y dyfodol. Rhaid i hosbisau a'u gwasanaethau cefnogi allu gweithredu mewn amgylchedd ariannol sefydlog a chynaliadwy.'

Yr angen am sefydlogrwydd ariannol yw pwnc dadl heddiw.

Ar hyn o bryd mae 12 o hosbisau elusennol annibynnol yng Nghymru. Mae saith yn y De, tair yn y Gogledd a dwy yng nghanolbarth Cymru. Mae un o'r rheini, Tŷ Hafan, yn hosbis i blant, ac mae Hope House yng Nghroesoswallt hefyd yn darparu gofal hosbis i blant o Gymru. Y llynedd, gofalodd hosbisau yng Nghymru am dros 5,000 o gleifion gan gyflogi 150 o nyrsys llawn amser, wedi'u cynorthwyo gan dros 2,000 o wirfoddolwyr. Darperir gofal hosbis am ddim ac mewn modd sy'n wahanol i ofal mewn ysbyty traddodiadol. Ni allai unrhyw ymwelydd i hosbis fetu ag edmygu'r amgylchedd siriol, cyfeillgar a chartrefol a geir mewn hosbisau a safonau proffesiynol uchel y staff. Mae cost ynghlwm â hynny i gyd.

Fel y dywedais, mae gwirfoddolwyr hosbis

than happy to give of their time and make generous donations. However, there is only so much that volunteers can do and only so much money that they can raise. That results in constraints upon the services that hospices can provide. St David's Hospice, for example, is a 10-bed unit, but financial considerations mean that only six of those beds are open. The same is true of St Kentigern's Hospice in St Asaph, where only four out of eight beds are open. Some hospices are now finding it difficult to provide the level of care that they would wish to provide. Many are seriously concerned about their financial viability. That position is likely to be exacerbated in the coming financial year with increases in national insurance contributions and probable above-inflation salary increases for nursing staff. The possibility of an economic downturn also raises the spectre of declining voluntary donations.

The NHS funding arrangements for voluntary hospices leave much to be desired by any standard. Each hospice is required to enter into an annual bidding round with the local health authority. That process results in wild divergences in funding based, in part, on the level of finances already available to the hospices. In other words, the more successful the hospice is at fund raising, the less likely it will be that it will receive significant support from the health authority. In Wales, the average level of NHS funding per hospice is 20.9 per cent, with some hospices receiving as much as 36 per cent, and others, such as St David's Hospice in Llandudno, as little as 5 per cent. That means that St David's Hospice's money for this year runs out on Friday. Clearly, for those hospices on the lower end of the scale, the level and manner of the NHS's funding of the important palliative care service that they provide is wholly inadequate and morally indefensible. It is disgraceful that the NHS should continue to enjoy voluntary hospices' services on the cheap.

It is also lunacy that voluntary hospices should be required to devote countless hours

yn fwy na pharod i roi o'u hamser a gwneud rhoddion hael. Fodd bynnag, dim ond hyn a hyn y gall gwirfoddolwyr ei wneud a dim ond hyn a hyn o arian y gallant ei godi. Mae hynny'n arwain at gyfyngiadau ar y gwasanaethau y gall hosbisau eu darparu. Er enghraifft, mae Hosbis Dewis Sant yn uned 10 gwely, ond mae cyfyngiadau ariannol yn golygu mai dim ond chwech gwely sydd ar agor. Mae'r un peth yn wir am Hosbis Sant Kentigern yn Llanelwy; dim ond pedwar allan o wyth gwely sydd ar agor yno. Mae rhai hosbisau bellach yn ei chael yn anodd i ddarparu lefel y gofal y byddent yn dymuno ei darparu. Mae nifer yn pryderu o ddirif am eu dichonoldeb ariannol. Mae'n debygol y bydd y sefyllfa honno yn gwaethygu yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf gyda chynnydd mewn cyfraniadau yswiriant gwladol a chynnydd cyflog sy'n uwch na chwyddiant ar gyfer staff nyrsio, mae'n debyg. Yn ogystal, mae'r posibilrwydd o ddirywiad economaidd yn creu'r bygythiad y bydd rhoddion gwirfoddol yn lleihau.

Nid yw trefniadau ariannu'r GIG ar gyfer hosbisau gwirfoddol yn ddelfrydol o bell ffordd, yn ôl unrhyw safon. Mae'n ofynnol i bob hosbis gymryd rhan mewn cylch ceisiadau blynyddol â'r awdurdod iechyd lleol. Mae'r broses honno yn arwain at wahaniaethau mawr mewn arian sy'n seiliedig, yn rhannol, ar y lefel o arian sydd ar gael i hosbisau eisoes. Hynny yw, po fwyaf llwyddiannus yw'r hosbis wrth godi arian, y lleiaf tebygol y caiff gymorth sylweddol gan yr awdurdod iechyd. Yng Nghymru, y lefel gyfartalog o arian GIG fesul hosbis yw 20.9 y cant, gyda rhai hosbisau yn cael cymaint â 36 y cant, ac eraill, megis Hosbis Dewi Sant yn Llandudno, yn cael cyn lleied â 5 y cant. Mae hynny'n golygu y daw arian Hosbis Dewi Sant ar gyfer eleni i ben ddydd Gwener. Yn amlwg, ar gyfer yr hosbisau hynny ar waelod y raddfa, mae lefel arian y GIG a'r ffordd y mae'n ariannu'r gwasanaeth lliniarol pwysig y maent yn ei ddarparu yn gwbl annigonol ac ni ellir ei amddiffyn yn foesol. Mae'n warth bod y GIG yn parhau i fanteisio ar wasanaethau hosbis gwirfoddol am y nesaf peth i ddim.

Yn ogystal, ffolineb yw ei bod yn ofynnol i hosbisau roi oriau dirifedi o amser

of administrators' time to negotiating with the local health authorities over funding. The current unhappy state of affairs is likely to be complicated further when the health authorities are replaced with local health boards. For example, St David's Hospice will serve the areas of three local health boards and, although a lead board is likely to be appointed for the purpose of the negotiation, it is unlikely that that will streamline the negotiating process.

Hospices that cherish their independence do not want to be 100 per cent funded by the NHS. However, given that independent hospices now provide over 70 per cent of all in-patient palliative care, 87 per cent of all day palliative care and 81 per cent of all out-of-hours palliative care, it is clear that the current provision is inadequate.

It would not be too much for the Assembly to provide 50 per cent of the cost of running independent hospices in Wales. That level of funding could be achieved for a maximum of some £7.5 million per annum. In a health budget of £4.1 billion, and an overall budget for the coming financial year of £11.3 billion, that is not an unreasonable or unattainable sum. It would also provide excellent value for money. Last year, Welsh hospices treated around 5,000 patients. Therefore £7.5 million would equate to a moderate per patient cost of £1,500. Not to put too fine a point on it, in Assembly terms, £7.5 million is buttons. However, that money, made available on a guaranteed, ring-fenced basis, would relieve the voluntary hospices of their current stress over funding and give them a sound basis for continuing and developing the important palliative care service that they provide.

The time is right for the Assembly to properly recognise the vital role of the independent hospices and for proper funding arrangements to be put in place as soon as possible. To quote again from the Government's document:

'Hospices and their supporting services must be able to operate in a stable and sustainable financial environment.'

gweinyddwyr er mwyn negodi am arian â'r awdurdodau iechyd lleol. Mae'n debygol y caiff y sefyllfa annerbyniol bresennol ei chymhlethu pan gaiff yr awdurdodau iechyd eu disodli gan fyrddau iechyd lleol. Er enghraifft, bydd Hosbis Dewi Sant yn gwasanaethu ardaloedd tri bwrdd iechyd lleol ac, er ei bod yn debygol y caiff bwrdd arweiniol ei benodi at ddiben negodi, mae'n annhebygol y bydd hynny'n symleiddio'r broses negodi.

Nid yw hosbisau sy'n coleddu eu hannibyniaeth yn dymuno cael eu hariannu 100 y cant gan y GIG. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried bod hosbisau annibynnol bellach yn darparu dros 70 y cant o'r holl ofal lliniarol i gleifion mewnol, 87 y cant o'r holl ofal lliniarol dydd ac 81 y cant o'r holl ofal lliniarol oddi allan i oriau gwaith, mae'n amlwg bod y ddarpariaeth gyfredol yn annigonol.

Ni fyddai'n anodd i'r Cynulliad ddarparu 50 y cant o gost rhedeg hosbisau annibynnol yng Nghymru. Byddai modd eu hariannu ar y lefel honno am gyfanswm o tua £7.5 miliwn y flwyddyn. Mewn cyllideb iechyd o £4.1 biliwn, a chyfanswm cyllideb o £11.3 biliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol i ddod, nid yw hynny'n swm afresymol nac anghyraeddadwy. Yn ogystal, byddai'n rhoi gwerth am arian ardderchog. Y llynedd, bu i hosbisau yng Nghymru drin tua 5,000 o gleifion. Felly byddai £7.5 miliwn yn gyfwerth â chost gymharol fach fesul claf o £1,500. Swm bach yw £7.5 miliwn i'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, byddai'r arian hwnnw, wedi'i ryddhau ar sail warantedig, wedi'i chlustnodi, yn lleddfu'r pwysau ar hosbisau gwirfoddol ar hyn o bryd o ran ariannu ac yn rhoi sail gadarn iddynt ar gyfer parhau a datblygu'r gwasanaeth gofal lliniarol pwysig y maent yn ei ddarparu.

Mae'n briodol bellach i'r Cynulliad gydnabod rôl hollbwysig yr hosbisau annibynnol ac i drefniadau ariannu addas gael eu rhoi ar waith cyn gynted â phosibl. I ddyfynnu eto o ddogfen y Llywodraeth:

'Rhaid i hosbisau a'u gwasanaethau cefnogi allu gweithredu mewn amgylchedd ariannol sefydlog a chynaliadwy.'

That is a fine aspiration but, so far, nothing has been done by the Government to realise it. Hospices continue to struggle with Byzantine NHS funding arrangements and worry about whether they can continue to provide their essential services. That state of affairs must, in the interest of health provision in Wales, be addressed without delay. The Government has an obligation to ensure that palliative care in Wales is properly and honestly funded. It must make the money available now. I hope that the Minister will feel able to make a positive announcement this afternoon.

**Ann Jones:** I thank David for allowing me to make a brief contribution. This is not the first time that this subject has been raised in the Chamber: Karen Sinclair first raised the issue of palliative care here. That gave us an opportunity to consider the direction for our palliative care strategy document. That document has been out to consultation and demonstrates this Government's commitment to ensuring that this important aspect of patient care is recognised and dealt with. I hope that, over the coming months, as we consider the consultation document and set out our strategy, which needs to come before Plenary, we can recognise and reward hospices and other providers of palliative care, so that those who need to take advantage of those services can do so. I take this opportunity to thank the volunteers who rattle the tins, make the cakes and organise the coffee mornings and to thank the doctors and nurses who work in hospices, such as St Kentigern's in my constituency, to whom the Assembly is eternally grateful.

**Eleanor Burnham:** As a former hospice fundraising manager, I am aware of the issues and am grateful to David for allowing me to speak in this wonderful debate. It is important, as Ann said, to thank everyone involved because it is vital to our society that we sustain palliative care as it is currently delivered.

I understand that, during its briefing to the Welsh Assembly Government, as is stated in

Mae hynny'n ddyhead braf ond, hyd yn hyn, nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud unrhyw beth i'w wireddu. Mae hosbisau yn parhau i frwydro â threfniadau ariannu Bysantaidd y GIG a phryderu ynghylch pa un ai a allant barhau i ddarparu eu gwasanaethau allweddol. Er lles darpariaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, rhaid mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa honno heb oedi. Mae gan y Llywodraeth ddyletswydd i sicrhau y caiff gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru ei ariannu'n gywir ac yn onest. Rhaid iddo ddarparu'r arian yn awr. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn teimlo y gall wneud cyhoeddiad cadarnhaol y prynhawn yma.

**Ann Jones:** Diolchaf i David am ganiatáu imi wneud cyfraniad byr. Nid dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r pwnc hwn gael ei godi yn y Siambr: cododd Karen Sinclair fater gofal lliniarol am y tro cyntaf yma. Rhoddodd hynny gyfle inni ystyried cyfeiriad ar gyfer ein dogfen strategol ar ofal lliniarol. Ymgynghorwyd ar y ddogfen honno ac mae'n dangos ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth hon i sicrhau y caiff yr agwedd bwysig hon ar ofal cleifion ei chydabod ac yr ymdrinnir â hi. Gobeithiaf, dros y misoedd nesaf, wrth inni ystyried y ddogfen ymgynghori a llunio ein strategaeth, y mae'n rhaid ei chyflwyno gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn, y gallwn gydnabod a gwobrwyo hosbisau a darparwyr gofal lliniarol eraill, fel y gall y rhai sydd angen defnyddio'r gwasanaethau wneud hynny. Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r gwirfoddolwyr sy'n codi arian, yn gwneud y cacenni ac yn trefnu boreau coffi ac i roi diolch i'r meddygon a'r nyrsys sy'n gweithio mewn hosbisau, megis Sant Kentigern yn fy etholaeth, y mae'r Cynulliad yn dra diolchgar iddynt.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Fel cyn-reolwraig codi arian ar gyfer hosbis, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r materion ac yn ddiolchgar i David am ganiatáu imi siarad yn y ddadl ardderchog hon. Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedodd Ann, i ddiolch i bawb sy'n cymryd rhan oherwydd ei bod yn hanfodol i'n cymdeithas ein bod yn cynnal gofal lliniarol yn y modd y caiff ei gyflawni ar hyn o bryd.

Deallaf, yn ystod ei sesiwn briffio i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, fel y nodir yn

its document, the forum for voluntary hospices in Wales suggested that hospice care had become a worldwide phenomenon that was radically changing how the death and care of the terminally ill are addressed. In its view, hospice care is regarded by many as one of the great social innovations of the past 100 years. Hospices must be acknowledged as the invaluable assets they are to us all and to the NHS in Wales. The Deputy Presiding Officer is indicating that I should wind up, therefore I urge the Minister for Health and Social Services to do her utmost because we cannot do without them and they desperately need as much support from her and us as is humanly possible.

4:40 p.m.

**Dafydd Wigley:** Diolch i David am gyflwyno'r ddatl ac am ganiatáu i mi gyfrannu. Diolchaf hefyd i bawb sy'n gysylltiedig â'r mudiad hosbis.

Cafodd fy nheulu brofiad o'r mudiad hosbis pan oedd ein bechgyn, Alun a Geraint, yn fyw. Yn ystod y blynyddoedd olaf, yr oedd rhaid i ni eu gyrru o Gaernarfon i Helen House yn Rhydychen yng nghefn car ystad gan nad oedd gwasanaeth ambiwlans ar gael. Mae hynny'n tanlinellu'r angen i gael darpariaeth o'r fath o fewn cyrraedd i bawb.

O ran hosbisau plant Tŷ Hafan a Tŷ Gobaith, yr wyf yn falch o ddatblygiad newydd Tŷ Gobaith yn nyffryn Conwy a fydd yn dod â'r gwasanaethau hyn yn agosach at gartref. Er hynny, mae angen sicrwydd o ran darpariaeth ac y bydd y gwasanaeth ar gael i bob ardal. Ni ddylai gwasanaeth ddibynnu ar loteri cod post. Mae angen i bobl i wybod pwy sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau i gynnal y mudiad hosbis gwirfoddol yn y sector cyhoeddus. Mae hefyd angen sicrwydd ariannol—rhaglen dreigl pum mlynedd—fel bod sefydliadau yn gwybod yn union lle maent yn sefyll. Hynny yw, mae angen strategaeth a gobeithiaf y cawn glywed hynny gan y Gweinidog.

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** This is an important debate on an issue that affects many people across Wales and which concerns many of us here. The number of Members in the

ei ddogfen, i'r fforwm ar gyfer hosbisau gwirfoddol yng Nghymru awgrymu bod gofal hosbis wedi datblygu'n fudiad byd-eang a oedd yn newid yn sylfaenol y modd yr ymdrinnir â marwolaeth a gofal pobl sydd â salwch angheuol. Ym marn y fforwm, ystyrir gofal hosbis gan lawer fel un o ddatblygiadau cymdeithasol mawr y 100 mlynedd diwethaf. Rhaid cydnabod hosbisau fel yr asedau amhrisiadwy ydynt i ni i gyd ac i'r GIG yng Nghymru. Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd yn nodi y dylwn ddirwyn i ben, felly anogaf y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i wneud ei gorau oherwydd ni allwn wneud hebddynt ac mae angen dybryd iddynt gael cymaint o gefnogaeth â phosibl ganddi hi a chan weddill yr Aelodau.

**Dafydd Wigley:** I thank David for introducing this debate and for allowing me to contribute. I also thank everyone involved with the hospice movement.

My family had experience of the hospice movement when our boys, Alun and Geraint, were alive. During the final years, we had to drive them from Caernarfon to Helen House in Oxford in the back of an estate car, as no ambulance service was available. That underlines the need for such provision to be accessible to everyone.

On the children's hospices Tŷ Hafan and Tŷ Gobaith, I am pleased about the new Tŷ Gobaith development in the Conwy valley, which will bring these services closer to home. Despite that, we need an assurance on provision and that the service will be available in every area. Service should not depend on a postcode lottery. People need to know who is responsible for the provision of services to sustain the voluntary hospice movement in the public sector. Financial certainty is also needed—a five-year rolling programme—so that organisations know exactly where they stand. In other words, we need a strategy and I hope that we will hear that from the Minister.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Mae hon yn ddatl bwysig ar fater sy'n effeithio ar lawer o bobl ledled Cymru ac sydd o bwys i lawer ohonom yma. Mae nifer yr Aelodau sydd yn

Chamber to hear this debate reflects that fact.

This debate provides us with an opportunity to highlight the important work of hospices and to thank all those involved, as Members have done this afternoon. From the outset, I emphasise the value that we attach to the voluntary sector's important contribution to the provision of palliative care services in Wales. That provision covers a variety of settings: in the patient's home, in the community and in NHS settings, as well as in a hospice. Hospices provide a wide range of services, with care that is matched to changing individual needs playing an important role in the delivery of palliative care services across Wales. Those services can be used at various stages in the care of an individual, for example, to help to alleviate symptoms and control pain. They can also be used to provide families and carers, many of whom play a major role in the care of their relatives and loved ones, with much-needed breaks. As you say, David, local hospices are much loved and supported in their communities. Many of the issues raised in this debate were brought home forcefully in the Assembly in November at the briefing held by the forum for voluntary hospices. I was grateful to Rosemary Butler for hosting that event and pleased that so many Members attended. At that event, the history of the close relationship between the Assembly Government and the sector was discussed and we looked to the future needs of the sector.

I thank Ann Jones, Eleanor Burnham and Dafydd Wigley for their contributions, outlining their involvement both personally and in campaigning. Karen Sinclair and the Deputy Presiding Officer, in his constituency capacity, came to see me about Nightingale House hospice. Members' support for individual hospices has become clear over the past four years. As you know, Dafydd, we are moving forward with a partnership approach regarding Tŷ Gobaith, as we did with Tŷ Hafan. I was pleased to visit Tŷ Hafan earlier this week to look at the results of our investment in the training of specialist

y Siambr i wrando ar y ddadl hon yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith honno.

Rhydd y ddadl hon gyfle inni amlygu gwaith pwysig hosbisau a diolch i bawb sy'n cymryd rhan, fel y gwnaeth Aelodau y prynhawn yma. O'r cychwyn, pwysleisiaf y gwerth a roddwn ar gyfraniad pwysig y sector gwirfoddol o ran darparu gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru. Mae'r ddarpariaeth honno yn cwmpasu amrywiaeth o leoliadau: yng nghartref y claf, yn y gymuned ac yn lleoliadau'r GIG, yn ogystal ag mewn hosbis. Mae hosbisau yn darparu ystod eang o wasanaethau, gyda gofal sy'n cyfateb i anghenion unigolion fel y maent yn newid yn chwarae rôl bwysig wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol ledled Cymru. Gellir defnyddio'r gwasanaethau hynny ar gamau amrywiol o ofal unigolyn, er enghraifft, i helpu i liniaru symptomau a rheoli poen. Yn ogystal, gellid eu defnyddio i roi seibiant, y mae ei angen yn ddybryd, i deuluoedd a gofalwyr, y mae nifer ohonynt yn chwarae rhan fawr yng ngofal eu perthnasau a'r rhai sy'n agos atynt. Fel y dywedwch, David, mae hosbisau lleol yn boblogaidd iawn a cheir cefnogaeth fawr iddynt yn eu cymunedau. Cafodd nifer o'r materion a godwyd yn y ddadl hon eu pwysleisio'n gryf yn y Cynulliad yn Nhachwedd yn y sesiwn briffio a gynhaliwyd gan y fforwm ar gyfer hosbisau gwirfoddol. Yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar i Rosemary Butler am gynnal y digwyddiad hwnnw ac yr wyf yn falch bod cymaint o Aelodau wedi'i fynychu. Yn y digwyddiad hwnnw, trafodwyd hanes y berthynas agos rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r sector ac ystyriwyd anghenion y sector ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Diolchaf i Ann Jones, Eleanor Burnham a Dafydd Wigley am eu cyfraniadau, gan amlinellu eu cyfranogiad yn bersonol ac wrth ymgyrchu. Daeth Karen Sinclair a'r Dirprwy Lywydd, yn rhinwedd ei swydd fel Aelod Cynulliad etholaethol, i'm gweld ynghylch hosbis Tŷ'r Eos. Mae cefnogaeth yr Aelodau i hosbisau unigol wedi dod yn amlwg dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Fel y gwyddoch, Dafydd, yr ydym yn datblygu ymagwedd bartneriaeth o ran Tŷ Gobaith, fel y gwnaethom â Thŷ Hafan. Yr oeddwn yn falch o gael ymweld â Thŷ Hafan yn gynharach yr wythnos hon er mwyn gweld canlyniadau ein



children's nurses in particular.

The document produced by the forum for voluntary hospices in Wales, which was welcome during the consultation period, outlines the contribution that the voluntary hospices make. The ethos of the movement is best captured in one of the statements in its documents:

'Probably the most important and proven element of the voluntary sector input into society in relation to "added value" is that of being needs led. The Hospice Movement...in responding to need typifies the approach of listening to demand and then meeting the ever-changing need within the communities they service in a truly holistic manner.'

That sums up what the hospice movement does. NHS funding for palliative care, including hospices, is provided by health authorities from within their general allocations, as you said, David. Those allocations have been increased at an unprecedented rate by this administration. Health authorities prioritise the services needed after weighing up the many pressing needs in an area. Responsiveness to local need will be considerably improved as a result of the changes we will introduce in April 2003.

The general arrangements for commissioning palliative care were set out in advice issued to the NHS in 1996, by the previous Conservative Government. If they are Byzantine financial arrangements, David, they go back to that Government in 1996. We are now moving forward and introducing change to ensure sensitivity. We have local and national partnerships and have consulted on our strategic aims for palliative care services in Wales.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I am interested to hear what you say about the balance between local and national planning in the provision of palliative care. You will recall that on 3 December the First Minister told the

buddsoddiad mewn hyfforddi nyrsys plant arbenigol yn arbennig.

Mae'r ddogfen a gynhyrchwyd gan y fforwm ar gyfer hosbisau gwirfoddol yng Nghymru, yr oedd croeso iddi yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori, yn amlinellu'r cyfraniad a wna hosbisau gwirfoddol. Mae ethos y mudiad wedi'i grynhai orau yn un o'r datganiadau yn ei ddogfennau:

Mae'n debygol mai'r elfen bwysicaf sydd wedi'i phrofi o fewnbwn y sector gwirfoddol i gymdeithas mewn cysylltiad â "gwerth ychwanegol" yw y caiff ei arwain gan angen. Mae'r Mudiad Hosbis...wrth ymateb i angen yn nodweddiadol o'r ymagwedd tuag at wrando ar alw ac yna diwallu'r angen sy'n newid o hyd o fewn y cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu mewn ffordd sy'n gwbl gyfannol.

Mae hynny'n crynhoi yr hyn y mae'r mudiad hosbis yn ei wneud. Darperir arian GIG ar gyfer gofal lliniarol, yn cynnwys hosbisau, gan awdurdodau iechyd o'u dyraniadau cyffredinol, fel y dywedasoch, David. Mae'r dyraniadau hynny wedi'u cynyddu gan y weinyddiaeth hon ar gyfradd na welwyd mo'i thebyg o'r blaen. Mae'r awdurdodau iechyd yn blaenoriaethu'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen ar ôl pwysu a mesur y nifer uchel o anghenion mawr mewn ardal. Caiff y lefel o ymateb i angen lleol ei gwella'n sylweddol o ganlyniad i'r newidiadau y byddwn yn eu cyflwyno yn Ebrill 2003.

Nodwyd y trefniadau cyffredinol ar gyfer comisiynu gofal lliniarol mewn cyngor a gyhoeddwyd gan y GIG yn 1996, gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Os ydynt yn drefniadau ariannol Bysantaidd, David, maent yn deillio o'r Llywodraeth honno yn 1996. Yr ydym bellach yn symud ymlaen ac yn cyflwyno newid er mwyn sicrhau sensitifrwydd. Mae gennym drefniadau lleol a chenedlaethol ac yr ydym wedi ymgynghori ar ein nodau strategol ar gyfer gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Mae'r hyn a ddywedwch am y cydbwysedd rhwng cynllunio lleol a chenedlaethol wrth ddarparu gofal lliniarol yn ddiddorol. Gwyddoch fod y Prif Weinidog, ar 3 Rhagfyr, wedi dweud wrth y

Assembly that your Government had instructed the Dyfed Powys Health Authority and the Carmarthenshire NHS Trust—and he used the word ‘instructed’—to find a way forward with the extra resources that you have provided to fund the Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice. We are grateful for those resources. However, can you tell us today about any progress in meeting that instruction?

**Jane Hutt:** The Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice has been debated in the Chamber on many occasions. Delyth Evans has brought this matter to my attention and we have discussed the way forward. It must be sorted out locally. I have been advised that a constructive meeting, which involved all stakeholders, was held on 6 December. There must be an imaginative, innovative way to move forward with the Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice to ensure that we can have an open, integrated service, with in-patient and community provision. It is already operating effectively. I expect the response to that stakeholder meeting to come before me shortly.

This goes back to the issue of how we can ensure that common standards apply across Wales. That is why we have drawn up the draft palliative care strategy. We have consulted on the strategy; the consultation period ended in December. We had extended the period of consultation to ensure that the voluntary sector had the maximum opportunity to offer its views. We have had broad support for the general thrust of the draft strategy, which involved a wide range of interests, including the Welsh Association for Hospice and Specialist Palliative Care. Leading healthcare professionals in palliative care were also involved in its development.

We must consider issues such as workforce planning and training and the need to tie palliative care into the work of the cancer network. The draft strategy stipulates that the voluntary sector provision, including hospices, needs to be fully integrated into services. The hospice movement recognises that and we have discussed that in our

Cynulliad bod eich Llywodraeth wedi cyfarwyddo Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Sir Gaerfyrddin—a defnyddiodd y gair ‘cyfarwyddo’—i ddod o hyd i ffordd ymlaen â'r adnoddau ychwanegol yr ydych wedi'u darparu er mwyn ariannu Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am yr adnoddau hynny. Fodd bynnag, a allwch ddweud wrthym heddiw am unrhyw gynnydd wrth fodloni'r cyfarwyddyd hwnnw?

**Jane Hutt:** Trafodwyd Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn yn y Siambr ar sawl achlysur. Mae Delyth Evans wedi tynnu fy sylw at y mater hwn ac yr ydym wedi trafod y ffordd ymlaen. Rhaid ei ddatrys yn lleol. Fe'm cynghorwyd bod cyfarfod adeiladol, a oedd yn cynnwys yr holl rhanddeiliaid, wedi'i gynnal ar 6 Rhagfyr. Rhaid cael ffordd greadigol, arloesol i fwrw ymlaen â'r trefniadau ar gyfer Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn gael gwasanaeth agored, integredig, gyda darpariaeth i gleifion mewnol a darpariaeth gymunedol. Mae'n gweithredu'n effeithiol eisoes. Disgwyliaf gael yr ymateb i'r cyfarfod rhanddeiliaid hwnnw yn fuan.

Mae hyn yn ymwneud â sut y gallwn sicrhau bod safonau cyffredin yn cael eu defnyddio ledled Cymru. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi llunio'r strategaeth ddrafft ar ofal lliniarol. Yr ydym wedi ymgynghori ar y strategaeth; daeth y cyfnod ymgynghori i ben yn Rhagfyr. Yr oeddem wedi estyn y cyfnod ymgynghori er mwyn sicrhau bod y sector gwirfoddol yn cael y cyfle mwyaf i gynnig ei safbwyntiau. Bu cefnogaeth eang i brif fyrdwn y strategaeth ddrafft, a oedd yn cynnwys ystod eang o grwpiau â diddordeb, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Cymru ar gyfer Gofal Hosbis a Lliniarol Arbenigol. Yn ogystal, yr oedd gweithwyr proffesiynol arweiniol ym maes gofal lliniarol yn cymryd rhan yn ei ddatblygiad.

Rhaid inni ystyried materion megis cynllunio gweithlu a hyfforddi a'r angen i glymu gofal lliniarol â gwaith y rhwydwaith canser. Mae'r strategaeth ddrafft yn amodi bod angen i'r ddarpariaeth gan y sector gwirfoddol, gan gynnwys hosbisau, gael ei hintegreiddio'n llawn â gwasanaethau. Mae'r mudiad hosbisau yn cydnabod hynny ac yr ydym

meetings. It is because we value the work of that voluntary movement that I am pleased to announce today that I have secured agreement to additional funding for this dimension of palliative care. An extra £10 million will be made available over the next three years for the voluntary hospice movement in Wales. That is an important step forward and demonstrates our commitment. Match funding arrangements will operate in relation to the £10 million, meaning that, in effect, £20 million will be available for the voluntary sector in Wales. To allow the sector to build capacity, the funding will grow each year over the next three years, with £2 million, £3 million and £5 million being made available in 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively.

Firm plans, offering a reasonable prospect of long-term survival and future stability and including the hospices' own plans for income generation, will be needed from hospices in order for them to access this new funding. I know that hospices are firmly grasping the challenge of income generation. Assembly officials will meet the hospice forum on 28 January to discuss our proposals and the future provision of modern palliative care services in Wales in more detail. We are moving forward in partnership. I will announce further details on funding when we launch the palliative care strategy on 14 February.

Before I close, I will mention the progress made in round 3 of the new opportunities fund funding. The focus of this round is to provide lottery money to reduce the burden of coronary heart disease, cancer and stroke. However, within the overall package, £4.5 million is allocated to palliative care services in Wales. The bidding process ended in October. This one-off funding is aimed at capital projects, including the rationalisation of accommodation and the refurbishment and replacement of worn-out premises. It provides a welcome boost for those seeking to upgrade premises. The new opportunities fund is independent of the Welsh Assembly Government, but we have been involved with it in drawing up the criteria for bid

wedi trafod hynny yn ein cyfarfodydd. Gan ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi gwaith y sector gwirfoddol, yr wyf yn falch o gyhoeddi heddiw fy mod wedi sicrhau cytundeb i roi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y dimensiwn hwn o ofal lliniarol. Caiff £10 miliwn ychwanegol ei ddarparu dros y tair blynedd nesaf ar gyfer y mudiad hosbis gwirfoddol yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n gam pwysig ymlaen, ac mae'n dangos ein hymrwymiad. Bydd trefniadau arian cyfatebol yn gweithredu mewn cysylltiad â'r £10 miliwn, yn golygu, i bob pwrpas, y bydd £20 miliwn ar gael i'r sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru. Er mwyn caniatáu i'r sector adeiladu capasiti, bydd yr arian yn cynyddu bob blwyddyn dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Y bwriad yw darparu £2 filiwn, £3 miliwn a £5 miliwn yn 2003-04, 2004-05 a 2005-06 yn y drefn honno.

Bydd angen cynlluniau cadarn, sy'n cynnig rhagolygon rhesymol ar gyfer goroesi hirdymor a sefydlogrwydd yn y dyfodol ac yn cynnwys cynlluniau'r hosbisau eu hunain ar gyfer creu incwm, gan hosbisau er mwyn iddynt gael gafael ar yr arian newydd hwn. Gwn fod hosbisau yn mynd i'r afael yn gadarn â'r her o greu incwm. Bydd swyddogion y Cynulliad yn cyfarfod â'r fforwm hosbisau ar 28 Ionawr er mwyn trafod ein cynigion a darpariaeth gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol modern yn y dyfodol yng Nghymru yn fanylach. Yr ydym yn symud ymlaen gyda'n gilydd. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi manylion pellach ar arian pan fyddwn yn lansio'r strategaeth gofal lliniarol ar 14 Chwefror.

Cyn imi orffen, crybwyllaf y cynnydd a wnaed yng nghylch ariannu 3 y gronfa cyfleoedd newydd. Ffocws y cylch hwn yw darparu arian loteri er mwyn lleihau baich clefyd coronaidd y galon, canser a strôc. Fodd bynnag, o fewn y pecyn cyffredinol, mae £4.5 miliwn wedi'i ddyrannu i wasanaethau gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru. Daeth y broses gwneud cais i ben ym mis Hydref. Mae'r arian unwaith ac am byth hwn wedi'i anelu at brosiectau cyfalaf, gan gynnwys rhesymoli adeiladau ac adnewyddu safleoedd sydd wedi dirywio neu brynu rhai newydd. Mae'n rhoi hwb i'w groesawu i'r rhai sy'n ceisio uwchraddio safleoedd. Mae'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd yn annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond yr ydym

applications.

I thank you, David, for initiating this debate. It has highlighted the contribution that the hospice movement in Wales is making in an important sector. I believe that we can rise above party politics in recognising the contribution of the hospice movement and the support for it across the Assembly. I believe that the hospice movement, both locally and nationally, recognises the support of the Assembly. The Welsh Assembly Government must deliver the money, and I have announced £10 million today, as well as the palliative care strategy.

**Karen Sinclair:** I am delighted by your announcement. It will provide confidence so that long-term planning can now progress in hospices. That has been a matter of concern. For existing charitable hospices, this funding is essential and will provide them with stability. It is also fantastic that we are looking at palliative care being available consistently across Wales. It is not just those who are fortunate in their postcodes who will be able to access it. That is the most important message today.

**Jane Hutt:** That sums up what everyone in the Assembly would say. This is about ensuring a national, fair and equitable approach across Wales, in partnership with the Welsh Assembly Government and the health service and its partners. Today sees an important step forward for palliative care in Wales.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** That brings today's proceedings to a close.

wedi bod yn ymwneud â hi wrth iddi lunio meini prawf ar gyfer ceisiadau.

Diolchaf ichi, David, am ddechrau'r ddadl hon. Mae wedi pwysleisio'r cyfraniad a wna'r mudiad hosbisau yng Nghymru mewn sector pwysig. Credaf y gallwn godi uwchlaw gwleidyddiaeth bleidiol i gydnabod cyfraniad y mudiad hosbisau a'r gefnogaeth iddo ar draws y Cynulliad. Credaf fod y mudiad hosbis, yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol, yn cydnabod cefnogaeth y Cynulliad. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddarparu'r arian, ac yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi £10 miliwn heddiw, yn ogystal â'r strategaeth gofal lliniarol.

**Karen Sinclair:** Yr wyf wrth fy modd â'ch cyhoeddiad. Bydd yn rhoi hyder i'r hosbisau fwrw ymlaen i gynllunio ar gyfer yr hirdymor. Bu hynny'n fater o bryder. Ar gyfer hosbisau elusennol presennol, mae'r arian hwn yn hanfodol a bydd yn rhoi sefydlogrwydd iddynt. Yn ogystal, mae'n wych ein bod yn disgwyl i ofal lliniarol fod yn gyson ledled Cymru. Nid y rhai sy'n ffodus o ran eu cod post yn unig fydd yn gallu cael gofal hosbis. Dyna'r neges bwysicaf heddiw.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hynny'n crynhoi yr hyn y byddai pawb yn y Cynulliad yn ei ddweud. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â sicrhau ymagwedd genedlaethol a theg ledled Cymru, mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r gwasanaeth iechyd a'i bartneriaid. Mae heddiw'n gam pwysig ymlaen ar gyfer gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.53 p.m.  
The session ended at 4.53 p.m.*